Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.radio.amateur.misc

1991

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Date span: 1991-05-31 through 1991-10-28

Source text: rec.radio.amateur.misc.txt

Source item: https://archive.org/details/usenet-rec

Messages included in this PDF: 4,250

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Re: VCR RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-05-31 00:29:37 UTC
From: bame@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <21270005@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 296280

> > I have a Mitsubishi VHS VCR. The tuner in the VCR has no problem
> > with RFI. But when a tape is playing I get serious RFI on both
> > 10m and 40m. Last night I had a TV on rabbit ears about 15 feet
> > from the feedpoint of the GP Vertical I use on 10m. The TV had
> > no TVI on any channel, but the VCR lost both picture and sound
> > each time I keyed the mic.

> This sounds exactly like the problem I have with my Sanyo VCR on 20 and 40m.
> I have a low-pass filter at the rig, and (2) cable-company-variety high-pass
> filters in series with the input to the VCR. I have no TVI. The VCR is a
> top-of-the-line/all-the-bells-and-whistles machine. But the rig wipes it out!

So it's probably not entering the VCR through the antenna spigots but I bet
you have some *other* cables (antennas) hooked to it (power, audio, video).
Unplug cables until the problem goes away. If it never does it may be the
power cable. Check out the ARRL Handbook's RFI chapter for suitable cures.

-Paul Bame
bame@hubble.sde.hp.com N0KCL

2. Re: Grid Square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-05-31 04:23:01 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <159@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 296286

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, johns@hp-ptp.HP.COM (John Schubert)
writes:

>Where can you look up or get a map with the grid squares labeled?

The ARRL has two publications available:

Title Pub # Price

Grid Locator (US and Cananda) 1290 $1.00
ARRL World Grid Locator Atlas 2944 $5.00

If you order them from ARRL HQ include a $3.00 S&H charge. It may be
best to either find them from a local dealer or wait until you order
something else at the same time.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer
RFI, equipment testing, QRP, mobile
---

3. Re: How to become a "real" ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-05-31 14:48:33 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190017@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 296211

Sometimes the initials MFJ stands for 'Mighty Fine Junk'!

4. USENIX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-05-31 15:03:19 UTC
From: bill@uofs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10001@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 296195

Is anyone from this group going to be in Nashville for the USENIX
Conference the second week of June??

If so, what frequency might we get together on?? I will have 2 meters in
hand and 10 meters in the car. Or am I going to be all alone down there??

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

5. Re: Motorola Radius P10

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-05-31 17:52:02 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2906@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296324
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.cb

In article <1991May30.012338.24408@amd.com> phil@brahms.amd.com (Phil Ngai) writes:
>I am looking for comments on the Motorola Radius P10, for use as
>communications on trips with two cars, maybe at a shopping mall,
>hiking, etc. Neither of the newsgroups I am posting in appear to be
>ideal, but they seem to be the most closely related. I'm also curious
>if amateur radio equipment would be more suitable for my intended
>purposes. I've tried the toy stuff, 49 MHz gear and CB stuff and they
>basically suck.
>
>The P10 looks like a real piece of equipment. They say it will work
>through buildings and over 1 mile of distance with its 1 watt of power.
>Until the beginning of June there is a special sale, buy the first one
>for $170 and get the second for $99. I think that's a pretty good
>price. Even the Price Club seems to charge more. My little bit of
>looking at AR gear indicates a much higher cost (and presumably a
>higher functionality but I don't know how much of that I need) as well
>as issues of licensing. I'm aware there is a no code license but anyone
>using AR must still be licensed so it's not acceptable for casual use
>it seems.
>
>Comments and corrections on the radio, my intended use, and the
>state of amateur radio are appreciated.

The Radius is a nice little radio that is well suited to your intended
use. There are other models in the Motorola line that would be nicer,
more power, etc, but the P10 is ok. One note, you do need a license
to operate these commercial radios, and you need a frequency assignment.
Normally these radios are shipped setup to use the so called itinerant
channel which is available nationwide on a non-exclusive basis. The
required license is merely a paperwork exercise.

Gary KE4ZV
>
>--
>The media is in the business of distorting people's perception of
>reality, by emphasising the out of the ordinary.

6. HP-410C schematic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-05-31 18:03:10 UTC
From: michaelb@wshb.csms.com
Message-ID: <1085@wshb.csms.com>
Source record: 296282
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hey gang,

I have a dead Hewlett Packard 410C. HP wants more to fix the thing
than I paid for it ($0.00), sooo.. , does anyone have a schematic for it.
I'll be gald to pay reproduction and shipping costs.

Thanks,

Michael
--
Michael Batchelor--Systems/Operations Engineer #compliments and complaints
WSHB - An International Broadcast Station of # letterbox@csms.com
The Christian Science Monitor Syndicate, Inc. #technical questions and reports
michaelb@wshb.csms.com +1 803 625 5552 # letterbox-tech@csms.com

7. Superfest, June 8, reminder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-05-31 20:52:31 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910049@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 296279

(Reposting, one week to go)

Northern Colorado Amateur Radio Club

presents

* SUPERFEST XIII *

HAMFEST AND COMPUTER FAIR

Prizes Saturday, June 8, 1991 Prizes
Prizes Doors open 8:00 A.M. Prizes
Prizes Prizes
Admission $3.00

Larimer County Fairgrounds
Loveland, Colorado

Commercial exhibits and dealers

VE Exams Wheelchair accessible

Plenty of space ARRL Forum

Setup available Friday night for commercial exhibitors
Overnight security provided
Doors open 6 a.m. Saturday for table setup
Talkins on 145.115(-) and 146.520
$7.00 per table (includes one admission)
RV hookups available -- $7.00/day

For more information contact Kent Douglass, KA0TTH
(303) 686-9594 (residence)
(303) 229-3156 (office)
kent@hpfcla.hp.com

For table reservations contact Orlin Jenkins, K0OJ
(303) 353-7094

VE Exam info and registration contact Rick Hubbard, WA0DDC
(303) 353-3577

8. Re: 10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-05-31 21:46:24 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1991May31.214624.25776@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 296278

Followup-To:
Distribution: na
Organization: Intel Development Tools Operation, Hillsboro, OR
Keywords: voices from underwater
In article <13807@goofy.Apple.COM> erc@Apple.COM (Ed Carp) writes:

>I don't know how "known" tropo ducting is at 28 MHz, though -- probably it was
>via multi-E-hop.
>
There's got to be more to it than that. I regularly hear flutter, bubbly
sounding transmissions, and other effects that make it sound like the
other guy is underwater or gargling while talking. This often occurs while
talking to hams across town on 10 meters as well as short skip sometimes.
When the big solar flare occurred last March, even 80 meters sounded this
way. Its not uncommon on 2 meter SSB, either. A real explaination would
be nice.
Simultaneous short path/long path propagation is relatively rare, but I
remember listening to a fellow in Alaska talking to himself on 20 meters.
He was yelling "HEY!" every few seconds and listening to his echo. It
went on for almost an hour.

WA7LDV

9. Re: RAMSES QRP kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-01 03:18:29 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun1.031829.27647@netcom.COM>
Source record: 296281

```
>> Does anyone have any experience with the RAMSES 40 meter QRP
>> transmitter? I saw one in the local ham store and was thinking of
>> buying one, but had a couple of questions.

It's Ramsey, not Ramses. Ramses is either the name of a former Pharoh
or a manufacturer of condoms.

There was a review of some Ramsey products in the summer issue of Radio
Fun magazine, a new tabloid size publication of Wayne Green Enterprises.
-edg

--
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P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | CIS: 76703,1070
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA
```

10. Re: Grid Square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-01 13:31:51 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <472@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 296293

In article <19130005@hp-ptp.HP.COM> johns@hp-ptp.HP.COM (John Schubert) writes:
>Me too.... Where can you look up or get a map with the grid squares labeled?

The 1991 ARRL Handbook has one in the back. You can also order a map from
the ARRL for $1.

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH/AE |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| If ignorance is bliss, why aren't there more happy people? |
+---+

11. FT711 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-01 15:42:09 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@farwest.FidoNet.Org
Message-ID: <675789901.0@farwest.FidoNet>
Source record: 296285

I own a FT711 Yaesu mobile and would like to know what mods are availablke for it to increase coverage preferable DOWN to 420.....(up to 465 would be nice to rcv only BUT I am mainly asking for ham band coverage) it is the same micro as the FT73R HT so I think that nod would work but I have found NO docs on that mod anywhere...any help would be appreciated....Netmail me at the Fido address
OR
PO Box 3102 Conroe, Texas 77305
Thanks
Chris WB5ITT

* Origin: Far Point Relay Node #1 (713)463-8324 - Katy, Tx. (1:106/8324)

12. * SpaceNews 03-Jun-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-01 16:19:50 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <449@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 296291
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

```
Subject: * SpaceNews 03-Jun-91 *
SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0603
* SpaceNews 03-Jun-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0603

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JUNE 3, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* STS-40 LAUNCH DELAY *
=======================
A problem with an Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) has forced the
postponment of STS-40 and the launch of Columbia at least until Wednesday.
The crew for STS-40 is Commander Bryan D. O'Connor, Pilot Sidney M.
Gutierrez, Mission Specialists James P. Bagian, Tamara E. Jernigan
and Margaret Rhea Seddon and Payload Specialists F. Drew Gaffney
and Millie Hughes-Fulford. The purpose of mission STS-40 is to perform
medical research in a micro-gravity environment.

* RS10 NEWS *
=============
Recent poor HF propagation conditions have created some good opportunities
for communication through Radio Sputnik 10's Mode A transponder. Contacts
can be made with very little uplink power. The auto-transponder is also
available on Mode A. Here is RS10's Mode A frequency allocation:

145.860 MHz to 145.900 MHz uplink yields 29.360 MHz to 29.400 MHz downlink.

Uplink Downlink
====== ========
29.357 MHz Beacon
145.860 MHz 29.360 MHz Passband limit, lower
145.870 MHz 29.370 MHz
145.880 MHz 29.380 MHz Passband center
145.890 MHz 29.390 MHz
145.900 MHz 29.400 MHz Passband limit, upper

145.820 MHz 29.403 MHz Mode A Robot (auto-transponder)
```

The Mode A transponder is a 40 KHz wide non-inverting transponder that supports all modes of operation, although AM, FM and other constant carrier, wide bandwidth emissions are not encouraged and should not be used.

* SPACENEWS SURVEY RESULTS *
==========
The following is a list of telephone bulletin board systems that carry SpaceNews on a regular basis:

BARF-80 BBS Planet Shadowstar BBS
(216) 237-8208 (908) 494-3417
Cleveland, Ohio, USA Edison, New Jersey, USA

Cathouse BBS Courts Of Choas BBS
(501) 376-6909 (501) 985-0059
Little Rock, Arkansas, USA Jacksonville, Arkansas, USA

WB2COY "COY Net" BBS Imaging Group BBS
(914) 485-3393 (209) 466-1752 300/1200 baud, 8N1
Kingston, New York, USA Stockton, California, USA

Kings Korners BBS Ham-It-Up BBS
(304) 768-9263 (516) 399-1375
300/1200/2400 baud 300/1200/2400 baud
South Charleston, W. Virginia, USA 3PM-9AM EST Mon-Fri
9PM-9AM EST Weekends
Mastic, New York, USA
The Space Board BBS
+81-45-832-1177
300/1200/2400 baud
DTE Address: 440881406100
Yokohama Science Center
Yokohama, Japan

* CQ HAM RADIO! *
==========
Amateur Radio is an exciting, non-profit, international radio service. In order to become active on amateur satellites, an amateur radio license is required. For information on the amateur radio service, including a list of licensing classes and test sites in your area, please write:

The American Radio Relay League
225 Main Street
Newington, Connecticut 06111
USA

* TNX RPT! *
==========
Thanks to the following stations for sending reports ro SpaceNews:

G0LIW FD1OZF KA1GOZ KA2AEV KE2NK KF2T N2AAM WA2ISK VK4ZML WB5SXK KB6LQV VE7AUZ WS7Y KB8KAC KB8LBZ KJ9U

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews may be directed to the editor using any one
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!rutgers.edu!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

13. Re: VCR RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 01:34:39 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <160@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 296193

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett) writes:

>|> > > I have a Mitsubishi VHS VCR. The tuner in the VCR has no problem
>|> > > with RFI. But when a tape is playing I get serious RFI on both
>|> > > 10m and 40m. Last night I had a TV on rabbit ears about 15 feet
>|> > > from the feedpoint of the GP Vertical I use on 10m. The TV had
>|> > > no TVI on any channel, but the VCR lost both picture and sound
>|> > > each time I keyed the mic.
>|>
>Well, I have more information on this problem. I am now also getting
>audio inteference on every device in the cabinet with the VCR on 10m,
>but only problems during play on 40m. It appears to be coming in through
>the AC line. But further investigation seems to indicate that the
>cheap surge protector/line filter I have everything in the stereo
>cabinet plugged into is generating the noise from the RFI. For some
>reason the vertical GP antenna causes this power strip more problems
>than the G5RV. I'm going to replace it with a higher quality power
>strip that will actually filter RF instead of amplifying it.:-(
>
>Any suggestions on good power strips would be most welcome.
>

There are possibly varistor-type devices in the surge protector that
are non-linear, thus rectifying any RF energy that may be present,
compounding the problems.

Keep in mind that most of the time the RF picked up by the AC line is
a common-mode signal, present on all 3 wires (including the "ground"
lead) in phase, with the earth connection acting as a return path.
Most AC-line filters do not filter the ground lead so are not
very effective against RF-induced AC-line interference. You can
form an effective common-mode AC-line filter by using about 10-20
turns of AC-line cord through a type 61 ferrite core, placed as close
as possible to the equipment that is experiencing interference. This
will have the effect of introducing a high impedance into the AC-line,
thus breaking the ground loop.

I would be more suspicious of a common-mode signal on any antenna or
coax (including CATV) feed to the VCR. Does the problem disappear
when the "antenna" coax is disconnected from the VCR? Mar 89 QST
has a common-mode filter that is effective against HF common-mode
signals, or you can use the type-61 ferrite as outlined above. If
you would like a hard copy of the Tech Department RFI handout, send
a large SASE with 52 cents postage to the Tech Department Secretary,
asking for the RFI package. It contains a reprint of the Mar 89 Hints

and Kinks column.

Type 61 ferrite is available from:

Amidon (818) 760-4429
Ocean State Electronics (800) 866-6626
Palomar (619) 747-3343

Have you contacted your section's Technical Coordinator? The TC can often supply hands-on help, or a referral to local TVI committees, etc. If you don't know your TC, contact your Section Manager (see page 8 of QST) or contact ARRL HQ.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer
RFI, equipment testing, QRP, mobile

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14. Re: CB to 10m conversion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 03:18:44 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <162@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 296243

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:

>Dear net Elmers,
>Can you tell me what is involved in converting a Midland mobile/base CB
>for 10 meter use? Is it possible? Is it worth it?
>
>...

CBC International has lots of information about CB-to-10-meter conversions.
They advertise regularly in amateur magazines.

CBC International
Lou Franklin K6NH
POB 31500AA
Phoenix AZ 85046

They don't put their phone number in their ad so I can't pass it along.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer
RFI, equipment testing, QRP, mobile
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15. Xstals for KWM2A: How do I calculate what's needed ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 08:26:33 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9106020826.AA00941@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 296283

Does anyone know the formula for calculating crystals in the Collins KWM2A ?
What are crystals for the unit going for these days ?
-Rich
WB2JBS

RHAREL@FAB8%SC.INTEL.COM

16. Radio Outlets ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 10:08:49 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.all
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Jun2120849@eva.all>
Source record: 296289

Can someone give a couple of names of reputable used/new gear outlets. I have numbers for the four AES stores and am looking for others stores like AES that sell New/Used radios.

Thanks, Mike hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu

17. Why Study?? Just use Info-Hams! (was: Congrats to AA0ET)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 10:17:15 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106021016.AA12500@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296284

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 2-Jun-1991 00:13 HST
From: 1843rd EI Group
1843EIP
Dept: 1843 EIG/EIP
Tel No: DSN 315-456-1107

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@UCSD.EDU)

Subject: Why Study?? Just use Info-Hams! (was: Congrats to AA0ET)

Perry Scott writes...

>Back before the FCC ruled on the no-code tech, someone make the comment
>that code was too hard to learn. Well, I took it personally. If a
>dyslexic like me can do it, anyone can. Besides, I love a good
>challenge. I passed the written on the first try, and took two tries
>for the code.

I vacillated for awhile before deciding to write about my upgrade experience,
my first under the VE program (my last upgrade was from Novice to Tech
under the "steely-eyed examiners" at the FCC Long Beach office back in
1981)....

I went into the testing session with only about a week's worth of
13 wpm code practice...I was solid at 13, but not much more...conventional
wisdom dictates that you be solid at 2 wpm higher than the test speed
"just to be sure"....

Well, they decided to give the written first. What the h*ll, I decide,
might as well take a whack at 4a so I leave with an Advanced instead of
a General *if* I pass the code...needless to say, I had to activate some
gray matter I hadn't used since my days at the UCLA School of Engineering...
what's this? I should have brought a calculator, too?

To make a long story short, I passed 4a even being handicapped by "back of
the envelope" calculations and dim memories of tuned circuits....

Now comes the code...copied about 95% of the 13 wpm test and scored 10 out
of 10 on the multiple guess test...so now I'm sitting there with an
Advanced ticket (well, the credit, anyway) and now they start the 20 wpm
test. Feeling appropriately cocky, I decide to take a whack at that too...
copy about 10-15%...but manage to score *6* of out 10 on the test, only
one shy of passing...

So now I ask the VE's if I might go ahead and take 4B while they're grading
everyone else's papers...remember, I've not prepared for any written tests

at all, except for *what I've read here* and my eight-year-old BSEE...
dontcha know I passed 4b, too!

>
>I'm reporting to the net that attaining 20 wpm isn't hard, just tedious
>and time-consuming. The worst part is that you have to commit about 15
>minutes every day to practicing code. If you forget to practice, your
>speed slowly decays back to baseline (i.e. 0). Maybe the idea behind
>the code requirement is for the applicant to demonstrate perseverance in
>the face of numbing boredom. Ham radio imitates life.
>
>So, there isn't anything magical about Extra. No visions of Tesla
>decending on thunderbolts to annoint you. No magical formulas that are
>downloaded into your EEPROMS. Just a matter of gutting it out and
>learning to write fast.

Sadly, I have to agree...thought I'd feel different, going straight from
Tech to Advanced...but ya know, I still put my pants on one leg at a time...

>
>The worst part about changing callsigns is the funny way I ID: "This is
>KF-zero... er AA0ET". Really confusing for the guy on the other end.
>
>
>Perry Scott
>AA0ET (temporary KF0CA)

Same here..."this is WD6, uh, NH6ZW"...see my earlier posting about
changing calls...

I'm not quite sure what to make of all this...it just seems like upgrading
ought to require more effort than I put in to it...now I'm not going to
try to map my experience onto everyone else, but to those who argue that
the tests are *too hard*, I'm afraid I just can't agree anymore...methinks
that many of the barriers to upgrading are psychological blocks thrown up
internally or by others...particularly distressing is the fact that I almost
passed 20 wpm almost entirely by guessing....I'm now more convinced than ever
that our whole licensing scheme needs a major overhaul, a comment I made back
when the no-code debate was going on....

If anyone is interested, this was a W5YI session and no, not everyone passed
all elements attempted...I seem to recall the examiners recording about a
67% pass rate on individual elements.

Followups should probably go to the policy group, although I don't have access
to it yet, or to me personally at 1843EIP"at"Hickam-EMH.AF.MIL.

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW/AA AFA8JM/AFF8A/AFF8P

18. Re: tube finals melt a lot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 14:47:16 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2918@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296287

In article <9106011714.AA06350@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:
>
>I have found a LOT of local hams that load big amps at reduced drive and
>then run full power SSB afterwards. Could this be a general misconception
>contributing to a lot of the high powered splatter on the HF bands? Hard
>to say, but I think that it is worth considering.

Too right! If you intend to run a legal limit SSB amplifier, you *must*
own the proper dummy load. You must tune your amplifier to twice the
legal CW power for it to be properly tuned for SSB operation at the
legal limit. Otherwise all the ills you specified will likely occur.

Since the FCC has put legal restrictions on new commercial amplifiers that
make steady state tuneup at twice the legal power impossible, you flat
can't tune a current commercial amplifier properly using the old key
down techniques. A scope, a couple of stack temperature probes, an audio
generator, and a good understanding of your amplifier is required to obtain
correct drive, tuning, and loading of a legal limit amplifier.

After a bit of practice, you'll get a good feel for the depth of dip
your amplifier exhibits when properly tuned and loaded and can dispense
with the test equipment for practical purposes. Of course you should
always tune up your antenna tuner with a noise bridge *first* before
attempting to transmit through it.

Running barefoot sounds better and better doesn't it?

Gary KE4ZV

19. Re: VCR RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 16:05:13 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Jun2.160513.10830@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 296296

Well if you run power on 75 meters (I do) you will not make your
neighbors with VCR's happy. The problem is this:

Videotapes are recorded in the frequency spectrum of 0 to 4 megahertz.
Video heads are little coils of wire used to pick up the minute RF (It
really IS RF folks, teeny tiny RF signals whizzing past the spinning
heads)... The heads are connected to high gain video (again since it
goes up to 4 mhz, these are in reality RF) amplifiers.

So when you are trying to get 75 meter signals out of a vcr, you are
trying to stop a high gain amplifier from detecting signals it was
DESIGNED to receive.

Here is the best you can do:

Put RF chokes on the POWER, VIDEO, AUDIO and ANTENNA leads. Use those
little TV interference filters (You will have to hook transformers to
them to make them 75 ohm) they really do work on fundamental overload.
BUY a VCR that has an all metal case, a substantial one.

This will minimize the problem. If your station is well grounded, you
can count on that helping *some*... BUT remember. The VCR is a high
gain 75 meter receiver. Your job is to make sure it has no antenna, but
it is virtually impossible to get the RFI out of a vcr totally on PLAY
(you can eliminate it from record and get it out of the tuner section
for watching TEEVEE), but you can not fully eliminate it.

Now you now why.

By the way, I have 6 vcr's of varying age (9 if you count the UMATICS)
and interestingly, the expensive ones DO work better in the RFI regard.
They have better shielding, and though I have not looked at any
schematics, it is possible they even have some RFI filtering, which USED
to be standard on consumer electronics (and no longer is)

Do like me, and do your high power 75 meter operations between midnight
and 6 am. Most people who work for a living are sleeping. The ones
that ain't (no job) can not afford to make trouble for you, and may not even
be able to afford a VCR :-) (well actually MOST welfare recipients have or
rent VCR's these days, so belay the last)_

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

20. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 02 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 18:08:40 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910602120840.21c0121b@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296288

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 02, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Another major flare of lower intensity erupted from Region 6659 (this is the region which spawned yesterdays spectacular > X12 flare). Todays major event was rated a class M5.2 and was not optically correlated due to the continuing poor position of Region 6659. No significant sweeps were observed from this event. The event peaked at 07:41 UT on 02 June.

Region 6659 is just barely becomming visible at this writing. No details can be discerned yet. The region appears to be centered near N25, although this could change once the region becomes more fully visible. At the present time, an area of plage is rotating into view, but no significant spot detail can be seen.

More will be known in the days to come.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There will not be any terrestrial impacts from todays major class M5.2 flare. However, there will continue to be radio impacts (SIDs/SWFs) from the major and minor flaring which is occurring in the various regions on the solar disk. There is a continuing potential for major HF signal degradation and blackouts over the sunlit portions of the hemisphere.

There is an increased risk for proton and possible PCA activity from Regions 6652 and 6654, which are now within high-risk zones, if major flaring should recur.

There is a relatively high probability for several more X-class flares from Region 6659 over the next week.

Watch for future major flare alerts, and possible warnings.

** End of Alert **

21. Need help: Xerox 1810 system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-02 23:40:33 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun2.234033.14905@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 296290
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.xerox,comp.os.cpm,rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.sys.zenith.z100

For a (very short) song I just acquired a Xerox 1810 "laptop" computer, external power supply, and an 1845 dual disk drive unit at a hamfest. The seller claims it is supposed to work, but I'm still waiting for the internal battery pack to charge. (The battery is probably bad, but I'll give it a chance to charge before I dig into it!) I also received a notebook containing an "installation guide" (how to turn it on, where to plug in this 'n that, how to set the clock, etc.), but I have no information on the BASIC which is supposedly inside, nor how to get it to run CP/M, nor how to access the disk drives, etc....

I bought it mainly for a portable packet radio terminal, so if I can learn how to use BASIC and access the ports, I'll not have lost my $25; anything else will be "gravy"! Can anyone email me any further information?
--Myron.
--
Myron A. Calhoun, Ph.D. E.E.; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.2) 532-6350 work
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!harry!mac 532-7353 fax
AT&T Mail: attmail!ksuvax1!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

22. QSLs received?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 00:50:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9106030051.AA25614@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296295

Has anyone managed to obtain QSLs from the following?
Multiple requests including $ have been unsuccessful for me
so far:

KH0AM - 10/90 CQWW DX Phone - via JE1CKA
HC8A - 10/90 CQWW DX Phone - Box DX, Quenca, Equador
GU3HFN - 11/90 CQWW DX CW - via CB addr

23. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 152.01

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 01:11:07 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun03.011107.929@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 296314

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============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-152.01
FIELD DAY OSCAR OPERATIONS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 152.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 1, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Field Day '91 Offers Prime Opportunity To Demonstrate Emergency OSCAR Ops

Field Day is only 3 weeks away and many of its more avid participants are
busily working on the preparations for their own or a club's efforts for
one of amateur radio's most exciting annual events. By now most of the
serious entrants have already picked their FD site, decided on how many
stations they will have in continuous operation, how much insect repellent
they will need and what kind of "imbibement" will be necessary for such
a long and arduous event. This year, AMSAT would like to encourage all
those radio amateurs involved in FD planning to consider adding an OSCAR
station. Over the past several years many OSCAR stations have started
to appear at FD sites. And if you are an active OSCAR user, this is an
excellent opportunity to demonstrate the exciting possibilities of emer-
gency traffic-handling using the message handling capabilities of the
PACSATs or the long-haul links on AO-13. If you don't wish to drag-out a
complete Mode B or Mode J station to the FD site, then consider working
one of the "easy birds," RS-10/11 or RS-12/13 with their simple Mode A or
KT transponders. Many hams will be suprised how easy it is to make a
contact through an RS bird. Also, this year radio amateurs have the added
bonus of using the newly operational low-earth orbiting AO-21 with its
Mode B transponder designed especially for amateurs with simple stations
and using QRP power. Recent users of AO-21 have commented on the
excellent signals coming from AO-21 using its Mode B transponder.

If you are involved with a OSCAR FD operation and would like to have it
featured in an OSCAR FD summary, AMSAT Journal Editor, Drew Deskur (KA1M)
would like to hear from you. Please send him a photograph of your FD
station and a short synopsis of your operating experiences. Please send
it to KA1M, 19 Parker Dr., North Reading, MA 01864. AMSAT would like to
wish all FD particpants "good luck in the contest. QRZ FD."

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-152.02
SSTV EXPERIMENTS ON AO-13
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HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 152.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 1, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Results of Slow Scan Television Experiment, 30 May - 1 June 1991

A recent SSTV experiment on AO-13 resulted in several check-ins from the US, Canada, and Japan. Pictures were exchanged successfully on both Modes B and J. Dave, WB6LLO, who organized the test, acquired ROBOT gear about an hour before the first test started and did a hasty cabling job before the first session! He was assisted by Mark, NU6X. Tests were held on 30 and 31 May and 01 June 1991. Frequencies were downlinks of 145.950 and 435.980 on modes B and J respectively (in case you were tuning by and wondered what that strange sound was).

If you are interested in hearing more about these tests or possibly participating in future SSTV sessions, contact WB6LLO via LUSAT, PACSAT, FO-20, Internet as wb6llo@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov, or at (619) 275 1495. He is also usually present on AO-13 Operations Nets (check the net schedule in a separate ANS bulletin).

[ANS thanks Dave, WB6LLO, for the information in this bulletin.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-152.03
OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 152.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 1, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.950. Mode J/L nets are conducted on an AO-13 downlink frequency of 435.970.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alternates U.S. day

09 Jun 91 0200 J/L 97 WB6LLO N5BF WJ9F Saturday
15 Jun 91 1700 B 69 WA5ZIB WB6LLO KA5SMA Saturday

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-152.04
AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 152.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL JUNE 1 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Spring Schedule, AO-10 Not Presently Available

The AO-13 transponder schedule which expected to continue through 17JUL91 is:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 095 !
Mode-JL : MA 095 to MA 125 !

Mode-LS : MA 125 to MA 130 !
Mode-S : MA 130 to MA 140 ! <= Mode-B transponder is OFF !!
Mode-B : MA 140 to MA 256 ! Perigee eclipses, (max 29 mins)
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 030 ! from May 21 until end September.

The current Spacecraft attitude is:

BLON = 179.4 BLAT = -1.6

Note: although you can hear the mode B beacon from MA 130-40,the transponder is OFF. Please DO NOT uplink carriers, whistles, swishes etc. at MA 130-140 as it severely interferes with mode S users.

Currently, OSCAR-10 is not receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support the transponder. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use OSCAR-10 until further notice. This period of dormancy is expected to end soon. As soon as OSCAR-10 can support Mode-B transponder operations it will once again be released for general use. Early reports of OSCAR-10's beacon returning to full strength can be sent to VK5AGR @ PACSAT-1 (aka AO-16), @ UOSAT-3 (aka UO-14), @ 8J1JBS (aka FO-20), or @ VK5WI. 73, Graham VK5AGR

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

24. AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 01:12:08 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun03.011208.1049@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 296315

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============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-152.O
Orbital Elements 152.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 1, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 91138.10904151
Element set: 674
Inclination: 25.8164 deg
RA of node: 145.1928 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6022329
Arg of perigee: 242.7457 deg
Mean anomaly: 44.6724 deg
Mean motion: 2.05885438 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.09e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3162
Checksum: 292

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 91149.05864053
Element set: 21
Inclination: 97.9003 deg
RA of node: 194.5979 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011474
Arg of perigee: 226.3954 deg
Mean anomaly: 133.6281 deg
Mean motion: 14.66942616 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.754e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 38664
Checksum: 323

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 91148.80899206
Element set: 660
Inclination: 82.9271 deg
RA of node: 73.1783 deg
```

Eccentricity: 0.0010386
Arg of perigee: 237.3014 deg
Mean anomaly: 122.7147 deg
Mean motion: 13.72188699 rev/day
Decay rate: 9.7e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 19693
Checksum: 330

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 91134.17571525
Element set: 272
Inclination: 56.8159 deg
RA of node: 94.8036 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7174466
Arg of perigee: 254.3124 deg
Mean anomaly: 22.1690 deg
Mean motion: 2.09695394 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.30e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2231
Checksum: 295

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 91148.41795206
Element set: 225
Inclination: 99.0268 deg
RA of node: 134.3285 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541166
Arg of perigee: 346.3784 deg
Mean anomaly: 12.3178 deg
Mean motion: 12.83181554 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.9e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6102
Checksum: 291

Satellite: AO-21
Catalog number: 21087
Epoch time: 91148.73600410
Element set: 84
Inclination: 82.9406 deg
RA of node: 248.1095 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0035029
Arg of perigee: 315.5983 deg
Mean anomaly: 44.2364 deg
Mean motion: 13.74384209 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.34e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1635
Checksum: 285

Satellite: RS-12/13
Catalog number: 21089
Epoch time: 91148.90501291
Element set: 84
Inclination: 82.9231 deg
RA of node: 118.4023 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0029442
Arg of perigee: 336.7024 deg
Mean anomaly: 23.2789 deg
Mean motion: 13.73900113 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.34e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1549
Checksum: 275

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-152.D
Orbital Elements 152.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 1, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 91145.74871366
Element set: 388
Inclination: 98.6678 deg
RA of node: 225.3368 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010629
Arg of perigee: 232.1680 deg
Mean anomaly: 127.8531 deg
Mean motion: 14.29123819 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.18e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6978
Checksum: 336

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 91149.07555824
Element set: 287
Inclination: 98.6715 deg
RA of node: 228.9659 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010259
Arg of perigee: 221.8278 deg
Mean anomaly: 138.2121 deg
Mean motion: 14.29213310 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.03e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7026
Checksum: 303

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 91148.42691912

Element set: 287
Inclination: 98.6725 deg
RA of node: 228.3643 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010238
Arg of perigee: 223.1525 deg
Mean anomaly: 136.8813 deg
Mean motion: 14.29297059 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.40e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7017
Checksum: 303

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 91146.50752368
Element set: 282
Inclination: 98.6715 deg
RA of node: 226.5051 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011068
Arg of perigee: 229.7931 deg
Mean anomaly: 130.2280 deg
Mean motion: 14.29340677 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.16e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6990
Checksum: 300

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 91146.69311913
Element set: 283
Inclination: 98.6715 deg
RA of node: 226.7461 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011363
Arg of perigee: 228.6229 deg
Mean anomaly: 131.3975 deg
Mean motion: 14.29417381 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.17e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6993
Checksum: 317

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-152.W
Orbital Elements 152.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 1, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 91145.26610746
Element set: 783
Inclination: 99.1696 deg

RA of node: 158.2326 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015941
Arg of perigee: 126.3157 deg
Mean anomaly: 233.9483 deg
Mean motion: 14.13007371 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.85e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 33228
Checksum: 313

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 91148.45360284
Element set: 632
Inclination: 98.5672 deg
RA of node: 173.1598 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013507
Arg of perigee: 351.1310 deg
Mean anomaly: 8.9628 deg
Mean motion: 14.24139690 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.29e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 24374
Checksum: 318

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 91148.81031867
Element set: 533
Inclination: 82.5426 deg
RA of node: 75.6965 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018455
Arg of perigee: 73.0573 deg
Mean anomaly: 287.2602 deg
Mean motion: 13.84487454 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.31e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 16800
Checksum: 316

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 91148.72708209
Element set: 786
Inclination: 82.5444 deg
RA of node: 32.9641 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016933
Arg of perigee: 166.0413 deg
Mean anomaly: 194.1181 deg
Mean motion: 13.16924150 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.7e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13643
Checksum: 295

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 91148.79385799
Element set: 536
Inclination: 99.0286 deg
RA of node: 103.4327 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012635
Arg of perigee: 34.6771 deg
Mean anomaly: 325.5247 deg
Mean motion: 14.12153351 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.44e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13773
Checksum: 311

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 91148.87230961
Element set: 485
Inclination: 82.5198 deg
RA of node: 313.0133 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015375
Arg of perigee: 111.6557 deg
Mean anomaly: 248.6250 deg
Mean motion: 13.84135390 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.40e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11338
Checksum: 300

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 91148.56309105
Element set: 384
Inclination: 82.5563 deg
RA of node: 334.4052 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015824
Arg of perigee: 184.7941 deg
Mean anomaly: 175.3029 deg
Mean motion: 13.15954760 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7637
Checksum: 296

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 91148.67766888
Element set: 236
Inclination: 82.5477 deg
RA of node: 14.4095 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017444
Arg of perigee: 40.4582 deg
Mean anomaly: 319.7869 deg
Mean motion: 13.83974806 rev/day

Decay rate: 1.99e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4630
Checksum: 350

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 91147.58322625
Element set: 194
Inclination: 98.9473 deg
RA of node: 181.5486 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014391
Arg of perigee: 235.4251 deg
Mean anomaly: 124.5557 deg
Mean motion: 14.01156921 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.31e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3732
Checksum: 300

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 91148.90436719
Element set: 186
Inclination: 82.5256 deg
RA of node: 313.2288 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012460
Arg of perigee: 299.2268 deg
Mean anomaly: 60.7644 deg
Mean motion: 13.83346280 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.29e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3354
Checksum: 307

Satellite: MET-3/4
Catalog number: 21232
Epoch time: 91148.72242964
Element set: 25
Inclination: 82.5471 deg
RA of node: 238.2565 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017963
Arg of perigee: 101.0905 deg
Mean anomaly: 259.2240 deg
Mean motion: 13.15984571 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 456
Checksum: 283

Satellite: NOAA-12
Catalog number: 21263
Epoch time: 91140.76038009
Element set: 15
Inclination: 98.7352 deg

RA of node: 170.3864 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012304
Arg of perigee: 244.5373 deg
Mean anomaly: 115.4525 deg
Mean motion: 14.21383733 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.9e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 86
Checksum: 267

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-152.M
Orbital Elements 152.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 1, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 91148.81947047
Element set: 494
Inclination: 51.6068 deg
RA of node: 25.3856 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005393
Arg of perigee: 241.9560 deg
Mean anomaly: 118.1200 deg
Mean motion: 15.66974220 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.8368e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 30213
Checksum: 301

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 91148.43786738
Element set: 473
Inclination: 28.4809 deg
RA of node: 208.6057 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005377
Arg of perigee: 100.2419 deg
Mean anomaly: 259.8746 deg
Mean motion: 14.87750366 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.065e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5937
Checksum: 331

/EX

SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-152.N
2-Line Orbital Elements 152.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 1, 1991

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91138.10904151 -.00000109 00000-0 99998-4 0 6743
2 14129 25.8164 145.1928 6022329 242.7457 44.6724 2.05885438 31622
UO-11
1 14781U 84 21 B 91149.05864053 .00001754 00000-0 32142-3 0 219
2 14781 97.9003 194.5979 0011474 226.3954 133.6281 14.66942616386649
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91148.80899206 .00000097 00000-0 99999-4 0 6600
2 18129 82.9271 73.1783 0010386 237.3014 122.7147 13.72188699196935
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91134.17571525 .00000230 00000-0 99999-4 0 2720
2 19216 56.8159 94.8036 7174466 254.3124 22.1690 2.09695394 22316
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91148.41795206 .00000029 00000-0 94050-4 0 2259
2 20480 99.0268 134.3285 0541166 346.3784 12.3178 12.83181554 61023
AO-21
1 21087U 91 6 A 91148.73600410 .00000134 00000-0 12923-3 0 841
2 21087 82.9406 248.1095 0035029 315.5983 44.2364 13.74384209 16350
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91 7 A 91148.90501291 .00000134 00000-0 13171-3 0 846
2 21089 82.9231 118.4023 0029442 336.7024 23.2789 13.73900113 15490
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91145.74871366 .00000518 00000-0 22035-3 0 3883
2 20437 98.6678 225.3368 0010629 232.1680 127.8531 14.29123819 69788
AO-16
1 20439U 90 5 D 91149.07555824 .00000503 00000-0 21375-3 0 2871
2 20439 98.6715 228.9659 0010259 221.8278 138.2121 14.29213310 70263
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91148.42691912 .00000540 00000-0 22798-3 0 2871
2 20440 98.6725 228.3643 0010238 223.1525 136.8813 14.29297059 70174
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91146.50752368 .00000516 00000-0 21869-3 0 2828
2 20441 98.6715 226.5051 0011068 229.7931 130.2280 14.29340677 69902
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91146.69311913 .00000517 00000-0 21840-3 0 2837
2 20442 98.6715 226.7461 0011363 228.6229 131.3975 14.29417381 69939
NOAA-9
1 15427U 84123 A 91145.26610746 .00000385 00000-0 22783-3 0 7831
2 15427 99.1696 158.2326 0015941 126.3157 233.9483 14.13007371332280
NOAA-10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91148.45360284 .00000629 00000-0 28930-3 0 6326
2 16969 98.5672 173.1598 0013507 351.1310 8.9628 14.24139690243746
MET-2/17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91148.81031867 .00000231 00000-0 19623-3 0 5331

```
2 18820 82.5426 75.6965 0018455 73.0573 287.2602 13.84487454168004
MET-3/2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91148.72708209 .00000027 00000-0 57234-4 0 7864
2 19336 82.5444 32.9641 0016933 166.0413 194.1181 13.16924150136433
NOAA-11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91148.79385799 .00000444 00000-0 26260-3 0 5360
2 19531 99.0286 103.4327 0012635 34.6771 325.5247 14.12153351137735
MET-2/18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91148.87230961 .00000140 00000-0 11618-3 0 4854
2 19851 82.5198 313.0133 0015375 111.6557 248.6250 13.84135390113380
MET-3/3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91148.56309105 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3847
2 20305 82.5563 334.4052 0015824 184.7941 175.3029 13.15954760 76377
MET-2/19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91148.67766888 .00000199 00000-0 16987-3 0 2362
2 20670 82.5477 14.4095 0017444 40.4582 319.7869 13.83974806 46301
FY-1/2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91147.58322625 .00000231 00000-0 17656-3 0 1949
2 20788 98.9473 181.5486 0014391 235.4251 124.5557 14.01156921 37324
MET-2/20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91148.90436719 .00000129 00000-0 10774-3 0 1865
2 20826 82.5256 313.2288 0012460 299.2268 60.7644 13.83346280 33546
MET-3/4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91148.72242964 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 256
2 21232 82.5471 238.2565 0017963 101.0905 259.2240 13.15984571 4565
NOAA-12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91140.76038009 -.00000029 00000-0 -48199-5 0 155
2 21263 98.7352 170.3864 0012304 244.5373 115.4525 14.21383733 869
MIR
1 16609U 86 17 A 91148.81947047 .00018368 00000-0 17413-3 0 4942
2 16609 51.6068 25.3856 0005393 241.9560 118.1200 15.66974220302130
HUBBLE
1 20580U 91148.43786738 .00004065 00000-0 42026-3 0 4733
2 20580 28.4809 208.6057 0005377 100.2419 259.8746 14.87750366 59377
/EX
```


```
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)
```

25. klsdf

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 01:16:25 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun03.011625.1244@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 296316

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H151
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 5/31/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 31st May 1991
BID: $KT7H151
Part 1 of 3.

From what I have seen, every BBS and mail system seems to have its own
ideas about bulletin identification. I have seen some bulletins with
as many as 15 identifications in the headings. Now that's a bit
foolish and time wasting. Would it not be more logical to adopt one
system of identification, so that everyone can do the same thing?
Changing the original identification only leads to the same bulletin
arriving at a BBS from various sources many times. This causes the
BBS to be filled with redundant and repetitive information. This also
causes the sysops many hours of non productive work. Think about it.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the DB0SPC cluster, I5FLN,
JA1ACB, JR1RVN, K4FJ, LZ2BE, NT3B, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG and W2FG.
Thank you all for your assistance, and hope more good DX turns up this
week.

Bandpass:

Friday 24:
HB0/DA1WA 14089 at 0448Z
4J1FS 21086 at 1010Z QSL
VU2RX 14088 at 1622Z
RH8AX 14086 at 1742Z
C31URA 14083 at 2214Z
KG4DD 14085 at 2221Z QSL
GW0LDZ 14089 at 2230Z
9Y4VU 14083 at 2238Z
J37ZY 14088 at 2300Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H152
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 5/31/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 31st May 1991
BID: $KT7H152
```

Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 25:
HH2LT 14087 at 0215Z
4J1FS 14086 at 0614Z
HB0/DA1WA 14083 at 0646Z
FK8BK 14068 at 0752Z ARQ
UL7MU 14082 at 0846Z
VP5JM 14083 at 1936Z
FM2DN 14081 at 2310Z
RF6FC 14085 at 2351Z

Sunday 26:
RF6FC 14087 at 0037Z
HB0/DA1WA 14081 at 0103Z
T77FT 14088 at 0600Z
YI1BGD 14087 at 0721Z
VP5JM 14086 at 0740Z
3X1SG 14086 at 0855Z
Z21GZ 21094 at 1402Z
TU2XP 21085 at 1742Z
HH2LT 14083 at 2100Z
HI8BG 14088 at 2115Z

Monday 27:
HB0/DA1AW 14085 at 0122Z
UL7MU 14084 at 0153Z
FM5DN 14084 at 0155Z
4J1FS 14086 at 0339Z
ZS5S 14074 at 0610Z ARQ
TA6FM 14087 at 1015Z
V63BN 14089 at 1138Z QSL
7Q7LA 14089 at 1808Z
7X2DS 14085 at 2146Z

Tuesday 28:
HH2LT 14084 at 0210Z
VP5JM 14087 at 0340Z
4J1FS 14086 at 0621Z
R3CC 14082 at 0820Z
T77FT 14084 at 0905Z
V63BN 14085 at 1147Z
RF6FC 14085 at 1250Z
5N0ETP 14087 at 2058Z

Wednesday 29:
VP5JM 14087 at 0133Z
T77FT 14085 at 0632Z
FB8WZ 14087 at 0915Z QSL/Note
4S7RM 14085 at 1735Z QSL
EA9MY 14083 at 1749Z
HZ1AB 14078 at 2000Z

CT3BY 14083 at 2222Z
HI8BG 14083 at 2222Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H153
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 5/31/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 31st May 1991
BID: $KT7H153
Part 3 of 3.

Thursday 30:
CT3BY 14087 at 0010Z
9K2EC 14072 at 0115Z ARQ
OD5NG 14074 at 0230Z ARQ
VP5JM 14082 at 0243Z

QSL Information:

Not much in the way of addresses this week, but we have some.

4J1FS will QSL via OH2BU for his RTTY contacts.

KG4DD is Doug Donley, Box 692, FPO New York, NY 09593-5573.

V63BN will QSL via JG1NBD.

FB8WZ says to send his cards to Box 3, Communications Office, Crozet Island, Indian Ocean.

HI3AB will collect his cards from his callbook address of HI3ADI.

Notes of Interest:

FB8WZ (Crozet Island) prefers English QSO's, as he is trying to improve his English.

The group who was on St Peter and Paul's Rocks had computer problems, so understandably there were no RTTY contacts and we believe very few CW contacts either.

Information still trickles through that Romeo will be going to Burma in the June/July time frame with two operating positions, but nothing definite as yet. Keep fingers crossed.

There has been no sign of HF0FOL who said that he was going to the Shetland Islands late May or early June. But who knows? There may still be hope.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG) AT VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

26. Satellite Formula's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 01:46:38 UTC
From: gerwitz@Kodak.com
Message-ID: <1955@eastman.UUCP>
Source record: 296297

I am posting this for a friend without news access. Please respond via email to: ...kodak!eastman!hpcore!dieter

From: Mark Dieter, N2BLI

Does anybody know where I can find the "definitive" set of formulas to predict the location of satellites in earth orbit ?

I am trying to write a program to aim my antennas at amateur satellites. Unfortunately I cannot use the PC based programs, and I don't know much about orbital mechanics. HELP !!!

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Paul F Gerwitz WA2WPI | SMTP: gerwitz@kodak.com |
| Eastman Kodak Co | UUCP: ..uunet!atexnet!kodak!eastman!gerwitz |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
--
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Paul F Gerwitz WA2WPI | SMTP: gerwitz@kodak.com |
| Eastman Kodak Co | UUCP: ..uunet!atexnet!kodak!eastman!gerwitz |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

27. Alinco HT mods & comments request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 03:19:13 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <6695@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 296294

And once again, another mod request..

I need mods (out of band RX and TX) for the following Alinco HTs.
Any help would be greatly appriciated.

Alinco DJ-160T (2m HT)
Alinco DJ-460T (440 HT)
Alinco DJ-560T (dualband HT)

Also, any comments on the above HTs would also be appriciated. These
Alinco HTs seem to be priced very well and loaded with features.

thanks (in advance),

Steve Kuo, N8OPH
sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu or
sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu

28. Another rugged equipment story

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 05:01:06 UTC
From: tjsandoz@king.mcs.drexel.EDU
Message-ID: <9106030501.AA20959@mcs.drexel.edu>
Source record: 296292

Somewhere (maybe "Plastics World" or some other polymer rag) I read that Motorola had done extensive R&D to develop not only a tough plastic but also a ht case design providing great protection of the innards...

It seems that a large number of their radios "inadvertently" strike other "things" (someone mentioned nails, but in the law enforcement business other things are "accidentally" struck by the ht...just watch FoxTV "Cops") Note I said nothing about the legality of this, nor do I own a cam-corder nor do I live even near L.A...end of moral/social/ethical/*.* disclaimer.

Now, how do you go about testing this "feature"? It's not in any of the environmental test books I own....I don't think the shake and bake + spin cycle adequately covers it :) And I thought ESD/EMI was the hard part.

And, gosh, nobody will ever catch me throwing my ht across the room, but I wonder how it would do in self defense. (Drexel = Phila PA) Hope that day never comes.

73's Jim n2mpt

---------------------- |\ | |
Jim Sandoz trading as tjsandoz@king.mcs.drexel.edu | | | |
Drexel University Dept of Mechanical Engineering |/. |_|.

29. Query on low-level assembler programming of radio/scanner CPUs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 06:01:43 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun3.060143.1760@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 296298

Here's some pretty naive questions... but these CPUs inside Ham and scanner radios have got me... well... fascinated !

1. Hmmmm... My ICOM 24AT, TS-950 and PRO2006 all have "CPUs" that control the radio. When I look at a service manual and reference is made to the "CPU" this "CPU" is some funky CPU. These are not common CPUs that one might find in a computer. Exactly how are these CPU (micro processors) in radios and scanners UNLIKE traditional CPUs found in computers ?

2. Clipping diodes. Hmmmm. "Clip diode Dxx to enable undocumented feature 'X'". This is what I usually see posted regarding restoring deleted 800 Mhz coverage on scanners (like the PRO 2006). I assume this is one of the many "inputs" that the CPU can sample and thus decide (via the program) to synthesize or not synthesize a particular freq (I assume this is how part of 800 Mhz is "deleted". Beyond this ... the CPU must scan the keyboard, detect the presence of a signal etc... What kind of I/O are these devices (CPUs) capable of ? (And, by the way, HOW DOES the CPU synthesize the freq.. what kind of component does this control?)

3. Are the instruction sets for these CPUs readily available? Are these CPUs in radios custom chips or chosen from a "standard" set of such CPUs. How about the possibility of reading a radios program ROM, dis-assembling the program at the instruction level, modifying it and blasting this into an EPROM. The ultimate mod or beyond possibility? (I assume no reasonable person would want to do this. However, I have seen a .BIN file for the TS-440 so I assume someone has at least gone through the trouble of snatching the program code from ROM.) Sounds interesting.

Anyway, thats what I'm thinking about these days. Looking for some answers or someone who can point me to a "good book" on the subject. I'm sure its all out there - I just dont know where to look.

Thanks,
Gary / KE9ZM
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

30. Radio Shack's at it again...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 08:44:02 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106030843.AA25050@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296302

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 2-Jun-1991 22:46 HST
From: 1843rd EI Group
1843EIP
Dept: 1843 EIG/EIP
Tel No: DSN 315-456-1107

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@UCSD.EDU)

Subject: Radio Shack's at it again...

Not to start an old flame-fest again, but I thought I'd report on an interesting experience I had at the local Radio Shack in Wahiawa last week...

I went in to buy some cable clips and when I paid cash, the clerk asked me for the last 4 digits of my *Social Security* number...as is usually my practice, having been recommended in this forum, I made up a random 4 digit number and gave it....being in a hurry, I didn't want to get into a long-winded discussion with the clerk or the manager about it, either, but I just wonder why they apparently changed their procedure on what the "magic number" is.

No, I haven't visited any other RS's on Oahu to see if this change is universal...

Granted, there's not a whole lot they can get just from the last 4 digits of yer SSAN, but why ask for something that most assuredly will cause more people to bitch than asking for the last four of their phone number....?

Yours for a fine debate...73,

Jeff Miller NH6ZW/AA AFA8JM/AFF8A/AFF8P

31. Re: re:10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 09:00:49 UTC
From: bruce@contingency.think.com
Message-ID: <BRUCE.91Jun3110049@contingency.think.com>
Source record: 296306

In article <".3-Jun-91..9:47:25.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com writes:

>Another wierd thing happened a while ago. I was listening on 10
>during the afternoon, and a few of the stations sounded like they had
>echo-reverb microphones. The echo was delayed by about 1/4-1/2 second.

This is a propogation phenomena frequently associated with VHF work bouncing
signals off the Northern Lights (aurora borealis). It is a "natural" echo due
to multipath propagation. It is probably associated with the solar flares
recently occurring that seem the affect all ham bands more or less.

Hmmm. Is that really so? 1/4-1/2 second is about 50,000-90,000 miles.
The ionosphere is only order 100s of miles above the surface, and the
earth's circumference is 1/3 that distance. I can see where VHF aurora
bounce could cause fading or flutter on those timescales, but echo? Even
the moon is only 2-3 seconds round-trip.

On HF, I have heard what I presume are longpath/shortpath combinations with
a ~1/10 second delay, but even that's going around the world.

--
--Bruce Walker
Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge, MA
bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810; N1IKV

32. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 10:24:41 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9106031024.AA12779@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 296303

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 013 (OPDX.013)
June 3, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, ARRL DX Bulletin, WB3LHD, W6CF, NA8A, K8CH, W8GMH, WB8HIW, W8XD, K8YSE and K9ES for the following DX information.

4K1, ANTARCTIC ZONE 39. Nick, 4K1A, says to listen for him on 80 meters, 3503 KHz between 0100Z and 0300Z. He claims to have good conditions to the USA at that time.

7P8, LESOTHO. Mary, 7P8DF, is a new addition to the amateurs in Lesotho. She can be found on the W7PHO Family Hour DX Net in the mornings at 1200Z. Mary can be heard better long path at this time frame.

9U, BURUNDI. Larry, G4BZP, is working in Burundi and signing with the callsign of 9U5BZP. He will be there until about June 28. His operating schedule is as follows: 0400-0530Z, 1000-1200Z and then 1500Z-until the band closes. He can be found around the following frequencies +/- 5 KHZ: 14279, 21279 and 28507. He goes by call areas and first letter of your suffix (very slow process, BE PATIENT!). QSL via G4BZP.

D2, ANGOLA. LZ2DF and the group from UB5 finally hit the airwaves Saturday, June 1, around 2045Z. Two stations were up and running signing D2ACA. They were first heard on 21025 KHz and then moved to 21275 KHz an hour later. They were also heard later around 7001 and 14276 KHz. On Sunday they were heard on 28026 KHz around 1600Z. This operation should last until June 9th. QSL via LZ2DF.

ET, ETHIOPIA. As of May 28th, Jack, ET2A, is safe and has relocated, presumably, inside the U.S. Embassy compound. He has put up a vertical antenna and was operating on the 28th. He is to leave June 8th.

FR/T/G, TROMELIN/GLORIOSO ISLAND. One of the Net Control Operators of the INDEXA Net, reported that those who missed FR5AI/T may get another chance. FR5ZU is planning a return trip to Tromelin and Glorioso sometime this year. No dates are yet available.

KC6, WESTERN CAROLINE (REP. OF BELAU). Emil, KC6KW, has been very active this week. Activity seems to be mainly CW. Check around 14025 KHz from 1230 to 1430Z, 21025 KHz from 1900 to 0300Z and 7006 KHz around 1100Z. QSL via AG9A. Also, KC6XX, who is part of the KC6KW

group was also heard this week on 14200 KHz at 1218Z. They will be departing the island soon for Guam. Apparently there were many questions asked about their KC6 prefix. This prefix is still a valid prefix for the Western Caroline Islands as opposed to the V63 prefix used for Eastern Caroline Islands (now Micronesia).

KH7, KURE ISLAND. Rick will be signing KH6JEB/KH7 from Kure Island for about another two weeks. Most activivty has been on DX Nets. Check the 14222 DX Net around 0200 to 0400Z and also the 14256 DX Net after 0400Z. Better work this one, because it may become rare. The Naval base on Kure Island will be closing some time this year. QSL via home address.

P29, PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Steve, G4JVG, is now signing P29DX from Port Moresby. He has started to show up once again on Sundays, 14200 KHz at 1200Z. QSL ONLY to Box 1783, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

PJ8, ST. MAARTEN. Bill, K1MM, is active as PJ8MM. Bill has been heard on CW at 14019 KHz around 2300 to 0200Z and on SSB at 14165 KHz around 1200Z. There have been other QSN reports on 10 and 24 MHz. QSL via K1MM.

TL, CENTRAL AFRICIAN REPUBLIC. Pat, TL8FD, is a new amateur in this country. He can be found on 14026 KHz at 1300Z most mornings.

V6, MICRONESIA. Plenty of activity from here this past week. V63BN has been showing up most mornings at 1200Z on 14024 KHz running the pile-ups for this semi-rare "CW" country. Also, V63BN has been heard on RTTY on 14088 KHZ around 1130 to 1330Z. V63ST and V63JC have both been active on 20 meters SSB. V63JC on 14151 and 1465 KHz around 1130-1200Z. V63ST on 14197 around 1130-1230Z and QSL to KB6CC.

DXCC NOTES. By uanimous vote of 7 to 0, the ARRL Awards Committee approved the DXAC's recommendation of DXCC country status for the Penguin Islands. The recommendation was based on Point 3 (a) of the Countries List Criteria, "separation by another DXCC country". Namibia (V5) is between Penguin and Republic of South Africa (RSA). The Penguin Islands are governed by the RSA. Cards for DXCC credit will be accepted starting September 1, 1991 and cards received before that date will be returned without credit given. The effective date is November 15, 1945. Although no known operation has taken place before the ZS9AAA/1 and ZS9Z/1, QSLs from both operations will be acceptable. This addition brings the DXCC Country Total List to 323.

UPDATE. Thanks to Eric, K9ES, who has been keeping everyone informed about the progress of Dave Porter, ZD8DX. As of last week, Dave was in good spirits and the doctors are amazed at how quickly some movement is returning to his legs. Surgery was planned for May 28th, when doctors will place a set of pins in the broken thorascic vertebrae. No word on how the operation went. Listen for updates direct from Dave and others on 14165 KHz at 1030Z.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. Cards for 3C1EA, C9EC and some of Kiyoko's cards have been showing up from her Dxpeditions (ZK3KY, ZK2KY, T30KY, T31KY).

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

33. Need an Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 10:34:28 UTC
From: gaus@islandgirl.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <20157@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 296300

I have a recent Callbook, but can not find the address of
a ham I would like to send a card to. Could someone please send
me his address? His call is KD3KD.

Of a more general nature, I believe there is computer
access to this information. Could someone tell me how to access
it for any future needs. Thanks.

Rick Gaus
WA3INC

34. 10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 12:07:09 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9106031214.AA01831@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296301

Sporadic-E (Es) is, as you can guess from the name, sporadic.
Consequently, it's uncommon for 10 meters to be open for more than a few hours
at a strech. The best times are late morning and early evening, local time.
The worst times for Es are after midnight and early afternoon, local.
However, Es can happen anytime and often pops up MUCH more frequently
during late June to mid-July.

The main difference between 10 meters and the 160-20 meter bands is
that F2 is less common and so conditions are less predictable. But when
10 is open, you can work thousands of miles with only a couple of watts.
I have worked Central America while running less than 10 watts to a
Heath Cantenna (i.e. the other guy could hear just my HW-101's leakage).

Mike

35. APT-Sats: Status JUNE 02, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 12:18:01 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <4824@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 296299

```
Obeserved at station 50.7 Nlat, 7.1 Elon JUNE 02, 1991

NOAA-9 APT 137.62 **OFF**
last APT observed MAY 25
NOAA-10 APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11 APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12 APT 137.50 On, two vis-channels
METEOR 2-19 APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4 APT 137.30 On

AOS of NOAA-10 is only 15 mins after AOS of NOAA-12,
difference decreases. If no action takes place, severe
interference will occur during the next days.

No other APT was active 136.00 to 137.99 MHz

Peter Henne @ GMD -
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp-Science
e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
```

36. High Voltage Power Supply.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 13:02:23 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106030902.aa22353@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 296309

To all in netland that responded to my query on the Regultion of my High Voltage Power Supply:

A BIG THANX.

I appreciated all the advice, comments, words of wisdom and encouragement. This is the really great thing about this hobby - have a problem, ask a ham and you'll get a wealth of adivce. The the questions and the 'elmering' never ceases.
73,
Walt - K2WK.

37. re:10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 13:47:25 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".3-Jun-91..9:47:25.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 296304

>Another wierd thing happened a while ago. I was listening on 10
>during the afternoon, and a few of the stations sounded like they had
>echo-reverb microphones. The echo was delayed by about 1/4-1/2 second.

This is a propogation phenomena frequently associated with VHF work bouncing signals off the Northern Lights (aurora borealis). It is a "natural" echo due to multipath propagation. It is probably associated with the solar flares recently occurring that seem the affect all ham bands more or less.

Wayne, KB6CSP

38. Grid squares

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 14:07:01 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9106031409.AA07966@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296305

I have had several requests for GridLoc, my little BASIC
program for grid square conversion.

If you would like it, please send me your e-mail address
and I'll send the ASCII file to you. Please give your
complete address because I'm inept at e-mail beyond BitNet.

Michael Owen W9IP
MROWEN @ STLAWU

39. Re: Another rugged equipment story

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 14:36:17 UTC
From: dm_johnson@meltin.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun3.134149.1514@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Source record: 296308

In article <9105301518.AA26105@ucsd.edu>, KENDALLG@vtvm1.cc.vt.edu (Gary Kendall) writes...
>This isn't related to amateur gear, but if any EMS/rescue types are out there:
>
Again not an amateur story but....

I used to work for a company that manufactured a 90V 3000amp (3000 is not a typo) power supply for the Fermi labs several years ago. They were in for acceptance of the equipment and the engineering manager was talking about the crowbar circuit. One of the customers questioned him on it so as a demonstration he picked up an available crowbar and dropped it across the power supply output. The power supply shut down nice as you please with no complaints.

Dj

40. Re: balun ratio to feed ctr-fed Zepp?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 14:38:49 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23113@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 296307

```
|>
|>For my HF station I have a center-fed Zepp fed with 450-ohm ladder
|>line. The ladder line in my shack has some unavoidable twists and
|>turns in it, so I'd like to replace the line in the shack with coax
|>and put a "remote balun" (MFJ's term) just outside the wall, where the
|>run to the antenna becomes relatively straight. Being a cheap sort,
|>I'd rather shop around for a balun--or perhaps build my own--rather
|>than paying the MFJ price.
|>
|>What is the impedance ratio of the balun in my antenna tuner? What
|>ratio should I get for a "remote" balun? A 9:1 ratio would transform
|>50 ohms (coax) to 450 ohms (ladder line)...is that what I want? If
|>so, is a 9:1 balun commercially available (in the US)? Or does it not
|>really matter?
|>
|>Another balun question: What is the difference between a voltage balun
|>adn a current balun? Why is a current balun so much better (i.e.,
|>more expensive)? Which would be more appropriate for my application?
|>
|>Jon
|>N1ILZ
|>
|>jmccombie@bbn.com OR
|>{harvard, other backbone}!bbn!jmccombi
|>
The impedance of the antenna is probably nowhere near 450 ohms, so it doesn't
matter much whether you match the 450 or not. In other words, pick whatever
ratio is convenient.

Be sure to use fat cable (RG8 or similar) partly because you'll have high
SWR (so you need low loss cable) and partly because that high SWR means
high peak voltages (so you need cable with high voltate ratings).

Since voltage baluns can saturate, while current (choke) baluns rarely
do (see June '91 QST), this sounds like a job for the latter.

Are current baluns more expensive? If so, perhaps just because there
are enough people around who will cough up the money. You can make your
own very easily, of course. The other possible reason is that they tend
to use a lot of ferrite. (That, incidentally, is the reason why they
don't tend to saturate; Belrose's claim in the QST article that they
can't possibly saturate, or that it wouldn't matter if they did, clearly
doesn't hold water.)

paul, ni1d
```

41. Contact wanted w/ repeater owners and servicemen

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 14:54:23 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jun3.145423.20720@funet.fi>
Source record: 296312

I posted here some time ago on talmost the same matters, but I still
won't believe this forum is only for repeater users and users-to-be.

I have got my thumbs sore while tinkering with a VHF machine and also
my throat sore with an UHF machine (the QTH is not blessed with what
you could really call a heating system...).

These two are subjects well known also up here, so I have got plenty
of good advice from the icebears.

Now we are moving up and down - i.e. plan repeaters for ten and 23 cm.
We are also planning some additional features to the existing machines,
like diversity reception on VHF and a couple of sub-receivers around
the town on UHF. We would also like to know more of ctying several
machines situated in the same QTH together on AF.

So, I would like to exchange ideas with you out there, if you have
experience in repeaters, or if you want to know more. Maybe I can post
here a digest of the discussion.

73 de Benjamin OH3BK (also replies in Swedish, German or Finnish OK)

42. Standard C8900 Info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 15:20:49 UTC
From: pdm@crosfield.co.uk
Message-ID: <10151@suns1.crosfield.co.uk>
Source record: 296313

Re: Standard C8900.

Does anyone have any information such as Service Manuals, schematics operator manuals or modifications etc. for this rig.

I particularly need to know how to shorten the tone burst time and if I can modify the frequency selection to something other than 5KHz steps (need 25KHz steps).

Thanks

Peter G8MPV (pdm@crosfield.co.uk)

43. WANTED: TS-120 or 130

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 15:26:49 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Jun3172649@eva.stanford.edu>
Source record: 296321

I would like to purchase a TS-120 or 130 radio. Please let me know if you would like to sell one or if you might be able to reccommend a place that I could buy one, ie., used gear places like AES.

Thanks, Mike (P.S. If you responded to this note before, I had a typo on my return address...)

44. Re: 10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 16:26:10 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <54971@rphroy.UUCP>
Source record: 296310

In article <2911@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> In article <54717@rphroy.UUCP> vbreault@gmr.com writes:
> >In article <9105301222.AA14189@ucsd.edu>, MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu (Michael Owen W9IP) writes:
... lota stuff deleted ...

> In the summer, 10 meters is usually a daytime only band. This is especially
> true as the sunspot numbers decline and E skip is all that is available.
> Try operating in the afternoon on a weekend.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

Well, I did just that very thing Sunday morning, and what do you know!
I was able to receive LOTS of great signals. I guess timing is a lot
more critical on 10m than on 40m. A lot more critical than the books
led me to believe. I guess experience weighs a lot more than book-learnin'.

However! I was not able to get Texas or Oklahoma to respond. Oh well.
I'll try again next weekend.

Thanks 1.0E6 for the advice.

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com
N8OEF (and proud of it, man)

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the position of the General Motors Research Laboratories or the General Motors Corporation.

45. Re: VCR RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 16:40:50 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <6980@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 296311

```
|> > > I have a Mitsubishi VHS VCR. The tuner in the VCR has no problem
|> > > with RFI. But when a tape is playing I get serious RFI on both
|> > > 10m and 40m. Last night I had a TV on rabbit ears about 15 feet
|> > > from the feedpoint of the GP Vertical I use on 10m. The TV had
|> > > no TVI on any channel, but the VCR lost both picture and sound
|> > > each time I keyed the mic.
|>
Well, I have more information on this problem. I am now also getting
audio inteference on every device in the cabinet with the VCR on 10m,
but only problems during play on 40m. It appears to be coming in through
the AC line. But further investigation seems to indicate that the
cheap surge protector/line filter I have everything in the stereo
cabinet plugged into is generating the noise from the RFI. For some
reason the vertical GP antenna causes this power strip more problems
than the G5RV. I'm going to replace it with a higher quality power
strip that will actually filter RF instead of amplifying it.:-(

Any suggestions on good power strips would be most welcome.

--
Thanks

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | Air Waves: KC6TXZ
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
I still think the kid would make a great bear.
--Baloo, The Jungle Book
```

46. Re: QSLs received?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 17:01:39 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360017@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 296319

>Chris Thomas writes:
>Has anyone managed to obtain QSLs from the following?
>Multiple requests including $ have been unsuccessful for me
>so far:
>
> KH0AM - 10/90 CQWW DX Phone - via JE1CKA
Glad to know I'm not the only one waiting for this one. Also glad
I didn't waste any more IRC's. Guess I'll just wait for another KH0
to come along. Kinda bugs me to have to spend "DX" postage for a
US call, especially when they'll probably mail the returns (if they ever
do) from KH0 land for $0.29.

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

47. Re: 10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 18:49:34 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910050@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 296185

Re: warbling

Over-the-pole operators put up with auroral distortion. You might want to listen on 20 meters for some U* or R* stations and see if this is the effect you are hearing.

I've heard that multipath can also exist over non-great-circle paths. The ionosphere, especially around the poles, is not regular. The refraction bends the wave to the side, as well as downward. The idea of short/long-path multipath sounds the most plausible.

Working yourself via longpath sounds like fun. Working yourself via sattelite is fun, too.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

48. License wait data point (6.29 wks)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 19:23:18 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun3.142318.31233@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 296317

Here's another data point for those waiting for licenses from the FCC:

I took the tests on 4/20/91 (a W5YI testing session in Kansas City,
KS); my license arrived today, 6/3/91. I'm N0NZQ.

(Now all I need is a good, cheap CW rig...:-)
--
+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

49. Re: Another rugged equipment story

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 20:36:16 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910051@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 296186

> ...if Billys been driven nails with this thing again...

"When the need arises, anything within reach becomes a hammer."

50. New R.L. Drake R8 Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 21:42:18 UTC
From: HANNA.J.R%WESTINGHOUSE@intermail.isi.edu
Message-ID: <9106040135.AA00897@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296325

```
X-Queued-By: westinghouse Dialcom $Revision: 2.0 $
X-CMR-Spool-Date: Mon, 3 Jun 91 14:37:50 PDT
To: INTERMAIL (WYY005)
From: HANNA.J.R (WTX1464) Delivered: Mon 3-June-91 13:55 EDT Sys 1038 (14)
Subject: WEMS/INTERMAIL MESSAGE
Mail Id: IPM-1038-910603-125380362

Well, all the rumors about the introduction of a new receiver from RL
Drake are true !! The brochure on the R8 receiver showed up this
weekend, and it looks like it could be a winner. If anyone is
interested, I will post the specs. The best part is the selling price
is UNDER $1000, and is available for order direct from the factory.

Dick Hanna, k3vyy@k3vyy hanna.j.r%westinghouse@intermail.isi.edu
```

51. Mexico -- Obtaining license for short visit.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 21:52:39 UTC
From: markc@sirius.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <49930@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 296318

I am planning to visit Mexico for the July, 11 eclipse, any suggestions
on who to contact for information on obtaining a temporary Mexican Amateur
Radio License, or the like.

Mark A. Cartwright, N5SNP
University of Texas @ Austin
Computation Center, Advanced Graphics Lab
COM 1
Austin, Texas 78712-1110
(512)-471-3241

52. Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 23:22:02 UTC
From: johnr@tvnews.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun3.232202.28412@tvnews.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 296320

Has anyone out there built the new Ramsey 2m xcvr kit? The price looks good; how well does it perform? I'm thinking of getting one to use for a dedicated packet station.

Any comments appreciated.

John Reynolds NZ7J
Tektronix TV Division
Beaverton, OR

53. Re: FCC License only took 4 weeks igs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-03 23:47:06 UTC
From: mjw@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun3.234706.25811@sequent.com>
Source record: 296323

I noticed that people on the net were keeping track of how long it takes to get your license so I thought I would post for those who care. I got my Novice License in about 4 weeks. I passed the test on April 30, 1991 and the license effective date is May 28, 1991. I got it June 1. It had a serial number of 02265 on it. I was surprized when I got it because I was expecting to wait 6 to 8 weeks. I guess I better hurry and get my station put together now.

54. Re: Radio Shack's at it again.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 00:15:56 UTC
From: hoeck@happy.colorado.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun3.181556.1@happy.colorado.edu>
Source record: 296322

In article <9106030843.AA25050@ucsd.edu>, 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:

>
> I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M
>
> Date: 2-Jun-1991 22:46 HST
> From: 1843rd EI Group
> 1843EIP
> Dept: 1843 EIG/EIP
> Tel No: DSN 315-456-1107
>
> TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@UCSD.EDU)
>
>
> Subject: Radio Shack's at it again...
>
> Not to start an old flame-fest again, but I thought I'd report on an
> interesting experience I had at the local Radio Shack in Wahiawa last week...
>
> I went in to buy some cable clips and when I paid cash, the clerk asked
> me for the last 4 digits of my *Social Security* number...as is usually
> my practice, having been recommended in this forum, I made up a random
> 4 digit number and gave it....being in a hurry, I didn't want to get into
> a long-winded discussion with the clerk or the manager about it, either,
> but I just wonder why they apparently changed their procedure on what the
> "magic number" is.
>
> No, I haven't visited any other RS's on Oahu to see if this change is
> universal...
>
> Granted, there's not a whole lot they can get just from the last 4 digits
> of yer SSAN, but why ask for something that most assuredly will cause more
> people to bitch than asking for the last four of their phone number....?
>
> Yours for a fine debate...73,
>
> Jeff Miller NH6ZW/AA AFA8JM/AFF8A/AFF8P
>

Thanks Jeff,

I will keep my ears open next time they want some numbers from me. Why dont they give us a card like the library does ?

Thanks again for keeping me in the NEWS.

Greg Hoeck Advisor Computing Services, U of Colorado,
Colorado Springs

KB0BEE@happy.colorado.edu or KB0BEE@colospgs.bitnet

55. Reprogramming the AR1000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 00:22:30 UTC
From: schuster@panix.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.002230.25098@panix.uucp>
Source record: 296184
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

There seems to be renewed interest in this, so I thought I'd post Lionel's article once more. After reading this I tried it on my older vintage AR1000 and successfully moved the low frequency limit from 8 to 0.5 mHz. Your mileage may vary. Anything which results from implementing the instructions below is AT YOUR OWN RISK.

Lionel copied these instructions from a factory set up sheet, sent to him by his dealer when the CPU locked up (a rare event), rendering his radio dead. It is also reproduced in the service manual, available from AOR Japan (no, I don't have the address).

==========
AR-1000 Reset Procedure
==========

* What you need :

- A small Philips screwdriver
- A soldering iron (30 W max)

* What to do :

- Remove the antenna
- Remove the batteries
- Remove the tuning, volume, and squelch buttons
- Remove the back cover (4 black screws), and disconnect it from the rest

- Lay the unit flat on the table, keyboard and display below, antenna connector away from you
- Unsolder the black wire from the lower right corner of the upper board
- Unsolder the brown wire from the upper left corner of the same board
- Remove the 3 screws that hold this board
- Pull GENTLY this board out of the upper panel (volume, squelch, and tune rods come with the board - not the antenna connector)

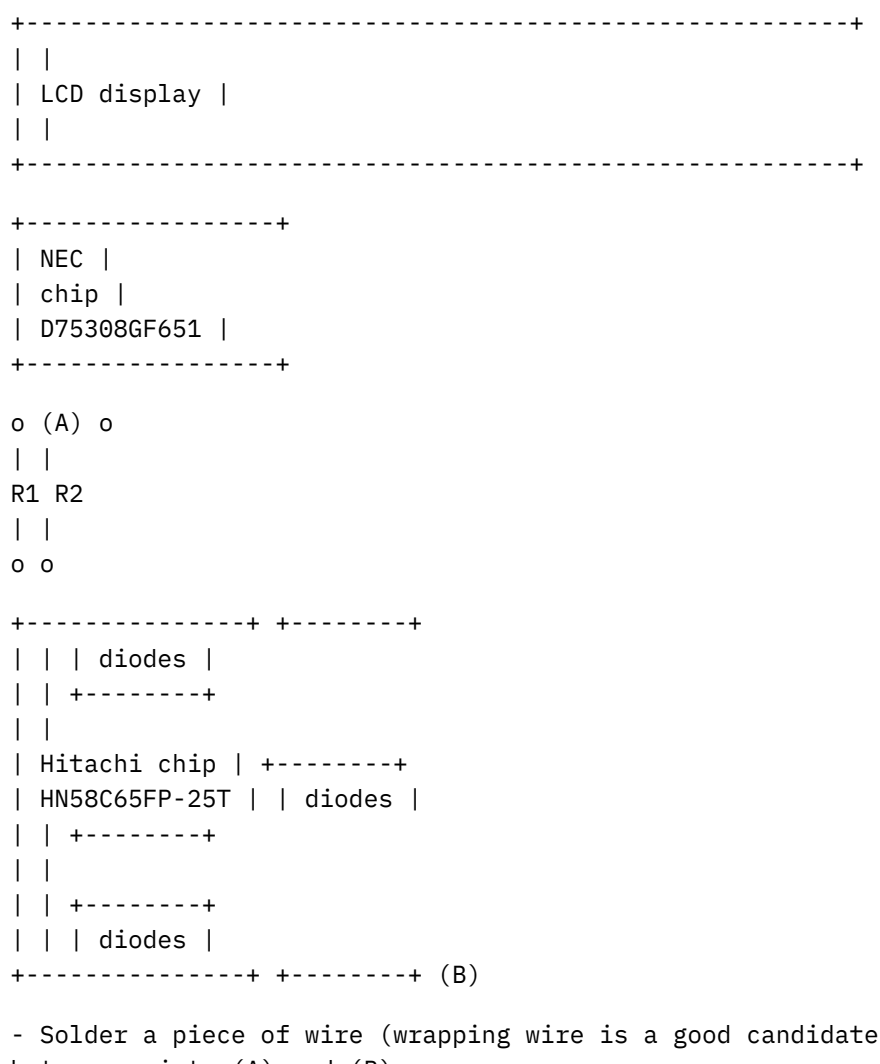
- Unsolder the black wire from the upper left corner of the middle board
- Unscrew the 3 copper columns that hold this board

- To get a better access on the lower board, you may wish to remove some of the connectors that link the upper and middle boards to

the power supply board (the one that hides the speaker) --- don't
forget to take note of which connector goes where !!!

- Now take a look at the lower board. It looks like this :

(X) green led



- Solder a piece of wire (wrapping wire is a good candidate)
between points (A) and (B).
- Reconnect ALL wires (solder unsoldered wires and connect dis-
connected ones)
- Place batteries back
- Turn unit on : the display should be blank.
- Now type the following :

BANK
1 PROG 8 LIMIT 49.995 SEARCH 561.225 ENTER
2 PROG 50 LIMIT 107.995 SEARCH 561.225 ENTER
3 PROG 108 LIMIT 169.995 SEARCH 561.225 ENTER
4 PROG 170 LIMIT 296.995 SEARCH 561.225 ENTER
5 PROG 297 LIMIT 600 SEARCH 251.575 ENTER
6 PROG 805 LIMIT 1109995 [down arrow] 251.575 ENTER
7 PROG 1110 LIMIT 1300 [down arrow] 561.225 ENTER

- Turn unit off
- Unsolder the piece of wrapping wire
- Mount the unit back (wires, connectors, screws...)

- Turn unit on : it should be working !!!

* My comments :

DO NOT TRY THIS BY YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T FEEL CONFIDENT ABOUT
USING A SOLDERING IRON ON SUCH A MINIATURIZED DEVICE !!!

DON'T FORGET THAT, IF YOU FAIL, THE WARRANTY WILL BE VOID !!!

Now, let's relax. From the programming procedure, it is obvious
that you enter 7 sub-bands in the unit :

8 to 49.995 MHz
50 to 107.995 MHz
108 to 169.995 MHz
170 to 296.995 MHz
297 to 600.000 MHz
805 to 1109.995 MHz
1110 to 1300.000 MHz

These are the values for the AR-1000 as sold in France. The values
may be different for the units sold in Northern America (there may
be other gaps, especially for cellular phone frequencies).

I don't know what the following parameters (561.225 and 251.575)
mean. I guess they indicate which RF subcircuit, which step, and
which modulation mode to use. Anyway, since the sub-bands limits
appear so clearly, it might be fun to experiment. See what I mean ?

But, if we are to experiment, let's make things easier. Instead of
dismounting-soldering-programming-unsoldering-mounting the unit each
time, let's solder a 5" piece of wrapping wire to point (A),
a 5" piece of wrapping wire to point (B). Now we have 2 free ends :
let's solder a microswitch to them. We can glue the microswitch at
the bottom end of the unit, near the power supply board. Resetting
the AR-1000 is now much simpler : just open the unit (4 screws),
flip the switch, turn the unit on, reprogram it, turn it off, flip
the switch back, close the unit.

First of all, if you replace the first "8" with "0.5", you get an
AR-1000 with coverage extended down to 500 kHz. This may not work
on older units. My unit didn't let me program any frequency lower
than 0.5 MHz, or higher than 1300 MHz. Anyway, my aim was to try
to get rid of the 600-805 MHz gap. I tried the following sub-bands :

0.5 - 29.995
30.0 - 219.995
220.0 - 409.995
410.0 - 599.995
600.0 - 904.995
905.0 - 1209.995

1210.0 - 1300.000

To choose these values, I made the following assumptions : the
original values never exceed a 190 MHz span for the "561.225" series,
and never exceed a 304.995 MHz for the "251.575" series. I was careful
not to exceed these ranges, because of the necessarily limited span
of the internal VFO.

These values did seem to work, since I was able to hear some TV signals
near 620 MHz, that is, in the previous gap ! However, when I programmed
some search banks, it sometimes refused to search, even on "authorized"
frequencies (around 450 MHz). And, since there is nothing but TV
channels between 600 and 805 MHz (at least in France), I restored the
original values (except for the 0.5 MHz lower limit).

Now, if you find something interesting, please keep me informed !

Lionel ANCELET

BIX : lanc
CompuServe : 71641,1340
INTERNET : 71641.1340@compuserve.com

--
Mike Schuster | CIS: 70346,1745
NY Public Access UNIX: ...cmcl2!panix!schuster | MCI Mail, GENIE:
The Portal (R) System: schuster@cup.portal.com | MSCHUSTER

56. Re: Special Event Stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 00:32:43 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.003243.9934@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 296178

As quoted from <20001@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> by gaus@islandgirl.crd.ge.com (Rick Gaus):
+---------------
| I am wondering what are the feelings of others about CW stations
| calling phone special event stations when there is no CW activity for
| the station. Thanks for your replies.
+---------------

Bob Liddy, K8BL, would have *loved* it if you'd done that to the WINO special event station. :-) Unfortunately, we didn't have any keys with us....

If I had a key with me and I were running the station, I'd probably respond. You'd have a better chance if there wasn't much SSB activity at the time, since the CW ops are probably less likely to be operating an SSB station.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

57. Re: Special Event Stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 00:36:25 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.003625.10039@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 296179

As quoted from <1991May30.141445.14335@ka3ovk> by albers@ka3ovk (Jon Albers):
+---------------
| Well, think about it again. Special event stations are set up so the
| operators can have fun! Really! Do you think they would go to all the
| trouble if it wasen't something the operators would enjoy? Some people
| just do not enjoy CW. It is not right to try to cram the code down their
| throats just because you enjoy it and/or that's all you can do.
+---------------

Not to mention that the station may not be set up somewhere with all the comforts of home, much less all the gear of home (barring, of course, Field Day). We just operated from a winery yesterday (not many contacts except ground wave, though, no thanks to the !@#$%^&* solar flares).

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

58. Re: getting commercial stations out from ham bands

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 00:43:15 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.004315.10557@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 296180

As quoted from <237382@LNCC.BITNET> by USERFRFA%LNCC.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (FRANCISCO ROGERIO FONTENELE ARAGAO):

```
+---------------
| The situation here in South America is also very bad. The CB stations with
| powerful KW amplifier and beams use the 10 meters band until 28.3 MHz. I
| think occurs in other countries of the continent such thing as a known
| manufacturer of equipment here makes 500 W and 1 Kw linear amplifier exclusive
| for CBs. In Argentina some cab and delivery companies use the frequencies
| between 29.3 and 29.7 MHz. They cover all sattelite and repeat sub-band.
| Since they use AM the repeater in USA and Europe suffer likely very much
| from such emmited carrier. Here in Bazil there was a net of official atations
+---------------
```

Believe me, we know. OH BOY, do we know. :-(

I'm not sure there are any legal recourses, or even legal solutions. As time passes and this continues, the idea of a legal-limit packet or AMTOR station on top of the offenders sounds better and better... which is an indication of how bad things are.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

59. Re: 10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 00:48:35 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.004835.10658@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 296181

As quoted from <1991May30.175604.6338@markets.amix.com> by jeff@markets.amix.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX):

```
+---------------
| Another wierd thing happened a while ago. I was listening on 10
| during the afternoon, and a few of the stations sounded like they had
| echo-reverb microphones. The echo was delayed by about 1/4-1/2 second.
+---------------
```

Solar flare?

```
+---------------
| Also, I was working amtor on 20 last night. Normally I have to run
| full-power (100 watts) to keep the link up no matter where the station is.
| But last night I was able to keep the link up with less than 20 watts.
+---------------
```

...must be nice, I've even tried to connect to you a few times and failed.
:-(Someday I'll get a real antenna up....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

60. Re: Query on low-level assembler programming of radio/scanner CPUs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 01:02:13 UTC
From: mzenier@polari.UUCP
Message-ID: <4329@polari.UUCP>
Source record: 296182

In article <1991Jun3.060143.1760@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
>1. Hmmmm... My ICOM 24AT, TS-950 and PRO2006 all have "CPUs" that
> control the radio. ... These are not common CPUs that one might
> find in a computer. Exactly how are these CPU (micro processors)
> in radios and scanners UNLIKE traditional CPUs found in computers ?

They're the same sort of CPU that you would have in your handheld
game, watch, microwave oven. All the necessary I/O ports and
program RAM and ROM built in. Including the program written by
the radio manufacturer. Unless there is an external PROM, you'd
need to get fancy to reprogram one. Something like 1) getting the
development version of the same chip and building a daughter
board, 2) getting the EPROM version of the same chip or 3) buying
a couple of thousand copies with your own ROM programming.

>3. Are the instruction sets for these CPUs readily available?

Some are. Some Mitsubishi chips are 6502's, Some Hitachi chips
are 6805 family, and some of the NEC chips are really extreme variants of
the 8080. Then there's the ubiquitous 8051 (yuck).
Get the data book for the chip maker. The IC Master data guide would
be a good place to look first.

> Are these
> CPUs in radios custom chips or chosen from a "standard" set of such
> CPUs.

Yes and No, it's up to the design engineer(s).

> How about the possibility of reading a radios program ROM,
> dis-assembling the program at the instruction level, modifying it
> and blasting this into an EPROM.

Well, I did this to my printer and somebody posted an article about
reprogramming a Cellular Phone a year or two back.
But if it's a real single chip computer, you'll
need a scanning electron microscope to read the ROM.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.uucp mzenier@polari.uucp

61. MD/DC QSO Party Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 01:54:24 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.015424.22305@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 296326
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

NEWS RELEASE

For immediate distribution

The Antietam Radio Association of Hagerstown, Maryland, W3CWC, will present the 1991 Maryland-DC QSO Party this summer. The contest will run from 1600 UTC August 17 to 0400 UTC August 18 _AND_ from 1600 UTC to 2359 UTC August 18.

[In other words, the contest will run from 1600 UTC August 17 to 2359 UTC August 18 with a 12 hour break from 0400 UTC to 1600 UTC August 18.]

MODES : PHONE AND CW/RTTY/DIGITAL

* Stations may be worked _ONCE_ per band using each mode.
* CW contacts may only be claimed if the QSOs was in the CW portion of the band.
* Non-Maryland/DC stations may only claim Maryland/DC contacts for scoring.
* Maryland/DC stations may work any other amateur station.

Portable and mobile stations that change Maryland counties [or states] during the contest count as a separate station in each new county [or state] of operation. Contacts through a repeater do _NOT_ count for scoring purposes. [Repeaters may be used to set up skeds with other stations, however.] All other HF/VHF/UHF contacts do count.

EXCHANGE: Signal Report, QTH _AND_ the MAJOR CATEGORY OF ENTRY.

* Signal reports should be in the standard "RST" format.
* QTH for Maryland/DC stations is either the Maryland county, "DC" for Washington, DC or "Baltimore City" for Baltimore City.
* QTH for non-Maryland/DC stations is either the US state or country of operation, if DX.
* Major Categories are: CLUB, QRP, MOBILE, NOVICE, TECHNICIAN, YL (XYL) AND STANDARD (for all others).
* Use only the one major category for your station.

SUGGESTED
FREQUENCIES:
* SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
* CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW listening times are on the odd half-hour, i.e., 1730, 1930, 2130, etc.

SCORING: QSO POINTS
---
* Each simplex phone QSO counts as one point.
* Each simplex CW QSO (including RTTY/digital) counts as two points.
* For Maryland/DC stations, each QSO with a mobile station counts as five points.
* Each QSO with a club station counts as 10 points.

N.B. The highest point value applies, e.g., a CW/mobile contact counts as five points or a CW/club contact counts as 10 points.

MULTIPLIERS
---
* Multipliers may only be counted once; _NOT_ once for each band.
* For non-Maryland/DC stations, each Maryland county, Baltimore City and Washington, DC are multipliers. -- N.B. maximum 25.
* For Maryland/DC stations, multipliers are: Maryland counties, Baltimore City, the District of Columbia, each of the 49 other US states and one for DX -- N.B. maximum 75.

BONUS POINTS
---
* Mobile stations may ADD 100 bonus points to their raw score for each Maryland county/Baltimore City/DC they work outside their home locations from which 20 contacts were made.

FINAL SCORE:
* QSO Points X Multipliers + Bonus Points = Claimed Score

AWARDS:
* High score verified for each US state, Canada or DX;
* Top three Maryland logs;
* High scoring Maryland/DC club;
* High scoring Maryland YL (XYL);
* High scoring Novice;
* High scoring Technician.

CERTIFICATES:
* For each station with at least 100 QSO points;
* To the best SWL log (N.B. Must not be a licensed amateur radio operator.);
* For the highest scoring QRP station.

The decision of the judges is final.

The committee reserves the right to issue additional awards and/or certificates if deemed appropriate by the Antietam Radio Association.

Logs should be postmarked no later than September 10, 1991 and mailed to:

Antietam Radio Association
P. O. Box 52

Hagerstown, MD 21740
USA

Attn: MD/DC QSO Party Contest Committee (Log Enclosed)

Logs postmarked later than September 10, 1991 will _NOT_ be processed.

Be sure your log indicates your complete exchange information and your major category of entry, i.e., CLUB, NOVICE, MOBILE, QRP, TECHNICIAN, YL or STANDARD.

Any questions may be directed to:

WA3EOP
Contest Chairman MD/DC QSO Party
W. Page Pyne
109 South Artizan Street
Williamsport
Maryland 21795
USA

If you would like a complete listing of the results of the contest, send an SASE to the MD/DC QSO Party Contest Committee at the Antietam Radio Association address above.

------------------------------PAGE BREAK--------------------------------
1991 MARYLAND/DC QSO PARTY (Sample/Optional Log Form)

Log of Station: _____
Competing as [ ] Maryland/DC Station [ ] Non-Maryland/DC Station
[ ] Club Station [ ] Mobile [ ] Novice [ ] QRP w/____Watts
[ ] Standard [ ] SWL [ ] Technician [ ] YL (XYL)
(Check ALL that apply!)

DATE	TIME	BAND/MODE	STATION	RST/QTH/CATEGORY SENT	RST/QTH CATEGORY RECEIVED	QSO PTS

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LOG PAGE # _________ TOTAL QSO POINTS THIS PAGE:_______

------------------------------PAGE BREAK---------------------------------
1991 MARYLAND/DC QSO PARTY (Sample/Optional Log Form - Final Page)

Log of Station: _____________________________________________
Competing as [ ] Maryland/DC Station [ ] Non-Maryland/DC Station
[ ] Club Station [ ] Mobile [ ] Novice [ ] QRP w/____Watts
[ ] Standard [ ] SWL [ ] Technician [ ] YL (XYL)
(Check ALL that apply!)

DATE| TIME| BAND/MODE| STATION |RST/QTH/CATEGORY|RST/QTH CATEGORY| QSO
| | | | SENT | RECEIVED | PTS
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LOG PAGE # _____ TOTAL QSO POINTS THIS PAGE:_____

_____ X _____ + _____ = _____
QSO POINTS MULTIPLIERS BONUS POINTS CLAIMED SCORE

Certification:
The claimed score, as indicated above, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

_____ _____ _____
Signature Date Call Sign

----------PAGE BREAK----------

-- 30 --

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62. Using telephone PCM chips to mix/route repeater audio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 03:04:21 UTC
From: buaas@trout.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9106040304.AA08735@trout.nosc.mil>
Source record: 296327

Is anyone out there familiar (at the chip level) with using any of the many telephony PCM digital switching parts to route and mix repeater and link audio? Ideas, application notes, working schematics, advise greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance, Bob K6KGS 714/962-4010 (landline)
buaas@nosc.mil (email)

63. Re: QRP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 07:10:15 UTC
From: DAULIE%BANUFS11.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <91154.152206DAULIE@BANUFS11.BITNET>
Source record: 296183

Yes, there are some tricks of the (QRP) trade. BTW those also apply
for the guy/girl with a 100W TX in conditions where the lowest denominator
is KW.

1.listen carefully:
How does the other side operate: does he listen up or down frequency (some pr
efer high tones, other low tones). If the other side uses a sharp filter this
can give you an advantage. Does he use full break in or not: when does he pick
out a calling station? Is there some delay? Time your call accordingly.
Let the KW's fight the first seconds, you're no match anyway. Moreover
the other side might not pick-up enough of a call to make a decision...
that's your opportunity.

2.Arouse interest/curiosity:
When calling indicate QRP. Go slower (preferred as he/she will already have
a hell of a time copying you from under the KW's) or faster than the
average callers: it will be different from the others. Same reason why
you could make your call shorter (hmmm sometimes quite difficult) or longer
than the average. (note: call = call up sequence, you know the classical
3 x 3).

3.Do not waste time with calling CQ yourself on a lively band except maybe
on the qrp frequencies.

4.Do not stress your luck. Be concise in your transmissions and let the
other side ask for more information if he/she wants so.
Do not start a 4 hour monoloque (your power won't heat the athmosphere though,
but you won't be able to write the qsl card... :-))

5.Do not immediately try to go for those once in a lifetime dx stations.
Know the stations in your vicinity. Watch for the contacts made by your
neighbour KW, then your neighbour half KW, next the one's with 200 to 100 W,
and then it is the time for you to step in. Be however alert for that
lapse of time that sometimes occurs when everybody thinks everybody is
calling and consequently nobody is really active. You'll amaze your local
big shots - they'll never-never believe you really are qrp...

6.Use the neighbouring stations (with their consent of course) as a
starting platform to have your signal sorted out by the other side. Meaning
that you start with a local qso and then use the opportunity to make it
a three way qso. This will give you a feeling how to operate your station
so that the distant side can read you 'loud and clear'. Be aware however
for the fact that the distant side will not want to offend you.
Be sceptical about his 599||| (even if 559). Watch for silence after your
over (he might have lost you in the qrm, but on the other hand he/she
might not even have heard you). Do not be offended, it's your problem,

not his/hers.

5.have patience
QRP is certainly not the game if you want all awards made within a week...

Well, that are the tricks I used (not very active nowadays, but just wait...) while working 100W to 1W. There are certainly quite a lot more (let us hear them...).

Have fun qrp'ing...

Mike
ON6ML

* *
Whatever dx I might have worked, what I still remember most lively is the ON to W qso made with 1 W this side (output level way down) and 1 milliwatt on the W side.
Packet: ON6MLkON6AR.ANT.BE.EU

64. SIGNIFICANT SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 04 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 07:44:18 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910604014418.21c01926@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296187

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 04, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Region 6659 remains a very potent spot complex. This region exploded with another very powerful solar flare. This flare, like the previous event at 15:20 UT on 01 June, was rated at greater than class X12 and was associated with an optical 3B classification (very large and brilliant). This event was associated with moderately strong radio bursts. The 1695 MHz burst was 11,000 s.f.u. while the 245 MHz burst was 28,000 s.f.u.. There currently isn't any data available regarding possible sweeps from this event, although a Type IV may have occurred (intensity unknown). The integrated x-ray flux on this event was very high, estimated at 3.47 joules per square meter. The event began at 03:43 UT on 04 June, peaked at 03:43 UT on 04 June and ended at 06:07 UT on 04 June. The x-ray levels erupted from a class C1.7 level to the greater than class X12 level (a massive increase) in under 8 minutes. The location of this powerful event was N30E65. This is a significant solar flare.

Another major HF radio blackout has occurred with this event. Data across the sunlit hemisphere registered blackout or near blackout HF conditions. Signals are beginning to fade back in, although absorption levels will likely remain enhanced for several more hours.

Region 6659 has rotated into better view now and appears as a relatively large beta-delta group covering over 2,800 million square kilometers. This region was unusually quiet over the past 24 hours, only managing to produce a minor C-class flare prior to todays major X12+/3B Flare. GOES sensors were once again saturated during this event. The actual x-ray intensities which were achieved is not known.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This flare could have a low to moderate terrestrial impact, according to the models. The models suggest a high probability (90%) of a sudden magnetic impulse followed by minor geomagnetic storming. However, we believe this prediction is too severe. We are predicting a possible SSC with active geomagnetic conditions (and a slight possibility for some geomagnetic storming). However, there is an equally high probability that no impact will be observed from this event at all. Additional analysis will be

required, which may be dependent on whether we intercept any protons from this event.

There is a small risk for proton activity from this last flare, although we believe protons probably will not be observed here at the Earth despite the fact that copious amounts of protons were likely ejected from this flare (the flare-Earth proton trajectory is not favorable at this time). Nevertheless, warnings are being maintained for possible future proton and PCA activity. HF and navigational operators are warned to be aware of the increased threat which exists this week for polar and high-latitude related proton disturbances. There is a moderately high probability for satellite proton and PCA activity this week (approximately 50%), dependent on whether Region 6659 remains capable of producing major flares.

Region 6659 (which is now located at N31E66) is expected to continue to produce major solar flares over the next week. Another flare in the X-class range may not be observed for another 48 to 72 hours, although major M-class flares are possible at any time.

HF radio communicators are warned of a relatively high risk (65%) for further major (possibly long-duration) HF radio blackouts in the coming days. Daytime fading caused by minor and possibly major M-class flaring is also a distinct possibility.

If Region 6659 continues to produce these very powerful solar flares over the next week to 10 days, a high risk will exist for strong terrestrial impacts (ex. major geomagnetic and auroral storming, possibly combined with potentially strong proton activity). This is, of course, entirely dependent on whether Region 6659 continues to remain flare productive. At the present time, we see no signs of decay. Projections are uncertain, although we believe the risk for continued major flaring from this region is sufficient to warrant future precautions.

Watch for future major flare alerts and possible terrestrial impact warnings.

** End of Alert **

65. Re: Scanner or Shortwave

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 13:18:20 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5114@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 296190

In article <qN2V31w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>, gstimp@sys6626.bison.mb.ca (Gary Stimpson) writes:
>
|>If I want to listen to HAMs.. what is best for listening? A Scanner
|>or a
|>Shortwave Radio (Sangean Model)?
|>

What hams do you want to listen to? The scanner is best for UHF/VHF FM stuff. But unless it's an unusual scanner, it won't be too hot for CW, SSB, satellites, EME, etc. The shortwave will be best for HF with a lot of caveats. (Like hams mostly use SSB for voice. You may have a hard time tuning CW. You may have a harder time decoding RTTY, FAX or SSTV.)

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a solution and you're employed for life.
Teach a man to find solutions and you're employed for a day.

66. CB to 10m conversion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 13:45:09 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <55050@rphroy.UUCP>
Source record: 296188

Dear net Elmers,
Can you tell me what is involved in converting a Midland mobile/base CB
for 10 meter use? Is it possible? Is it worth it?

Yes, I'm the one that started a rucus a couple weeks ago by buying plug
and play equipment for my introduction to ham radio. I'm happy to have
the new stuff and use it daily. Now that I have a shack started, I'd like
to spend some time on hardware work without worrying that a screw up
will take me off the air entirely.

advTHANKSance (thanks in advance)

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com
N8OEF (and proud of it, man)

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the position of the General Motors Research Laboratories or the General Motors Corporation.

67. GridLoc.BAS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 13:46:01 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9106041347.AA12576@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296189

I have received quite a few requests for GRIDLOC.BAS. I have
mailed out replies to all requests, but several have bounced.
If you asked but did not receive, please ask again, perhaps with
a different address. The Cornell mailer appears to have some
difficulty with BitNet <-> InterNet, but I'll keep trying if you will.

Mike

68. 10 meter summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 14:10:03 UTC
From: n2ic@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.141003.29808@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 296229

For several years, I have been searching for a plausible explanation as to why the F2 layer MUF drops during the summertime. The best explanation was from Ken Davies. Ken Davies is an ionospheric physicist at the Space Environment Lab in Boulder, Colorado (the folks who put out the flux, A-index and K-index numbers). He has written several books on the subject. His most recent book is "Ionospheric Radio", (1989, Peter Peregrinus Ltd., London, publisher). The book says

"Although during January the Sun is at a low elevation compared with June, the January noon F2 layer critical frequency is more than twice the summer value. This implies a peak electron density ratio of more than 4 to 1. Notice that this 'winter anomaly' occurs in the daytime only; it is thought to be due to a large summer electron loss rate caused by an increase in the molecular-to-atomic composition of the neutral atmosphere."

At a meeting of the Mile Hi DX Association several years ago, I asked Ken about this. My recollection is that he said that it's really a chemistry problem, not physics. The intense solar radiation during the summer causes the lower layers of the ionosphere to greatly heat up. This causes turbulence which forces neutral atoms into the F2 layer, thus reducing the electron density and lowering the MUF.

After reading Ken's book, and several others on ionospheric physics, I get the distinct impression that the lowered summertime MUF is not an "interesting" problem for an ionospheric physicist. They are more interested in things like magnetic storms.

Disclaimer: One of the other books that I read had a completely different explanation from the one presented by Ken Davies.

Steve London, N2IC/0

69. 10 meter observations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 14:28:39 UTC
From: n2ic@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.142839.254@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 296230

I have had a great interest in 10 meters for many years. For what it is worth, here are my observations about summer time propagation.

During May, June and July, 10 meters sounds deceptively good, due to the presence of Sporadic-E propagation. Sporadic-E not only allows great communication at distances of 500 to 1500 miles, but also often provides a way to get your signal to an area that has F2 layer propagtion. For example, often times, late at night (i.e. 11 PM local time), we will have Sporadic-E propagation to California (from here in Colorado), From Calif., there is often F2 layer propagation to Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, for us to work VK/ZL, we have a coupling of Sporadic-E to F layer propagation. Without the Sporadic-E coupling, we rarely have F2 layer openings from Colorado. The more southerly USA stations (i.e. Texas, Florida, southern Ca.) often have F layer openings that we do not get.

During days with abnormally quiet magnetic fields (i.e. A index < 5), 10 meters does open for F layer propagation, even on northerly paths (i.e. Europe).
However, even on those "good" days, 10 meters opens "late" compared to winter time. During winter, 10 meters opens at sunrise. During summer, if 10 meters does open, it will be 3 or 4 hours after sunrise.

Steve London, N2IC/0

70. Re: Need club station address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 15:13:10 UTC
From: gettys@yacht.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23139@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 296192

Just in case anyone else is in the same boat and needs W1FY's address;
cards can be sent to FARA PO Box 3005, Framingham MA 01701 USA. By co-incidence
I happen to be one of the group that was on Nantucket Island for that little
mini-"dxpedition". We worked over 300 contacts including about 57 DXCC countries and about
40 states. If you worked us and want a card from Nantucket, which
is a separate county, we will be sending out cards for those recieved (we've
already got a bunch to answer).

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

71. Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 15:26:33 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <6745@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 296191

I have a question about antenna gain. The questions is, what is antenna gain defined as? If I have an antenna with a gain of 3db, that means that it is 3db times better than what? Also, what kind of gain does a 1/4 and 1/2 wave antenna have? Is there anyway of calculating gain, or does it have to be measured?

thanks,

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

72. re:Mexico -- Obtaining license for short visit.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 15:33:05 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".4-Jun-91.11:33:05.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 296194

Mark A. Cartwright, N5SNP writes:
> I am planning to visit Mexico for the July, 11 eclipse, any suggestions
>on who to contact for information on obtaining a temporary Mexican >Amateur
Radio License, or the like.

Contact the ARRL. They have all the information on reciprocal licensing.

The Mexico process is fairly simple and quick. I haven't done it personally
but have a sister and brother-in-law there there who have done so. You go to
the local agency (PTT, I think), fill out the application, show your US Amateur
license, pay the fee and get your license. If you are going to the LA Paz
area, you can do it there - my sister just did.

73, Wayne, KB6CSP

73. Re: 10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 15:39:13 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Jun04.153913.9486@ka3ovk>
Source record: 296205

Wow. I was on last (Monday) night at midnight, running about 10 Watts into an attic dipole, talking to a friend of mine a few miles away when a station in Macon, Missouri call in. He was weak and with heavy sharp fading, so I cranked up the power to 100 Watts, and we chatted with him. A few minutes into the QSO, 2 station from Nebrasaka broke in a joined us, and we all talked for a half an hour or so. Before we signed off, a station joined us from Minnisota! It was 2:30 AM EDT by the time we all signed!

Signals were S0-S7 with heavy fading, but the noise level was so low there was no problems! I guess that was E-skip? Neat stuff -- I wish I had my 2m SSB station back up again!

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

74. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 16:03:30 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <6998@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 296196

In article <6745@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:
|> I have a question about antenna gain. The questions is, what is antenna
|> gain defined as? If I have an antenna with a gain of 3db, that means
|> that it is 3db times better than what?
Gain is defined in terms of a half-wave antenna in free space. This
is a completely hypothetical situation that never occurs, but if you
could construct a half-wave antenna at sufficient height to avoid
the effects of ground you would have a reference antenna.

|> Also, what kind of gain does a
|> 1/4 and 1/2 wave antenna have?
It is a little harder than that. A half-wave dipole obviously has very
close to 0 gain. But a 1/2 wave Yagi can generate a lot of gain. A
1/4 wave antenna will be close to 0 gain, if you have a good ground
system because the ground provides the other image half to create
a 1/2 wave antenna.

|>Is there anyway of calculating gain, or
|> does it have to be measured?
|>
Probably, but computing thereotical gain referenced to a thereotical
antenna isn't as interesting as making contacts.:-) Seriously, the
gain can be computed, but like all antenna calculations and simulations
it would only be a reasonable approximation. Your mileage would vary.:-)

Hope this helps.

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | Air Waves: KC6TXZ

I still think the kid would make a great bear.
--Baloo, The Jungle Book

75. Re: QST reviews of HF rigs: more, better data

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 16:17:50 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360018@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 296216

I've had a request to post an explaination of the measurements posted
in my list of HF rig measurements. Not everyone has 20 years of QST's
in their garage, it seems! ;-)

Here's a quick and dirty overview:

Minimum Discernable Signal. (MDS), (Min Sig on my chart). The more
negative, the better, although below a certain point, it doesn't
matter. The signal level, which when fed into the receiver at its
tuned frequency, causes the signal at the speaker to double in
power.

Receiver Blocking Dynamic Range: The more dB, the better. Measures
how easily the reciever is overloaded by signals not in the passband.
We listen to a weak signal, and gradually increase the level of a
strong signal 20kHz away, until the weak signal drops in strength by
1 dB at the speaker terminals.

Intermodulation Distortion Dynamic Range: (IMD DR) The more dB, the better.
2 strong signals fed into a receiver will generate other frequencies
(i.e. Third order products). This tells how far above the MDS those
signals have to be to create an audible third order response.

Third order intercept. The larger,(more positive) the better.
Another indication of the IMD. This number is calculated from the
MDS and the IMD DR. (MDS + 1.5*IMDDR). As you increase the level
of the 2 strong signals, the 3rd order responses (at 2*f1 - f2 and
2*f2 - f1) increase in strength 3 times as fast. This is the input
level where they would be equal, i.e. intercept, if this linear
behaviour extended that far. Usually, the mixer in the reciever is
overloaded by that point.

What are good numbers? What are bad numbers? Well it depends.
As the old saw goes: "You pay for what you get, but you don't always
get what you pay for". A perusal of the chart shows that the numbers
are getting better and better as new rigs come out. But if you have
a limited budget, and you are a casual operator (i.e. not trying to
make the DXCC honor roll, or win DX contests), a rig with somewhat
lower specs may be ok. About the only place where I might put a
"good enough" limit, is in the area of MDS. Even on 10 meters, there
is a certain level of atmospheric noise that will make a -145dBm MDS
unneeded. I was quite happy with my relatively "deaf" SB-100 for
many years, with its MDS of -131 dBm.

My purpose in publishing these numbers is to help the person who
is faced with a choice of, say, 2 radios of similar price, but not

sure which is better in the specs department.

One final note. It has been pointed out to me that the MDS number In my list for the FT-102 is actually a 'preamp-off' number. For some reason that is the only number published in the review. With its preamp on, therefore, the MDS is actually quite lower.

--
Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

76. Alinco Radio Repair Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 17:06:57 UTC
From: TSDIMO%GOR1@leav-emh.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106041707.AA28730@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296197

I see a lot of folks talking about how they like their Alinco radios. I've had a DR-110T for about a year now. About six months ago one of the lights on the frequency readout burned out, leaving onlyone. Now the other one goes out from time to time, leaving me with a blank freq display. I bang on it and it comes back on for a while. The radio works other that this. I am gonna have to send it to Alinco to replace the display lights, since they are soldered behind the display module. Any body with any experience on how quick Alinco turns around equipment? They don't answer the phone.

77. kenwood th-77a mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 17:14:08 UTC
From: deej@ncgia.umesve.maine.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun4.171408.7647@umesve.maine.edu>
Source record: 296212

I am looking for mods to the kenwood th-77a handheld.
I have looked on 129.100.22.100, and didnt seem to find any...
Any other suggestions??
There are two mods in particular: one is the cross-band repeat mod, and the other
is the extended rx mod.
Any help is appreciated...
--

+------------------------------+
| Dj Merrill |
| Systems and Network Manager |
| University of Maine NCGIA |
| |
| deej@grouse.umesve.maine.edu |
| deej@maine.maine.edu |
+------------------------------+

78. SCPC & the FCC (Single Channel Per Carrier)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 17:28:46 UTC
From: gingell@aurw90.UUCP
Message-ID: <9106041728.AA21759@aurw90.local>
Source record: 296200

I am interested in building a database of information as to what SCPC channels are available on TV satellites, what modes they use frequencies, bandwidths, deviation, companding etc. This is for personal use and just because I am interested.

From what I see the FCC controls most aspects of the domestic use of Satellites. Such things as frequency allocations, permitted types of transmissions, even the location of satellites. Recently operators were forced to add Morse Code Identification as an additional audio subcarrier to TV transmissions by satellite.

My question is this. Is the allocation and use of frequencies a matter of public record at the FCC. In other words if I want to find out who uses what and in what modes because I am interested in say, SCPC, can I under some rule or other (freedom of information act?) request this data and have them provide it to me at no or nominal cost?.

Mike Gingell, KN4BS, Raleigh, NC USA (919) 850-6444
UUCP: ...!mcnc!aurgate!aurfs1!gingell
Internet: gingell%aurfs1%aurgate@mcnc.org

79. LNA Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 17:32:02 UTC
From: chideste@nmr1.UUCP
Message-ID: <9106041732.AA06096@UU.NET>
Source record: 296199

I am looking for a LNA for C band and, perhaps, a dish also. If you have
a working one you want to get rid of cheap, Email me.
Dale N3HAL

80. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 17:34:18 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <6757@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 296198

>|> Also, what kind of gain does a
>|> 1/4 and 1/2 wave antenna have?

>It is a little harder than that. A half-wave dipole obviously has very
>close to 0 gain. But a 1/2 wave Yagi can generate a lot of gain. A
>1/4 wave antenna will be close to 0 gain, if you have a good ground
>system because the ground provides the other image half to create
>a 1/2 wave antenna.

So then, what kind of vertical antenna (such as one on a car), has
gain. How does one make a vertical antenna (non-directional) that is
"better" than a 1/2 wave?

thanks again,

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

81. Re: 7/8" heliax pricing..?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 18:57:14 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570071@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296218

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist) writes:

>Just wondering what the current amateur street price might be for used
>7/8" heliax... if I go scrounging for some, what should I expect to pay?
>I might as well ask about the connectors too (type N, male and female)...?

I bought 100 ft of used 1/2" 50-ohm heliax with (UHF) connectors a couple
years ago for $75. I think this is below average price.

AL N1AL

82. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 19:07:30 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <6588@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 296223

In article <6745@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
]I have a question about antenna gain. The questions is, what is antenna
]gain defined as? If I have an antenna with a gain of 3db, that means
]that it is 3db times better than what? Also, what kind of gain does a
]1/4 and 1/2 wave antenna have? Is there anyway of calculating gain, or
]does it have to be measured?
I don't remember if antenna gain figures include losses or not, but
in general it makes little difference. The gain is that increase in
signal measured (at a distance) in the direction of maximum directivity.
It is relative to either a dipole (in which case the gain is expressed
as dBd) or isotropic (dBi). Isotropic means that the signal is distributed
evenly across the surface of a sphere with the antenna at the center.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

83. Re: License wait data point (6.29 wks)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 19:18:38 UTC
From: mzenier@polari.UUCP
Message-ID: <4347@polari.UUCP>
Source record: 296202

In article <1991Jun3.142318.31233@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
>Here's another data point for those waiting for licenses from the FCC:

Here's another datapoint for new licensees.
13.14 weeks from taking the test until the first junk mail.
The Little Print Shop, QSL card printers.

:-)

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.uucp mzenier@polari.uucp

84. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 19:54:09 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <3864@ksr.com>
Source record: 296201

dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett) writes:
>In article <6745@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:
>|> I have a question about antenna gain. The questions is, what is antenna
>|> gain defined as? If I have an antenna with a gain of 3db, that means
>|> that it is 3db times better than what?
>Gain is defined in terms of a half-wave antenna in free space.

Generally. If you see gain specified as "3dBd", then it is definitely
"3dB compared with a free-space dipole". Sometimes you'll see gain specified
as "3dBi", which is "3dB compared with a free-space isotropic radiator" (good
luck building one). A (free-space) dipole is 3dBi in the preferred direction
(broadside to the radiator). (And Maxwell only knows what that kinked dipole
in your backyard, 10' above the dirt, is... :-)

If you see gain specified as just "xx dB" and it seems about 3dB too good to
be true, it's probably dBi being used to inflate the number. If it is "xx dBd"
and seems too good to be true, then they're probably lieing to you :-).

85. Re: Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 19:55:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2929@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296210

In article <1991Jun3.232202.28412@tvnews.tv.tek.com> johnr@tvnews.tv.tek.com (John Reynolds) writes:
>Has anyone out there built the new Ramsey 2m xcvr kit? The price looks
>good; how well does it perform? I'm thinking of getting one to use for a
>dedicated packet station.
>
>Any comments appreciated.

I'm building one now. I've completed all but the PA and the final integration into the cabinet. I was only missing three parts, all capacitors. The kit goes together well, but I question some of the assembly order in the manual. I've found that it's generally easiest to stuff low profile parts first followed by the taller items. The manual often instructs you to put the big stuff in first leaving little room for fat fingers to insert the smaller parts. I decided to strictly follow the procedures in the manual though on the off chance they had a reason for their assembly order. The radio is constructed in sections to allow step by step testing. The audio section is first, worked first time. The IF section follows, worked too. The synthesiser is built next. Then the other oscillators are assembled, worked first time. Then the RF frontend is assembled, worked. Then the microphone amp, modulator, driver, and PA. I have a working receiver now though I haven't done alignment yet. Soon as the PA is finished I'll do tuneup and post some specs.

One glaring fault is that the power connector hole in the cabinet backpanel doesn't come close to lining up with the power jack on the circuit board. A few minutes with a nibbler fixed that, but boy is it ugly. It missed by 3/4 inch. Also, actually measure the wires used to connect the front panel controls to the circuit board. The lengths in the manual are too short. If this thing tunes up with good specs, it's a real winner because it's as good a kit as you can expect, even from Heath. The manual is clear with step by step check off instructions, there is a big schematic, and an even bigger x-ray view of the board. The cabinet is sold separately and there are no assembly pictures in the manual, but it can only go together one way so you can't go wrong. One interesting note, on the cabinet backpanel it says that it is the cabinet for the 144,220,440 radios. More to come.

Gary KE4ZV

86. re:Antenna Gain Question Steven D. Kuo N8OPH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 20:40:49 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".4-Jun-91.16:40:49.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 296203

There are two conventional references when referring to antenna gain: dbi and dbd. A gain of "3db" without knowing whether it references an isotropic radiator (dbi) or dipole (dbd) can be quite misleading. dbi is gain referenced to an "isotropic radiator" - a theoritical point-in-space antenna around which the radiation pattern is uniform (spherical). The isotropic radiator has no gain. dbd is gain reference a dipole antenna in free space. A dipole antennas major radiation lobes are perpendicular to the plane of the antenna and a dipole has 2.2 dbi gain! This gain is accomplished by the radiation being perpendicular to the antenna and none occurring off the ends of the dipole. I.E. you don't get something for nothing, you just rearrange the energy. Therefore, your 3db gain antenna could be 5.5 dbi (i.e. 3 dbd is the spec.) or it could be .8 dbd (i.e. 3 dbi is the spec.) ARRL quit accepting gain claims in ads in QST from antenna manufacturers due to inconsistency and confusion over this one relatively simple issue. Don't guess, ask. The unit "db" has little absolute meaning - you must have a reference to go with it to know what it means.

Practical antennas have to take into account proximity to ground, the relative conductivity of the ground (even if it is water), nearby objects, etc., etc., etc.

Gain can be both calculated and measured. Popular computer programs are MININEC and/or ELNEC, both of which run on IBM-PC compatible devices. These programs are user friendly enhanced versions of a public domain program developed by the Navy (the name of which escapes me at the moment) and have proven to be more than accurate enough for terrestial work. There are specialized versions available just for Yagi-Uda arrays also. It is possible to do the same thing with hand calculations but far to tedious and time consuming for the average person to endure.

Antenna gain measurements, to be accurate, require a carefully designed antenna range. Gross approximations can be made by driving (or flying if so inclined and equipped) around the antenna, beyond the near field, and taking relative signal strength measurements.

Good luck, Wayne KB6CSP

87. Re: License wait data point

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 21:05:14 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <55090@rphroy.UUCP>
Source record: 296204

In article <4347@polari.UUCP>, mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
> In article <1991Jun3.142318.31233@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
> >Here's another data point for those waiting for licenses from the FCC:
>
> Here's another datapoint for new licensees.
> 13.14 weeks from taking the test until the first junk mail.
> The Little Print Shop, QSL card printers.

It looks like TLPS batches their junque mail.
Test to license time: 6 weeks
License to TLPS time: 4 weeks

BTW: If you live in an interesting place, consider having someone print some cards for you. Get a stack of local interest cards (the kind of stuff you'll find in an airport gift shop) and have a printer put the QSL stuff across the front or back. Alternatly, use an indellable (sp?) felt marker to make your own. (This idea is not my own.)

TLPS has some interesting stuff, but hardly unique. I'm considering going the local interest card route myself. After pricing it out, I may be seen sending TLPS a check though.... :-)

>
> :-)
>
>
> Mark Zenier markz@ssc.uucp mzenier@polari.uucp

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com
N8OEF (and proud of it, man)

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the position of the General Motors Corporation.

88. MINOR TO MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT - 04 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 21:26:14 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910604152614.21c01adf@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296214

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GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

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Issued: 18:00 UT, 04 June

Minor to Major Geomagnetic Storm Alert

ATTENTION:

A minor to major geomagnetic storm began at approximately 16:00 UT on 04 June. The source of this storming is not entirely certain, but could be related to a long-duration minor M-class flare several days ago.

Major storming is occurring over the high latitude and middle latitude regions. Storming is expected to increase in intensity during the local evening and early morning hours of 04/05 June, which may allow low latitudes to spot auroral activity. A Low Latitude Auroral Activity Warning has been issued for the low latitudes. Conditions could become favorable for low latitude auroral observations. Lunar phase will not be a factor until the local early morning hours.

Geomagnetic storming is expected to continue for the next 24 hours. Major flaring from Region 6659 could contribute additional storm activity by 06 June.

A proton event is also in progress. More details will become available over the next 24 hours.

A high risk PCA warning exists for the polar and high latitude regions. Long-duration HF radio blackouts may become possible over portions of the high latitude and polar regions. As Region 6659 continues to spew out powerful solar explosions, the intensity of the proton and possible PCA activity could increase. Region 6659 is not yet in a particularly favorable position for producing strong terrestrial impacts. However, the power of the flares from this region will be sufficient to begin producing moderate to high terrestrial impacts after 06 June. We are projecting continued major solar flaring from this region for the next 5 to 7 days, and possibly longer.

High terrestrial impacts (major to severe geomagnetic storming, strong PCA and proton activity, and continuing major ionospheric disruptions) are a strong possibility over the coming week.

We will begin issuing daily solar terrestrial event updates at this time. This is a high-risk period.

** End of Alert **

89. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 22:01:22 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910604160122.21c01aae@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296209

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 04 JUNE, 1991
VALID: 04 - 05 JUNE

/\

ATTENTION:

A minor to major geomagnetic storm is presently in progress. Conditions could become favorable for low-latitude auroral activity observations during the local evening hours of 04 and 05 June. Lunar phase will not be a source of interference until the early morning hours. Dark skies are expected until the moon rises, and should provide optimum conditions for observing auroral activity.

Please note that as Region 6659 continues to produce very powerful major flares, and as it continues to rotate into a more sensitive and influential position, auroral and geomagnetic storming could become very high later this week and into next week. There is a distinct risk for low latitude auroral activity becoming visible over the low latitude zones, as far south as Florida and southern Texas sometime during the next 7 to 10 days. For the southern hemisphere observers, auroral activity could become very visible throughout all of New Zealand and Australia.

Daily solar terrestrial event updates will be presented effective immediately.

** End of Watch **

90. Re: License wait data point (6.29 wks)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 22:50:01 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <35067@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 296215

In article <4347@polari.UUCP> mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>13.14 weeks from taking the test until the first junk mail.
>The Little Print Shop, QSL card printers.

When I first was licensed, 20 years ago, my first notification that I'd passed the test was when The Little Print Shop sent me a sample QSL card. That's also how I found out my callsign - the license arrived about two weeks later. Phew, talk about itchin to go!

I ordered 100 QSL cards from them. I think I still have most of them.
- Brian

91. KENWOOD TM421A Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 23:38:09 UTC
From: johnh@countach.TELCOM.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <7842@tekgen.BV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 296208

Hello netland,

Sorry if this has been on the net previously.

I have a friend with a Kenwood TM421A UHF FM radio and is looking for any
mods that will allow operation below 438MHz (or any other for that matter).

If anybody has such info, can you please e-mail it to me?

Thanks,
John Hammond
WB7ODP

johnh@nesa.telcom.tek.com

92. Echoes (was Re: 10 meter band summer vacation)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-04 23:55:42 UTC
From: connolly@livy.cs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <31575@dime.cs.umass.edu>
Source record: 296207

I recall reading an article in QST some years ago which described an
echoing phenomenon in 2 meter moonbounce. The return time of the echo
was nowhere near the right time for moonbounce. One theory put forth
was that plasma clouds ejected by the sun were acting as reflectors
for the signal.
-wa2ifi (C. Connolly)

93. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 00:06:30 UTC
From: pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.000630.19440@sserve.cc.adfa.oz.au>
Source record: 296206

From article <6998@male.EBay.Sun.COM>, by dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett):
> In article <6745@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:
> |> I have a question about antenna gain. The questions is, what is antenna
> |> gain defined as? If I have an antenna with a gain of 3db, that means
> |> that it is 3db times better than what?
> Gain is defined in terms of a half-wave antenna in free space. This
> is a completely hypothetical situation that never occurs, but if you
> could construct a half-wave antenna at sufficient height to avoid
> the effects of ground you would have a reference antenna.

(Stuff deleted)

Antenna gain is commonly referenced to either one of two points. (There are others that are less often used). These are the isotropic or point source antenna and the half wave dipole. The figures are usually expressed as dbi or dbd to differentiate between the reference source.

An isotropic antenna theoretically has a gain of one while a half wave dipole in free space has a gain of 2.2dbi (approx).

The gain of the same antenna may be readily given with two gain figures that are 2.2db different. The reason for this is that a dipole has gain over an istropic is due to the "donut" torus shaped radiation pattern.

It is the change in the radiation pattern or directivity that gives an antenna gain. This works by concentrating the radiated energy more in the desired direction and eliminating radiated energy in unwanted directions.

Most antennas are reciprocal devices, that is they will perform the same whether they are radiating or receiving energy.

Hope this hepls.

Phil Clark [VK1PC] Department of Computer Science, Phone:
Australian Defence Force Academy, +61 6 268 8157
Email: Northcott Drive, Campbell, Fax:
pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au Canberra, Australia, 2600. +61 6 268 8581

94. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 00:40:09 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <mDm232w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 296258

sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:

> I have a question about antenna gain. The questions is, what is antenna
> gain defined as? If I have an antenna with a gain of 3db, that means
> that it is 3db times better than what? Also, what kind of gain does a
> 1/4 and 1/2 wave antenna have? Is there anyway of calculating gain, or
> does it have to be measured?
>
> thanks,
>
> Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
> VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
> Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
> Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

You should know better than to start things like this but.....

ANTENNAS DON'T HAVE GAIN!

However, since we need a way to relate, usually the 'referenced to
a half wave dipole in free space' is left off and 'gain' or 'loss'
is stated in decibels. Keep in mind that the same power is radiated
so to get more in one direction you must have less in another. There
are some rules-of-thumb about the maximum 'gain' you can get with a
given number of elements and there are ways to calculate theoretical
'gain' but it's best to learn the principles of antennas and the
methods of testing and adjusting to get the best results.

---
lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
73, utacfd.utarl.edu!letni!kf5iw!k5qwb!lrk
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

95. Microwave Stations (and VHF/UHF)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 01:14:09 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <1nthv0m@rpi.edu>
Source record: 296213

W2SZ (/1) will be operating in the ARRL VHF/UHF contest this weekend
from Mount Greylock Massachusetts in gridsquare FN32.

Our Longitude and Latitude is West 73.1667degrees North 42.6364degrees
note that they are in decimals of degrees not deg-minute-second format!

We will be operating 6meters through 24Ghz. On 6-1296 we can run
SSB/CW/FM. On 2,3 & 5 Ghz we have narrowband capability only (read no FM)
On 24 Ghz, we have FM only. However on 10 Ghz we have both an FM station and
SSB/CW... we have a big TWT on 10gig into a fairly large dish.. please sked
with us for microwaves by contacting us on any of the VHF/UHF bands..
We are especially looking for anyone to work after 0100z both TnightsU.

If you need FN32 (and even if you do not) please give us a shout. Even if you
are
not serious about contesting or VHF/UHF and up activity, if you have the

capability, just jump on and work any of the fine gridexpeditions and home
stations that will be on this coming weekend. I know that the VHF+ ops
will agree that it is a lot of fun and a good change of pace.

73 de KA1UTU
for W2SZ/1, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
luigi@rpi.edu

Questions to luigi@rpi.edu

96. Northern California 220 Mhz band plan

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 01:31:29 UTC
From: ENGE@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <060491.182114.enge@ibm.com>
Source record: 296217

FYI .. I hadn't seen this posted before.

222.00-222.14 -- EME, SSB, etc
222.14-222.15 -- Guard band
222.15-223.39 -- Repeater inputs
223.39-223.55 -- Simplex
223.55-223.75 -- Packet
223.75-225.00 -- Repeater outputs

All the FM and packet channels are 20 Khz wide on the even multiples.
So 223.56 is a packet channel; 223.76,222.16 is the first repeater
pair, etc.

This plan has been adopted both by the Northern Amateur Relay
Coordination Council (NARCC) and the Northern California Packet
Association (NCPA). Ten repeaters have to move from the seven
repeater pairs that are being switched to weak signal and packet.

Roy, AA4RE

97. Antenna Plumbing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 02:43:29 UTC
From: tjsandoz@king.mcs.drexel.EDU
Message-ID: <9106050243.AA23276@mcs.drexel.edu>
Source record: 296219

Folks;

a) Can somebody give me a clue on the wave propagation speed on std. 1/2" copper plumbing pipe? I have some handy, and would like to build a 2m antenna'r. That is, I'm looking for the magic number M, where M/freq gives me the "on the surface of the cu" wavelength. Ergo, I won't spend so much time with a hacksaw trying to get a decent SWR. Cut and paste with 1/2" pipe can't be much fun...

b) On the same note, what's the best _omni-directional_ gain design from about 16 feet of said pipe? Dipoles are DIY easy, but is a j-pole more attractive from a gain standpoint? Set-up: 24at indoors (read:only 5W) and about 35' 9913 term'd with N. Antenna height would be on the order of about 30' above ground. I guess someone really in the know can give me a guesstimate of d(added_height)/d(antenna_gain). i.e. x feet more height gives about the same as y dB's more gain.

c) To further complicate things, the ideal situation would be a 2m/70cm antenna'r. Anyone built up the design in the Handbook? How copy?
Any other "dual" designs/info/tidbits/failure stories much appreciated.

73 & Thanks in advance, Jim n2mpt

---------------------- |\ | |
Jim Sandoz N2MPT tjsandoz@king.mcs.drexel.edu | | | |
Drexel University Dept. of Mechanical Engineering |/. |_|.

98. Re: Query on low-level assembler programming of radio/scanner CPUs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 05:37:33 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.053733.22985@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 296220

mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:

> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
>>1. Hmmmm... My ICOM 24AT, TS-950 and PRO2006 all have "CPUs" that
>> control the radio. ... These are not common CPUs that one might
>> find in a computer. Exactly how are these CPU (micro processors)
>> in radios and scanners UNLIKE traditional CPUs found in computers ?

>They're the same sort of CPU that you would have in your handheld
>game, watch, microwave oven. All the necessary I/O ports and
>program RAM and ROM built in. Including the program written by
>the radio manufacturer. Unless there is an external PROM, you'd
>need to get fancy to reprogram one. Something like 1) getting the
>development version of the same chip and building a daughter
>board, 2) getting the EPROM version of the same chip or 3) buying
>a couple of thousand copies with your own ROM programming.

>>3. Are the instruction sets for these CPUs readily available?

>Some are. Some Mitsubishi chips are 6502's, Some Hitachi chips
>are 6805 family, and some of the NEC chips are really extreme variants of
>the 8080. Then there's the ubiquitous 8051 (yuck).
>Get the data book for the chip maker. The IC Master data guide would
>be a good place to look first.

I was told that some of the Hitachi chips are variants on the Z80
instruction set.

>> How about the possibility of reading a radios program ROM,
>> dis-assembling the program at the instruction level, modifying it
>> and blasting this into an EPROM.

>Well, I did this to my printer and somebody posted an article about
>reprogramming a Cellular Phone a year or two back.
>But if it's a real single chip computer, you'll
>need a scanning electron microscope to read the ROM.

Some radios like my Yaesu 727, my friends 411 and 811 can have some
parameters reprogrammed. The 727 can be done from the keyboard, and
there was an article here a while back about downloading the memory of a
411 into a PC, modifying a few bytes and uploading it back. But major
changes would require a development system and source.

I've often thought that a replacement CPU for a IC-02AT or -04AT with a
few changes would be real popular. Like use the 2nd PTT button for a
"function" key and the 1-2-3 keys for -repeat, spx and +repeat. Or two
taps on the 2nd PTT for monitor the input. Too bad the chips are such

sealed black boxes.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 | All flames to /dev/null please.
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

99. GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY STORM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 07:30:08 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910605013008.21c01bb1@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296225

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY

/\

07:00 UT, 05 June

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Major to severe geomagnetic storming is currently in progress (07:00 UT, 05 June). Conditions intensified around 05:00 UT and have reached severe storm levels over the middle and high latitudes. Significant geomagnetic and auroral storming are being observed.

There is a high probability for low-latitude auroral observations this evening (04/05 June) and tommorrow evening (05/06 June). Continued major geomagnetic storming could be observed if solar Region 6659 continues to produce strong solar flares. Major flaring is expected to continue.

A polar latitude HF radio blackout has been observed due to intense solar proton bombardments. Absorption over the high latitude and polar regions will remain capable of producing long-duration HF blackouts over the next 24 to 48 hours, at least. Further major flaring could degrade conditions even further.

A significant probability for VHF auroral backscatter exists over the low, middle and high latitude regions. Conditions are very favorable for VHF backscatter communications over widespread areas.

Auroral storming is very high at the present time. This is a very strong geomagnetic and auroral storm.

No significant improvements are anticipated over the next 12 hours. Conditions over the sunlit hemisphere will be less severe than conditions on the nightside.

An update will be posted later this UT day.

/\

100. GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY STORM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 07:32:43 UTC
From: oler@honte.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.073243.20939@honte.uleth.ca>
Source record: 296224
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY

/\

07:00 UT, 05 June

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Major to severe geomagnetic storming is currently in progress (07:00 UT, 05 June). Conditions intensified around 05:00 UT and have reached severe storm levels over the middle and high latitudes. Significant geomagnetic and auroral storming are being observed.

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A polar latitude HF radio blackout has been observed due to intense solar proton bombardments. Absorption over the high latitude and polar regions will remain capable of producing long-duration HF blackouts over the next 24 to 48 hours, at least. Further major flaring could degrade conditions even further.

A significant probability for VHF auroral backscatter exists over the low, middle and high latitude regions. Conditions are very favorable for VHF backscatter communications over widespread areas.

Auroral storming is very high at the present time. This is a very strong geomagnetic and auroral storm.

No significant improvements are anticipated over the next 12 hours. Conditions over the sunlit hemisphere will be less severe than conditions on the nightside.

An update will be posted later this UT day.

/\

101. Memory reset on AR1000?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 11:00:11 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <05.Jun.91.12
Source record: 296226

Hi. Has anyone found how to junk all the contents of all the memories on an AR1000 and set it back to the factory default?
I was 'experimenting' with mine (pressing combinations of buttons to see what might happen) and it now seems to have gone into some incurable curious wedged state of ignoring all the keypad controls. If i disconnect the nicads AND any lithium CPU backup cell, will i clear the memories or will the thing also lose all its 'personality' and just sit there looking dumb?
(i suspect i am about to find out the answer to this question the hard way!)
When i remember what i did to get it 'wedged', i will let you all know so you can avoid doing it to yours....

Why do the manufacturers not fit a concealed 'reset' switch?

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

102. Formulas for projections

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 11:14:21 UTC
From: richv@hpinddu.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <RICHV.91Jun5121421@hpinddr.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 296221
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.geo.geology,comp.graphics,rec.games.programmer

I would like to play around with a couple of different projections. Specifically I would like to create an azimuthal equidistance X-window of the earth from a country outline database. Would anyone have a formula handy for translating lat/long into x/y coordinates?

I'm also trying to create whatever projection you would call "looking at the earth from the moon". I think I can figure this out if I think about it some more, but the azimuthal equidistance projection is beyond me.

Perhaps someone can suggest a reference text on the subject. (Not general computer graphics, but specifically covering the bizarre transformations cartographers use to draw a 3d globe onto a 2d piece of paper).

richv

BTW azimuthal equidistance projections look really weird but are handy in amateur radio to determine which way to point directional antennas.

103. Re: KENWOOD TM421A Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 11:18:23 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.111823.29730@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 296222

In article <7842@tekgen.BV.TEK.COM> johnh@countach.TELCOM.TEK.COM (John A. Hammond) writes:
>Hello netland,
>
>Sorry if this has been on the net previously.
>
>I have a friend with a Kenwood TM421A UHF FM radio and is looking for any
>mods that will allow operation below 438MHz (or any other for that matter).
>
>If anybody has such info, can you please e-mail it to me?
>
>Thanks,
>John Hammond
>WB7ODP
>
>
>johnh@nesa.telcom.tek.com

Kenwood will send you the mods for the asking (must show valid MARS or CAP license). It is the same mod as for the 221-A (removing a surface mount

resistor).

104. Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 12:16:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <6569E8D8B53F200AE1@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 296227

Gary's description of the Ramsey 2m xcvr kit sounds interesting. I don't know whether the specs & price were posted before or not, but could you give them again? And what is the power source requirement?

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

105. Re: 7/8" heliax pricing..?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 12:43:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2934@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296250

In article <14570071@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist) writes:
>
>>Just wondering what the current amateur street price might be for used
>>7/8" heliax... if I go scrounging for some, what should I expect to pay?
>>I might as well ask about the connectors too (type N, male and female)...?
>
>I bought 100 ft of used 1/2" 50-ohm heliax with (UHF) connectors a couple
>years ago for $75. I think this is below average price.
>
>AL N1AL

The going price for Andrew 7/8 Heliax is $4 at foot and type N connectors
are $80 each. I saw used heliax changing hands at Dayton this year for
half that. The 1/2 inch stuff is usually much cheaper at $2 a foot and
the connectors are $44. I saw one roll at Dayton for $150/100 feet with
N connectors. These rolls were in AS NEW condition. Cable that has been
hung outdoors must be evaluated carefully before purchase. Water ingress
will destroy the low loss characteristic.

Gary KE4ZV

106. 7/8 heliax pricing...?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 12:46:56 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9106051303.AA29091@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296228

Hardline prices range from free to exhorbitant. For 7/8",
I wouldn't pay more than $1.00/foot if "used", $1.50/ft if "like-new."
You can often get it for much less. To estimate quality, look at the
color of the copper. If it's green or black, stay away. Only the
outer side of the inner conductor and the inner side of the outer
conductor matter; the rest doesn't participate in RF. If you see
corrosion at an end, don't assume that it extends only a few inches
because it could easily include the entire length. The only way to
tell is to open it up (a one-way process). Even good-looking
hardline can be bogus; I have seen wonderful-looking Andrew Heliax
with loss >10 db/100 ft at 2 meters. That was hard to believe, but
true.

If the stuff comes with connectors, great. However, there is no point
in going to the cost of 100' of 7/8" if it has "UHF" connectors -
type "N" is the only way to go (for 144 MHz & up).
Good, new 1/2" hardline is better than raggety old corroded 7/8".

"Heliax" is a trade name of the Andrew Corp. They
make arguably the best hardline, but others (like Cablewave) make good
stuff too. You GOTTA get the same brand connectors as the hardline
they will be used with. And watch out for mixing types within
a single company - Andrew made spiral-corrugated and concentric-
corrugated varieties (the latter, their LDF-line, is the newest).

I recommend Cablewave Aluminum-jacketed line if you are installing a
permanent line. It's cheaper and works well, plus the connectors
are well made. However, it is not tolerant of frequent flexing. If
you are going to be moving the stuff a lot, you have to go with
copper-jacketed line because it doesn't mind bending. Finally, for
around-the-rotator "tag lines" you should invest in a hunk of Andrew
SuperFlex (or just use RG-8).

Unless you know what you're doing, stay away from "air" line. It
requires pressurized Nitrogen. Old air line, which might be found
surplus, has probably not been continually pressurized and has a
good chance of having been contaminated.

There.

107. Re: QSL Route for PJ1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 13:28:44 UTC
From: bill@vulture.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10004@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 296246

Beng as I still keep seeing requests for this info, I decided to post.

I worked PJ1A from my car on 10 meteres a couple of weekends ago. He said to QSL to his home callsign W1AF which he said was good in the callbook. A quick perusal of the Online Callbook doesn't return anything, so I assume this means it is a club station. Looks like a real callbook will be necessary.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

108. QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 13:38:18 UTC
From: tbosco%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <163@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 296242
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

What's in QST this month -- July, 1991

Technical

"Feeding Dipole Antennas"
Last month, I covered dipole-antenna basics. This time I'll show what it takes to get RF from your rig to a dipole--and how to make that antenna radiate as much of your signal as possible.

"A Single-Board, No-Tune 902-MHz Transverter"
Using printed band-pass filters, monolithic microwave integrated circuits and an on-board local oscillator, this inexpensive transverter brings new ease to 33-centimeter operation.

"A Light and Sturdy Quad for 10 and 15 Meters"
Fishin' for DX? A few fishin' poles and a hank of wire can help you snag the Big One!

"Build a Portable Groundplane Antenna"
Need a better antenna for your hand-held radio? Here's the answer.

"An Introduction to Digital Signal Processing"
DSP makes headlines even in an age where digital seems to be applied to just about everything electronic--and now it's part of Amateur Radio. Here's a look at what DSP is and can do.

"A Simple, Effective Dual-Band Inverted-L Antenna"
Classic ham-antenna types are classics for a reason: They've worked predictable and well for several generations of hams. Here's how to put such an antenna--the inverted L--to work on the low bands.

Product Review: "Kenwood TS-850S 160-10 Meter Transceiver"

News and Features

It Seems to Us: "The First Hundred Days"

"STS-37: The Educational SAREX Mission"
The Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment (SAREX) made its mark as hams earned a place in the annals of space travel and communications.

"Amateur TV, SAREX and "Real Television""
These radio amateurs succeeded in two major challenges: Being the first hams to send fast-scan amateur television pictures to the space shuttle, and surviving the horde of journalists who came to cover the story.

"Get Out of the Shack and into the Action"
Public service communications is a golden opportunity to demonstrate how ham radio operators can assist their friends and neighbors.

"The Challenge: Getting Ted on 20"
The support of fellow amateurs and sheer force of will helped one determined ham overpower a daunting handicap.

"Hamfest and League Renewal in "YLA-YLZ" -Land"
The "old" Latvia emerges on the bands, and hams from the US and elsewhere share in the celebration.

"The Old Guard"
He's standing firmly on shore these days, but this old salt go his feet wet in radio in the days before organized Amateur Radio.

"If Something Goes Wrong..."
In scenarios that mirror the intensity and drama of actual disasters, hams put their equipment and communications skills to work in the 1990 Simulated Emergency Test.

Happenings: "FCC Survey Seeks to Link Amateur Power, RFI"

"Nominees Sought for ARRL Board of Directors"

Public Service: "Illinois SKYWARN Team Alerts Threatened Community"

IARU News: "ARAC-Tokyo, April 1991"

Club Spectrum: "Potpourri"

At the Foundation: "Our Heritage on Display"

Operating

"January VHF Sweepstakes Corrections"

"Rules, 1991 ARRL UHF Contest"

"Results, 1990 ARRL 10-Meter Contest"

109. cellular phone/Ham use

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 14:03:45 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3290@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 296238

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

Has anyone figured out a way to use a cellular phone on the 900mhz
Ham band?

Ken
N1KK

110. Re: GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY STORM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 14:09:18 UTC
From: mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.140918.22230@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 296231
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Jun5.073243.20939@honte.uleth.ca> oler@honte.uleth.ca (Cary Oler) writes:
>
> /\
>
> GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE
>
> STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY
>
> /\
>
> 07:00 UT, 05 June
>
> -------------
>
>
>STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:
>
>Major to severe geomagnetic storming is currently in progress (07:00 UT, 05
>June). Conditions intensified around 05:00 UT and have reached severe storm
>levels over the middle and high latitudes. Significant geomagnetic and
>auroral storming are being observed.

A stupendous auroral display was visible from 10 to 12 PM last night
at exactly 40 degrees north latitude near Champaign Illinois. I've never
seen on of these before. It was quite something - we had my scope set up
and could read the setting circles by its light.

Incidentally, what fluorescent species are prevalent in these displays?
We noted that they were dimmed perhaps 95% by both O[III] and H-beta
filters.

Doug McDonald

111. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 14:14:27 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5129@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 296241

In article <6757@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:

|>So then, what kind of vertical antenna (such as one on a car), has
|>gain. How does one make a vertical antenna (non-directional) that is
|>"better" than a 1/2 wave?
|>

The first guiding principle is that there is no magic. "Gain" doesn't mean that an antenna magically amplifies your signal. It means that it focuses the energy into a pattern. If the pattern does not radiate in one direction, then the energy that would have gone in that direction goes in another direction.

The space you have to work with is three-dimensional, so if you imagine an isotropic (point) radiator as having a spherical pattern, then imagine a vertical antenna as squeezing the sphere so it's flat at the top and bottom, that is how you get gain off a vertical.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a solution and you're employed for life.
Teach a man to find solutions and you're employed for a day.

112. cellular phone/Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 14:16:57 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3293@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 296240

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

Has anyone figured out how to convert a cellular phone to the 900mhz
Ham band?
Ken
N1KK

113. RF Noise + 16V Engine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 14:37:45 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Jun5163745@eva.stanford.edu>
Source record: 296251

I have a Jetta GLI with the 16Valve engine and having significant
trouble with RF noise. It is a buzzing type RF signal, decreases
when antenna is de-tuned or when receiver is de-tuned. Radio
had an AF blanker....no good. Any ideas on fixing this problem ?
Are there radio's, such as the newer, more selevtive radios, ie.,
TS-120/130/140 better in rejection.
Help.... Mike WB2TBQ (hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu)

Thanks

114. Re: Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 15:19:16 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <7317@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 296232

In article <2929@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1991Jun3.232202.28412@tvnews.tv.tek.com> johnr@tvnews.tv.tek.com (John Reynolds) writes:
>>Has anyone out there built the new Ramsey 2m xcvr kit? The price looks
>>good; how well does it perform? I'm thinking of getting one to use for a
>>dedicated packet station.
>>
>>Any comments appreciated.
>
>I'm building one now. I've completed all but the PA and the final integration
>into the cabinet. I was only missing three parts, all capacitors. The kit
>goes together well, but I question some of the assembly order in the manual.
>.....
>Gary KE4ZV

It looks like an interresting kit but I never heard of it before this article; I have a few basic questions:
1- Is this a base station?
2- Where do you get the kit?
3- What is the app. price?

Regards,
Clem, VE2HQJ

--
Clement Vaillancourt, Analyste, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Responsable du Reseau Ethernet | 1800 Montee Ste-Julie, Varennes
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115. Re: Query on low-level assembler programming of radio/scanner CPUs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 16:13:21 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2374@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 296263

In article <1991Jun3.060143.1760@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:

Here's some pretty naive questions... but these CPUs inside Ham and scanner radios have got me... well... fascinated !

1. Hmmmm... My ICOM 24AT, TS-950 and PRO2006 all have "CPUs" that control the radio. When I look at a service manual and reference is made to the "CPU" this "CPU" is some funky CPU. These are not common CPUs that one might find in a computer. Exactly how are these CPU (micro processors) in radios and scanners UNLIKE traditional CPUs found in computers ?

The big difference isn't so much the CPU itself as the fact that the programming is a ROM inside the chip. No way to really "break it out".

2. Clipping diodes. Hmmmm. "Clip diode Dxx to enable undocumented feature 'X'". This is what I usually see posted regarding restoring deleted 800 Mhz coverage on scanners (like the PRO 2006). I assume this is one of the many "inputs" that the CPU can sample and thus decide (via the program) to synthesize or not synthesize a particular freq (I assume this is how part of 800 Mhz is "deleted". Beyond this ... the CPU must scan the keyboard, detect the presence of a signal etc... What kind of I/O are these devices (CPUs) capable of ? (And, by the way, HOW DOES the CPU synthesize the freq.. what kind of component does this control?)

On Icoms anyway, there is a bunch of output lines that are strobed that connect through diodes and switches to a bunch of input lines. Some of these are fixed diodes that control defualt info, usually things like the Asian, American and European frequencies and modes but also for certain features to be enabled for testing or as undocumented features. The switches are the keys and buttons that control the radio. The way the frequency is controlled is usually by controlling dividers on the PLL circuit.

3. Are the instruction sets for these CPUs readily available? Are these CPUs in radios custom chips or chosen from a "standard" set of such CPUs. How about the possibility of reading a radios program ROM, dis-assembling the program at the instruction level, modifying it and blasting this into an EPROM. The ultimate mod or beyond possibility? (I assume no reasonable person would want to do this. However, I have seen a .BIN file for the TS-440 so I assume someone has at least gone through the trouble of snatching the program code from ROM.) Sounds interesting.

Good luck with it. I know some of the older mobile and base stations
have real CPUs and EPROMs and I know of at least one person who was
hacking a Kenwood 6 meter rig this way.

Good luck. It certainly won't be easy.

jv

"Good doesn't live and theres no evil here,
only this great power we misunderstand" -- Dinosaur jr.

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail
--

116. administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 16:20:07 UTC
From: brian@ucsd
Message-ID: <9106051620.AA13428@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296233

I've written to system@rpiecs about the problems we're having with them dumping mail failure messages from their redistribution of the info-hams mailing list back into the mailing list and into the associated Usenet newsgroup, but after several days I've received no word that they're aware of the problem or that they're working on it.

So effective immediately, I've cut off forwarding of info-hams to that redistribution. When they've fixed it, we'll turn it back on.
- Brian

117. help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 16:33:52 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.676139632@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 296235

Wonder if some kind soul with the 1991 International Callbook could check
the page with addresses for reciprocal licensees and find the mailing address
for:

FY/N4QDX

I can seriously use a QSL from French Guiana in a big way and this fellow
says he will QSL......

Thanks - Duane, WB9OMC

118. Beginner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 17:05:25 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.120525.31267@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 296234

Now that my license has come, I'm getting more serious about getting a CW rig up and running. Thanks to many of you, I have some idea of what kind of HF transceiver I want to get (used, probably old, around 100 watts, something like an HW-101). Since I live in a place where I can't put up an outdoor antenna, I will probably put a loop or some kind of folded dipole (I might even try a helical dipole) around the ceiling of a second-floor bedroom and run a feed line to the basement where my rig will be. Since I already have about 75 feet of 300-ohm twin-lead, I was thinking of using that for the feed line.

I still have a few questions:

Would I be better off using coax for the feed line? Why or why not?

Will I need a transmatch or antenna tuner?

Will I need an SWR meter?

Thanks in advance for any advice you can spare. I finally found the local ham radio club, so soon there may be a local Elmer I can bother with this kind of thing...

--

+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

119. Re: Icom/Yaesu Speaker Mikes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 17:07:16 UTC
From: jeff@markets.amix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.170716.4561@markets.amix.com>
Source record: 296237

In article <10191@rosevax.Rosemount.COM> mikef@bert.Rosemount.COM (Michael Foerster) writes:
>
>I have a couple of the speaker/mic connectors off some old
>cassette tape recorders with the on/off switch. The connector
>and spacing is exactly the same.
>
>Mikef WA0VNH

I beleive that those old tabe recorders had two plugs in a single housing. These guys are each a two conductor plug.

I initially was using a two conductor plug with my IC-2SAT for an external speaker and the TNC. When I was looking at the schematic a few months ago, I noticed that the speaker jack on the IC-2SAT is actually *3* conductor. The third (ring) is sort of like a "busy channel" indicator. It has 5 volts on it when the channel is busy. Ground is sleeve and tip is audio. Its a good thing they threw in a resistor in series with the ring contact. I don't know if ICOM uses this in their speaker mikes....anyone have one?

Anyhow, it seems to me that you actually want to use a three conductor plug for an external speaker.

The mic jack is also three conductor; but off the top of my head I'm not sure what the ring is used for. I send my audio in on tip and ground the sleeve.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

120. Question re:PK232 and psk modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 17:16:58 UTC
From: wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106051316.aa04675@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 296236

I have an old pk232, which I have used mainly for listening to RTTY
and packet transmissions. I was interested in trying to use it with some
of the amateur sats, such as for getting images from Webersat, etc, but
I read that the pk232 is strictly fsk, and that for Webersat and other am. sats
that I would need to put the pk232 in transparent mode (if I remember right)
and hook it up to a psk modem. I am confused.
* It is not clear to me what hooks up to what,
receiver-modem-pk232-computer , or receiver-pk232-modem-computer.

* Will any modem do? I saw reference to a Tapr (I think) modem. What
does this mean?

* If we are using a separate modem, what is the pk232 doing for us,
why not go straight to the computer?

* What about in reverse, ie trasnsmitting?

Thanks in advance.
B.J. (N3JLQ)

121. Re: Echoes (was Re: 10 meter band summer vacation)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 17:26:31 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910052@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 296261

>>Working yourself via longpath sounds like fun. Working yourself via
>>sattelite is fun, too.
>
> Nahh, not worth the trouble. I already know what I am going to say, and
>I have enough QSL cards from myself.
>--scott

But think of what you save in postage !

Perry

122. Re: High Voltage Power Supply.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 17:27:25 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910053@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 296260

>To all in netland that responded to my query on the Regultion of my High
>Voltage Power Supply:
>
> A BIG THANX.
>
>I appreciated all the advice, comments, words of wisdom and encouragement.
>This is the really great thing about this hobby - have a problem, ask a ham
>and you'll get a wealth of adivce. The the questions and the 'elmering' never
>ceases.
> 73,
> Walt - K2WK.

So what was the problem, Walt ?

Perry

123. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 18:47:26 UTC
From: rmp@crashnburn.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <14570@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 296239

A question was raised about how to increase the gain of a vertical antenna, and still have an omni-directional pattern. The trick is to lengthen the antenna. A popular vertical antenna with gain over a dipole is the 5/8's lambda vertical. It exhibits some reactance because its not a multiple of 1/4 lambda, but it concetrates more signal in low angle radiation than a 1/4 wave antenna. You can build longer verticals, but then the pattern starts to point UP. Some repeaters use these longer antennas, but they are on mountains, with the antennas fed from the TOP. I don't have any first hand experience with this antenna, but check out the ARRL antenna compendium.

Ramblin Rick

124. Re: QST reviews of HF rigs: more, better data

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 19:08:04 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570072@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296245

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, charlier@hplsla.HP.COM (Charlie Panek) writes:

...
> Minimum Discernable Signal (MDS). The more
> negative, the better, although below a certain point, it doesn't
> matter. The signal level, which when fed into the receiver at its
> tuned frequency, causes the signal at the speaker to double in
> power.

I know this is the system ARRL uses for evaluating receivers, but I
don't like it. The problem with MDS is that it is a strong function
of the IF bandwidth used. By switching in the CW filter, you can
typically improve this number by around 6 dB or more (a factor of 2).
You could add a 200 Hz AUDIO filter to the receiver and make it look
10 dB more sensitive by this measure.

> Receiver Blocking Dynamic Range: The more dB, the better. Measures
> how easily the reciever is overloaded by signals not in the passband.
> We listen to a weak signal, and gradually increase the level of a
> strong signal 20kHz away, until the weak signal drops in strength by
> 1 dB at the speaker terminals.

> Intermodulation Distortion Dynamic Range: (IMD DR) The more dB, the better.
> 2 strong signals fed into a receiver will generate other frequencies
> (i.e. Third order products). This tells how far above the MDS those
> signals have to be to create an audible third order response.

This has the same problem I mentioned above, since it is based on the
MDS.

> Third order intercept. The larger,(more positive) the better.
> Another indication of the IMD. This number is calculated from the
> MDS and the IMD DR. (MDS + 1.5*IMDDR). As you increase the level
> of the 2 strong signals, the 3rd order responses (at 2*f1 - f2 and
> 2*f2 - f1) increase in strength 3 times as fast. This is the input
> level where they would be equal, i.e. intercept, if this linear
> behaviour extended that far. Usually, the mixer in the reciever is
> overloaded by that point.

Often, when I see MDS and noise figure numbers in a magazine review,
they don't even bother to mention the bandwidth used for the measurements.
This makes comparing different receivers impossible.

What's wrong with just listing the NOISE FIGURE and the THIRD-ORDER
INTERCEPT? If people feel a need for some kind of dynamic range number,
at least specify the bandwidth. Otherwise the number means nothing.

AL N1AL

125. Re: re:Antenna Gain Question Steven D. Kuo N8OPH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 19:42:03 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910054@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 296259

I built a step attenuator (see ARRL Handbook). With this, you can use a steady RF source such as a busy 2 meter repeater to measure the gain of one antenna vs another.

I have two mobile 2 meter antennas - a 1/4 wave and a 5/8 that connect to an NMO mount on the roof of my pickup truck. Since a car roof is a near-perfect groundplane on 2 meters, I can say that the 1/4 wave is a reference dipole. I put the attenuator inline with the 1/4 wave, and cranked up the attenuation until only half scale showed on my IC-02AT. I recorded the amount of attenuation, then did the same with the 5/8. I found that the 5/8 has 3 dB (+/- .5 dB) gain over a dipole.

Since the center of the reference dipole (plus image) was about 5 feet up (i.e. 3/4 wavelength), ground effects were quite severe, accounting for a 10 dB change in signal strength. I simply rolled the truck 2 meters toward the repeater, and found the maximum signal when testing the two antennas. The difference between peak and valley was 10 db.

Conclusions ? 1. On the average, more gain helps. 2. If your antenna doesn't work, move it to a higher mountain.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

126. 160 meter J-pole :-o

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 19:48:53 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910055@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 296262

Last weekend at the HRO store in Denver, I saw a 160 meter J-pole that claimed 7 dB of forward gain and a 24 dB front-to-back ratio. It was only 12 inches tall.

When I enquired about this amazing antenna, the proprietor said he didn't have any more in stock. :-)

Perry / AA0ET

(and how big was YOUR fish ?)

127. Re: Special Event Stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 20:26:53 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.202653.13829@netcom.COM>
Source record: 296244

If the guy could copy the CW signal, it was, IMHO, bad form not to work him mixed mode. It wouldn't cost much skull sweat to return a signal report and say 73. Nobody was expecting a rag chew.

On the other hand, I remember being curious about the original post. The poster stated that the other station indicated he heard the CW. He didn't indicate that the special event station acknowleged him by callsign, or otherwise refused to work him. I wonder just what the special event station said.

For instance: Could it have been "Gee I hear some CW in there," or was it "N6XYZ, I hear you calling me with CW. Go away you twithead, we don't work no CW here." Or anything inbetween. Never attribute to malice what can be adequately attributed to stupidity (or just plain misunderstanding.)
-edg

--
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San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA

128. Re: Beginner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 22:25:18 UTC
From: rmp@crashnburn.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <14597@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 296247

In article <1991Jun5.120525.31267@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
Now that my license has come, I'm getting more serious about getting a CW rig up and running. Since I live in a place where I can't put up an outdoor antenna, I will probably put a loop or some kind of folded dipole (I might even try a helical dipole) around the ceiling of a second-floor bedroom and run a feed line to the basement where my rig will be. Since I already have about 75 feet of 300-ohm twin-lead, I was thinking of using that for the feed line.

I still have a few questions:

Would I be better off using coax for the feed line? Why or why not?

Me: If you get RG8, or equivalent. It has less loss than 300 ohm. You'll probably have a high swr in your feed line, so you'll want to minimize the losses.

Will I need a transmatch or antenna tuner?

Me: Most likely, especially if you want to use your antenna for more than one band, and maybe in the same band, even if the antenna is resonant in the band of interest.

Will I need an SWR meter?

Me: Probably. It'll help you tune the feedline to something approaching 50 ohms so the transmitter will load properly.

Incidently, I made my first DX contact with a random wire strung around the interior of my uncle's house. The house is in Beaver, KS, and I was using a Heath SB-102, with no tuner.

Thanks in advance for any advice you can spare. I finally found the local ham radio club, so soon there may be a local Elmer I can bother with this kind of thing...
--
+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

Me: Good luck on the airwaves, and maybe I'll QSO you when I get my license.

73's

Ramblin' Rick

129. Sweep tube linearity, etc. (Was: tube finals melt a lot)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 22:55:45 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.kodak.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun5.225545.6333@kodak.kodak.com>
Source record: 296248

In an earlier article, I had written about the linearity of sweep tubes and small transmitting tubes.

>A real problem with all of the sweep tubes - including the 6146 too, was the
>poor linearity of the tubes. I always wondered why no manufacturer ever used
>6550's. The power level and voltage ratings of these high linearity tubes
>would have been ideal. The Hi-Fi manufacturers were the only companies that
>seemed to use them.

Perry Scott, AA0ET, replied:

>The Radio Handbook contains a table of distortion products for various
>sweep tubes. The 6146 is rated at -24 dB of 3rd order IMD, while the
>6LQ6 is rated at -18 dB. Some of the linearity problems occur because
>of lack of tuned input, which presents a varying load to the exciter in
>a grounded grid configuration. Another remedy for nonlinearity is to
>use the venerable pi-L to keep the neighbors happy.

>I have never heard bad reports on the sweeps I use in the 520 or the
>6x6LQ6 linear. If the nonlinearity is just a specsmanship thing, then
>I'll be nonlinear. In general, I think sweeps have been much maligned
>by people that didn't understand their limitations. They are less
>forgiving of design blunders than real transmitting tubes.

I am not sure whether Perry is talking about data from the ARRL Handbook or Bill Orr's book. The table in Bill Orr's "Handbook" is from an article he initially published in Ham Radio Magazine (back in 1968, I think). The data given were for Class AB1 service, grid driven. It should be noted that some of the tubes were pushed very hard, often well beyond their normal ratings. In general, the intermodulation distortion of these tubes would be 3 to 5 dB better if they were operated in a cathode-driven mode due to the negative feedback inherent in this operation. However, we are talking about sweep tubes as final amplifier tubes in older SSB exciters, where usually two or more sweep tubes are operated in parallel, and are grid driven with a tuned circuit on the grid and plate. External sweep tube kilowatt amplifiers are a different issue altogether.

I have listed some of W6SAI's data on sweep tubes below, along with data on some other older tubes, and some data on a few higher power transmitting tubes and even one power FET. The data is for grid-driven, AB1 operation except where marked with an asterisk which signifies cathode driven operation or with a caret which signifies class AB2 operation.

RF LINEAR AMPLIFIER SERVICE FOR SSB AND CW
GRID DRIVEN, CLASS AB1 (Except * Cathode Driven,^ AB2)

```
TUBE PLATE SCREEN GRID ZERO SIG MAX SIG MAX SIG PLATE INPUT USEFUL AVG 3-ORD
TYPE VOLTS VOLTS VOLTS Ib0 Ib Ic2 LOAD PWR PWR Po DISS IMD
V V V ma ma ma ohms W W W dB
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6146 600 200 -46 25 103 9 3570 61 41 16 -25
750 200 -51 25 118 7 2825 88 55 28 -22
800 290 -69 30 125 10 3620 100 59 35 -24
800 290 -77 25 180 13 2300 145 91 45 -19
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
807 600 300 -34 18 70 8 4300 42 28 12 -23
750 300 -35 15 70 8 5200 53 36 14 -23
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6DQ5 500 150 -46 48 170 17 1800 85 54 27 -28
600 150 -46 48 182 13 1625 91 56 29 -26
700 150 -49 35 182 11 2210 127 78 41 -23
800 180 -67 30 250 13 1710 200 121 70 -19
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6550 680 340 -39 48 140 20 3010 95 67 26 -32
800 290 -33 45 127 15 3920 102 70 29 -30
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6HF5 500 140 -46 40 133 5 1900 67 35 29 -27
800 125 -45 30 197 7 2170 158 100 48 -21
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6JE6 500 125 -44 40 110 4 2300 55 30 24 -26
750 175 -63 27 218 15 1850 163 102 51 -20
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6MJ6/ 750 175 -60 25 215 9 1850 161 102 49 -18
6LQ6 800 200 -69 25 242 13 1850 197 124 60 -18
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
4CX300 2K 350 -55 100 250 5 500 300 -27
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
8930 2K 350 -63 90 290 30 4000 580 350 -27
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
*^8877 2.7K triode -8.2 92 740 -- 1820 2000 1085 -40
*^ 3.5K --- -8.2 182 1000 -- 2000 3500 2075 -38
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
*3CX500A7 4K triode -9 400 1250 -- 1800 5000 3000 -37
* 5K -- -11 400 1450 -- 1800 7250 4000 -35
* 6K -- -12 400 1550 -- 1800 9300 5000 -38
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
MRF150 50 TMOS 250 3750 -- 333 150PEP -32
```

A few points should be noted from the data: 1) as the tubes are pushed harder to get higher outputs, the distortion products increase; 2) the 6550 tube shows considerably lower IMD than do comparable sweep tubes at a similar power level (this is expected since the 6550 was designed for low distortion); and 3) _real_ transmitting tubes, i.e. those designed for high power service, show far superior IMD ratings. Unfortunately, Bill did not publish data on the 6JB6A's and 6JS6C's popular in many early SSB rigs (Drake and Yaesu).

I included the data on the MRF150 TMOS power FET to show how far solid-state devices have come. It has excellent IMD characteristics.

Perry stated that the nonlinearity of the tubes could be handled with some extra tuned circuits. This is only partly true. Higher levels of harmonics, caused by the tube nonlinearity, were usually no problem with the tube rigs because most had excellent Pi-network outputs which required tuning (not broadbanded) and were fairly high-Q. However, the nonlinearity also presents itself as INTERMODULATION distortion, an in-band phenomena which the extra tuned circuits can do nothing about. Consider a simple case of a two-tone signal on 80 meters where two signals are to be amplified by the tube, one at 3.900 MHz and one at 3.901 MHz. Third order IMD will create new signals at 2*f1 - f2 and 2*f2 - f1, or in this case 3.899 MHz and 3.902 MHz. Fifth order IMD will produce signals at 3.898 MHz and 3.903 MHz. These are in-band signals and the extra tuned circuits will do nothing to filter these; however, they might eliminate the problems with the third and fifth harmonics. Excessive IMD can be easily heard - the SSB people call it flat-topping. Your signal gets "mushy" and your bandwidth becomes excessive; other people up and down the band suddenly hear "buckshot" from your signals. IMD increases rapidly as the tubes are driven to saturation.

So one important thing to consider if you have one of the older tube rigs is NEVER try to push the power output higher than the manufacturer recommends if you want to remain popular with others on the band (the same thing applies to solid-state rigs too).

Nonlinearity is not a specmanship thing, it causes real problems. But do not let this scare you off from using an older rig however. Most of these rigs were capable of good IMD performance by reducing their drive slightly. If you have access to an oscilloscope, it is easy to adjust the rig for the best drive levels and power output consistent with low distortion. The reduction in power will usually be slight, barely enough to show on your contact's S-meter, but the IMD will be much lower. You will also get considerably better tube life. Also keep the tubes cool if you want them to last. Usually all it takes is just turning the microphone gain down a little. I might add that you must be especially careful when using an external speech processor with many of the older rigs. By decreasing the peak to average power ratio, speech processors effectively run up the average power. Many of the older rigs using sweep tubes were not rated for this increase in average power. If you have the manufacturers original specifications, look at the difference between the SSB PEP power levels and the CW/RTTY power levels to see the effect of increased average power.

External, multiple sweep tube kilowatt amplifiers, on the other hand, are an atrocity in my opinion. The increase in IMD performance obtained by cathode driven operation is almost always lost because of the use of parallel tubes. Unless perfectly matched tubes are used in these amplifiers, distortion performance will suffer. The only thing going for these amplifiers was the low tube cost (in their day). Look at the 8877 specs if you want to see low distortion. External amplifiers are a different issue than we have been discussing, however, and I prefer to

leave the discussions on this to another day.

Paul Nix, WB5AGF, asked about RF feedback to reduce distortion. The answer is yes, it works. The best references to this subject are as he suggested, Bill Orr's "Radio Handbook". {While I find W6SAI's discussions on antennas often wrong, Bill KNOWS transmitting tubes, amplifiers, and feedback}. Paul is correct in his statements that feedback lowers stage gains while enhancing linearity.

RF negative feedback is an entirely different design problem from negative feedback at audio frequencies. To cover all of the HF amateur bands, the feedback network need cover only slightly more than one decade in frequency. With good audio equipment, the feedback network must work over approximately four decades of frequency range. This is a much tougher problem to do properly. For this reason, many of the audio phreaks have abandoned negative feedback around multiple stages in favor of inherent feedback in individual stages. Collins was about the only amateur radio equipment manufacturer that did much with negative RF feedback in their rigs that I know about. Drake in the L4 amplifier also used the trick of smaller than normal values of the grid bypassing capacitors to obtain some additional negative feedback.

Mark Bitterlich, WA3JPY, and Gary Coffman, KE4ZV, also brought up the important point that the matching network on your rig must be tuned at the actual desired power level. You cannot tune up at low power and expect the same matching conditions at high power. One good way to handle this is to tune your rig into a dummy load at the desired power level. Then switch your rig to an antenna tuner to match the antenna. Do not adjust the transmitter at all after switching to the tuner - only adjust the tuner. I have often used an antenna noise bridge preset to 50 ohms to adjust the antenna tuner. In this way, I can tune up without ever putting a signal on the air. Gary mentions the special difficulty in tuning legal-limit amplifiers. One good way to do this involves a pulsed two-tone generator and a scope. You have to use a dummy load for the tests; it is not simple but it works.

Finally Perry Scott, AA0ET, suggested that I consider designing a 6550 based project and he also asked the price for the 6550.

To start with the second issue, Newark lists the 6550 for around $32. I have seen some audio importers price some 6550's at $15 for Chinese imports. I would tend to stick with the known manufacturers. Now for around $70, I can order the MRF150 transistors. So for new design, I would rather use the single TMOS device to get essentially the same power as a pair of 6550's. With proper care, it will never wear out and I like the lower voltages because of safety. Heat dissipation is easier with the transistor too since radiation cooling and forced convection are seldom needed.

As far as retrofitting 6550's into older rigs that used sweep tubes, you will have several problems. First the 6550 has a higher input capacitance than most of the tubes it will replace. The increase in feedback

capacitance of the 6550 over most sweep tubes would also usually necessitate changes in the neutralization circuits. Thus you would have to make extensive modifications to the rigs. Finally the physical size of 6550's would mean having to greatly enlarge the final amplifier assemblies in most existing rigs.

In conclusion, I would agree with many others - if you can get one of the older tube ham rigs at a reasonable price that works well, do not worry excessively about the tubes and nonlinearity. Crank the power down a little and most of these tube rigs will work fine. Tune quickly though! Ask for HONEST signal reports from others you talk to on the ham bands. Make sure the rig is in proper neutralization and always replace the finals with matched sets (and re-neutralize after any change in finals or driver tubes). As good advice to newcomers to ham radio, find an older ham who may have used these rigs many years ago. They can often remember how to tune these rigs without the long-lost instruction manual, and they can help when you need parts or troubleshooting help too.

73, Barry WA4VZQ
ornitz@kodak.com

130. Meteor 2-20 active?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 23:19:53 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun05.231953.22293@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 296249

At approx. 23:00 UTC on 5-June we received a Meteor-type transmission on 137.850 MHz. Based on what our tracking program says, this would be Meteor 2-20. Is this satellite active again? The pass was a north-south pass in daylight.

Ollie

--
Ollie Eisman (N6LTJ) ollie@hydra.unm.edu (505)277-4845
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA

131. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-05 23:29:11 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106052329.AA05463@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 296252

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 40
1 21399U 91 40 A 91156.61632683 .00103988 00000-0 25599-3 0 22
2 21399 39.0093 332.9214 0014542 346.9167 13.1696 15.94684099 07
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

132. Re: SIGNIFICANT MAJOR FLARE ALERT - HIGH IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 00:06:07 UTC
From: jmc@DEC-Lite.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <JMC.91Jun6020607@DEC-Lite.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 296257
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Do large solar flares like the present one endanger astronauts in
low earth orbit? Columbia is up there now.
--
John McCarthy

Congress needs more people who know the difference between a million
and a billion. - John Sununu

133. Re: GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY STORM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 03:09:15 UTC
From: crm2b@bessel.acc.Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jun6.030915.12809@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 296253
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Jun5.140918.22230@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:
>
>In article <1991Jun5.073243.20939@honte.uleth.ca> oler@honte.uleth.ca (Cary Oler) writes:
>>
>> /\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\
>>
>> GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE
>>
>> STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY
>>
>> /\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\
>>
>> 07:00 UT, 05 June
>>
>> -------------
>>
>>
>>STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:
>>
>>Major to severe geomagnetic storming is currently in progress (07:00 UT, 05
>>June). Conditions intensified around 05:00 UT and have reached severe storm
>>levels over the middle and high latitudes. Significant geomagnetic and
>>auroral storming are being observed.
>
At local midnight, minor auroral activity was observed in the north at the
Fan Mountain station of the Leander McCormick Observatory (N37.87 W78.6)

The display appeared generally white in color and extended up from the horizon
in fingerlike projections.

-Chris Mullis

134. SIGNIFICANT MAJOR FLARE ALERT - HIGH IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 05:20:33 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910605232033.21c01f50@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296255

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 06, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Region 6659 has spawned yet another very powerful solar flare. This event, like several of the other flares from this region, saturated the GOES sensors at the class X12 level for between 20 and 25 minutes. The true intensity of this flare is unknown (it was well above a class X12 category). The optical component was rated 3B. A moderate intensity Type II and a major Type IV sweep were observed with this event. The flare began at 00:58 UT, peaked at 01:08 UT and ended at 02:47 UT on 06 June. A major HF blackout was also observed with this event.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A high terrestrial impact is expected from todays major flare. Major to severe geomagnetic storming is expected to occur in association with this major event sometime early on 07 June. A-indices of greater than 50 are likely, with a risk for A-indices greater than 120 on 07 June.

Protons are expected from this most recent flare. A PCA event is also anticipated, although the intensity of the PCA is not expected to be severe. Proton levels are expected to reach 3,600 to 3,700 pfu.

Auroral activity will continue at high to extremely high levels over the next 24 to 72 hours. These high levels of activity are expected to continue as major flaring from Region 6659 continues.

Major HF impacts, which have already been observed, will continue for the next 24 to 72 hours. As Region 6659 continues to move into progressively more sensitive areas of the solar disk, the risk for increasingly intense PCA activity will rise. The next week to 10 days do not look good for HF radio propagation conditions. Major HF blackout conditions are possible over the sunlit hemisphere during major flares.

Conditions suitable for widespread VHF auroral backscatter will continue over the next 12 hours, with a return to favorable conditions early in the UT day of 07 June. Significant levels of flutter and auroral-induced anomalies will be observed throughout the next several days.

Major flaring is expected to continue over the next 48 to 72 hours, at least. Projections estimate major proton flaring to be possible throughout the next week.

** End of Alert **

135. MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE - 06 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 05:27:47 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910605232747.21c01f4b@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296254

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

/\

05:00 UT, 06 June

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Geomagnetic storming is continuing at major to severe storm levels.
The intensity of the storming has decreased slightly over the past six hours,
although major to severe geomagnetic storming is expected to continue for the
next 12 to 18 hours. Thereafter, some additional decay in activity can be
expected.

However, the most recent major flare (class X12+/3B event) was
associated with major Type II and IV sweeps, and is expected to produce an
additional strong interplanetary shock sometime after 03:00 UT on 07 June.
The activity associated with this event is expected to cause storm activity
to reintensify to major to severe storm levels. Conditions do not look good
for the rest of this week and possibly even the early part of next week.
Region 6659 is expected to continue to spawn major flares for the next three
days at least. And with each passing day, this region will continue to move
into a better position for inflicting high terrestrial impacts.

The most recent major flare is expected to produce another PCA
enhancement. Absorption levels should pass PCA event thresholds. Polar and
high latitudes are warned to expect continued proton-related anomalies over
the coming week.

HF propagation conditions have been fair to extremely poor. Blackout
conditions have been observed over many regions, particularly over the higher
latitudes. Polar cap absorption associated with continuing proton activity
has also degraded polar and high latitude signal propagation on the HF bands.
Errors do exist on polar and high latitude navigational paths.

Extensive VHF auroral backscatter openings have been possible on a
global basis over the past 24 hours. Conditions have been very favorable for
unusual VHF scatter propagation. These conditions are expected to continue
for at least the next 12 hours. On 07 and 08 June, conditions should again
become very favorable for VHF scatter propagation as storm conditions
intensify.

Auroral activity has been high to extremely high. Low latitude auroral
observations have been widely possible over the past 24 hours and are

expected to continue to be possible over the next 12 to 18 hours. Auroral activity could again be observed over the lower latitudes on the evening of 07/08 June. Frequent sightings may be possible over the next week to 10 days as Region 6659 continues to produce potent major flaring and possibly high terrestrial impacts. Todays most recent major class X12+/3B event could produce levels of auroral activity sufficient to be observed from Florida. Sightings of auroral activity from Hawaii may become possible over the coming week if very powerful solar flaring continues.

A short PCA event was observed on 04/05 June. The event began at 15:20 UT on 04 June and ended around 09:00 UT on 05 June. Absorption levels are still above normal (presently running at around 1.2 dB) and will remain above normal over the next 24 hours. 10 MeV protons are presently hovering near 90 pfu.

Protons are expected to become enhanced once again as we feel a proton impact from the most recent major flare. Levels are expected to reach 3,600 to 3,700 pfu.

Another update will be posted later this UT day.

/\

136. SIGNIFICANT MAJOR FLARE ALERT - HIGH IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 05:37:51 UTC
From: oler@honte.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jun6.053751.26945@honte.uleth.ca>
Source record: 296256
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 06, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Region 6659 has spawned yet another very powerful solar flare. This event, like several of the other flares from this region, saturated the GOES sensors at the class X12 level for between 20 and 25 minutes. The true intensity of this flare is unknown (it was well above a class X12 category). The optical component was rated 3B. A moderate intensity Type II and a major Type IV sweep were observed with this event. The flare began at 00:58 UT, peaked at 01:08 UT and ended at 02:47 UT on 06 June. A major HF blackout was also observed with this event.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A high terrestrial impact is expected from todays major flare. Major to severe geomagnetic storming is expected to occur in association with this major event sometime early on 07 June. A-indices of greater than 50 are likely, with a risk for A-indices greater than 120 on 07 June.

Protons are expected from this most recent flare. A PCA event is also anticipated, although the intensity of the PCA is not expected to be severe. Proton levels are expected to reach 3,600 to 3,700 pfu.

Auroral activity will continue at high to extremely high levels over the next 24 to 72 hours. These high levels of activity are expected to continue as major flaring from Region 6659 continues.

Major HF impacts, which have already been observed, will continue for the next 24 to 72 hours. As Region 6659 continues to move into progressively more sensitive areas of the solar disk, the risk for increasingly intense PCA activity will rise. The next week to 10 days do not look good for HF radio propagation conditions. Major HF blackout conditions are possible over the sunlit hemisphere during major flares.

Conditions suitable for widespread VHF auroral backscatter will continue over the next 12 hours, with a return to favorable conditions early in the UT day of 07 June. Significant levels of flutter and auroral-induced anomalies will be observed throughout the next several days.

Major flaring is expected to continue over the next 48 to 72 hours, at least. Projections estimate major proton flaring to be possible throughout the next week.

** End of Alert **

137. Problem with Logic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 12:26:33 UTC
From: 8909296@ul.ie
Message-ID: <17585.284e29fa@ul.ie>
Source record: 296138

Hello

I have a bit of a problem with my logbook program.
Its called Loigc and made by PDA software in the US.
It does all the usuual logbook chores including a
DXCC tracking utility. My problem is that it
doesnt seem to be updating the DXC countries list.
For example, I have worked HL on 20M and I
can go into the database and find the record.
But when I print out the DXCC list it
tells me that I need HL??????

Does anyone know what is wrong here??

Would be grateful for any help!

John

John Barry, EI7DNB
University of Limerick,
Rep.of Ireland.
8909296@ul.ie

138. Re: QSL Cards

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 12:37:22 UTC
From: dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun6.123722.2287@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 296264

In article <hayward.676125091@gargoyle.uchicago.edu> hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu (Peter Hayward) writes:
>There are a few postscript QSL designs floating around the net.

I did a fairly nice two-person card in PostScript for my wife and me;
it's no masterpiece of either artwork or PostScript programming, but
you could do worse. E-mail if you're interested, or I'll post if
a lot of people want it.

David, AD8Y

139. Here is the QSL route for PJ1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 12:46:31 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23212@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 296265

QSL Route for PJ1A is W1AF:

Harvard Wireless Club
Harvard University
6 Linden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Joel KD1AX/AE

140. Re: Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 12:56:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2935@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296176

In article <6569E8D8B53F200AE1@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>Gary's description of the Ramsey 2m xcvr kit sounds interesting. I don't know
>whether the specs & price were posted before or not, but could you give them
>again? And what is the power source requirement?

The price for the kit is $129 and the cabinet is extra. The radio requires
12 volts to operate and is a synthesised rig with a nominal 2 watt output.
The synthesiser is diode programmed and is laid out for six channels though
it would be very easy to control it from the parrallel port of a computer.
I won't comment on performance specs until I complete mine and tune it
up. I'll post actual measured specs at that time.

Gary KE4ZV

141. Re: Question re:PK232 and psk modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 13:41:14 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2936@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296177

In article <9106051316.aa04675@crdec7.apgea.army.mil> wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil (Bill Jones) writes:
>
> I have an old pk232, which I have used mainly for listening to RTTY
>and packet transmissions. I was interested in trying to use it with some
>of the amateur sats, such as for getting images from Webersat, etc, but
>I read that the pk232 is strictly fsk, and that for Webersat and other am. sats
>that I would need to put the pk232 in transparent mode (if I remember right)
>and hook it up to a psk modem. I am confused.
> * It is not clear to me what hooks up to what,
> receiver-modem-pk232-computer , or receiver-pk232-modem-computer.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
this way

> * Will any modem do? I saw reference to a Tapr (I think) modem. What
> does this mean?

No, you need a special PSK modem. TAPR sells a nice kit and the G3RUH is
commercially available from Paccom in Fla and as a kit from Radiokit.

> * If we are using a separate modem, what is the pk232 doing for us,
> why not go straight to the computer?

The pk232, operated in KISS mode not transparent mode, gives you channel
access control, packet framing, CRC calculation, and memory buffering.
The Webersat pictures are transmitted digitally as UI packet frames.
You can use an internal board in your PC instead of the PK232 to give
you the necessary packet framing, but if you already have the PK232,
there's no reason to buy another card. You can't just use a serial
port. On a Mac, you can just use the serial port because the Mac uses
an 8530 that can be programmed to do the framing and CRC, PCs don't.

> * What about in reverse, ie trasnsmitting?

Yep, you can transmit with this setup too. One additional thing, you
need an SSB receiver to copy these PSK birds.

Gary KE4ZV

142. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 13:52:04 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1286@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 296267

Which brings up an interesting question: What's the 'gain' (referenced however you like) of a discone? I've got one because I need a wideband antenna, but I don't have any references as to how it compares to anything else....

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

143. Re: Antenna Plumbing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 14:14:35 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.676217675@node_d3ff>
Source record: 296087

In <9106050243.AA23276@mcs.drexel.edu> tjsandoz@king.mcs.drexel.EDU (James Dorian Sandoz) writes:

>Folks;

>a) Can somebody give me a clue on the wave propagation speed on std. 1/2"
> copper plumbing pipe? I have some handy, and would like to build a 2m
> antenna'r. That is, I'm looking for the magic number M, where M/freq
> gives me the "on the surface of the cu" wavelength. Ergo, I won't
> spend so much time with a hacksaw trying to get a decent SWR. Cut and
> paste with 1/2" pipe can't be much fun...
>
>b) On the same note, what's the best _omni-directional_ gain design from
> about 16 feet of said pipe? Dipoles are DIY easy, but is a j-pole more
> attractive from a gain standpoint? Set-up: 24at indoors (read:only 5W)
> and about 35' 9913 term'd with N. Antenna height would be on the order
> of about 30' above ground. I guess someone really in the know can give
> me a guesstimate of d(added_height)/d(antenna_gain). i.e. x feet more
> height gives about the same as y dB's more gain.
>
>c) To further complicate things, the ideal situation would be a 2m/70cm
> antenna'r. Anyone built up the design in the Handbook? How copy?
> Any other "dual" designs/info/tidbits/failure stories much appreciated.
>
>73 & Thanks in advance, Jim n2mpt

I built a dual band (2 mtrs & 440 MHz) J-Pole of 1/2" copper pipe. Don't know where the design came from - another ham sent me an xerox of the drawing and dimensions.

I don't have any 440 gear, but the performance on 2 mtrs is so much better than the vertical dipole which I was using (same height & same coax) that I'll never go back to a vertical dipole.

I think that end effect and conductor diameter will have more effect on the required length than any "velocity factor", and will be less than measurment error and other uncontrolled factors. Just cut it to the calculated dimensions and you will probably be able to use the matching network to achieve acceptable SWR.

73 and good luck.

Sarge - W0RIJ

144. Amtor/Aplink

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 14:17:36 UTC
From: dm_johnson@meltin.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun6.131927.27666@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Source record: 296266

Recently there was a listing of Aplink stations. Is there a summary laying around of what aplink is and how to use it?

thanks,
Dj

145. Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 15:25:11 UTC
From: sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.1085515@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 296271

I am finally settling down. I do think I will be getting the
Yaesu FT-411E handheld tranceiver.
Now, as far as scanners go, I am going to set my sights a bit more
locally (financially, too), and look into a couple of handheld
Radio Shack scanners. (Locally, because there a dozen RS stores
near me). Can anyone tell me if the Pro-36 handheld scanner CAN
receive 800Mhz even though the scanner is not supposed to? Was this
area written out of the ROMs, or is there a clippable resistor or
something to make this area available? Also, would it be possible to
access the additional areas the RS catalog shows as frequency breaks?
(i.e. ...148-174Mhz, 380-450Mhz... - there are breaks between 174 and
380Mhz. Can this area be accessed or not?)

Thanks again for any info.

Also, any thoughts about this scanner? Good? Bad? No opinion?

Scott [sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu]

146. Re: GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY STORM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 15:32:45 UTC
From: GMS@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <91157.113245GMS@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 296269
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc

My kids and I observed a bright aurora last night (6/5) from about 11:00 pm to about 1:00 am (6/6). The major part of the aurora was in the north to northeast and was between 10 degrees and 30 degrees up from the horizon with occasional streamers extending to about 45 degrees high.

The brightest part of the display was around 11:00, which was when we first went outside to do our periodic clear-sky check. It appeared mostly greenish although long streamers sometimes ended in faint pinkish patches.

Since we live at the base of a mountain (to our south) in the countryside the skies are very dark here except for some city-glow from State College about 10 miles northeast of us. The aurora was clearly distinguishable from the city-glow although it was undoubtedly slightly hidden in the immediate direction of the city.

gerry santoro
penn state university
location: centre county pennsylvania (middle of state)
approx 79 degrees west long.
41 degrees north lat.

147. "Gain" of a rubber duck antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 15:36:19 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <6848@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 296268

Back to the antenna gain question.
So, a 1/2 wave dipole antenna has 2.2 dbi or 1 dbd. And since all energy
is radiated from an antenna (assuming no loss in transmission cable), then
the only difference between antennas is the radiation pattern. So the
question is what kind of "gain" and radiation pattern do those "rubber ducky"
antennas have? I would assume it would be closer to an isotropic source.
Then would it also be safe to assume that an isotropic source does not make
a good antenna (if you could really build one)?

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

148. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 16:05:56 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1103@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296163

In article <14570@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM> rmp@crashnburn.Eng.Sun.COM (Richard Pottorff) writes:
> A popular vertical antenna with gain over a dipole is the 5/8's
>lambda vertical. It exhibits some reactance because its not a multiple of
>1/4 lambda, but it concetrates more signal in low angle radiation than a
>1/4 wave antenna.
>I don't have any first
>hand experience with this antenna, but check out the ARRL antenna
>compendium.

Get a copy of "Simple Low Cost Wire Antennas", by Bill Orr. Avaiable through QST, CQ, and any ham store. He describes coax matched 5/8 verts for 6 through 20 meters. Easy to make, great to use. I've got one for 20 up right now in a tree in the back yard. Good omni gain over a 1/4 wave vert. Nearly invisible to the rabid hordes of anti RF neighbors.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

149. Replacement Knobs for the AOR-1000?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 16:30:55 UTC
From: rats@cbnewsc.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun6.163055.12761@cbnewsc.att.com>
Source record: 296154
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The AOR AR-1000 has a concentric volume and squelch control,
as well as a rotary switch tuning knob at top.

The volume and squelch knobs don't seem to be very ergometrically
designed. The volume knob seems especially small!

Does anybody know if any of the knobs used on HTs will fit the AOR
AR-1000? A matched set that also would fit the tuning knob would
be best.

150. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 17:14:55 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.676228495@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 296270

rmp@crashnburn.Eng.Sun.COM (Richard Pottorff) writes:
>A question was raised about how to increase the gain of a vertical antenna,
>and still have an omni-directional pattern.
[and goes on to describe 5/8s plus problems with end-fed
whips longer than a wavelength]

If you want to get fancy, you can go to colinears. Four elements are good for about 8 dBd (I think, memory is a bit hazy) and if you use folded dipoles and 300-ohm line to feed them the harness is pretty simple. Mechanical problems do arise, however. This is probably more appropriate for a fixed site than a mobile (unless you were building for one of the UHF bands, in which case things are physically small enough to become manageable).

--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
`You were s'posed to laugh!' -- Zippy

151. Re: Another rugged equipment story

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 17:26:30 UTC
From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1008@sunpix.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 296134

Boy, these stories remind me of the good old days when I worked for the Naval Electronics Systems Test and Evaluation Facility and the govt. actually PAID me to break radios !! In the early 70's, the Navy needed to do a real quick procurement of VHF FM HT's - so they had to buy commercial gear rather than take the time to develop militarized ones. But we still did full military environmental testing on a whole batch of different radios. I was pretty amazed at how well these held up in the accelerated life test- running for weeks on end in a HOT (150 deg F maybe) chamber strapped to a vibration table shaking the hell out of them. Most seemed to do pretty well on the two shock tests as well - One is a standard calling for drops from roughly chest height onto a steel plate at random orientations (plus selected worst case orientation). The other shock test used a big (400 lb maybe) hammer dropping 10 ft onto a spring mounted platform to which the radios were strapped - no case damage here but boy would this make the guts go flying out of some pieces of equipment (BTW this was the light weight shock test - honest).

But my admiration for militarized gear went up considerably after seeing what the environmental tests did to the commercial gear. My favorite was the salt fog chamber - A big plexiglas box with hot air blowing through a saturated slat water solution. The radios were suspended in the fog - in about 24 hours most were reduced to a handheld lump of mush.

Second most favorite thing was strapping big fiberglas vertical antennae onto the vibration table and watching the 2-3 ft standing waves.

We also had a 40kw SSB (4ISB actually) transmitter in for testing that would load up just fine on 75 phone - but that's another story.

Nick
nick.england@east.sun.com

152. Re: Sweep tube linearity, etc. (Was: tube finals melt a lot)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 18:13:57 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun6.181357.15004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 296272

In response to Barry's (WA4VZQ) good comments, you can help "fix" external sweep tube linears to an appreciable extent AND avoid the near impposible feat nowadays of finding matched tubes. If
you have 4 (6) sweep tubes in parallel, and they have some control grid bias supply as most of them do, install four 10K Pots, one for each control grid. Individually adjust the control grid bias until you have equal and reasonably low static plate current. You don't want most of the small average plate dissapation used in idling. This will tend to balance the load among the four tubes somewhat. However, to do a better job of it. Put only one tube at a time in the amplifier, set your RF drive to a reasonable amount and adjust the bias on each tube, one at a time to get the same power output from each tube in its respective socket. Then check idling current on each tube to make sure that you are still well under the idling current for reasonable average no-signal plate current. This will extend the tube life, and lower distortion. The best way to check idle current is probably to put a 10 ohm 1 watt resistor in the lead of each cathode and measure the DC voltage across the resistor with no drive. A digital voltmeter helps here as the voltage is pretty low (0.1 volt range.) Remember THE HIGH VOLTAGE IN ON when making such tests. K9ALD

153. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 18:31:46 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <35228@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 296275
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
- Brian

154. Callbook address please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 18:38:50 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <72782@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 296172

Could someone with a new (1991) callbook please give me the
address for WB9NUL? The address from my 1990 callbook files
is out of date and the forwarding address request has expired.
Thanks very much. Mike N6MZ

155. re:Beginner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 18:55:03 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".6-Jun-91.14:55:03.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 296276

Doug Heacock states and asks:
>Since I live in a place where I
>can't put up an outdoor antenna, I will probably put a loop or some
>kind of folded dipole (I might even try a helical dipole) around the
>ceiling of a second-floor bedroom and run a feed line to the basement
>where my rig will be. Since I already have about 75 feet of 300-ohm
>twin-lead, I was thinking of using that for the feed line.
>
>I still have a few questions:
>
>Would I be better off using coax for the feed line? Why or why not?
>
Will I need a transmatch or antenna tuner?
>
>Will I need an SWR meter?

I wouldn't recommend you try something as radical as a helical dipole as a beginner. Not that there's anything that mystical with one, but you don't need the aggravation of oen or two more variables to deal with in antennas when you are just starting out.

A transmatch is an antenna tuner - just a particular type. You will definitely benefit from an antenna tuner. As I recall, the HW-101 and like rigs are designed for 50 ohm input/output nominal impedance. Anything a whole lot different from that is not going to work well, if at all. You can, of course, buy from an amazing range of antenna tuners available commercially. A tuner is not much more than a hunk of wire formed into a coil and a couple of variable capacitors -- sometimes a couple of switches for convenience -- all things salvageable from junk radios or available cheaply at ham flea markets. Breadboard it on a piece of plywood, pc board or other non-conducting surface. Metal cabinet shielding comes later when you are informed that TVI is a problem. Given a finite amount of money, you will be better off investing in a good low pass filter to go between your rig and the antenna tuner and build the antenna tuner breadboard style than to spend the money on a commercial antenna tuner and use it without the low pass filter.

Another ESSENTIAL element is a GOOD GROUND. There are RF grounds and there are AC/DC grounds. The former is essential for your neighbors sanity and effective communications, the latter essential for your personal safety. One hopes at the outset of establishing a ground system that the RF/AC/DC grounds turn out to be all one and the same. Sometimes they are. Usually, they are not. To insure a good RF ground - maybe more appropriately called a counterpoise to the antenna -- cut a 1/4 electrical wavelength of wire (any type, size) for each band upon which you will transmit. Lay it around the floor of the room, by the baseboard or wherever it is out of the way. It may be bent, go around corners,

into adjacent rooms, whatever; as long as you do not fold it back on itself (i.e. no tight 180 degree turns!). The counterpoise should be connected to the ground terminal of the antenna tuner. The AC/DC (and RF) ground is best accomplished by a heavy wide braided tinned copper strap of less than 8 feet in length to actual earth ground -- a 8 foot (minimum) long rod driven into the ground and/or a short stake connected to 60 linear feet of #10 bare copper wire that is buried 1-2 inches underground. Can't quite make this scene? Then try short(as short as possible, but maintain the heavy duty conductor - copper strapping, braid or something on the order of #6,8,10 bare copper wire) connection to nearby cold water pipes (metallic, not plastic), hot water or steam heating pipes or structural steel elements of the building. DO NOT attempt to use the neutral side of the house wiring nor the protective ground of the house wiring as the sole ground for your ham station. That can become an electrifying experience not to mention propagating interference throughout the building.

Many antenna tuners include transmatches but it is not a necessity. There are a lot of devices (including the metering on the transceiver itself) that can indicate when you are transferring maximum power from the transmitter to the antenna and/or radiating it from the antenna. In my novice days, I used a neon bulb (still available at Radio Shack) and occasionally a flourescent tube held near the antenna and the tuner/transmitter tuned for maximum brightness. Sure, I got a few RF burns, but they healed. It works! I didn't know if my SWR was 2:1 or 5:3 and it didn't matter at the time - I was communicating!

For simplicity sake, I would suggest a 40 Meter folded dipole or if space is a limiting factor factor, a 10 and/or 15 Meter folded dipole fed with the same 300 ohm twin lead that the antenna is made of. The same would apply if you opt for a loop antenna. That way, the feedline impedance is pretty close to the antenna impedance for the folded dipole and while different for the loop, can be tuned o.k. by the tuner.. You could use one piece of twin lead and fashion a dual band dipole (each conductor becomes a seperate antenna for a different band when cut to the appropriate length) but then the feedpoint impedance is something between 30 and 75 ohms -- not a good match for the 300 ohm feedline; a case for 50-52 ohm coax.. On the other hand, if the antenna is in the room with the transmitter and the feedline length is on the order of 6-7 feet, what the heck, the loss is negligible and the antenna tuner should take care of the matching. Just a note: 300 ohm twin lead is pretty lossy anyway. It's fine for the beginning application you describe but don't get carried away with great lengths of the stuff in an outdoor transmitting environment - it simply wasn't made for that application.

My two cents on your suggestion of a HW-101: The HW-101 was/is a good beginner rig and gives a good bang for the buck. Its receiver is NOT selective on CW so has limitations in the 80-40 Meter Novice CW bands. On 15 and 10 Meters, there is enough bandwidth that you can usually find room. Remember that the HW-101 was built by someone from a kit - not assembled by a professional assembly line. The problem possibilities are too numerous to list so be very BEWARE of what you are buying. (Would you know good versus bad soldering joints if you saw them?) Better yet, try before you buy. Personally, I would recommend shopping hamfests or used equipment dealers for a Drake TR-4 or something of

like ilk. In any event, associate yourself with a radio group and ASK FOR HELP. Many times, radio clubs and/or individual members thereof will have a beginner rig they will loan you until you get into the hobby and learn a little. Hams are a little crazy - they buy such stuff at hamfest flea markets and refurb it just to have it around to help a guy get started! It never hurts to ask for help and the advice can often save the pocketbook excessive damage.

Good luck, 73
Wayne, KB6CSP

156. re:Question re:PK232 and psk modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 19:02:51 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".6-Jun-91.15:02:51.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 296277

B.J. (N3JLQ)
The PK232 has a modem disconnect header on the board which allows you to disconnect the internal 300/1200 baud AFSK modem and connect in a different modem. All other functions internal to the PK232 remain the same. For example, MFJ builds a 2400 baud AFSK modem that can be attached to the PK232. TAPR (Tuscon Amateur Packet Radio Association) has PSK modems available for the application you mention that are compatible with the PK232. I have heard, but do not know, that AEA may also have a PSK modem available now. Hope that helps.

73,
Wayne, KB6CSP

157. New Kenwood TS450

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 20:06:10 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23229@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 296273

Does anyone have any info on the product or its planned
announcement date ?

Any info would be appreciated, either here in this notesfile
or via E_MAIL

KD1AX/AE

158. To alan@pebbles.es.com

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 20:38:36 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <50115@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 296274

Can you give me another e-mail path? The one above is unknown to both systems here.

Sorry to bother everyone else..

Derek AA5BT
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

159. Re: Best Choice for HF Mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 21:26:15 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <556@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 296152

In article <1991May28.185549.2042@opusc.csd.scarolina.edu>
sumner@bigbird.csd.scarolina.edu (David Sumner) writes:
>
> What is the best choice for a mobile HF system?

The Icom '735 and '725 are about the only ones that use an LCD
display instead of flourescent or LED. LCD is a must when you
drag that rig out into daylight as with a mobile installation.
You cannot read a flourescent display in sunlight!

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
UPLHERC!WICAT!KEITHM | ...so there! |

160. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 21:42:57 UTC
From: obrien@Aero.org
Message-ID: <1991Jun6.214257.18671@aero.org>
Source record: 296128

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
|> the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
|> - Brian

I don't find it overly commercial but I do find it one-sided enough to make
me wonder about it. I'd much rather see a posting of the ToC of all
three magazines, so those of us who don't subscribe could run out and buy
an individual copy if they actually manage to come up with something
interesting.
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

161. Re: "Gain" of a rubber duck antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 21:45:48 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570073@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296131

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:
>
> Back to the antenna gain question.
> So, a 1/2 wave dipole antenna has 2.2 dbi or 1 dbd. And since all energy
0 dBd

> is radiated from an antenna (assuming no loss in transmission cable), then

This assumes no mismatch loss and no dissipative losses in the antenna.

> the only difference between antennas is the radiation pattern. So the
> question is what kind of "gain" and radiation pattern do those "rubber ducky"
> antennas have?

A "ducky" is a physically shortened monopole. In conjunction with a good
ground (to mirror the other half) its pattern and gain look almost like a
full size dipole. The above zero loss assumptions are generally not very
valid and contribute to its relatively inferior performance when compared
with a full size dipole.

> Then would it also be safe to assume that an isotropic source does not make
> a good antenna (if you could really build one)?

It would be 10*log(120/73) = 2.16 dB below a fullsize dipole.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
glenne@sr.hp.com

162. Meteor 2-20 update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-06 21:52:38 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun06.215238.16082@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 296160

We just received another image from Meteor 2-20 this afternoon.
It was a north-south pass at 21:30 UTC. Image quality looks good.

Freq: 137.850 MHz

--
Ollie Eisman (N6LTJ) ollie@hydra.unm.edu (505)277-4845
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA

163. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 00:03:48 UTC
From: michaelk@copper.WR.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6210@wrgate.WR.TEK.COM>
Source record: 296129

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
> - Brian

No I don't feel that way, even without considering ARRL (QST) being a
non-profit organization.

--
Mike Kersenbrock
Tektronix Logic Analyzer Division
michaelk@copper.WR.TEK.COM
Aloha, Oregon

164. MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE - 07 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 01:16:17 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910606191617.21c027ac@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296136

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

/\

01:00 UT, 07 June

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Geomagnetic storming has presently ended. Generally unsettled to active conditions have been observed since approximately 06:00 UT on 06 June. However, geomagnetic storming is expected to redevelope sometime in the UT day of 07 June. Activity is expected to become major to severe once again as yesterdays major class X12+/3B flare begins to have an impact.

The most disturbed day of the period should be 08 June. Geomagnetic activity on that day is expected to be at major to severe storm levels throughout much of the day. Planetary A-indices are expected to range between 60 and 150. Planetary K-indices of between 5 and 8 are also possible. K-indices of 9 will be possible over the northerly middle and high latitude regions.

Geomagnetic activity should become more dormant by 10 June, barring further energetic flaring. Major flaring is expected to continue from Region 6659 over the next 3 to 7 days at least. It is maintaining a very potent optical and magnetic configuration and has maintained its overall size. White-light flares from this region may be possible.

HF propagation conditions are still well below normal, although improvements have been observed lately. Conditions are expected to become strongly degraded on 07 and 08 June as geomagnetic storming redevelops. Polar latitude PCA activity has blacked out radio signals over many high latitude and polar latitude regions. Absorption levels are currently running at values near 2.8 dB (above event thresholds).

PCA and proton activity are expected to continue over the next several days. Protons are currently hovering near 240 pfu at greater than 10 MeV. A significant enhancement in protons could occur if another major solar flare erupts from Region 6659. This region is continuing to move toward the central solar meridian and will therefore become increasingly capable of producing stronger proton impacts.

VHF propagation conditions have returned to semi-normal over the past 24 hours, although instabilities and some unusual conditions have been reported. VHF backscatter communications are expected to recur as geomagnetic storming

redevelops on 07 and 08 June. Significant and widespread VHF backscatter may exist on these dates (particularly 08 June).

Low latitude auroral activity is expected to become possible again late in the evening hours on 07 and possibly 08 June (local time). The Low Latitude Auroral Activity Warning is being held over until 08 June. If the expected shock fails to arrive by then, the warning will be reassessed.

The next update will be later this UT day.

/\

165. Re: re:Antenna Gain Question Steven D. Kuo N8OPH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 01:46:36 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570074@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296132

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>I have two mobile 2 meter antennas - a 1/4 wave and a 5/8 that connect
>to an NMO mount on the roof of my pickup truck... I
>found that the 5/8 has 3 dB (+/- .5 dB) gain over [the 1/4 wave].

>Since the center of the reference dipole (plus image) was about 5 feet
>up (i.e. 3/4 wavelength), ground effects were quite severe, accounting
>for a 10 dB change in signal strength. I simply rolled the truck 2
>meters toward the repeater, and found the maximum signal when testing
>the two antennas. The difference between peak and valley was 10 db.

>Conclusions ? 1. On the average, more gain helps. 2. If your antenna
>doesn't work, move it to a higher mountain.

3. The difference between a 1/4 wave whip and a 5/8 wave gain antenna
would hardly be noticeable in normal operation.

AL N1AL

166. Re: "Gain" of a rubber duck antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 01:59:34 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570075@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296133

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Glenn Elmore) writes:

>A "ducky" is a physically shortened monopole. In conjunction with a good
>ground (to mirror the other half) its pattern and gain look almost like a
>full size dipole. The above zero loss assumptions are generally not very
>valid and contribute to its relatively inferior performance when compared
>with a full size dipole.
An HT with a rubber duck antenna inside a car is as close as you can get to
a dummy load and still be able to call it an antenna.

"But I can hit the repeater -- I MUST be getting out!"

AL N1AL

167. Re: Beginner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 02:37:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2938@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296175

In article <1991Jun5.120525.31267@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
>Now that my license has come, I'm getting more serious about getting a
>CW rig up and running. Thanks to many of you, I have some idea of
>what kind of HF transceiver I want to get (used, probably old, around
>100 watts, something like an HW-101). Since I live in a place where I
>can't put up an outdoor antenna, I will probably put a loop or some
>kind of folded dipole (I might even try a helical dipole) around the
>ceiling of a second-floor bedroom and run a feed line to the basement
>where my rig will be. Since I already have about 75 feet of 300-ohm
>twin-lead, I was thinking of using that for the feed line.
>
>I still have a few questions:
>
>Would I be better off using coax for the feed line? Why or why not?

If you are going to feed an odd antenna, balanced line has distinct advantages. Losses will be lower for a given SWR and multiband operation with a non-resonant antenna will be easier. If your antenna will be inherently unbalanced or if the antenna will be resonant at near 50 ohms for your operating frequencies, or you have special feedline routing problems, coax may serve you better.

>Will I need a transmatch or antenna tuner?

If you use balanced line, or non-resonant antennas, or antennas with unusual feedpoint impedances the answer is yes.

>Will I need an SWR meter?

It is a cheap and somewhat useful instrument. More useful would be an impedance bridge or a dip meter or a field strength meter.

Gary KE4ZV

168. Re: Tube Finals Melt a Lot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 02:48:03 UTC
From: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <10550@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 296143

>>... I never saw a radio designed for amateur service with an 807
>>but they probably exist.

Globe Scout?

-Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu

169. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 03:30:34 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <_nwhmff@rpi.edu>
Source record: 296140

In article <136925@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu (Harry Bloomberg) writes:
>In article <35228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
>>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
>
> Not at all! I accidently let my subscription to QST lapse, and this
>shows me what I'm missing. I also appreciate the QEX table of contents.
>
> Could anybody post the contents for the latest Japanese CQ?
>
Here here! We need to support all of the ham radio magazines..
While we are on the subject of Japanese ham magazines could we include 59
magazine?

73 de KA1UTU
Luigi Giasi
luigi@rpi.edu

170. Low Battery Indicator on Bearcat 200xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 05:22:53 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun7.052253.15731@sequent.com>
Source record: 296146
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

The LOW BATTERY begins flashing on my Uniden Bearcat 200xlt even though
I measure nearly 7.0v across the battery (yes, loaded!). I think this
is a known problem with this scanner. I seem to recall a posting about
a mod to this scanner for this problem. A search of the mods database(s)
yielded nothing. Does anyone know of such a mod, or what else should be done??
I'll summarize to the net.

tia
- jim (KG7HH washer@sequent.com 1-503-578-3171)

171. CW Crash Kurse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 08:36:21 UTC
From: meyer@fuhainf2.fernuni-hagen.de
Message-ID: <6815@fuhainf.fernuni-hagen.de>
Source record: 296137
Cross-posted to: dnet.ham,rec.radio.amateur.misc

hallo,

kennt irgendjemand crash-kurse fuer cw (zur erlangung der b-lizenz) in deutschland. die kurse sollten keine technik, sondern ausschliesslich cw umfasse und moeglichst kompakt sein (vielleicht 14 tage), so dass man sie im urlaub erledigen kann, also nicht in der ueblichen vhs art organisiert sein. wenn jemand adressen, preise und/oder termine kennt wuerde ich mich riesig freuen.

bitt nicht an die adresse im header antworten, sondern an eine aus der signatur. die adresse im header stimmt naemlich nicht...

danke... bernd

==
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s=meyer; ou=vax1; ou=informatik; p=fernuni-hagen; a=dbp; c=de (EAN, X.400)

db6ag@db0sgl (Packet Radio)
==

--
Bernd Meyer, LG Praktische Informatik IV, FernUniversitaet Hagen, D-5800 Hagen
Bahnhofstrasse 46/48, FRG, Phone: +49 2331 181677, ** db6ag@db0sgl **
meyer@fernuni-hagen.de or meyer@dhafeu61.bitnet
s=meyer; ou=vax1; ou=informatik; p=fernuni-hagen; a=dbp; c=de

172. CALLBOOK ON FILE?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 09:27:10 UTC
From: trondst@mack.uit.no
Message-ID: <1991Jun7.092710.14714@mack.uit.no>
Source record: 296149

Hi,

Could anyone tell me where I can find the US/Canada Callbook on file?

73,
trond
trondst@mack.uit.no

173. Hamfests in NY ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 10:05:20 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Jun7120520@eva.stanford.edu>
Source record: 296150

Anybody know of hamfests in Greater NYC area this summer (June-Oct)
(one or so hour drive radius), I have been away for a while and
forget the big fests.

Mike hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu

174. QST Table of contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 10:55:18 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9106071055.AA08775@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 296161

```
You are being too sensitive. See the table of content in advance
is a nice feature and I hope it will be continued.

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil
```

175. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 12:24:58 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5161@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 296139

In article <_nwhmff@rpi.edu>, luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:
|>In article <136925@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu (Harry |>Bloomberg) writes:
|>>In article <35228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|>>>Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly |>posting of
|>>>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
|>>
|>> Not at all! I accidently let my subscription to QST lapse, and |>this
|>>shows me what I'm missing. I also appreciate the QEX table of |>contents.
|>>
|>> Could anybody post the contents for the latest Japanese CQ?
|>>
|>Here here! We need to support all of the ham radio magazines..
|>While we are on the subject of Japanese ham magazines could we include |>59
|>magazine?
|>

My understanding was that ARRL staffers were providing these tables of contents. I think it's a valuable service. If someone wants to post other tables of contents, I think that would be a valuable service too. But I don't think the QST and QEX postings put the posters under any obligation to give the same information for all known periodicals.

If you think some periodical should be represented, either encourage them to do it, or do it yourselves. Don't complain about the few who DO provide something good just because others don't.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber,
KC1TD

Unix documentation: just say "know."

176. ALINCO RADIO RETURN INFORMATION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 12:58:47 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9106071257.AA03373@.amateur1.>
Source record: 296162

If you are the owner of an ALINCO RADIO, this is for you. Should you have any reason to return an item to ALINCO, there is no necessity to contact them ahead of time. Ship the item directly to them with your name, address , problem description and telephone number. When they receive the item, they will contact you further. Please ship via a reliable (trackable) means. They suggest UPS.

There have been numerous complaints on ALINCOS phone system, or lack of. They have just hired two additional individuals to help out in this area. They apologize for any previous frustration & inconvenience.

Regards,

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

177. DXpedition from Ireland

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 13:13:04 UTC
From: potter@films.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun7.132517.5490@hollie.rdg.dec.com>
Source record: 296130

Hi all.

Just a request that you keep your ears open for a DXpedition that a few friends an I are undertaking over the coming fortnight. We are going to a small island on the West coast of Ireland -- Achill Island -- and shall be working under the callsign EI4 VNX.

We shall be broadacsting from Tuesday 11th until Wednesday 19th of June, on HF, 6m, 4m, 2m, 70cms and 1.2GHz. So, if you hear us, please shout back!

73s,

atp

+--+
| potter@films.enet.dec.com | My opinions are my own, not my employer's |
| Alan T Potter, GM7GLJ | VMS Engineering, Livingston, UK, EH54 6AG |
+------------- The Bridge Is Crossed, So Stand And Watch It Burn -------------+

178. Re: Icom/Yaesu Speaker Mikes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 13:49:10 UTC
From: gettys@yacht.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23253@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 296135

In article <1991Jun5.170716.4561@markets.amix.com>, jeff@markets.amix.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX) writes:
>
|>I initially was using a two conductor plug with my IC-2SAT for an
|>external speaker and the TNC. When I was looking at the schematic
|>a few months ago, I noticed that the speaker jack on the IC-2SAT is
|>actually *3* conductor. The third (ring) is sort of like a "busy
|>channel" indicator. It has 5 volts on it when the channel is
|>busy. Ground is sleeve and tip is audio. Its a good thing they
|>threw in a resistor in series with the ring contact. I don't
|>know if ICOM uses this in their speaker mikes....anyone have one?
|>
|>Anyhow, it seems to me that you actually want to use a three
|>conductor plug for an external speaker.
|>
|>The mic jack is also three conductor; but off the top of my
|>head I'm not sure what the ring is used for. I send my audio
|>in on tip and ground the sleeve.
|>
|>Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
|>AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
|>jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA
|>

The extra rings on the Icom radios are for two things. One (the one on the mike jack) is for the VOX headset to get its power. It is also resistor "protected". The other (the one on the speaker) is for the transmit led that some Icom mikes have.

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

179. Mail ordere

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 14:49:35 UTC
From: sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.1087378@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 296168

I am going to be purchasing the Yaesu-FT-411E via mail order from either Texas Tower or Ham Radio Outlet of New England. I bargained (sp?) the same price from each company. Question is, what are peoples' experiences with mail order from these two companies? My check is in hand, I am just waiting to put one of these company's names on it. Which one should it be? My main interests are promptness and merchandise which is in perfect condition upon arrival to my home. Also, should I insure my check? It's a personal check.

Thank you very much in advance for you replies.

Scott [sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu]

180. re:"Gain" of a rubber duck antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 14:59:21 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".7-Jun-91.10:59:21.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 296164

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH states:
>So, a 1/2 wave dipole antenna has 2.2 dbi or 1 dbd. And since all energy
>is radiated from an antenna (assuming no loss in transmission cable), then
>the only difference between antennas is the radiation pattern. So the
>question is what kind of "gain" and radiation pattern do those "rubber >ducky"
antennas have? I would assume it would be closer to an isotropic >source.
>Then would it also be safe to assume that an isotropic source does not >make a
good antenna (if you could really build one)?
>

WRONG ASSUMPTION(S).....
NOT ALL ENERGY IS RADIATED FROM AN ANTENNA!
Some, sometimes a lot, is wasted as HEAT. An antenna is an interface or coupling device between a receiver/transmitter and the electro-magnetic fields surrounding the earth. It is less efficient than the 100% your statement implies.

Generally speaking, the longer the antenna in terms of physical and electrical wavelengths at the operating frequency, the more efficient it couples to the natural wavelengths of the E-M fields. Keep in mind that an antenna exhibits both capacitive and inductive characteristics. Capacitive and inductive coupling depend upon physical cross sectional area, among other factors. The shorter an antenna is, the less efficient it becomes at coupling. Energy in the antenna not coupled to the E-M fields is lost as heat - in the antenna conductor, feedline and final amplifier circuits.

A half wave antenna is a compromise between convenient physical size and efficient coupling. A quarter wave vertical is really a half-wave in disguise - the other 1/4 wave is either perpendicular to the radiator (the so-called ground plane), at some angle or is made up from the shield of the feed line (which may combine to form a vertical half wave), etc. Half and quarter wave elements are convenient to work with in devising gain arrays. Therefore, we see and use them a lot.

"Rubber Duckies" are inefficient antennas - usually helical in nature which means that an electrical fraction of a wavelength has been achieved at the expense of the physical coupling cross sectional area involved. The helical coil may be approximately a half wavelength when stretched out, but it is compressed in length when wound on the antenna form. Thus it does not couple efficiently to the E-M fields, the natural wavelength of which are not compressible in a physical sense. Think of Rubber Duckies as being the unshielded resonant circuit in the final amplifier of your transmitter. How well would you expect the tank coil to couple and radiate? Feed a "Rubber Duckie" from a 100-200 watt amplifier and you will most likely see it burn!

Pattern of a "Rubber Duckie" in theory should approximate that of a 1/4 wave antenna in the same physical position but with less magnitude - the counterpoise or other 1/4 of the 1/2 wave antenna is the metallic case of the handitalkie to which it is attached. Plastic case HT's may have a helical copper wire inside the case to form the counterpoise. No, it does not approximate the pattern of an isotropic radiator.

An isotropic source is not a PRACTICAL antenna in any sense as it exists as a dimensionless point in space (i.e approaches infinity). It is merely a theoretical concept establishing a reference for antenna gain expressed in dbi.

181. Re: tech upgrade to tech+1a question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 15:07:51 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1276@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 296144

I assume you were originally a NO CODE Technician

Upon passing the 5 wpm 1a you were given a CSCE
(certificate of successful completion of examination)
for the 5 wpm

Please retain this certificate, as it is your only
evidence of your privileges below 30 MHz.

You will receive NOTHING ELSE

The VEC will retain the test results and forward same
to FCC so you will be a Tech Plus in the data base.

Note that one with no license whatever may take the 5 wpm
before 2 Generals-or-above, but

one who is already a Technician must take the test at a
seheduled VE session

Congratulations!

K3TX

182. Re: Sweep tube linearity, etc. (Parallel sweep tube amplifiers)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 15:40:57 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun7.154057.14220@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 296141

ornitz@kodak.kodak.com (Barry Ornitz) writes:

>Roger, K9ALD, recently pointed out that individual bias adjustments for each
>tube in a multi-tube amplifier can help reduce distortion. This is quite true.
>He mentioned two techniques: balancing for equal zero-signal bias currents,
>and balancing for equal power output per tube. The former is not very
>effective, but the latter works reasonably well.

>Adjusting the bias voltages for equal zero-signal plate (or cathode) currents
>only matches the tubes at one point on their operating curves. While this
>is probably better than no attempt at matching at all, (agreed. that was my pont in
menioning the second method.-Roger) it is far from perfect.
>Like most devices, tubes have a spread of characteristics. In fact, most
>tube specs only specify bogey values for a typical tube, or in many cases the
>minimum values of characteristics such as transconductance. With two widely
>different tubes, it will be possible match idling currents exactly by adjusting
>the grid biases. But as the input deviates from the operating point, each
>tube can produce quite different values of AC gain. The tube with the higher
>transconductance will hog the current.

>The second method, balancing for equal power output per tube, works much
>better. In this case, each tube is operated with normal drive thus exposing
>the tube to the full range of its operating curve. Adjusting the bias here
>to vary the power output produces a compromise setting that is much better
>than that obtained only by DC matching. In fact, this is the best way to
>find matched tubes; leave the bias setting alone and pick the tubes with the
>closest match in power output. A similar match, though not quite as good,
>can be had by using a dynamic mutual transconductance tube tester and matching
>for identical g-sub-m. (or you can adjust the bias value on the tube tester for the same
meter reading and set the DC biases in the linear to the same approximate RELATIVE ratios
if your are unable or nervous about running the RF tests.-Roger)
>drug store tube checker of days gone by, are incapable of performing this
>matching function.

>Even this second method is a compromise, however. Your tubes still need to
>be fairly well matched. Random combinations of tubes from widely different
>sources are not likely to work well, even with the second method, if low
>intermodulation distortion is your goal. The best bet is to stick to tubes
>from the same manufacturer, buy plenty, and match them. (That's fine if you can find them
and afford them. For those of us that pcik up what we can at hamfests at a reasonable
price, you really need to what you got by the RF test to prevent the one or two tubes from
hogging the current and going bad quickly.-Roger)
>T-4x, I used to buy 10 6JB6A's at a time. From this lot, I could usually get
>three matched pairs. I once bought 20 6JB6A's and 30 6JS6C's for a club
>group purchase. I got about 8 matched pairs of the 6JB6A's and 14 matched

>pairs of the others. The savings were quite good as "over the counter"
>prices were about 1/2 the prices from Drake and Yaesu.

>Roger did make one mistake, however. IMD performance normally improves with
>increased idling current. (No mistake. I aggree about IMD, but within
budget and availability, I prefer tube life to IMD within reason.-Roger)
>Class A with the lower bias operating point. Dissipation increases, however,
>and tube life may suffer - especially with inadequate cooling. Power output
>tends to decrease with the increased idling current. The result is that the
>selection of the static operating point is a compromise. Bill Orr's "Radio
>Handbook" explains this in greater detail.
> 73, Barry WA4VZQ
ornitz@kodak.com

Good Comments Barry, -Roger K9ALD

183. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 15:55:05 UTC
From: elmore@virga.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <11729@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 296142

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
> - Brian

Not at all; I like it. Lets me know what to look for in the upcoming
issue. Wouldn't mind seeing it for all the ham rags. Heck, seeing what's
in 73 might actually get me to buy one and read it in the car. Wouldn't want
to let a copy of that rag actually in my *house*, though! The thought makes
my skin crawl...

73, N5OP

_._. __._ _.. _.._ _._. __._ _.. _.._ _.. . _. ..... ___ .__. _.. _.._ _._
*"Never attribute to malice that which can be adequately explained by *
* stupidity." -- lots of people *
_._. __._ _.. _.._ _._. __._ _.. _.._ _.. . _. ..... ___ .__. _.. _.._ _._

184. Re: QST reviews of HF rigs: more, better data

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 16:09:33 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <164@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 296171

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, charlier@hplsla.HP.COM (Charlie Panek) writes:
>
>...
>> Minimum Discernable Signal (MDS). The more
>> negative, the better, although below a certain point, it doesn't
>> matter. The signal level, which when fed into the receiver at its
>> tuned frequency, causes the signal at the speaker to double in
>> power.
>
>I know this is the system ARRL uses for evaluating receivers, but I
>don't like it. The problem with MDS is that it is a strong function
>of the IF bandwidth used. By switching in the CW filter, you can
>typically improve this number by around 6 dB or more (a factor of 2).
>You could add a 200 Hz AUDIO filter to the receiver and make it look
>10 dB more sensitive by this measure.
>
>> Receiver Blocking Dynamic Range: The more dB, the better. Measures
>> how easily the reciever is overloaded by signals not in the passband.
>> We listen to a weak signal, and gradually increase the level of a
>> strong signal 20kHz away, until the weak signal drops in strength by
>> 1 dB at the speaker terminals.
>
>> Intermodulation Distortion Dynamic Range: (IMD DR) The more dB, the better.
>> 2 strong signals fed into a receiver will generate other frequencies
>> (i.e. Third order products). This tells how far above the MDS those
>> signals have to be to create an audible third order response.
>
>This has the same problem I mentioned above, since it is based on the
>MDS.
>
>> Third order intercept. The larger,(more positive) the better.
>> Another indication of the IMD. This number is calculated from the
>> MDS and the IMD DR. (MDS + 1.5*IMDDR). As you increase the level
>> of the 2 strong signals, the 3rd order responses (at 2*f1 - f2 and
>> 2*f2 - f1) increase in strength 3 times as fast. This is the input
>> level where they would be equal, i.e. intercept, if this linear
>> behaviour extended that far. Usually, the mixer in the reciever is
>> overloaded by that point.
>
>Often, when I see MDS and noise figure numbers in a magazine review,
>they don't even bother to mention the bandwidth used for the measurements.
>This makes comparing different receivers impossible.

What magazine? QST always mentions the bandwidth used. (Granted, this wasn't always true, but with regard to QST you are complaining about a problem that has already been fixed.) Thus the conversion to noise figure is straightforward if you are willing to assume a rectangular bandwidth (a pretty good assumption with modern IF filters).

>What's wrong with just listing the NOISE FIGURE and the THIRD-ORDER
>INTERCEPT? If people feel a need for some kind of dynamic range number,
>at least specify the bandwidth. Otherwise the number means nothing.
>
>AL N1AL

Of course, if we gave only NF you'd have to assume rectangular bandwidth if you wanted to know MDS, too.

I think MDS is a little easier concept to grasp for the average amateur. After all, however you specify it, what you are trying to answer is the question, "how weak a signal can I hear?" QST is just giving the answer directly. And there's no doubt in my mind that IMD dynamic range is an easier concept than third-order intercept point for most hams. It's also a good real-world indication of the strong-signal handling ability of the receiver. The bottom line is, QST tries to make the measured performance of the receiver understandable to the largest number of readers, not just the cognoscenti. And since those who are interesed can easily calculate N.F. and 3rd-order intercept from the data given, I really don't understand the basis of the complaint.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

185. Re: Beginner questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 16:25:04 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360019@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 296157

>
>Doug Heacock states and asks:
>>Since I live in a place where I
>>can't put up an outdoor antenna, I will probably put a loop or some
>>kind of folded dipole (I might even try a helical dipole) around the
>>ceiling of a second-floor bedroom and run a feed line to the basement
>>where my rig will be. Since I already have about 75 feet of 300-ohm
>>twin-lead, I was thinking of using that for the feed line.
>>
>>I still have a few questions:
>>
>>Would I be better off using coax for the feed line? Why or why not?
>>

Wayne Lightsley replies:
>
>For simplicity sake, I would suggest a 40 Meter folded dipole or if space is a
>limiting factor factor, a 10 and/or 15 Meter folded dipole fed with the same
>300 ohm twin lead that the antenna is made of. The same would apply if you opt
>for a loop antenna. That way, the feedline impedance is pretty close to the
>antenna impedance for the folded dipole and while different for the loop, can
>be tuned o.k. by the tuner.. You could use one piece of twin lead and fashion
>a dual band dipole (each conductor becomes a seperate antenna for a different
>band when cut to the appropriate length) but then the feedpoint impedance is
>something between 30 and 75 ohms -- not a good match for the 300 ohm feedline;
>a case for 50-52 ohm coax.. On the other hand, if the antenna is in the room
>with the transmitter and the feedline length is on the order of 6-7 feet, what
>the heck, the loss is negligible and the antenna tuner should take care of the
>matching. Just a note: 300 ohm twin lead is pretty lossy anyway. It's fine
>for the beginning application you describe but don't get carried away with
>great lengths of the stuff in an outdoor transmitting environment - it simply
>wasn't made for that application.
>

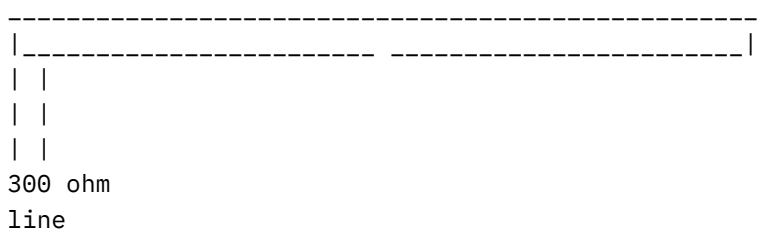
Rick Pottorff also replies:
>
>Me: If you get RG8, or equivalent. It has less loss than 300 ohm. You'll
>probably have a high swr in your feed line, so you'll want to minimize
>the losses.
>

Where did this piece of mis-information come from? Clean, new, 300
ohm twinlead has very low losses. If you get the foam type, it works
even better, with respect to weathering. I refer you to the ARRL
antenna book, p 24-18 in my edition, which show RG/8U having 1 dB

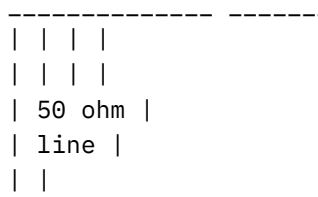
of loss per 100 ft at 20 MHz. 300 ohm 'tubular' line has about .45 dB
of loss per 100 ft at 20 MHz, and is quite a bit cheaper. admittedly
I wouldn't use the flat ribbon stuff outside, and expect it to perform
well for long, or to handle lots of power, but I have used the foam stuff
with reasonable success.

Should he use twinlead to feed his dipole? I don't think so.
While its correct that a folded dipole will match the feedline impedance of
300 ohms ok, he will need an antenna tuner (transmatch, what's the difference?)
and/or a 4:1 balun, to match his *unbalanced* 50 ohm HW-101 to the
balanced 300 ohm feedline. A beginner shouln't have to fuss with all
that just to get on the air. Use coax. RG/58 is fine, as long as you're
not running 200 feet of it. Try to cut the antenna to a half wave with the
formula 468/f feet. Don't worry too much about the SWR. The HW-101 can
match reasonable loads. If the feedline is short (< 50 feet, say), a high
SWR is not going to kill you. What's important is that the HW-101 is able
to load up into the antenna, and the plate current is what you want.

Another aside, I think that Doug's notion of a 'folded dipole' and
the folded dipole that Wayne and I are talking about are two different
things. Wayne and I are talking about this:



I think Doug means:



i.e. the ends of the dipole are 'folded' around the sides of the room.

Lotsa luck, Doug!

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

186. Re: QSLs received?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 16:33:41 UTC
From: sawyer@obelix.twg.com
Message-ID: <9015@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 296145

In article <9106030051.AA25614@ucsd.edu> CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas, AA6SQ) writes:
>Has anyone managed to obtain QSLs from the following?
>Multiple requests including $ have been unsuccessful for me
>so far:
>
> KH0AM - 10/90 CQWW DX Phone - via JE1CKA
> HC8A - 10/90 CQWW DX Phone - Box DX, Quenca, Equador
> GU3HFN - 11/90 CQWW DX CW - via CB addr

This is way too early to start getting worried about CQWW QSL's. JE1CKA always comes through, but you need to be prepared to wait about 12 months. I got mine from the '89 CQWW just about the time CQWW '90 rolled around.

Incidentally, the CQWW cards seem to be rolling in right now. I got my CY9CF cards yesterday, and about 2 weeks ago got my JX7DFA card. That was a special one: it was the very last QSO he made in the whole 'test (a new mult just as the bell struck). The ZS9/W6KG (Walvis Bay) card came just a few days ago, and YASME is usually much faster than that. Just think about licking and sticking 10,000 or so envelopes yourself and you can imagine why some of these drag a while.

As far as HC8A is concerned, I haven't received mine yet either...somehow, I don't expect to see them ever. In order to get permission to use the HC8A club station, the op had to agree to let the club (at Box DX) be the QSL manager. Draw your own conclusions about why they wanted to do it so badly.

187. Home-made Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:00:13 UTC
From: schriste@uceng.UC.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jun07.180013.4262@uceng.UC.EDU>
Source record: 296155

Hi,
I am studying now to get my Novice licence next week (WITH code,
by the way), and being a poor EE student, am interested in porinters to
articles/schematics for building your own CW rig. I do pretty well
in electronics, and feel confident to be able to build something not
to difficult.

An antenna may be a problem, since I live in a mobile home,
and I don't know the rules about antennas here. But I _have_ learned
a lot about antennas in general. My mobile home has aluminum siding
all around, and it acts like a BIG Faraday cage, and my TV reception from
indoor rabbit-ears is TERRIBLE :-).

Also, I bought an amateur radio mag looking for some company which
sells inexpensive CW keys (not the iambic kind), and you know, I didn't
find ONE comany advertising that stuff!! Anyone have suggestions?

Steven

--
Steven V. Christensen
U.C. College of Eng.
schriste@uceng.uc.edu
For the adventurous: svc@elf0.uucp

188. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:09:02 UTC
From: trb@ima.isc.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun07.180902.10747@ima.isc.com>
Source record: 296147

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
> the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?

Yea, it could be construed as a blatant ad. I don't find it crass,
because I think it's relevant to the discussion here. I would also
find it relevant if people posted TOCs from PopComm, MonTimes,
or from any relevant book - sort of like posting reviews.

It's not like the guy who posts these TOCs is grubbing money. Even if
Havana Moon posted TOCs from his numbers newsletter it wouldn't bother
me cuz it would be relevant and I suspect he's not getting rich off it.

Andrew Tannenbaum Interactive Cambridge, MA +1 617 661 7474

189. Re: tech upgrade to tech+1a question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:09:23 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun7.180923.7523@netcom.COM>
Source record: 296151

In article <abeals.676169707@melange> abeals@autodesk.com writes:
>As a Technician who recently passed element 1A, I was wondering if I'm
>going to get a new piece of mail from the FCC or not. Anyone know someone

"Read My Lips. No New Ticket." Save your CSCE FOREVER, or until you
upgrade to General.

Congrats, by the way.

-edg
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | CIS: 76703,1070
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | WB2GOH @ N6LDL.CA.USA

190. re: FY/N4QDX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:14:57 UTC
From: paul@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <8971@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 296080

Here is what the callbook says: Jay R. Weaver
No. 35 bis Cite Cesaire
97300 Cayenne, French Guiana

Paul Anderson WB0ZRD at AT&T Bell Labs Denver, Colorado

191. re: PJ1A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:18:26 UTC
From: paul@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <8972@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 296081

Send an SASE to the Harvard Wireless Club
Harvard College
Cambridge, Mass (you'll have to get the zip from the P.O.)

Paul Anderson WB0ZRD at AT&T Bell Labs Denver, Colorado

192. scanner review AR2500

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:18:50 UTC
From: mycal@everexn.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun7.181850.12000@everexn.com>
Source record: 296103

Well guys and gals I have just received my AR2500 scanner. An here are my first impressions after about 8 hours of messing around with it.

First I will have to say when I opened the box I was disappointed on the construction of the scanner. It is in a cheap plastic case and the rotating controls (volume, bfo, squelch) felt sloppy like a budget stereo. An external speaker that I purchased with the scanner was worse, with the space where its name plate used to be showing nothing but glue. (I later found the name plate at the bottom of the box.)

So before I turned it on I scanned the manual. It was something that was done at the local copy store using plain copy paper with a plastic cover, and spiral bound. (At this time I was thinking about packing it up and sending it back.) I read the manual, it was informative and right to the point with little useless drivel that I am accustom to in most manuals. It even had a great section on programming the scanner with the RS-232 port, (which was the major reason I wanted this scanner.) It seemed no information was left out, or that you had to buy some "programmers guide/kit" for extra money (like many other manufactures would have done.)

Feeling a little better about the scanner I fired it up and tried to see what I could hear. Being no scanner expert I checked out the HF bands first. Tuned in some broadcast stations, some CW transmissions, and a few ham SSB transmissions. The unit has a BFO with a course adjust -4 to +6 Khz and a fine adjust -.5 to +.5 Khz. Which came in handy since the scanner only scans in 5,25 and 12.5 Khz steps.

The scanner has two kinds of programmable banks. One type holds 32 frequencies and the other holds 2 frequencies (top and bottom). The second is what they call a scan bank, give it a start and stop frequency and let it find stuff. This is what I used to scan the 860 to 890 band. I know, I know I'm not supposto do that but that was the only place I knew for sure there was action. And boy was there action! It seemed to do a great job in this band. Much better than the HF band (maybe it was because of the short little antenna :).

A little later on I discovered that the up/dn tuning knob was defective, only stepping down on occasion. I was not happy.

The next day I took it to work and we listened to the local politicians make deals with some local developers (no kidding!). And I hooked it up to one of my computers and tried the RS-232 out. It was a little funky at first, 'cause there is no handshaking but after a little experimenting and improvising I think I can make it work solidly. (If any one is having problems with this interface let me know, I may be able to help).

I am still up in the air over if this is a good deal or not. The scanner design and function seems to be good, but the workmanship is cheesy at best. It looks and feels cheep, but works much better. I am going to send it back and get it fixed and try it again, and maybe I won't ask for my money back. (I think I may really like its functionallity, but I need more time to decide.)

Please Reply to the following!

Since I know little about scanning and scanners, maybe some of you can fill in some gaps in my knowledge. So I can make a better judgment on how good/bad this scanner really is.

One other gripe I have is that the Squelch doesn't seem to have enough range to squelch out high levels of noise. Should it?

When scanning I sometimes come across oscillations that put the s-meter in the red, is this normal? or is it related to some internal oscillator in the scanner.

There seems to be alot of noise from 1-400mhz, static type noise that pushes up the s-meter a little, I would expect it form 1-60mhz in the day but above that? What would cause that?

How selective should a scanner of this type be, Example when a local cell is transmitting it could span for 15-20khz. A strong HF broadcast station might span 15Khz. Is this normal? For this type of scanner?

The above questions would help out alot. Thanx

Some other specs that you might be interested in are :
Modes-
Narrow FM, Wide FM, AM, AM+BFO

Scanning increments-
5,12.5, and 25khz
32 Channels per second

Search banks
1-62 at 32 frequencies per bank
You can chain banks.
You can have a priority bank.

Scan banks
63-78 with 2 frequencies per bank (top and bottom)

RS-232-
All front panel functions can be done with the RS-232 at 300,1200 or 9600 baud (auto detect).

Toll Free 24 hour tech support (I'm going to try them out today):
1-800-445-7717 - though they claim you may have to leave a message at 3am.

Well that's all I know now. If I find out anything else I will let you know.

mycal@everexn.com

Jack of all trades master of none. (well maybe ...)

193. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:42:00 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1105@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296159

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
> - Brian

No. Many people, some of them non-hams, may see an article that interests them and buy that particular issue. The ARRL is non-profit. Their job is to interest new people in the hobby and keep the rest of us informed. Their posts are informative and not commercial.

AA6PN
--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

194. ALINCO F1 2 METER HANDHELD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:43:34 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9106071841.AA03493@.amateur1.>
Source record: 296169

There are two mods immediately available!

First, If you haven't seen this little handheld, look for it!

This is like having a solid little Motorola in your palm. The sensitivity is very very good! I'm impressed so far!

First Mod: Open the back of the radio and discover a Red Wire. Cut the red wire. Re-assemble the radio. Reset the radio and voila you now have airband! press the B key and airband receive mod is complete.

Second Mod : Perform everything like the first mod except find a Blue added wire. Cut the wire for broadband. Reset radio and your done.

More later.....

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

195. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:43:53 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <3932@ksr.com>
Source record: 296148

brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>Am I just being too sensitive,
yes.
> or do any of you find this monthly posting of
>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
no.

196. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 18:45:13 UTC
From: elliott@optilink.UUCP
Message-ID: <6730@optilink.UUCP>
Source record: 296156

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
> the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?

Brian, you're just being too sensitive!

I actually appreciated the posting, and hope the ARRL continues (and the
QEX contents too). Providing the abstracts for each article save me time
(since I don't subscribe, but pick it up occasionally at the newsstand),
and I doubt if I am unique in this regard.

It also provides a nice snapshot of the state of the hobby (a subset, of
course).

I hope they continue the postings.

-Paul wb6cxc

--
Paul Elliott - DSC Optilink - {uunet, pyramid, tekbspa}!optilink!elliott
"an archetypal entity..., superimposed on our culture by a cosmic template."

197. Info-Hams Digest V91 #421

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 19:39:31 UTC
From: LJACK@umab.umd.edu
Message-ID: <9106071944.AA08921@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296166

Adios BitNet--
One of my last acts before pulling up the stakes here is to tell
our LISTSERV to disconnect me from Info-Hams. I'm sorry to be leaving,
this has definitely been a lot of fun. There are some places even Internet
doesn't go.... but I am. CU all come Fall.

Larry
(Bikini, Enewetak,Woje Atolls- V77LJ, Guarding frequencies l8.113
and 28.370 USB daily)

198. Help with belt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 21:12:09 UTC
From: hahn@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <00949C5A.16747E20@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu>
Source record: 296158

Can anyone recommend a mail-order supplier of replacement parts for electronic equipment, specifically rubber belts? The one in my videocassette rewinder broke. It's about 4in in dia and 1/8 in thick. For those living in Los Angeles a local supplier may be helpful, too. Thanks. E-mail preferred but not necessary.

--
ki hahn

hahn@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu

199. Active Biasing Arrangements For Tube Amplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 22:22:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9106072129.AA18047@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296167

There are two or three similar `conversations' running on
the Info-Hams digest, all having to do with tube linearity.

In one recent discussion, parallel tube biasing was discussed, and
it got me to thinking about the old multi-sweep-tube amplifier that
Galaxy put out back in the late 1960's. I can't remember the unit's
name, but believe that it ran about 10 6HF5 tubes in parallel.

That Galaxy amp had some sort of transistor-controlled biasing circuit,
but I can't remember the details. I don't think that it was like the
currently used RF-activated bias networks, where the tubes have negative
bias applied that shuts them off, unless RF drive is detected.

Back in the 1950's/60's (can't remember which) there was an amp design
popularized in CQ Magazine, and also in their SSB book; it was from a
British ham, perhaps a `G4', although I can't remember the rest of his
call. I believe that a pentode was used to control the screen voltage
of the amplifier tube (perhaps a tetrode?), and that applying RF to the
amp's input caused the pentode to cease `pulling-down' the final amp's
screen bias (from a high-resistance voltage source).

The common `thread', between the Galaxy amp, the RF-activated bias
scheme, and the `G4' amp, is that all of them made an effort to get
the benefits of low quiscent current, and yet also tried to gain the
low distortion advantages of high `idling' current.

Comments, relating to these, and similar, biasing arrangements would
be appreciated.

Paul Nix (WB5AGF)

InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

---

200. Address of Rovatech

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 22:38:47 UTC
From: caserta@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun7.223847.25611@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 296153

I'd like know the address/phone/fax of Rovatech. I've seen some sketchy ad on their radio-telephones and I'd like to know more. (By the way, this equipment is not FCC approved, but for export only.)

If, moreover, someone has also had experience with Rovatech and these radio-telephones (models of the series FX2100), much better!

Thanks a lot.

Francesco Caserta

201. Re: New Drake Rcvr

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-07 23:30:55 UTC
From: patrik@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <43071@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 296173
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

The June NASWA Journal has an ad from Universal Radio, featuring the
Drake R-8. They're asking $959.95 plus $10 shipping. The address is:

Universal Radio
1280 Aida Drive
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

202. Re: 10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 00:04:42 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <4320@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 296170

In article <1991Jun4.130315.8097@news.larc.nasa.gov>,
kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

> In article <39910050@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry
> Scott) writes:
>
> > Working yourself via longpath sounds like fun.
>
> Nahh, not worth the trouble. I already know what I am going to say,
> and I have enough QSL cards from myself.

Yeah, but just think how easy it is to make DXCC if you take interesting
vacations...

==
Todd Jonz, KB6JXT Internet: todd.jonz@sun.com
Sun Microsystems, Inc. TCP/IP: kb6jxt.ampr.org (soon...)
Mountain View, CA AX.25: kb6jxt@ki6eh.ca.usa.na
==

203. Re: "Gain" of a rubber duck antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 00:15:18 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910056@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 296078

>So the
>question is what kind of "gain" and radiation pattern do those "rubber ducky"
>antennas have? I would assume it would be closer to an isotropic source.
>Then would it also be safe to assume that an isotropic source does not make
>a good antenna (if you could really build one)?
>
>Steven D. Kuo N8OPH

duckies and other shortened antennas usually have higher currents for
a proportionately smaller length of wire, hence higher I^2R losses.
This results in lower efficiency.

I think the gain of a duck is around -5 dBd. I suppose I could measure
my duck someday, but I suspect it's different for different models.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

204. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 00:57:48 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106080057.AA26894@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 296165

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #853 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91156.37619448 .00000199 00000-0 22777-3 0 4288
2 00424 80.4640 297.8292 0024133 84.6048 275.7849 13.67535459430968
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91139.68522137 -.00000076 00000-0 99999-4 0 5806
2 03029 13.6124 18.3200 0015622 224.3095 135.5162 1.00272858 86165
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91157.04938462 .00089522 19834-4 41718-3 0 6524
2 04966 51.4914 29.9077 2012674 125.4872 255.0889 11.62769426631715
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91155.47744118 .00000019 00000-0 62244-4 0 2763
2 07646 49.8266 208.4021 0205817 274.4894 83.2511 13.82158783824503
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91153.40353478 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 2824
2 08820 109.8296 115.1017 0044241 164.0015 196.1732 6.38664237 96305
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91137.20844907 -.00000260 00000-0 99999-4 0 6253
2 10061 8.8598 59.6155 0001980 3.2944 187.4358 1.00271114 52368
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91156.74256864 -.00000179 00000-0 79862-4 0 2840
2 10637 32.8579 113.1903 1398321 2.9182 357.6647 1.00270881 10017
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91155.95638318 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 6821
2 10684 63.8998 78.6494 0125951 198.5722 160.9751 2.00553249 82929
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91155.96352691 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 3996
2 10893 64.2124 319.4831 0173420 24.0371 336.7492 2.00535410 95744
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91150.96342203 .00000107 00000-0 99999-4 0 1333
2 10953 7.7517 62.1347 0004697 55.0449 303.6274 1.00253252 569
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91155.08894195 .00001010 00000-0 38523-3 0 5524
2 10967 108.0228 326.9370 0002489 240.4816 119.6111 14.36659659676973
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91155.69519090 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4423
```

```
2 11054 63.5623 315.5601 0067093 119.1884 241.4847 2.00572408 92757
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91154.20857708 .00000100 00000-0 11930-3 0 7805
2 11080 99.1735 55.7563 0008279 225.2221 134.8258 13.83556677636578
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91154.83205162 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 1910
2 11141 63.8978 78.5544 0061754 310.9618 48.5148 2.00543846 91434
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91153.97018418 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1865
2 11690 64.3748 80.8809 0125230 203.3048 156.1289 2.00551763 97273
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91155.16218978 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4858
2 11783 63.3251 315.1702 0190812 28.2869 332.6961 2.03456271 81398
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91154.89181078 .00000138 00000-0 99999-4 0 1386
2 12472 4.3401 71.3647 0003550 351.8390 7.9111 1.00276180 35754
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91156.18533559 .00000119 00000-0 12824-3 0 7338
2 13301 82.9311 42.0598 0026227 271.0452 88.7697 13.67923326445934
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91156.70038267 .00001105 00000-0 25451-3 0 8215
2 13367 98.1164 216.2847 0004385 97.4082 262.7615 14.57171160472781
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91155.54369473 .00000111 00000-0 10063-3 0 9853
2 13777 99.0134 351.6320 0012974 131.5010 228.7306 13.98951351 96207
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91156.35524288 .00000097 00000-0 96729-4 0 8300
2 13916 82.9455 110.9761 0036140 236.3084 123.4628 13.74148606411170
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91154.94766816 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 3998
2 13969 5.3209 62.6467 0003360 15.2745 344.5366 1.00279807 2878
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91155.88002832 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 4870
2 14050 3.1061 73.9535 0002794 306.4369 53.2158 1.00264119 1670
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91155.10319021 -.00000038 00000-0 99998-4 0 6750
2 14129 25.7988 142.3386 6028543 247.4620 40.3214 2.05883770 31972
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91144.22025768 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9771
2 14189 63.5426 77.1744 0142615 225.7685 133.0315 2.00567950 57603
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91156.66897584 .00000428 00000-0 99999-4 0 6765
2 14780 98.2439 217.3095 0002611 39.3795 320.7571 14.57100189386198
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91153.62870239 .00001661 00000-0 30478-3 0 239
2 14781 97.8997 198.9997 0011569 210.8915 149.1608 14.66956493387316
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91155.86184507 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2403
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2 20788 98.9473 181.5486 0014391 235.4251 124.5557 14.01156921 37324
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2 20826 82.5245 306.8974 0012038 275.0780 84.9007 13.83347854 34647
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1 21213U 91 24 A 91156.71989413 .00233121 24061-4 44821-3 0 1510
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2 21232 82.5466 232.6734 0018119 81.9337 278.3845 13.15984370 5600
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Cosmos 2148
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2 21393 24.9907 34.6931 1259342 95.7510 278.7554 12.71277397 486
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2 21395 51.6083 344.8319 0006245 277.1839 82.8606 15.67731128 1025
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1 21396U 91 38 B 91151.55223978 .12996256 60527-4 27664-3 0 128
2 21396 51.6425 11.4476 0017639 81.7979 279.5791 16.45063366 208
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2 21398 82.5271 40.3126 0022253 267.8306 92.0347 14.73802492 210
STS 40
1 21399U 91 40 A 91158.22557870 .00106961 00000-0 25599-3 0 85
2 21399 39.0070 322.2320 0013304 4.9358 248.6192 15.95228336 263
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205. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 01:36:48 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jun8.013648.7846@...!asuvax!gtephx>
Source record: 296096

In article <6745@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:
> I have a question about antenna gain. The questions is, what is antenna
> gain defined as? If I have an antenna with a gain of 3db, that means
> that it is 3db times better than what? Also, what kind of gain does a
> 1/4 and 1/2 wave antenna have? Is there anyway of calculating gain, or
> does it have to be measured?

Power gain of an antenna is defined as "4 pi times the ratio of the
radiation intensity in a given direction to the net power accepted
by the antenna from a connected transmitter". The power gain is
usually taken in the direction of maximum radiation.

Relative gain is "the ratio of the power gain in a given direction
to the power gain of a reference antenna in its referenced direction".
The reference antenna can be any whose gain can be calculated or is
known. Typically, the relative gain is in reference to a lossless
isotropic source (the gain represented as dBi), or a dipole (dBd).
So, if you had an antenna that was 3 dBi, it would be three dB better
than an isotropic; 3 dBd would be three dB better than a dipole.

The maximum gain of an antenna can be calculated from G = eD, where
e is the total antenna effeciency, and D is the directivity. For many
pratical antennas, an approximate formula for the gain is:

G = 30000 / ab

where a = half power beamwidth in one plane
b = half power beamwidth in a plane at a right angle to the other

These half power points can be determined from the pattern of the
particular antenna.

To calculate gain using the formula G = eD, both the effeciency and
directivity must be known. The directivity for both quarter and half
wave antennas can be found in any good antenna theory text. The effeciency
factor is the product of: reflection (mismatch) effeciency, conduction
effeciency, and dielectric effeciency. The conduction and dielectric
effeciencies are typically determined experimentally.

I hope this helps.

--
Brian K. Daly WB7OML @ AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644 FAX: (602) 582-7111
~

206. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 01:58:44 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jun8.015844.7915@...!asuvax!gtephx>
Source record: 296095

In article <mDm232w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>
> You should know better than to start things like this but.....
>
> ANTENNAS DON'T HAVE GAIN!
>

Well, not exactly. There is an antenna parameter defined as the power gain of an antenna, and it is simply the ratio of the radiation intensity of the antenna in a given direction to the net power accepted by the antenna from a connected transmitter (ratio is multiplied by 4 pi). Typically, the direction is taken to be for maximum radiation. Here, we are not referencing the gain to anything but the power into the antenna. This is really a true gain measurement of the antenna.

> However, since we need a way to relate, usually the 'referenced to
> a half wave dipole in free space' is left off and 'gain' or 'loss'
> is stated in decibels.

Most antenna gain specs are given in reference to either a dipole or isotropic radiator. This is more formally known as the relative gain of the antenna. In fact, you really need to be careful which reference is being used -- some manufacturers will cleaverly omit the reference to make their product look better!

> Keep in mind that the same power is radiated
> so to get more in one direction you must have less in another.

Correct -- gain of the antenna is closely related to the directivity. Gain also takes into account the antenna effeciency, as well as its directional capabilities.

--
Brian K. Daly WB7OML @ AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644 FAX: (602) 582-7111
~

207. DJ-160 MODS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 08:30:59 UTC
From: ds1437%BROCK1P.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9106080531.AA20295@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296174

The new Alinco DJ-160 Radio will receive between 137-174 Mhz, and transmit in the 2Meter band only (144-148Mhz). A simple modification to the radio will enable it to transmit in the full range it receives currently. I have not tested the output power on other frequencies (Due to my one and only watt meter getting fried) however I have tried setting a weather receiver a small distance away, and I did hear the radio in the receiver. To make the mod, the following must be done: (I assume that you have some experience with electronics and that you can tell a wire from a resistor, from a transistor)

1) Take the battery of the radio by lifting the battery release button. If you look at the bottom of the radio, there will be a metal plate that is held on with 4 small screws. Take this plate off, noting exactly how the clip was held on (like the slot for the battery release clip)

2) On the back of the radio there are two screws that hold the back of the radio on, take these screws out.

3) Now you should be able to lift the bottom part of the radio by the battery release button slightly apart. I was told that you should take the top knobs off, but I found that I didn't have to.

4) If you take the Battery Release Button and turn it about 90 degress, the button should come out easily. After you get the small piece of plastic that is the button, you should see a yellow wire behind where the clip was.

5) Take a small wire cutter and CUT this YELLOW wire. You should probably make sure that the wire doesn't have bare metal showing from a lousy cutter, because I don't think that grounding this wire to the case would be HEALTHY for your radio. :-)

6) After You cut this wire. Assemble the radio, and just before you turn on the radio, do a power reset by holding the FUNC button while turning on the radio. This will reset the radio to ALL of the factory set parameters. YOU WILL LOOSE PROGRAMMED FREQUENCIES that were programmed into the memory mode of the radio, so just write the frequencies down before proceding with the above instructions.

7) The radio should be just like new, except that the transmit will be enabled for ALL frequencies! GOOD Luck!

If you use these mods for ILLEGAL purposes, pity upon thy sole, for you do not belong in the ranks of Amateur Radio. This information is only supplied for Legal and Informational Purposes

only and I can NOT be held responsible for anything that you do with
this INFO. And if you are an idiot and screw up your radio by your own
stupididy, TOO BAD. I can't be held responsible for my own actions
anyhow, so as Brian@ucsd.edu would say, "So There!"

****
Name: Donald L. Schleede Snail-Mail:
Call: KB2LZF Dept. Earth Sciences
E-mail Addresses: SUNY Brockport
ds1437%brock1p@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu Brockport, NY 14420
dschleede@unidata.ucar.edu Twisted Pair:
root@kazumi.UUCP (716) 395-5760
Planet: Earth
****

208. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 13:21:23 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106081321.AA15591@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 296079

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 40
1 21399U 91 40 A 91158.22557870 .00106961 00000-0 25599-3 0 85
2 21399 39.0070 322.2320 0013304 4.9358 248.6192 15.95228336 263
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

209. Memory keyer wishlist

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 14:13:50 UTC
From: cvisser@ucrmath.ucr.edu
Message-ID: <15104@ucrmath.ucr.edu>
Source record: 296083

If you could have what ever you wanted in an electronic
keyer, what features would it have? Please respond
to cvisser@ucrmath.ucr.edu via email.

crv

210. Re: 10 meter band summer vacation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-08 15:36:09 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <v6xhy-n@rpi.edu>
Source record: 296082

In article <4320@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> todd.jonz@sun.com writes:
>In article <1991Jun4.130315.8097@news.larc.nasa.gov>,
>kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>
> > In article <39910050@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry
> > Scott) writes:
> >
> > > Working yourself via longpath sounds like fun.
> >
> > Nahh, not worth the trouble. I already know what I am going to say,
> > and I have enough QSL cards from myself.
>
>Yeah, but just think how easy it is to make DXCC if you take interesting
>vacations...
>
But you know that ones you change DXCC countries, your count goes to zero.
All 100 countries worked must be while residing in a single DXCC country.

Luigi@rpi.edu

211. GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING - ALERT! - MAJOR SHOCK ARRIVED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 01:47:16 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910608194716.27200158@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296089

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

UPDATED: 01:30 UT, 09 JUNE

/\

WARNINGS ISSUED OR IN PROGRESS:

- POTENTIAL MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING
- POTENTIAL MAJOR SOLAR FLARE WARNING (PROTON)
- POTENTIAL SATELLITE PROTON AND PCA ACTIVITY ALERT
- POTENTIAL GIC ANOMALY WARNING

ATTENTION:

A major interplanetary shock has arrived (less than one hour ago) at 00:40 UT on 09 June. This could be the anticipated interplanetary shock from the very large major flare of 06 June.

Minor to major geomagnetic storming could follow shortly with possible periods of severe storm levels, particularly over the high latitude regions. Major geomagnetic storming is in progress at the present time.

Auroral activity may become observable from the low latitudes if this materializes into a major geomagnetic storm. Significant auroral storming is expected over the middle to high latitudes, particularly over the central to to northerly middle latitudes.

Very strong HF degradations could be observed if this disturbance materializes into the anticipated major geomagnetic storm. If major storming occurs, expect significant levels of fading, flutter, distortion and noise with high levels of isolated periods of absorption over the high latitudes.

VHF auroral backscatter conditions could become widespread if major storming develops as anticipated.

Conditions are not expected to improve over the next 24 hours. Some improvements should be noticed by 11 June (barring further major flaring, which is expected).

PLEASE SEND ANY REPORTS OF DEGRADED RADIO PROPAGATION CONDITIONS, SIGHTINGS OF AURORAL ACTIVITY, VHF BACKSCATTER COMMUNICATIONS OR OTHER ANOMALIES TO: OLER@HG.ULETH.CA (INTERNET), OLER@ALPHA.ULETH.CA (USENET), OR (SNAIL-MAIL) TO: SOLAR TERRESTRIAL DISPATCH, P.O. BOX 357, STIRLING, ALBERTA, CANADA, T0K 2E0. PLEASE INCLUDE THE DATE AND TIME (LOCAL AND UT) OF THE OBSERVATION, THE APPROXIMATE LATITUDE/LONGITUDE OF THE OBSERVATION LOCATION, AND A BRIEF

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHENOMENA OBSERVED. WE THANK ALL THOSE WHO TAKE THE TIME TO SEND IN OBSERVATIONAL REPORTS.

/\/\/\

212. Re: Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 01:53:11 UTC
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun9.015311.12644@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 296088

gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:

>Three of my friends and myself purchased the Ramsey 2M x-ceiver kit for $125
>+ tax at Dayton this year.
[...]
>I am also planning on dedicating it to packet...

What is the key up time for the rig? This could be a limiting factor
for use of the kit in packet.

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
Kansas State University

213. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING - HIGH RISK!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 01:56:34 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910608195634.272001c7@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296090

/\

LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

UPDATED: 01:30 UT - 09 JUNE, 1991
VALID: 09 - 10 JUNE

/\

ATTENTION:

A major interplanetary shock arrived at 00:40 UT on 09 June. This event has been followed by major geomagnetic storming since the shock arrived (one hour ago).

A major auroral storm is expected to develope during the local evening hours tonight (08 June, local time) and may extend through to tommorrow night as well (09 June, local time).

Conditions should be very favorable for observing auroral activity. Lunar phase should not interfere until near morning twilight.

Auroral activity may be seen by observers in the central to possibly southern U.S.. Please report any auroral activity sitings to: OLER@HG.ULETH.CA, OLER@ALPHA.ULETH.CA, or by snail-mail to: Solar Terrestrial Dispatch, Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada, T0K 2E0. We thank all those who take the time to send in reports.

** End of Watch **

214. QXX meanings (should be a FAQ)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 02:50:15 UTC
From: schriste@uceng.UC.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jun09.025015.10314@uceng.UC.EDU>
Source record: 296092

Hi,
I read the FAQ, and I don't think this is in there, so I ask...

Where can I find the meanings to all of the QXX "shorthand" keywords, preferrably in a text file? I know some Ham Radio books contain some of them, but I can't find one with all of them.

If this file exists, maybe it's FTP location should be put in the FAQ...

Steven

P.S. Next week I plan to take my NOVICE test (_with_ code, mind you). I am a EE, and I heard that you can keep taking the higher level tests the same day until you fail one of them. Who knows, maybe I'll get higher than NOVICE....

--
Steven V. Christensen
U.C. College of Eng.
schriste@uceng.uc.edu (this is forwarded to...)
schriste@pauling.che.uc.edu (this is preferred)

215. Re: Active Biasing Arrangements For Tube Amplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 03:49:05 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.kodak.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun9.034905.19707@kodak.kodak.com>
Source record: 296091

In article <9106072129.AA18047@ucsd.edu> nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:
>In one recent discussion, parallel tube biasing was discussed, and
>it got me to thinking about the old multi-sweep-tube amplifier that
>Galaxy put out back in the late 1960's. I can't remember the unit's
>name, but believe that it ran about 10 6HF5 tubes in parallel.
>
>That Galaxy amp had some sort of transistor-controlled biasing circuit,
>but I can't remember the details. I don't think that it was like the
>currently used RF-activated bias networks, where the tubes have negative
>bias applied that shuts them off, unless RF drive is detected.

I am not familiar with this amplifier, but if it was like much of the other Galaxy equipment I repaired for friends, I hope it died a deserved death. It is had to imagine such a poor design if low IMD is your goal. Thank goodness at todays prices, it would probably be cheaper to find "real" transmitting tubes than re-tube this amplifier. Trying to get ten sweep tubes evenly balanced (and tamed for parasitics!) would be like herding 10 cats! ;-)

>Back in the 1950's/60's (can't remember which) there was an amp design
>popularized in CQ Magazine, and also in their SSB book; it was from a
>British ham, perhaps a `G4', although I can't remember the rest of his
>call. I believe that a pentode was used to control the screen voltage
>of the amplifier tube (perhaps a tetrode?), and that applying RF to the
>amp's input caused the pentode to cease `pulling-down' the final amp's
>screen bias (from a high-resistance voltage source).

I believe this might be known as the G2MA amplifier - at least this is what Bill Orr, W6SAI, in the 20th ed. of his "Radio Handbook" calls it. A medium power beam tetrode or pentode is used as a clamp tube to control the screen voltage of the large transmitting tetrode. When RF is applied to the amplifier the clamp tube is biased off allowing the screen voltage to rise. The screen voltage to the final amplifier is usually obtained from a dropping resistor connected to the plate voltage. The effect is similar to the controlled carrier form of AM found on many early SSB rigs. With no drive, the final amplifier screen voltage is low and the tube has a very low idling current. This circuit is especially useful for tetrode and pentode, grid driven amplifiers.

With triodes, it is necessary to use negative grid bias to turn the final amplifier tube off. With many cathode driven designs (sometimes called grounded-grid, not always accurately) it is common to provide this bias as a positive cathode voltage. This can be obtained from an independent bias power supply, or by the self bias obtained by inserting a large value resistor in the cathode return. In either case, electronic bias switching may be

used to turn off this bias when RF drive is applied. Ham Radio magazine ran several good articles on electronic bias switching.

>The common `thread', between the Galaxy amp, the RF-activated bias
>scheme, and the `G4' amp, is that all of them made an effort to get
>the benefits of low quiscent current, and yet also tried to gain the
>low distortion advantages of high `idling' current.

This is a very worthwhile goal. The idle current of many amplifiers produces up to several hundred watts of dissipation with no RF input. This is heat that serves no useful purpose. From an efficiency standpoint, and from the standpoint of longer life for the amplifier components by keeping them cooler, it is worthwhile to reduce the quiescent current of the amplifier during the time it is not needed.

An even more important reason for electronic bias switching can be found when running CW in the full break-in mode. The final amplifier tubes when drawing the higher quiescent currents produce wideband noise that can interfere with the QSK receiver. Biasing the tubes to cutoff between the key-down periods pretty much eliminates this noise. High speed QSK CW operation puts some stringent requirements on the switching speeds of the electronic bias switch circuitry.

>Comments, relating to these, and similar, biasing arrangements would
>be appreciated.
>
>Paul Nix (WB5AGF)
>InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

Thanks for bringing this up, Paul.

While on the subject of linear amplifiers, I would like to refer net readers to two fine articles by Bill Orr, W6SAI, and William Sayer, WA6BAN, in the June and July 1967 issues of QST. This two-part article should be required reading for anyone considering building a cathode driven amplifier. At the end of the second article, they tantalize with the following note:

A number of unorthodox linear amplifier circuits have come into
vogue in the past decade (the "ZL-linear," the "Class C" linear,
he "G2DAF" linear, etc.), all of which utilize some form of
envelope modulation. A subsequent article will deal with these
interesting circuits.

To my knowledge, this article has never been published - at least in QST. I would love to see this article. Perhaps it was published in some other magazine. Has anyone seen it?
73, Barry WA4VZQ

| ___ ________ | Dr. Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ
| | / / | | Eastman Kodak Company
| | / / | | Eastman Chemical Company Research Laboratories
| |< < K O D A K| | Process Instrumentation Research Laboratory

| | \ \ | | P. O. Box 1972, Building 167B
| |__\ ________| | Kingsport, TN 37662 615/229-4904
| | INTERNET: ornitz@kodak.com
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216. FT-209RH out of band receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 04:25:48 UTC
From: rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun9.042548.24993@watserv1.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 296084

A friend of mine owns a FT-209RH handheld. He is interested in
mods to extend the receive range. We checked hamster.business.uwo.edu
and found 1 mod that was not very specific. He is also interested in
information on the range capabilities of the rig. If you can be of
any assistance to us, please send me e-mail to the address below.
73
Randy

--
Randy Nelson VE3WRN Ontario Representative rnelson@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
197A Cedarvale Cr. Disability Information ..uunet!watmath!watserv1!rnelson
WATERLOO, ON Services of Canada. rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
N2L 4T3 (519)884-2989 (Voice and TDD) VE3WRN @ VE3EUK.ON.CAN.NA

217. SIGNIFICANT SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 09 JUNE - IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 04:47:11 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910608224711.27200256@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296085

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 09, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major class X12+/3B flare erupted from Region 6659 (N31E06) at 01:43 UT on 09 June. The event saturated the GOES sensors for approximately three to four minutes before beginning a very slow decay. This LDE event has not yet terminated (x-rays are slowly decaying and are presently near class M2.3 levels). The flare began at 01:34 UT, peaked at 01:43 UT and should end sometime near or after 04:45 UT.

A moderate intensity Type II sweep and a major Type IV continuum burst have been observed from this energetic event. The integrated x-ray flux of this event was high, at greater than approximately 1.31 (preliminary estimate). The location of this event was almost directly on the central solar meridian, at N31E01.

Region 6659 is continuing to experience growth and increasing complexity. An additional delta configuration has materialized in this region, which continues to exhibit very strong magnetic fields, high shear, and significant magnetic gradients.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This major flare is well placed for producing high terrestrial impacts. Preliminary analysis indicates minor to major geomagnetic storming can probably be expected near midday (12:00 UT) on 10 June. There is also a moderately high risk for severe geomagnetic storming from this event.

A satellite proton enhancement is possible from this latest event. Protons may arrive between 07:00 UT and 09:00 UT on 09 June. Models suggest that protons in the greater than 10 MeV band may reach or possibly exceed 1,500 pfu at that time.

Further major flaring (X-class and possible proton flaring) is expected from Region 6659 over the next three to seven days. White light flares may also be possible.

** End of Alert **

218. TX/RX on Kenwood 851A ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 05:33:22 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9106090533.AA03164@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 296086

Will the Kenwood all mode mobile 851A transmit FM between 430 and 440 as well ?
-Rich
WB2JBS
RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM

219. Shuttl re-broadcast in Detroit - Freqs wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 07:47:51 UTC
From: schriber@horizon.COM
Message-ID: <157@toad.horizon.COM>
Source record: 296097

Hi, it'm currently in Detroit and am looking for frequencys for shuttle audio rebroadcasts here, If anyone has any information please let me know.

Thanks in advance!

--
Mike Schriber | schriber@horizon.com
Science Horizons Guest Account | (619)755-6042 voice
Sysop: The Dead Zone BBS/PDSE | (619)755-3350 BBS
WWIVnet Member System | 1@6952 (WWIVnet Address)

220. please post following in rec.radio.amateur.misc

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 11:06:33 UTC
From: wk@frc.maf.GOVt.NZ
Message-ID: <9106091106.AA01317@frc.maf.govt.nz>
Source record: 296094

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: DC/DC convertors and /P operation
Summary: suggestions for /P DC/DC convertor wanted
Expires: 9 July 1991
Sender: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz (Wilbert Knol)
Followup-To: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Distribution: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Organization: Ministry of Ag. and Fish., Fisheries Research, Wellington, NZ.
Keywords: DC/DC convertor

One of the problems associated with /P operation of my TenTec "Triton" 540
is voltage losses and battery droop.
My fully recharged battery goes as low as 11V8 at full load (18 A) while
roughly 1 V is lost in the Triton's power connector and cord, leaving less
than 11.8 V to operate from.
This causes regulator dropout, resulting in nasty 591 reports (the dreaded
UA0 syndrome) as well as reduced output.

This effect does not occur at output levels less than 30 W, however, on the
long path into Eu you can't always afford the luxury of a 5 dB loss so I
decided to attack the problem at the root and built a DC/DC convertor to
boost the supply voltage to a stable 13V5.

The thing I am currently playing with consists of 2 TMOSFETs (MTM15N50)
driven by a TL494 regulator. The FETs operate in push-pull, driving a
centre tapped coil. The inductive spike at the drains of the FETs is
discharged into a capacitor bank of 30,000 uF trough fast switching diodes.
The system works very well up to output currents of 15A DC, providing
13V5 +- 3 mV, running off that same battery. Not good enough though, the
rig draws 18 A in the peaks...

Any load exceeding 15 A and the convertor starts to loose the battle;
the duty cycli at the gates go up to their maximum of 50 % after a few
seconds and the voltage slowly drops to below the battery level.
The centre tapped inductor was robbed from a junked computer PSU and has
a self inductance of 2 x 274 uH. I suspected core saturation and varied
the switch frequency from 15 kHz through to 200 kHz but this did not make
the slightest difference.

I am thinking about using a different inductor. Are there any rules of the
thumb for calculating the L needed. Would TV line transformer cores be any
good, may be couple taped up to reduce flux density.
I read that single ended inductors are no good as they use only half the BH
curve.
Alternatively I could take the voltage off a secondary winding, what windings
ratio would I use?

Any serious suggestions to improve the situation will be appreciated, feel free to post or Email me at wk@frc.maf.govt.nz

73's Bert.

Wilbert Knol
mail: MAFFISH Research Box 297 Wellington New Zealand
phone: (04)861029 x8666
radio: ZL2BSJ/P
email: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz

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221. Need help practicing code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 11:13:34 UTC
From: nmr1248@venus.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Jun9.174522.6615@eagle.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 296098

Hello,

Earlier this month, I went for my General Class license. I passed the theory but failed the code. I had been using the ARRL Code Tapes and had my speed up to 13.3 wpm by the time the test date rolled around. The problem was that even then I had a hard time remembering or would mix up the following letters: F, J, L, Q, X and sometimes G and W. I was able to copy the numbers, punctuations and procedural characters most of the time.

My question is what is the best way to remember the characters so I'll be able to copy the harder ones as fast as I can copy E, T, A, N, etc. I still have the novice code tapes that takes you through each character one at a time. Should I start there, at 5 wpm and work up or should I just keep practicing at 13 wpm and hope that if I listen enough I will be able to copy the harder characters? Which way is the best way to remember these characters and/or which way has worked for you. Any help or info would be appreciated.

Nancy Rabel .... .. KC4IYD | The reason some people get lost
nmr1248@venus.lerc.nasa.gov | in thought is because its
nmr1248@mars.lerc.nasa.gov | unfamiliar territory!

222. Re: Question re:PK232 and psk modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 12:22:57 UTC
From: rolfe@w3vh.UUCP
Message-ID: <118@w3vh.UUCP>
Source record: 296093

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <9106051316.aa04675@crdec7.apgea.army.mil> wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil (Bill Jones) writes:
>>
>> I have an old pk232, which I have used mainly for listening to RTTY
>>and packet transmissions. I was interested in trying to use it with some
>>of the amateur sats, such as for getting images from Webersat, etc, but

>No, you need a special PSK modem. TAPR sells a nice kit and the G3RUH is
>commercially available from Paccom in Fla and as a kit from Radiokit.

A small nit: the PacComm PSK modem is a licensed version of the TAPR modem,
with the valuable addition of an AGC circuit. I use one with my PK-232
and it works great, although you'll need the TAPR disconnect header kit
for the PK-232 to make interfacing easy (it can be done without the kit
if you're a real masochist.)
--
Rolfe Tessem | Lucky Duck Productions
rolfe@w3vh.UUCP | 17 Saint Luke's Place
{uunet}!w3vh!rolfe | New York, NY 10014
(413) 528-5966 | (212) 463-0029

223. Re: Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 17:51:04 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <6622@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 296101

In article <2935@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]In article <6569E8D8B53F200AE1@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
]>Gary's description of the Ramsey 2m xcvr kit sounds interesting. I don't know
]The price for the kit is $129 and the cabinet is extra. The radio requires
]12 volts to operate and is a synthesised rig with a nominal 2 watt output.

Do they make one for 420 or above? This might be a dandy toy for tinkering
with spread spectrum or high speed packet.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

224. Re: "Gain" of a rubber duck antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 18:03:08 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <6623@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 296102

In article <39910056@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
]>So the
]>question is what kind of "gain" and radiation pattern do those "rubber ducky"
]
]I think the gain of a duck is around -5 dBd. I suppose I could measure
]my duck someday, but I suspect it's different for different models.

We made the following measurements in 1983. Each set of measurements is
relative to the first measurement in the set.

2 Meter HT - Normal Talking Position

Stubby duck: 0 dB
Rubber Duck: +3 db
5/8 HT Antenna: +14 db

2 Meter HT - on belt, right side

180 degrees from test ant 0 degrees
Stubby duck: 0 db ...
Rubber Duck: +18 db +23 db
5/8 HT antenna: +40 db +40 db

2 Meter Mobile
1/4 wave 0 db
5/8 wave +9 db (I can't explain this one - it shouldn't be
this much)

440 HT
1/4 wave 0 db
Colinear +2 db

440 Mobile
1/4 wave 0 db
Colinear +4 db

All measurements were made at 100 yards from a 2 meter 1/4 wave antenna
mounted at 20 feet. Instrument was an HP Spectrum Analyzer type 8558B.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

225. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 18:26:58 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106091826.AA00117@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 296099

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 40
1 21399U 91 40 A 91160.22557870 .00108603 00000-0 25599-3 0 151
2 21399 39.0065 308.9391 0012793 22.1684 215.4038 15.95515443 585
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

226. Specs for RAMSEY 2 Meter Xcvr Kit/ Address&Phone-Ramsey

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 20:32:29 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <4831.28524a0e@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 296100
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

Since I have had enough direct inquiries about the Ramsey 2 Meter transceiver,
I think a general post is in order.

The Ramsey kit is as follows:

2 Meter Amateur PLL Synthesized FM Transceiver - Model FTR-146

I paid $125 + tax at the Dayton Hamvention for it - I don't know if that was
a show special or not.

It is basically a 2 Meter radio with the following specs:

(This is taken from Ramsey Publication no. M146FTR - Kit assy and instruction
Manual for the kit - Copyright 1991 Ramsey Electronics)
(All rights, credits go to Ramsey Electronics...)
Hopefully I didn't insert any typo's...

Freq Range: 144.000 to 147.995 MHZ
(actually its 143.000 - 148.110 Mhz, but NOBODY would
transmit out of band! 8-])
Tuning: Diode programmable PLL synthesis
PLL Programming: 5 KHZ steps
Transmit Offset: Simplex, +600 KHZ, -600 KHZ
Mode: NBFM
Packet Operation: 5 pin DIN connector for TNC cable
Power: 13.8 VDC +/- 10% (negative grounding)
Current: 1.5 Amps Transmit
200 ma Receive (no signal)
Antenna Impedance: 50 Ohms
Microphone Impedance: 500-600 Ohms
T-R Switching: PIN Diodes
PTT Circuit: Solid State
Semiconductors: 4 IC's, 26 transistors, 25 diodes (plus programming diodes)
(and LOTS of inductors, capacitors and resistors!)

Transmitter:

Final Power Output: 4-6 Watts
Final Output Stage: MRF237 or equivalent
Modulation: VCO
Maximum freq deviation: +/- 25 KHZ., +/- 5 KHZ NBFM
Modulation Distortion: less than 5%

Receiver:

Circuitry: Double Conversion superhet
first IF: 10.7 Mhz
second IF: 455 Khz

Sensitivity: 12 db SINAD less that 0.35 uv.
selectivity: +/- 7Khz (-6db)
+/- 15 Khz (-60db)
4-pole crystal filter at 10.7 Mhz

Squelch sensitivity: less than 0.25 uv.
Audio output: More than 2.0 Watts (!)

Its basically a TRUE Amateur Radio hobbyist's radio.

Where to get one you ask? Well...

Ramsey Electronics, Inc.
Amateur Radio and Hobby Kits Department
793 Canning Parkway
Victor, New York 14564

Phone: (716)924-4560 FAX: (716) 924-4555

No, I'm not an employee of Ramsey, nor am I getting anything for sitting at a terminal on a Sunny Sunday Afternoon and typing this. I just think that this is a GREAT radio kit and a lot of fun to build and use!

--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

Of all the things I've lost, I miss my mind the most...

227. vk2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 21:43:48 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun09.214348.6557@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 296126

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS < KT7H $KT7H158
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 6/7/91
R:910608/0157z @:N7DUO.WA.USA.NA Bellevue, WA. #:4022 Z:98008

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 7th June 1991
BID: $KT7H158
Part 1 of 3.

I feel that I have been terribly remiss over the past weeks, in that I
should have been reminding you of the ANARTS RTTY DX Contest this
weekend, 0000Z 8th June until 2359Z 9th June. This is a digital mode
contest, RTTY, AMTOR and PACKET are allowed. The message is Zone,
Time (GMT) and RST.

Score per the old CARTG score sheet (or send in the log and we will
cheat for you (oops). Multiply by countries multiply by continents.
The contest manager is VK2EG, 55 Prince Charles Road, Frenchs Forrest,
2086 Sydney, Australia. See you in there.

Our thanks this week go to G0ABI, I5FLN, NT3B, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG,
W2FG and the DX Packet Cluster Network, and W4FJ. Thank you all for
your assistance in putting these notes together.

Bandpass

Friday 31

YS7OB 14084 at 0317Z
FB8WZ 14085 at 0655Z
YI1BGS 14088 at 0955Z QSL
YC1YMN 21086 at 1354Z
4S7RM 14085 at 1635Z
UA3AKR 14086 at 1713Z Note
EK100RW 14088 at 2005Z
T77FT 14086 at 2020Z
LY1BV 21084 at 2034Z
7X2FKT 14088 at 2220Z

Saturday 1

V85GA 21076 at 0127Z
V44KAE 14090 at 0243Z
```

VP5JM 14092 at 0320Z QSL
NP2DR 14085 at 0329Z
FB8WZ 14086 at 0333Z
SV0CR 14074 at 0349Z ARQ
SN0PJ 14086 at 0525Z Note/QSL
RB0HZ 14090 at 1851Z QSL

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS < KT7H $KT7H159
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 6/7/91
R:910608/0158z @:N7DUO.WA.USA.NA Bellevue, WA. #:4023 Z:98008

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 7th June 1991
BID: $KT7H159
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 2

HI3AB 14081 at 0101Z
VP5JM 14080 at 0139Z
FM5DN 14084 at 0406Z
J73WA 14087 at 0447Z
HB0/DA1WA 14086 at 0650Z
FB8WZ 14086 at 1015Z
4S7RM 21084 at 1230Z
7Q7LA 21088 at 1247Z
UL7MU 21086 at 1308Z
YI1BGD 14084 at 1632Z
Z21GZ 21088 at 1646Z
KG4DD 14086 at 2210Z QSL
9X5LJ 14070 at 2259Z ARQ

Monday 3

J73WA 14089 at 0104Z
ZS5G 14068 at 0623Z ARQ
FK8BK 14068 at 0755Z ARQ
FB8WZ 14086 at 0920Z ARQ
4K2OIL 14087 at 1613Z
SN0PJ 14081 at 1658Z
FM5DN 14086 at 2115Z
GM3VCQ 14090 at 2230Z
9X5LJ 14073 at 2351Z ARQ

Tuesday 4

RA3PS 14089 at 0322Z
VP5JM 14084 at 0335Z
FB8WZ 14086 at 1138Z
VQ9XB 21087 at 1400Z
TA3D 14090 at 1605Z
TU2XP 21089 at 1718Z

T77FT 14089 at 2012Z
7X2DS 14091 at 0349Z

Wednesday 5

9K2DZ 14077 at 0349Z FEC
FK8BK 14068 at 0727Z ARQ
VQ9RB 21088U at 1627Z
6W6JX 21088 at 1653Z
UL7MU 14089 at 1720Z
9X5LJ 14078 at 2315Z

Thursday 5

PZ2AC 14071 at 0349Z FEC
FB8WZ 14086 at 1011Z ARQ
RL7RBN 14091 at 1550Z
TA3D 14083 at 1630Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS < KT7H $KT7H160
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 6/7/91
R:910608/0159z @:N7DUO.WA.USA.NA Bellevue, WA. #:4024 Z:98008

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 7th June 1991
BID: $KT7H160
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information.

YI1BGD requests his cards to be sent to Box 7477, Baghdad.

VP5JM indicates that W3HNK will be her QSL manager as soon as it can be arranged.

SN0PJ will QSL via SP4KM.

RB0HZ seems to live in Box 117, 314000 Poltava, Ukraine, USSR.

The correct QSL address for KG4DD is Don Donley, Box 692,
FPO New York, NY 09593-0055

Notes of Interest.

Market Reef. OH2AP/OJ0 and 5 other operators will be active from 7th June until 15th June. QSL via OH2AP. Also, SI8MJ will be active at the same time from the Swedish side of the reef. QSL to his home call of SM0RBO.

SN0PJ is a special call for the second visit of the Pope to Poland. For QSL see QSL info.

The ARRL has advised that Penguin Island will count as a new country. Hold cards until after September 1, 1991.

UA3AKR has returned home after the M.V. Island stint and says that they had over 1000 digital QSOs, 815 were on RTTY. The expenses for the trip were higher than expected, and they request some donations to be sent to the QSL manager, OH2BU.

HK3DDD has received 1700 cards of the 50,000 ordered from the printers for the HK0TU operation. We hope that he will now start to send cards to the very patient people who worked them.

GL DE DX1.

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

228. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-09 23:25:10 UTC
From: acmnews@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <16077.28526477@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 296104

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
> the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
> - Brian

Well, in the STRICTEST sense, yes, it is use of NSFNET resources (as well as UCSD resources, whose computers support the Info-Hams mailing list gateway of this newsgroup) for commercial purposes. Realize that although the ARRL is non-profit, it does derive commercial revenue from QST advertisements (and pays taxes on that revenue).

HOWEVER, I think there are several points of mitigation:

1. The posting of the Table of Contents is for information/educational purposes well within the spirit of this newsgroup. The ARRL is not going to make much more money by selling a few more copies.

2. The posting is done via a UUCP feed to computers at the University of Hartford, which I'm sure takes the position that this is legitimate educational use of Internet resources (this implies that the NSF doesn't see a problem with it either)..

The guys at HQ mean well, and the posting is meant in the spirit of pointing to yet another source of information. In summary, I think its OK and should continue.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACMNEWS@zeus.unomaha.edu

229. MINOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT AND INFORMATION UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 02:23:42 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910609202342.272003c4@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296105

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

/\

Issued: 02:00 UT, 10 June

ATTENTION:

A minor geomagnetic storm has been in progress since 00:40 UT on 09 June. The activity has been rather weak in nature.

Another weak interplanetary shock was observed at 16:15 UT on 09 June, which measured only 15 nanoteslas (nT). It was followed by a weak increase in geomagnetic activity.

An interplanetary shock from yesterdays large X12+/3B flare is expected to arrive sometime near 12:00 UT on 09 June. There is uncertainty regarding the possible impact of this shock. We believe the ensuing geomagnetic activity will remain at minor storm levels with possible periods of major storm level excursions. Major to severe geomagnetic storming is not expected, but can't be entirely ruled out due to the uncertainties which exist.

The satellite proton event continues in progress. A gradual decay in the proton flux began near 17:00 UT on 09 June and is continuing at the present time. The proton flux at greater than 10 MeV is currently near 70 pfu. The satellite proton event is expected to continue for at least the next 24 hours. Further major flaring could enhance these levels significantly.

The Polar Cap Absorption (PCA) event weakened significantly following the large shock which occurred early in the UT day on 09 June. Absorption levels are also decaying in tandem with reduced proton activity. The PCA is technically almost over, although renewed activity can be expected should another major flare erupt.

Solar activity has been moderate to high over the past 24 hours. Several minor M-class flares occurred following yesterdays powerful class X12+/3B event. The largest minor flares occurred at 13:19 UT and 20:05 UT on 09 June. Both of these events were class M1.3 flares. Another major flare is expected to occur within the next 24 to 48 hours. Region 6659 is extremely complex. Significant shearing is taking place in this region, which now spans an area well over 6,000 million square kilometers. A strong delta configuration continues in this region.

The Low Latitude Auroral Activity Warning will remain in effect for another 24 hours. If an interplanetary shock fails to arrive from the large X12+/3B flare of 09 June, the Warning will be downgraded to a Watch. This continues to be a high-risk period.

HF propagation conditions will continue to remain only fair to good throughout the next 24 hours. Some improvements in polar propagation has been observed recently, although conditions are still well below normal there. Full ionospheric recovery is not expected until later this week at the earliest (barring further major flaring). Degradation can be expected on 10 and possibly 11 June. Some recovery should occur later in the UT day of 11 June and 12 June. Further strong solar flare activity could continue to produce occasional major shortwave blackouts and strong SIDs.

There will be a chance for VHF auroral backscatter on 10 June and the early part of 11 June. This is dependent on how strong the terrestrial impact is from the major flare of 09 June. There is uncertainty regarding how strong the impact might be. At the present time, we continue to believe the impact will be moderate, although probably won't be sufficient to produce widespread backscatter opportunities.

** End of Alert **

230. VHF auroral backscatter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 05:33:55 UTC
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun10.053355.5405@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 296106

What is VHF auroral backscatter? I have been watching the geo-magnetic storm updates for some time and they keep refering to backscatter. Could someone provide a definition?

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
Kansas State University

231. APT-Sats: Status JUNE 09, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 07:35:15 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <4883@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 296107

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon , JUNE 09, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 *OFF*
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On, BCN 137.77 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 *OFF*
last APT observed JUNE 02, two vis-channels
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 *OFF*
last APT observed JUNE 02, 1991
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On, only image!
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

AOS of NOAA-12 should be now 6 Minutes after AOS of NOAA-10,
difference increases, orbit-plane difference is some degrees and
increases slowly. So if anything works normal we may expect
NOAA-12 to be active again in the near future.
METEOR 2-19 is drifting towards early morning and switched off.
Activity was taken over by METEOR 2-20 (N->S afternoon). Good
images, but *NO* burst, greyscale and digital bars.

No other APT was active 136.00 to 137.99 MHz.

Peter Henne @ GMD -
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp-Science
e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de

232. Amplifier biasing and the G2DAF circuit.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 12:59:20 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106100859.aa24251@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 296108

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) writes:
>
>Back in the 1950's/60's (can't remember which) there was an amp design
>popularized in CQ Magazine, and also in their SSB book; it was from a
>British ham, perhaps a `G4', although I can't remember the rest of his
>call. I believe that a pentode was used to control the screen voltage
>of the amplifier tube (perhaps a tetrode?), and that applying RF to the
>amp's input caused the pentode to cease `pulling-down' the final amp's
>screen bias (from a high-resistance voltage source).
>
The article appeard in February or March (I thin') 1966. The amplifier you
describe is the G2DAF circuit. In that circuit two 6X4 's (I used a 6BY5)
were used in a voltage doubler circuit and developed about 350 volts from the
incoming RF and applied it to the screen grid of a pair of 4-400 transmitting
tubes. Since the amplifiers grid was above ground the idling current was about
90 MA @ 3000V, about half of what it would be in gronded grid operation. Since
the screen voltage varied with the incoming signal the amplifier started in
Class A and went thru classes AB1 and AB2 and eventually winding up in Class B.
>
>The common `thread', between the Galaxy amp, the RF-activated bias
>scheme, and the `G4' amp, is that all of them made an effort to get
>the benefits of low quiscent current, and yet also tried to gain the
>low distortion advantages of high `idling' current.
>
This type of operation is suspect from a linearity point of view. Others
(WB3GCG) who have built this amp claim that the inter-mod was not so hot,
definitely not anywhere near the quality of simple GG amps using todays modern
tubes, ala 8877, 3CX1500, etc.. From my experience the major advantages of this
circuit are a) a center-tapped filamment xfrmr was not required hence no
filament choke, b) low RF drive, an HT37 w/75 watts out was sufficient to
and c) low idling current, hence less heat in the shack.
>
walt - k2wk

233. FR5AI/T - Tromelin Operation.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 13:06:15 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106100906.aa25880@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 296109

Good morining Net Land,

Is there anybody out there

who knows the

QSL route for Yoland FR5AI/T.

73,
walt k2wk

234. Unexpected character on IC-24AT display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 13:38:53 UTC
From: plymale@groupw.cns.vt.edu
Message-ID: <1894@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 296114

I recently acquired an Icom IC-24AT HT. While setting a
frequency with the tuning control, I noticed that the
memory channel readout on the LCD display contained the
letter "U". Further investigation showed that the "U"
appears only when tuning between 130.48 - 138.42 MHz.
I've enabled the extended range receive feature (LIGHT + B + #).
A friend of mine has observed the same behavior on his IC-24AT.
Has anyone else seen this and does it have any special meaning?

Thanks,

Bill Plymale
plymale@dcssvx.cc.vt.edu

235. re:Mail order

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 14:09:59 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"10-Jun-91.10:09:59.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 296111

Scott says/asks:

>I am going to be purchasing the Yaesu-FT-411E via mail order from either
>Texas Tower or Ham Radio Outlet of New England. I bargained (sp?) the
>same price from each company. Question is, what are peoples' experiences
>with mail order from these two companies? My check is in hand, I am just
>waiting to put one of these company's names on it. Which one should it
>be? My main interests are promptness and merchandise which is in perfect
>condition upon arrival to my home. Also, should I insure my check? It's
>a personal check.

Both are reputable companies who's business depends heavily upon mail order; therefore expect about equal treatment.

Promptness is a function of inventory, about which you should have inquired. It is also a function of their policy regarding your personal check clearing the bank before they will ship! A week to two weeks delay is not uncommon.

My advice, which is worth what you paid for it, is to order the unit using a credit card for which - if the merchandise is damaged or misrepresented - you have certain legal rights and can refuse to pay the bill AND have the credit card company helping you with the vendor -- if you have a problem. Also, some cards like American Express and VISA GOld provide all risk merchandise insurance for sixty to ninety days.

Next best bet is COD - to be paid for with a cashier's or certified check upon arrival. COD may cost a few more bucks, but you have the opportunity to inspect the packaging for external signs of damage in transit before you hand over the check. Have the vendor telephone you with the total - including shipping charges and COD fee, when shipped. If shipped UPS, they will also call the day before delivery and tell you how much is due -- so you can get to the bank and have the check ready for them.

Both of the above methods obviate the need to consider insuring your check. However, if you should choose to send a certified or cashiers check by mail to purchase the unit, it might be worthwile insuring it. Cashier's and certified checks can be tedious instruments to stop payment upon - YOU must prove fraud or theft - difficult to do when stolen or lost in the mail!

73,
Wayne KB6CSP

236. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 14:14:30 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <167@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 296123

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
> - Brian

The questions I have are: Would it bother you less if the ToC were being posted by someone other than a paid ARRL employee, and if so, why? (That is, is it the information that bothers you or just the source?)

And would it bother you less if other ham magazines did the same thing? If so, perhaps we should encourage them to do so. (I'd sure find it useful!)

Believe it or not, I don't sit up nights figuring out ways to entice the net readership to join ARRL. What I *am* trying to do is put something back into the net to "pay" for the value we receive from our access to the net. Since what we have unique access to is information about ARRL, including QST, and since I think a large percentage of the net readership wants such information, that's what we provide. If some see that as self serving, so be it.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

237. re:Beginner questions response from Charlie Panek, KX7L

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 14:32:41 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"10-Jun-91.10:32:41.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 296112

>I said: Just a note: 300 ohm twin lead is pretty lossy anyway. It's fine
>for the beginning application you describe but don't get carried away with
>great lengths of the stuff in an outdoor transmitting environment - it >simply
wasn't made for that application.

>Charley says: Where did this piece of mis-information come from? Clean, >new,
300 ohm twinlead has very low losses..... admittedly I wouldn't use >the
flat ribbon stuff outside, and expect it to perform well for long, or to
>handle lots of power.....

Sir, it sound as though we are agreeing violently!

73, Wayne

238. RACES Bulletin 173

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 14:35:01 UTC
From: ENGE@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <061091.073334.enge@ibm.com>
Source record: 296110

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.173
Subject : RACESBUL.173

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.173 DATE: June 10, 1991
SUBJECT: "Falling Overboard" Part 5/5
In the last analysis, coping with unexpected disaster does not so much test a community's advance state of preparedness as it does its reflexes -- those actions undertaken as a result of its training and readiness. This is the most persuasive argument for preplanning and training. So, rather than "falling overboard," let's dive in together, take the training, and be prepared for the unexpected. ---WB6MME

About the author: Lois Clark McCoy is a nationally recognized veteran emergency services/civil defense professional and search and rescue expert. She is in Santa Barbara, California.
---KH6GBX

EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

239. Re: Help with belt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 14:54:47 UTC
From: roth@smoot.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23319@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 296113

>Can anyone recommend a mail-order supplier of replacement parts for
>electronic equipment, specifically rubber belts? The one in my
>videocassette rewinder broke. It's about 4in in dia and 1/8 in thick.
>For those living in Los Angeles a local supplier may be helpful, too.
>Thanks. E-mail preferred but not necessary.
>
>--
>ki hahn
>
>hahn@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu

The following is not an endorsement, but I have had success with the
following mail order company:

MCM Electronics
800-543-4330 in USA except Ohio
800-624-3908 in Ohio
800-824-9491 in Canada

Open during week from 7:00 AM to 8:00 PM EST.
Open Saturday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST.

They have components, phone stuff, CATV, test equipment, audio
components, microwave and VCR parts, flybacks, American/Japaneese
transistors/chips, xformers, wire, belts, tape heads, phono parts,
speakers, alarms, switches, connectors, fuses, batteries, chemicals,
computer accessories.

Call'em and get a catalog. They have a minimum order ($20 or $25)
but get the catalog and you'll find other stuff you need to reach the
minimum. Their audio cables are about 1/2 to 1/3 the price of what
R____-S____ sells them for.

They have a belt gauge in their catalog that will help you select the one
you want. I don't have their catalog with me at the moment so I can't get
into any particulars. Keep your old broken belt so you can measure the
length of it... also note if the old one is square, flat or round.

Lee Roth N8JQY

+---+
| "No mattter how thin you slice it, it's still baloney." |
| |
| roth@smoot.enet.dec.com N8JQY - Rube Goldberg |
+---+

240. Re: Need help practicing code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 15:49:22 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <7701@mace.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 296115

In article <1991Jun9.174522.6615@eagle.lerc.nasa.gov> nmr1248@venus.lerc.nasa.gov writes:
>The problem was that even then I had a hard time remembering or would
>mix up the following letters: F, J, L, Q, X and sometimes G and W. I

Same ones everybody has trouble with. My toughest time was with L and
F. And what call sign did I get? N9LFF, of course!

>My question is what is the best way to remember the characters so I'll
>be able to copy the harder ones as fast as I can copy E, T, A, N,

First, you don't want to remember them. If you're thinking about it,
you aren't copying 13.

I used Morse Tutor, a DOS shareware program. I built a file that had
lots of the characters that I was having trouble with. A simple BASIC
program can be written to make lots of such files quickly. That way, I
got lots of practice distinguishing 4 from B and X from /.

--
Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN USA
perryr@purccvm
N9LFF

241. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING UPDATE - 10 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 15:52:56 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910610095256.272004ce@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296032

/\

LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

UPDATED: 15:30 - 10 JUNE, 1991
VALID: 10 - 11 JUNE

/\

ATTENTION:

An interplanetary shock from the large class X12+/3B flare arrived at the earth near 07:00 UT on 10 June. Major to severe geomagnetic storming promptly followed. Activity has continued at major storm levels since then. A major auroral storm developed during this period and is in progress at the present time.

There is a relatively high risk for low-latitude auroral activity being observed over the next 24 hours. Conditions have materialized which may be favorable for lower latitude auroral observations.

These conditions should remain for approximately the next 18 to 24 hours. By 12 June, conditions should decay and become unfavorable for low latitude auroral observations.

** End of Watch **

242. Re: Antenna Gain Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 15:54:33 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jun10.155433.8035@...!asuvax!gtephx>
Source record: 296035

In article <mDm232w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>
> You should know better than to start things like this but.....
>
> ANTENNAS DON'T HAVE GAIN!
>

One thing that should be pointed out is antenna gain plays
an important role when performing link calculations or using
the radar range equation.

Link calculations are used to design a point to point radio system.
Various gains and losses of the system are accounted for: transmitter power,
transmitting antenna gain, path losses, receiving antenna gain, etc...
The goal is to design a system so that dependable communications will
exist (i.e. meet a given bit error rate in a digital link). When
performing these calculations, both the transmitting and receiving
antenna gains are included in the calculation. In fact, in order to
meet system requirements, it is possible to choose an antenna with a
higher gain.

The Friis transmission equation also uses the transmitting and receiving
antenna gains to come up with the ratio of received power to
transmitted power.

So...there really is an important property called antenna gain.

--
Brian K. Daly WB7OML @ AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644 FAX: (602) 582-7111
~

243. GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR CATEGORY - 10 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 16:01:58 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910610100158.272005cc@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296029

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

/\

Issued: 15:30 UT, 10 June

ATTENTION:

The minor geomagnetic storm has been upgraded to a major category storm.
The interplanetary shock from the large class X12+/3B flare arrived near
07:00 UT on 10 June. Major to severe geomagnetic storm promptly followed.
Conditions are currently at minor to major storm levels.

Activity is expected to remain at minor to major storm levels throughout
the next 18 to 24 hours. Some decay can be expected thereafter.

A major auroral storm began near 07:00 UT on 10 June and is in progress
at the present time. Auroral activity is expected to become intense enough
to be viewed over some lower latitude regions.

Significant degradation in HF propagation conditions has occurred and is
expected to continue for the next 24 to 48 hours. Some improvements can
probably be expected by 12 June, although a full recovery will not likely
occur this week.

Probabilities are high for VHF auroral backscatter communications.
Conditions are fairly favorable for backscatter on the VHF bands. For best
results, use directional antennas pointed low in the north or northeast
horizon (below 10 degrees in elevation). CW transmissions stand the greatest
chance of making it through the auroral-induced flutter.

** End of Alert **

244. Beginner needs advice..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 16:17:06 UTC
From: mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <9106101617.AA17032@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu>
Source record: 296116

Hello,

I just recently received my no-code technician license from the FCC
(6 wks wait time, for those keeping score..)

Being a new ham, I've got oodles of questions that I want to ask,
but rather than ask the whole net what are probably often repeated
dumb questions, I'd like to correspond via e-mail with anyone who
might be interested in being an e-elmer for me, so to speak :-)

Prospective e-elmers take note:

I'm very interested in packet, esp. running TCP/IP,
also, if any of you are located in the Baltimore area
that would be a fantastic plus!

Now, some questions for the group in general:

I'm looking to buy a 2m mobile rig for my car. What do you recommend?

So far I've seen (in person) a Kenwood TM241A, an Ad for Yeasu 2400FT
and a CQ review of ICOM 229H.

These all sound like very good comparable rigs, any opinions on them ?

Also, to go with whatever 2m mobile I end up getting, I will need an
antenna.. any recommendations ? is 5/8 better than 1/4 wave ?

Do they make telescoping 'power' 2m antennas that I could replace my current
am/fm stereo one with ? I have seen such beasties for CBers.
This would be a great feature, as I don't want to have anything visible
outside my car which could encourage thieves (already had one car stolen
in the city..)

Also, I've noticed that VOX headsets are not offered as options on
mobile rigs, although they are available for HTs .. any ideas why not ?

(I realize it is illegal to wear headphones while driving, but it
is legal as long as ONE ear is not covered (at least in MD))

That's enough questions for now, I'll sit back and watch the sparks
fly for awhile.... :-)

Anyone who would like to e-elmer me or answer any of the above
questions, please drop me a line at mark@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu

Thanks for your time..
-Mark, N3JLP (Jean-Luc Picard... :-))

=-=-=-

245. Re: Tube Finals Melt a Lot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 16:33:16 UTC
From: sprouse@n3igw.pgh.pa.us
Message-ID: <598@n3igw.pgh.pa.us>
Source record: 296050

In article <CMM.0.90.0.676243386.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>
[Stuff deleted]
>>Most of the generic AM/CW rigs also used 6146: Heath, Globe, Johnson, ... but
>>some of the low priced models may have used 6DQ5's or other black and white
>>sweep tubes. I never saw a radio designed for amateur service with an 807
>>but they probably exist. The Heath DX-100 had 2 6146's plate modulated by

They sure did. My first novice transmitter was a Globe Chief 90A. Had a pair
of 807s in the final. It would also work AM but it was not plate modulated
like the DX-100. It also required < 3 people to pick it up :-). I latter
sold it and bought a used DX-100. Great transmitters.

---Ken /N3IGW

--
Ken Sprouse / N3IGW sprouse@n3igw.pgh.pa.us
GEmail KSPROUSE Compu$erve 70145,426

246. Re: Home-made Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 16:35:47 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <165@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 296122

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, schriste@uceng.UC.EDU
(Steven V. Christensen) writes:

> I am studying now to get my Novice licence next week (WITH code,
>by the way), and being a poor EE student, am interested in porinters to
>articles/schematics for building your own CW rig. I do pretty well
>in electronics, and feel confident to be able to build something not
>to difficult.
>

Other stuff deleted. I am sure Steven will get plenty of answers on
the rest of his questions. Ed.

Steven,

Every ham-radio magazine has done QRP CW rig construction articles. If
you send an SASE to the ARRL Technical Department Secretary, Tammy will
send you a free (about 6 pages) bibliography of QST construction
projects. Ask for the Basic Construction bibliography. We can supply
reprints or back issues for these articles.

Many companies also make suitable kits. I recently did a posting that
listed companies that sell kits. If you missed it, the Technical
Secretary can send you a hard copy, or you can email me and I will
send it via the net. If I get a lot of requests, I will post it
instead, so keep up with the news.

Our book, QRP Anthology, consists of reprints from QST that are of
interest to to the QRP operator. There are several CW transmitter
construction articles.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer
RFI, equipment testing, QRP, mobile
-----

247. Re: Help with belt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 16:46:08 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <166@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 296121

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, hahn@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu (Ki Suk Hahn) writes:

>
>Can anyone recommend a mail-order supplier of replacement parts for electronic
>equipment, specifically rubber belts? The one in my videocassette rewinder
>broke. It's about 4in in dia and 1/8 in thick. For those living in Los Angeles
>a local supplier may be helpful, too. Thanks. E-mail preferred but not
>necessary.
>

GC Electronics, 400 S Wyman St, Rockford IL 61101, (815) 968-9661, makes
a line of replacement belts. These are usually distributed through the
electronic distributor that sells to the electronic repair shops in your
city. You should have no trouble finding one in LA, either consult the
Yellow Pages or ask your TV/stereo repair shop.

GC will probably also be able to refer you to the nearest distributor.

If you email me directly, I will send you a photocopy from the GC
catalog to get you on your way. Include your US mail address, and a
brief description of what you need to refresh my memory. GL, 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer
RFI, equipment testing, QRP, mobile
-----

248. Re: Need help practicing code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 17:45:55 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun10.174555.8072@netcom.COM>
Source record: 296117

nmr1248@venus.lerc.nasa.gov has trouble distinguishing certain letters ...

Others are right when they say that if you're thinking about which letters are which, you're going to plateau a bit under 13 wpm. The most common problem comes from doing a double translation: sound to dots and dashes, then dots and dashes to letters.

It's possible that a firm grounding on "which letter is which" is necessary before trying to increase your speed. So I second the suggestion to make up practice sessions that only contain two or three of the letters you're interested in.

And being fond of mnemonics, you might think of 'L' as "to ELL with it".

If you can find a mnemonic for your difficult letters, it will help you get a firm grip on which is which, but it will inhibit your speed progression. So consider that you really need to back up a little.

Then you'll go forward faster. :)

73,
Mojo AA4KB
(hoping to get my 35-wpm Samuel F.B. Morse certificate this year)
--
mojo@netcom.COM Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

249. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 10 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 18:10:12 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <9106101210 12.2720072a@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296039

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 10, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major class M6.4/1N flare occurred at 13:58 UT on 10 June. The flare was located at N32W14 and was associated with fairly strong initial radio bursts. A Type II sweep was observed from this event, but does not appear to be associated with a Type IV. This event was rather impulsive. The event began at 13:51 UT, peaked at 13:58 UT and ended at 14:13 UT.

Region 6659 continues to pose a major threat. Solar activity from this region has been high over the past 24 hours. A significant flurry of M-class flare activity has developed and is expected to continue for the next 24 hours.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This last major class M6.4/1N flare is not expected to have a significant terrestrial impact. A light to possibly moderate impact is possible, but will probably be confined to the "low" category if an impact materializes at all.

Proton levels are currently running between 60 and 80 pfu at greater than 10 MeV. PCA has also increased over the past several hours, although this increase is expected to be only temporary (barring a major proton flare). There is an approximate 50% chance for a significant proton flare over the next 24 to 72 hours.

Solar activity will remain high. M-class flaring and isolated major X-class flares are possible and are expected over the next three days from Region 6659. Terrestrial impacts could be high given further major flares. High-energy events are possible from this region. White light flares may also be possible.

** End of Alert **

250. ATV - High Speed Digital ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 18:13:44 UTC
From: mzenier@polari.UUCP
Message-ID: <4409@polari.UUCP>
Source record: 296033
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Has anyone tried to use ATV equipment to send high speed digital information, along the lines of the "back up your computer disk on your VCR", by making a modem that outputs something that looks like a standard TV signal?

Should be good for over 4 Mbps, and if you work it right you can put your ID out as a visual signal.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.uucp mzenier@polari.uucp

251. Re: Unexpected character on IC-24AT display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 18:32:47 UTC
From: kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun10.183247.7852@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 296119

plymale@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Bill Plymale) writes:
>I recently acquired an Icom IC-24AT HT. While setting a
>frequency with the tuning control, I noticed that the
>memory channel readout on the LCD display contained the
>letter "U". Further investigation showed that the "U"
>appears only when tuning between 130.48 - 138.42 MHz.
>I've enabled the extended range receive feature (LIGHT + B + #).
>A friend of mine has observed the same behavior on his IC-24AT.
>Has anyone else seen this and does it have any special meaning?

This means the synthesizer is unlocked at that frequency. The
description for the "U" appears on the IC-02AT manual, but I
couldn't find any reference to it in the 24AT manual. I don't
think they mention it because the entire extended receive thing
on the 24AT is an undocumented feature.

Usually an unlocked synthesizer results in the radio being
unable to receive a signal on that frequency because it can't
generate the IF. Mine will very occasionally, however, still
receive even when the display has the U in it. My guess for this
is that the processor sees the "unlocked" signal from the PLL
but it is still close enough to pull in the signal. This is down
in the aircraft band so I'd imagine the synthesizer frequency
wouldn't need to be so critical to detect an AM signal, which is
what aviation transmissions in that band are.

Charley Kline, KB9FFK, PP-ASEL c-kline@uiuc.edu
University of Illinois Computing Services Packet: kb9ffk@ka9mnx
1304 W. Springfield Ave, Urbana IL 61801 (217) 333-3339

252. a Pro-2005 mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 19:01:37 UTC
From: mrk@spretus.jax.ORG
Message-ID: <9106101901.AA07097@spretus.jax.org.jax.org>
Source record: 296120

I'm trying to make my Radio Shack Pro-2005
scanner programmable from a IBM XT.
The scanner detects keystrokes by sending
pulses out on 7 lines and watching for results on
4 lines. So, I figure that by
combining a 8 to 1 multiplexer
with a 8 to 1 (okay, 4 to 1) demultiplexer,
I can implement a player piano type interface.

I bought a prototype card and wired up
a few latches to hold the addresses
of the lines I want to cross. I
hook the 7 lines from the scanner CPU to a 74LS151,
take the NOT output from the '151
to the input of a 74LS155 configured as a
1-to-8, run the output lines of the '151 through
a 7404 inverter (because the scanner expects its input
to be normally low), and, finally, I've got
4.7K pullup resistors on the inverter outputs,
because I think my TTL high level isn't high enough
for the CPU.

Things work fine if I just put a signal
on an input line, tell the board to cross
that input with an output, and watch the output.

But it doesn't work when I hook it up to the scanner,
When the scanner sees a high on an input line,
it pulses each of its normally high outputs to
ground. When I hook up my board, however, the
pulse looks like it only drops about halfway to ground.

The scanner service manual says the CPU is a
"GRE-0725", but I don't know if that's
TTL or CMOS or what. Is there such a thing
as a pulldown resistor for interfacing whatever
a GRE-0725 is to TTL? Is the CPU simply incapable
of driving TTL?

Thanks in advance.

-- Michael KC1QX
mrk@jax.org

253. Re: Need help practicing code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 19:04:35 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570076@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296031

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, nmr1248@venus.lerc.nasa.gov (Nancy Rabel) writes:

>The problem was that even then I had a hard time remembering or would
>mix up the following letters: F, J, L, Q, X and sometimes G and W.

Try making up words and sentences that have lots of these letters. Practice
sending them. Also record them on a tape recorder and come back a fes days
later (when you've had time to forget the text) and practice receiving them.

AL N1AL

254. Re: QST reviews of HF rigs: more, better data

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 19:16:37 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570077@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296030

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>And since those who are interesed can easily calculate
>N.F. and 3rd-order intercept from the data given, I really don't understand
>the basis of the complaint.

The basis of the complaint is that it makes comparing receivers more difficult. Noise figure is a fundamental measurement of how good a job the receiver designers did in designing a low-noise front end. Yes, you can calculate it from MDS assuming the report gives you tha bandwidth, and assuming the "bandwidth" given really does approximate the noise bandwidth. I have been frustrated several times when faced with receiver comparisons (not just from QST) that someone had put a lot of effort into, but not enough data was given to be able to do a valid comparison.

Similarly, yes you can calculate TIO given dynamic range and MDS. You also have to know the formula the author used for calculating dynamic range. (There are several different methods.) But TOI is a much more fundamental measurement of receiver strong-signal handling capability since it does not depend on IF bandwidth.

AL N1AL

255. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 20:06:48 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106102006.AA13477@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 296124

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 40
1 21399U 91 40 A 91161.22557870 .00108909 00000-0 25599-3 0 184
2 21399 39.0060 302.2897 0011886 29.0413 201.1907 15.95587607 742
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

256. Re: Unexpected character on IC-24AT display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 20:17:20 UTC
From: eckman@asdsun.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Jun10.201720.21343@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 296125

In article <1894@vtserf.cc.vt.edu> plymale@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Bill Plymale) writes:
>I recently acquired an Icom IC-24AT HT. While setting a
>frequency with the tuning control, I noticed that the
>memory channel readout on the LCD display contained the
>letter "U". Further investigation showed that the "U"
>appears only when tuning between 130.48 - 138.42 MHz.
>I've enabled the extended range receive feature (LIGHT + B + #).
>A friend of mine has observed the same behavior on his IC-24AT.
>Has anyone else seen this and does it have any special meaning?
>
>Thanks,
>
>Bill Plymale
>plymale@dcssvx.cc.vt.edu

I've had a IC-24AT for a few months now. The extended range receive
feature is something I was unaware of. Are there any other undocumented
features of interest on the 24AT? Also, how does one disable this feature
once it's enabled?

Thanks for any help.

Richard Eckman KD4AUS
NASA Langley Research Center
Hampton, VA

257. Paragon Clock Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 20:44:24 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun10.204424.26278@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 296044

Have any other Ten-Tec Paragon owners on the net noticed that the real time clock speeds up rather badly when the radio is "on"? When the power is "off" it keeps accurate time. I called Ten-Tec and they attributed the problem to thermal drift and had had no real complaints. I thought gaining 1/2+ seconds per hour was a bit much and kept digging.

To make this story short, uP noise was driving the clock chip nuts and a little by-passing did the trick. Now I have an accurate clock- radio on or off. I'd like to verify this with others prior to making a fool of myself in front of T-T engineers. It may have just been my radio, or, I may be the most particular person in the world

E-mail if you want details.

-Ken WB0QNA ken@swbatl.sbc.com

258. Re: Unexpected character on IC-24AT display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 20:47:33 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570078@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296038

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, plymale@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Bill Plymale) writes:

> I recently acquired an Icom IC-24AT HT. While setting a
> frequency with the tuning control, I noticed that the
> memory channel readout on the LCD display contained the
> letter "U".

> Has anyone else seen this and does it have any special meaning?

I have never even seen an IC-24 but... on the IC-03, IC-04 and the U-16
(commercial Icom HT) a "U" in the upper left (as I remember) corner of the
display indicates that the synthesizer is unlocked. On some of the earlier
radios the transmitter was *not* disabled during this condition. On newer
ones it seems to be.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
glenne@sr.hp.com

259. FLEA all SUMMER at MIT - Sunday, June 16, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 21:06:06 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23351@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 296118
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,ne.forsale,ne.wanted,sci.electronics,comp.sys.ibm.pc.hardware,comp.sys.mac.hardware

Date: Wed, 5 Jun 1991 13:01 EDT
From: FINBERG%ebvxcl.draper.com@RELAY.CS.NET

This coming Sunday the next...

***** 50 cent buyers discount with hardcopy of this notice ********

COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS - HAM RADIO - COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS

FLEA all SUMMER at MIT
Sunday, June 16, 1991
9AM-2PM

Come to the city for a great flea - plenty of free parking.

MIT's electronics and ham radio flea will take
place on the third Sunday of each month this summer,
April thru October.

There is tailgate space for over 400 sellers and
free, off-street parking for >1000 cars!

Buyers admission is $1.50 (you get 50c off if
you're lucky enough to have a copy of our add)
and sellers spaces are $8.00-each at the gate
or $5.00 if mailed by the preceding 5th.

The flea will be held at the corner of Albany and
Main streets in Cambridge; right in the Kendall
Square area from 9AM to 2PM, with sellers set-up
time starting at 7AM.

!! RAIN or SHINE !! Have no fear of rain, a covered
tailgate area is available for all sellers (6'8" clearance).

Talk-in: 146.52 and W1XM/R-449.725/444.725 (PL 114.8/2A).

Sponsors: MIT Electronics Research Society
MIT UHF Repeater Association (W1XM)
MIT Radio Society (W1MX)
Harvard Wireless Club (W1AF)

For more info / advanced reservations 617 253 3776

******** 50 cent buyers discount with hard copy of this notice ************

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

260. Re: Unexpected character on IC-24AT display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 21:09:54 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2383@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 296028

In article <1894@vtserf.cc.vt.edu> plymale@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Bill Plymale) writes:

I recently acquired an Icom IC-24AT HT. While setting a
frequency with the tuning control, I noticed that the
memory channel readout on the LCD display contained the
letter "U". Further investigation showed that the "U"
appears only when tuning between 130.48 - 138.42 MHz.
I've enabled the extended range receive feature (LIGHT + B + #).
A friend of mine has observed the same behavior on his IC-24AT.
Has anyone else seen this and does it have any special meaning?

The 'U' means that the PLL circuit is "Unlocked". I would assume that
the recieve frequency is not stable and may not correspond to the dial
frequency.

I have noticed that different models unlock at different places. I
think mine unlocks around there and then is pretty good up to almost
950. Even when it shows U it seemd to recieve OK for a 950 something
wireless mike.

I believe that if you tweak some stages of the radio that you can
change this characteristic but that would presumably alter the
specifications for the ham bands.

jv

"Floating down the sound resounds aroud the icy waters underground"
-- The Pink Floyd

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

261. Re: CALLBOOK ON FILE?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 21:21:25 UTC
From: fyfe@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <7551@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 296127

From article <1991Jun7.092710.14714@mack.uit.no>, by trondst@mack.uit.no (Trond S. Trondsen):
>
>
> Hi,
>
> Could anyone tell me where I can find the US/Canada Callbook on file?
>
> 73,
> trond
> trondst@mack.uit.no

you can telnet to marvin.buffalo.edu port 2000
i.e. %telnet marvin.buffalo.edu 2000

and do a help to see what the commands are...

bobb

****
* Bob Fyfe *
* c/o Computer Services *
* Rm. 241 Math-Scieince Building "This world is not my home... *
* Bowling Green State University ...I'm just-a passing through" *
* Bowling Green, Ohio 43403 *
****
* Phone: (419) 372-2103 *
* Bitnet: BFYFE@TRAPPER -or- FYFE@BGSUOPIE *
* Internet: fyfe@andy.bgsu.edu -or- bfyfe@trapper.bgsu.edu *
****

262. what mods are needed for the PRO34 scanner?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 21:55:53 UTC
From: pattersn@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <7303@jade5.UUCP>
Source record: 296037

Does anyone know how to modify the Realistic PRO34 scanner
in order for it to scan the 'locked-out' frequencies (e.g. cellular bands)?

I think it's just a matter of pulling a diode or putting in a
jumper or something.

Would anyone know where I could obtain this information?

Thanks

263. Re: Low Battery Indicator on Bearcat 200xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-10 22:01:40 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun10.220140.5939@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 296034
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Jun7.052253.15731@sequent.com> washer@sequent.com (Jim Washer) writes:
>The LOW BATTERY begins flashing on my Uniden Bearcat 200xlt even though
>I measure nearly 7.0v across the battery (yes, loaded!). I think this
>is a known problem with this scanner. I seem to recall a posting about
>a mod to this scanner for this problem. A search of the mods database(s)
>yielded nothing. Does anyone know of such a mod, or what else should be done??
>I'll summarize to the net.
>
>tia
> - jim (KG7HH washer@sequent.com 1-503-578-3171)

I have exactly the same problem on my BC100XLT. Come to think of it, my Radio Shack (Realistic) TRC-216 CB Walkie Talkie also has this problem (But the indicator is a non-flashing type)! Oh well. I like my Kenwood TH-75 better anyhow.

Anybody have any information about these problems?
If so, I would love to hear from you!

Thanks, and 73!
* * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * ====================== (Internet) mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * ====================== meir@msb.com mig@asteroids.cs.columbia.edu
* * * * * * ====================== (Amateur Radio) N2JPG

264. Re: CB to 10m conversion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 00:08:45 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@farwest.FidoNet.Org
Message-ID: <676626578.2@farwest.FidoNet>
Source record: 296075

** Quoting Val Breault to All **
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
>Reply-To: vbreault@gmr.com
>
>Dear net Elmers,
>Can you tell me what is involved in converting a Midland mobile/base
>CB
>for 10 meter use? Is it possible? Is it worth it?
>
** End of Quote **
Sure can do...its not that hard...look inside and see what type of PLL chip is in there..if it is a PLL 02A then all you have to do is change the 37Mhz xtal to a 39 or whatever you wish channel 1 to come up on.....73 had a lot of articles on these conversions a few years ago...check with them and they might have the article on the particular rig you own (you didnt mention WHICH Midland rig it is....)DODoe it have SSB or is it AM only and how many channels?? A 40 Ch AM only rig might be better to convert to FM on the 29.4 to 29.7 range....the AM guys are from 28.8 to 29.2 or so....SSB would be 28.300-whatever the upper edge would be (28.7 or so would be reasonable with a 40channel rig)....I have worked 10mtr with several converted 11mtr rigs!
Gud Luck!
73
Chris WB5ITT

* Origin: Far Point Relay Node #3 (713)463-4434 - Katy, Tx. (1:106/8325)

265. Space Conference - Albuquerque, NM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 00:39:16 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun11.003916.22634@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 296036

10th ANNUAL SEDS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

-=+=- Call for Papers and Participation -=+=-

August 10-14, 1991 Sheraton Old Town Hotel Albuquerque, New Mexico

Sponsored by the University of New Mexico Chapter of
Students for the Exploration and Development of Space (SEDS).

Theme: "Education - The Key to the Cosmos"

Topics: Small satellite research, space life sciences,
lunar-based astronomy, manned missions, space power and
propulsions systems, space exploration, and education.

Papers on any of the above topics should be sent to
the address listed below and received no later than July 15, 1991.

Speakers include:

Prof. Mohamed S. El-Genk
Institute for Space Nuclear Power Studies, UNM

Dr. William K. Douglas
NASA Flight Surgeon, Project Mercury

Theresa Foley
Editor, Space News

Nikolai N. Rukavishnikov
Soviet Cosmonaut and Buran/Energia Engineer

PLUS

Students from the United States, Canada, United Kingdom,
Soviet Union, Uruguay and more...

Tours: Sandia National Laboratories, University of New
Mexico, the SEDS Satellite Tracking Station, and
the New Mexico Space and Planetary Image Facility.

Events: Barbeque, Educator Short Courses, Awards Banquet
and continuous demonstrations of weather satellite
image capture, amateur radio satellite communications,
satellite TV links, and voice/computer contacts with
the Soviet space station MIR.

Exhibits: Government, industry and international participation.
Exhibit space is still available.

$60 registration includes banquet, barbeque and tours.

For additional information, please contact:

Brian Vanden Bosch, Chairman
1991 SEDS International Conference
Box 92 SUB, University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131

Phone: (505) 277-4845
Fax: (505)277-0813
Electronic mail: seds91@hydra.unm.edu

--
Ollie Eisman (N6LTJ) ollie@hydra.unm.edu (505)277-4845
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA

266. Re: Help with belt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 01:55:07 UTC
From: duncan@bolero.ati.com
Message-ID: <29967@bolero.ati.com>
Source record: 296041

In article <00949C5A.16747E20@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu> hahn@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu (Ki Suk Hahn) writes:
>
>Can anyone recommend a mail-order supplier of replacement parts for electronic
>equipment, specifically rubber belts?

I've had good luck using MCM Electronics, 800-543-4330. They'll send
you a catalog full of all sorts of interesting, fairly priced goodies
including belts, idlers, etc. for the repair of VCR's. I've fixed a lot
of things using belts and idlers with the help of MCM!

--
KUFX | w ["] | WA6MBV
94.5 |.. |___|_____..duncan@bolero.ati.com | Jim Duncan
FM | H | +1 408 297 5977
_____I_____/ 37 3 10N/121 59 10W ---------------

267. VERY SIGNIFICANT MAJOR SOLAR FLARE - HIGH IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 06:41:47 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910611004147.272009df@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296040

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 11, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A very powerful solar flare ripped out of Region 6659 on 11 June. The event began at 01:56 UT, peaked at 02:09 UT and ended at 04:40 UT on 11 June. This event saturated the GOES sensors. The x-rays surpassed the class X12 level for approximately 4 to 8 minutes before beginning a very slow decay. The optical component was rated 3B. The flare was located at a sensitive position of N31W20. This class X12+/3B tenflare remained in the X-class category for almost one full hour. The rate of decay was very gradual, as can be seen by the end-time of the event (almost 3 hours from start to end).

This event is a very significant one. Energetic protons at greater than 100 MeV were observed shortly after the peak x-ray flux was observed. Protons at greater than 100 MeV peaked at 18 pfu at 05:25 UT. Current levels are near 16 pfu at greater than 100 MeV. Protons at greater than 10 MeV skyrocketed from about 10 pfu at 02:30 UT to 980 pfu at 05:15 UT. 10 MeV protons are currently fluctuating around the 340 to 380 pfu level.

A major importance 3 Type II sweep and a major importance 3 Type IV sweep were observed from this event. Strong radio bursts have also been observed (most of which are still in progress). The 15400 MHz burst was measured at 28,000 sfu, while the 245 MHz burst was measured at 7,500 pfu. Please note that this is preliminary data and may not be entirely accurate.

The integrated x-ray flux from this event was high, rated at 1.80 joules per square meter. Concurrent with this major flare was a severe geomagnetic excursion. The combined effects of the major to severe geomagnetic storming with the high-intensity x-ray levels produced a major HF blackout locally despite the low solar zenith angle. Widespread HF blackouts have been observed.

A polar cap absorption event (PCA) has recurred with this most recent energetic event. Preliminary data indicates absorption levels are fluctuating around the 4 dB level.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This class X12+/3B tenflare will have a major to severe terrestrial impact. The impact from this flare could surpass the intensity of the

present disturbance (which is very near severe levels).

A Major to Severe geomagnetic impact is expected anytime near or after 06:00 UT on 12 June. Conditions are expected to remain at major to severe storm levels until 14 June, when conditions should begin to fall to active to minor storm levels (again, barring additional powerful flaring).

A Major to Severe auroral storm is expected to accompany this major interplanetary disturbance. There is a very high risk (>70%) for significant low-latitude auroral activity on 12 June and 13 June. The highest probabilities for low-latitude auroral activity will occur on 13 June, with a smaller chance (~ 45%) for residual low-latitude activity on 14 June. June 12-14 (centered on 13 June) represents a very high risk period for low-latitude auroral activity.

A very strong HF radio propagation impact is expected to accompany this major disturbance. Despite the fact that we are presently experiencing significant HF disruptions from the present disturbance (which was caused by the less powerful X12+/3B flare of 09 June), conditions are expected to become further disturbed when the interplanetary shock from this last major flare arrives on 12 June. Widespread HF blackouts may accompany this disturbance on 13 June.

A very high probability (> 80%) for VHF auroral backscatter communications will exist for 13 June. We are presently experiencing conditions very favorable for VHF backscatter. Conditions should become most favorable on 13 June. High latitude regions are not expected to have particularly good opportunities for VHF backscatter. This activity is expected to dominate over the middle and low latitude regions (particularly the middle latitudes).

The ionosphere will not recover to significantly useful levels throughout the remainder of this week. It will require several quiet days to strengthen to levels useful for reliable long-distance communication, and these quiet periods are not expected to occur for the next 7 to 10 days.

Further major X-class flares are possible from Region 6659, although over the next 24 hours, predominatly minor M-class flares should be observed. High energy events are possible from this Region. White light flares may be possible.

** End of Alert **

268. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 11:09:00 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9106111109.AA07113@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 296043

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 014 (OPDX.014)
June 10, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, WK3N, WB3LHD, KA5EJX, KQ8M, K8KAE and K8YSE for the following DX information.

1A0, SOV. MIL. ORDER OF MALTA. Tony, I0IJ, QSL Manager for 1A0KM, reports, that those who missed the 1A0KM operation because of the Dayton Hamvention in late April might have another chance to work them. The next operation will take place during the Christmas holidays in December of 1991. The April operation had a total of over 18000 contacts which included some contacts on the WARC bands. One of the difficulties they had in operating during the evening hours was that the RF sets off the security alarm, but they have been experimenting with antenna placement to avoid the problem.

C2, NAURU. There has been plenty of CW contacts given out by C21NI this past week. C21NI seems to be active mainly on 40 and 20 meters. Check around 7005 or 7015 KHz between 1000 to 1130Z and around 14013 +/- 3 KHz also between 1000 to 1130Z. QSL via K0HGW.

D2, ANGOLA. The group operating from D2-land is making alot of CW ops, as well as SSB ops happy. They are operating all bands and have been active on the WARC bands. Check 3508, 7001/7005, 14025/14195/14275, 18115/18120, 21025/21235/21275, 24940 and 28001/28026 KHz. Operations may be over by the time you read this, because earlier announcements stated the UB5 group had to be back by June 11. QSL D2ACA via LZ2DF. Some of the operators are also signing D2/UT4UM AND D2/RT5UY. QSL to their CallBook address. UPDATE 6/9: They have announced the operation will end June 26.

FB8WZ, CROZET ISLAND? Several times this past week, a station signing FB8WZ has been operating RTTY and AMTOR/FEC and claims to be on Crozet Island. FB8WZ has been heard between 14088 to 14091 KHz around 0645 to 0830Z and again around 1155Z. He says QSL via Bureau of Communications, Box 3, Crozet Island. It is unlikely this station is legit, but remember WORK FIRST WORRY LATER (WFWL)! FT4WC, who is for sure on Crozet, continues to be active on CW between 14021 and 14027 around 1200 to 1300Z.

K5VT, VINCE THOMPSON. Tim, KQ8M, in a RTTY coversation with Vince, reports the following: Vince was supposed to return to S2 (Bangladesh) in February, but due to the governmental changes in the country he did not go. He is still hoping to go back when things settle down and possibly even take RTTY gear to operate from S2! Also, Vince mentioned he has been to XZ (Myanmar) 8 to 9 times in the past 10 years. He has received oral permission to operate amateur radio from XZ, but the officials will not give him the proper written documentation to operate "legally". Vince is going to continue to pursue "legal" permission, to operate from XZ as well as S2. (KYFC!!) EXTRA NOTE: QSL Cards for Vince's S21VT operation are now being received.

OD, LEBANON. Walid, OD5ZZ, has been active this weekend on 15 meters. Check 21333 KHz around 1800Z. QSL to Walid Karami, P.O. Box 782, Tripoli, Lebanon.

OJ0, MARKET REEF. A group from Finland is signing OH2AP/OJ0 from Market Reef. They plan to operate 160 thru 10 meters on CW, SSB and RTTY. There is a possibility of OSCAR 13, 2 and 6 meters activity. Operations will last until June 15. QSL vis OH2AP.

QSL CORRECTION. In the OPDX Bulletin No. 10 we reported a possible new QSL route for TI9US and TI9CF as W3HNK. It has now been found that the QSL route for TI9US is still TI2US. (Sorry!) The QSL route for TI9CF is definitely W3HNK.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. This has been a great week for cards in the mail. The following have been received: 7O1AA (from DL2BCH), 7X5ST/3V, 8Q7DX, C21NI, C9EC, CT3BH, CY9CF, PJ0B, T22KY, T31KY, ZK3KY ZS9Z/1 and ZS9/W6KG.

RUMOR. K8KAE reported hearing on the W2MIG Net that DL7FT/ZA has been worked on 14285 and 14195 KHz this week. No other info is available.

SV5, DODECANESE. SV0HV will arrive on the island sometime between June 10th to 13th for about a one week operation. Callsign will be SV0HV/SV5. QSL to KA5EJX (only 90 or 91 CallBook address).

TR, GABON. Norbert, F6AXX, is now signing TR8/F6AXX. He is very active on CW 15 to 20 KHz from the bottom end of 10 and 15 meters. Check between 1400 to 1600Z for him.

XQ, SAN FELIX. John, XQ0X, showed up this week on the E.T. Net, June 4, on 14160 KHz around 0130Z. John was supposed to leave the island back in May.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

269. Re: a Pro-2005 mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 14:02:10 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.676648930@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 296042

As for the GRE-0725, a check of the current IC master does NOT reveal this part number. Could you double check that with reality (i.e., what's in the radio) and see if that's for real, and then also check for a manufacturers logo? This would be *very* helpful.

If the CPU is a custom job, it will very likely NOT appear inthe book....the manufacturer will probably tell you that its made under a license that doesn't allow them to tell you anything - and you know how far you'll get with Radio Shaft. The scanner thing is already a sore spot with them....

Duane - WB9OMC

270. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 14:52:06 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun11.145206.11850@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295941

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
> - Brian

Since I don't subscribe to the OTHER ham rags, I'd like to see
their table of contents BEFORE I plunk down my pennies! FYI, electronic
copies of TOCs, like electronic copies of indexes, are valuable
references: I wish I had such for a whole bunch of old magazines I have
around the house. (Yes, I know I could BUY them, but I'm too cheap too
fork over cash for an index - right now - who knows, later on those
cross-refs might be worth it to me!)
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

271. Communications Quarterley Table of Contents Spring 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 14:53:18 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <3967@ksr.com>
Source record: 296045

[Since CQ isn't on the net, I'll do it for them]
[The masthead proclaims that the issue which arrived yesterday was Spring 1991, V1#2, neither of which seems right, but I forgot to check my other issues before coming in to work today...]

Communications Quarterly
Volume 1 Number 2 Spring 1991

The Quad Antenna: Rectangular and Square Loops

Digital Signal Processing: Image Processing

Solid State 75S-3 Receiver

VLF-LF and the Loop Aerial

A 4800-Baud Modem Daughter Board for Packet TNC

HF Modems for Data Transmission

Yagi Optimization and Observations on Frequency Offset and Element Taper Problems

What's the Electromagnetic Capability of Your Antenna?

The Traveling-Wave Amplifier

A High-Performance 1296-MHz Converter

272. Re: Low Battery Indicator on Bearcat 200xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 15:24:26 UTC
From: larsenp@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <7719@mace.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 296046
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

As I tried to tell the person who posted about this previously, I have the same problem with my BC100XLT and in my opinion it all has to do with battery memory. If you do not fully discharge your battery each time before you charge it, you will gradually lower the capacity for charging your battery. After a while, which was only about 2 months for me, the battery indicator would begin flashing after only about an hour after operation. And I am sure that the battery still had an almost full charge. It is just that somehow because of this memory buildup, the scanner has no access to the previous charge. Trust me, always fully discharge your scanner by leaving it on until it goes dead before you charge it up. This solved my problems.

Paul Larsen

larsenp@mace.cc.purdue.edu

273. Heathkit number wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 15:39:15 UTC
From: harcke@jellystone.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <20443@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 296047

I'm looking for the customer service number of Heathkit. Please
respond via email.

TNX,

--
Leif J. Harcke, N3EEN
harcke@easygoer.crd.ge.com

274. Re: Re: QST reviews of HF rigs: more, better data

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 15:44:12 UTC
From: lkraft@mothra.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <14000002@mothra.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 295985

Regarding statements read here:
>
> I would also say that there are Heathkits, and there
> are Heathkits. Some models are pretty good, and some are, well, not
> so good, design wise. I think the older SB series stuff is fairly
> solid, if not outstanding. I'm a little leery of the HW series stuff.
> It was the 'budget' version of the SB stuff, and had some corners cut.
> Its probably worth the extra 50 bucks to buy the SB-101 instead of the
> HW-101, (or whatever.)
>
Except for the LMO the SB-101 and the HW-101 are electrically
equivalent. They both use the same PC boards, although the
HW-101 doesn't use all the parts that the SB-101 uses (things
like sidetone level adjust, etc.)

The first revisions of the SB-104 (solid state unit) did have
lots of problems, but later revisions did work rather well.
The HW-104 was a spin-off of this later revision. Even the
matching power supply had an oscillation problem under load
(would radiate a weak signal at ~100 MHz).
>
> Some of the early synthesized FM gear was, er, difficult to keep
> going (my brother had one, a mobile rig with thumbwheel switches on
> the front, with all kinds of intermittent PLL lock-up problems)
>
The early version of the HW-2036 did have a limited lock-in
range, but a later revision of it opened this up so that most
units covered ~143 to ~149 MHz. This helped with intermittant
lock-in problems (They still had that annoying whine).

My impression was that the designers were good about proving out
units, based on a sample of one, but not quite aware of variations
in performance caused by typical variations in component values.
It took one or two revisions of a particular model to correct
avoidable problems.
>
> Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
> KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)
>
==========
Lyle (ex-Heathkit tech) Kraft AA6LK
Hewlett-Packard ex-WA6FSW
Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation ex-WN6VEA
Roseville, CA 95678
916-785-5798

lkraft@mothra.rose.hp.com
lyle_kraft@hp5200.desk.hp.com
==========

275. Re: Low Battery Indicator on Bearcat 200xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 16:33:48 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun11.163348.7963@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 296059

In article <7719@mace.cc.purdue.edu>, larsenp@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Paul Larsen) writes:
> As I tried to tell the person who posted about this previously, I have the
> same problem with my BC100XLT and in my opinion it all has to do with
> battery memory.......

From the RCMA Journal, April 1989:

LOW BATTERY INDICATOR IN THE UNIDEN/BEARCAT 200XLT SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Some Bearcat 200XLT scanner owners don't get the battery life they expect. They report having to recharge the slide on NiCd (Nickel Cadmium) battery pack after as few as only 3-1/2 hours of operation.

Last month, I discussed the results of several tests made on the 200XLT portable scanner to determine its current consumption. This month, I propose cures for the overly conservative low battery indicator problem.

As presented earlier, the 200XLT low battery indicator begins to flash when battery voltage decreases to 7.2 volts or less. This starts a 10 minute timer within the 200XLT. After the low battery indicator has flashed for 10 minutes, the 200XLT display blanks.

The low battery indicator in three 200XLTs examined is too conservative. Owners have been known to get up to 2 hours more use from the NiCd battery pack after the low battery indicator begins to flash.

The 200XLT Service Information Manual specifies the low battery threshold should be 6.9 volts nominal, with an acceptable range of between 6.5 and 7.2 volts. However, the 7.2 volt threshold measured in 200XLTs is almost out of range.

Zener diode D203, type HZK3CLL01TR, a surface mount component located on the Micom (microcomputer) circuit board, determines the low battery detection threshold.

I have not attempted to alter the 200XLT low battery circuit, but it looks like there are a few ways for an adept technician to fix it:

1. The threshold could be reduced if D203 were to be replaced with a zener diode of lower voltage.
2. The low battery circuit could be bypassed completely

using one of two methods:

a. by removing D203, and connecting the input of
regulator IC204 to the output of IC208, a 5 volt
regulator, or
b. by removing R208, and replacing D203 by a jumper
wire.

The only drawback I could see is that defeating the low
battery circuit might cause memory loss when the bat-
tery voltage becomes too low, because the microcomputer
doesn't detect the low voltage soon enough.

Again, the previous suggestions are conjecture, as I have
not tried either modification. Readers are cautioned:
experimenting with the 200XLT circuitry is risky. The sur-
face mount parts are tiny and the land patterns on the cir-
cuit boards are fragile.

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

276. L.A.R.C. ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 17:00:36 UTC
From: chiles@chiles.slisp.cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <13391@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 296048

Anyone have any information on the Lambda Amateur Radio Club? I've been trying to contact them for about one month now. No one returns my calls, and I've received no information via mail. Possibly they dissolved or are temporarily inactive. Please contact me if you can provide any information.

Bill

277. POTENTIAL MAJOR TO SEVERE GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 18:08:18 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910611120818.27200bab@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296057

/\

POTENTIAL SEVERE GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

18:00 UT, 11 JUNE

/\

WARNINGS ISSUED OR IN PROGRESS:

- POTENTIAL MAJOR TO SEVERE GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING
- POTENTIAL MAJOR SOLAR FLARE WARNING (PROTON)
- SATELLITE PROTON AND PCA ACTIVITY ALERT
- POTENTIAL MAJOR GIC ANOMALY WARNING

ATTENTION:

The major class x12+/3B tenflare which occurred on 11 June is expected to have a major to severe terrestrial impact. Already, significant protons have arrived. The greater than 10 MeV proton levels gradually increased to a peak of 4,400 pfu at 14:25 UT on 11 June. The greater than 100 MeV protons increased to a peak of 66 pfu at 12:45 UT on 11 June. Protons at these energy levels have been decaying since that time. Another increase in protons should accompany the flare shock. A significant increase in greater than 1 MeV protons should also be witnessed concurrent with the shock arrival.

At the present time, geomagnetic activity has subsided. The last disturbance appears to be waning. Significant increases in activity should therefore accompany the approaching flare shock.

The shock from this major event is in transit at the present time and is expected to arrive here at the Earth anytime near or after 06:00 UT on 12 June. Conditions thereafter will deteriorate very rapidly.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to reach at least major storm levels with a very real possibility for severe storming (A-indices > 100). Very intense geomagnetic activity should occur later in the UT day on 12 June and throughout most of the UT day on 13 June. Conditions should begin to recover on 14 June, although recovery will be long and slow.

Significant HF degradation is expected. There is a risk for widespread HF blackouts when the main phase of this storm begins. Severe levels of fading, distortion and absorption can be expected to accompany this storm event. Conditions should begin to improve on 14 June, although a full recovery will take quite a few additional quiet days. The ionosphere will be very stressed during this period and will not be in good shape for communications.

A very high probabiliby (> 80%) exists for widespread VHF backscatter communications later in the UT day of 12 June and on 13 June. Conditions should be very favorable for backscatter from the low and middle latitudes on these dates. High latitudes will also have significant opportunities for VHF backscatter, although the geometry required for backscatter will become increasingly unfavorable as geomagnetic activity approaches or surpasses severe storm levels.

Extensive and widespread low-latitude auroral activity should become visible late in the UT day of 12 June and throughout most of the UT day of 13 June. If the impact from this flare event is as large as predicted, auroral storming may be observed as far south or perhaps even further south than Florida. Continent-wide sightings may also be possible over Australia and New Zealand.

This is a significant storm warning. There is a risk that this storm event could be the largest since 1989, and may in fact become the largest event so far this solar cycle.

PLEASE SEND ANY REPORTS OF DEGRADED RADIO PROPAGATION CONDITIONS, SIGHTINGS OF AURORAL ACTIVITY, VHF BACKSCATTER COMMUNICATIONS OR OTHER ANOMALIES TO: OLER@HG.ULETH.CA (INTERNET), OLER@ALPHA.ULETH.CA (USENET), OR (SNAIL-MAIL) TO: SOLAR TERRESTRIAL DISPATCH, P.O. BOX 357, STIRLING, ALBERTA, CANADA, T0K 2E0. PLEASE INCLUDE THE DATE AND TIME (LOCAL AND UT) OF THE OBSERVATION, THE APPROXIMATE LATITUDE/LONGITUDE OF THE OBSERVATION LOCATION, AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHENOMENA OBSERVED. WE THANK ALL THOSE WHO TAKE THE TIME TO SEND IN OBSERVATIONAL REPORTS.

/\

278. POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 18:20:13 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910611122013.27200d3e@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296055

/\

LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

UPDATED: 17:30 - 11 JUNE, 1991
VALID: 12 - 13 JUNE

/\

ATTENTION:

A major interplanetary shockwave is in transit at the present time and should arrive here at the Earth anytime near or after 06:00 UT on 12 June. The major class X12+/3B flare which produced this shock was in a very sensitive and well-placed position for producing high to very high terrestrial impacts. The energy released from the flare was also easily sufficient to produce very high terrestrial impacts.

A major to severe geomagnetic storm is expected to begin with the arrival of this shockwave. The accompanying auroral storm is also expected to be rated as major to severe.

Widespread and very active low latitude auroral activity is expected to occur with this event. There is a chance that auroral activity could become visible as far (or further) south as Florida, central Texas, New Mexico and California. Australia and New Zealand are also expected to be treated to an impressive "light show."

This event could become the largest event since 1989 and may actually be observed as the largest terrestrial disturbance so far this solar cycle. The most active day of this period should be 13 June. At that time, geomagnetic and auroral storming should be in the main phase.

Some residual activity may be observed on 14 June, although the probability for observing low-latitude auroral activity on 14 June is not particularly high. By that time, conditions should be decaying back toward more quiet levels.

It would be appreciated if observations of auroral activity could be sent to: oler@hg.uleth.ca (particularly the lower latitudes). If any of you have access to the weather reports with AURBO, it would be very much appreciated if the AURBO reports could be extracted (as-is, verbatim) and sent to either oler@hg.uleth.ca or preferably to oler@alpha.uleth.ca. Thanks to all those who take the time to send in reports.

This is a significant auroral storm warning. Serious observers should take the time to plan a trip to a dark-sky location for this event.

** End of Watch **

279. Re: 813 tubes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 18:29:40 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570079@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 296054

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com (Jim Garver) writes:

>Where can I get transfer curves and other specs for the venerable 813 tube
>... I just bought a brand new one in the box for $5 at a
>hamfest. What's so great about a 572B that it costs something like $90 or
>more, and even used one's seem to be about $50?

Because there were several commercial linears that used 572's or the pin-
equivalent 811. The 813 was purely a "homebrew" tube.

Why do most published
>designs use really EXPENSIVE tubes? I'm thinking of the ARRL Handbook
>amplifier designs in particular.

Probably because the 813's are no longer readily available. Not everyone
is able/willing to search for them at flea markets.

AL N1AL

280. Re: Xstals for KWM2A: How do I calculate what's needed ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 19:34:20 UTC
From: jerry@gumby.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4916@gumby.Altos.COM>
Source record: 296052

In article <9106020826.AA00941@hermes.intel.com> rharel@fab8.INTel.COM (RICHARD HAREL) writes:
>Does anyone know the formula for calculating crystals in the Collins KWM2A ?
>What are crystals for the unit going for these days ?

There should be a chart in the user's manual.

BTW, if anyone's interested, I have several sets of S-line crystals sitting around that I have no use for. Free to anyone who has a need for them.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Help stamp out vi in our lifetime. (408) 432-6200

281. Re: Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 19:49:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2962@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296056

In article <6622@qip.UUCP> john@qip.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>
>Do they make one for 420 or above? This might be a dandy toy for tinkering
>with spread spectrum or high speed packet.

The *cabinet* is stamped on the rear panel as being for the FTR146, FTR223,
and FTR446. Only the FTR146 has been released so far. I talked to the
designer of the FTR146 at Dayton and he said the others were "in the works".
No timetable.

Gary KE4ZV

282. Re: Beginner needs advice..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 20:54:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2964@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 296058

In article <9106101617.AA17032@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu> mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU (Mark Bouver) writes:
>
>Now, some questions for the group in general:
>
>I'm looking to buy a 2m mobile rig for my car. What do you recommend?
>So far I've seen (in person) a Kenwood TM241A, an Ad for Yeasu 2400FT
>and a CQ review of ICOM 229H.
>These all sound like very good comparable rigs, any opinions on them ?

The Kenwood runs hot so mounting position is fairly critical for good air flow. This is a chronic Kenwood problem. The Yeasu is good and the Icom is too. An IC28H might be an even better choice. Also don't ignore Alinco. They are good cheap radios.

>Also, to go with whatever 2m mobile I end up getting, I will need an
>antenna.. any recommendations ? is 5/8 better than 1/4 wave ?

A Larsen 5/8 in the middle of the roof is hard to beat!

>Do they make telescoping 'power' 2m antennas that I could replace my current
>am/fm stereo one with ? I have seen such beasties for CBers.
>This would be a great feature, as I don't want to have anything visible
>outside my car which could encourage thieves (already had one car stolen
>in the city..)

Yes. Antenna Specialists lists a concealed antenna in their commercial police line that can be ordered for amateur frequencies. It replaces your entertainment radio's antenna and still works for the entertainment radio too. About $100.

>Also, I've noticed that VOX headsets are not offered as options on
>mobile rigs, although they are available for HTs .. any ideas why not ?

What do you say when someone cuts you off on the freeway? Would you want the whole town to hear it? :-) Actually you can buy the vox box for Icom headsets that has the 8 pin mobile connector on it instead of the double plug for the HT. Works great on your Icom mobile rig.

>(I realize it is illegal to wear headphones while driving, but it
> is legal as long as ONE ear is not covered (at least in MD))

It's illegal to wear headsets period in Georgia and they *will* pull you over and ticket you if they see you wearing one. This makes little sense because cellphone handsets are legal and tie up a hand as well as block one ear. Then again, who ever said politicians were logical.

Gary KE4ZV

283. PRB-WON: UP IT GOES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 21:37:54 UTC
From: macmillan@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun11.163754.4835@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 296064

The big day arrived last Sunday, June 9th. The Wilson TT45 telescoping mast/tower was carried out of the garage and set up in the back yard. It now has a Mosley TA-33M on it.

When it is cranked down, it cannot be seen from the front yard. There are a bunch of puzzled looking neighbors slooooowly driving by, not sure what they should be seeing. HI HI.

4 years and 7.5 month have elapsed.

The next chapter begins
"It caused my toast to burn....."

73 de WA8ZHN -- PRB-WON!

284. Yaesu allband mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 22:17:45 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1991Jun11.221745.7486@sequent.com>
Source record: 296060

I am interested in doing the allband mod to my Yaesu FT 757GX II. I found
the following in the mods database:

>YAESU 757GX
>
> Lert,Peter: "Bootleg HF Radios," _IFR_ magazine, Premiere issue,
> 1985, p. 12.
>
>Open the radio and flip an unmarked but quite accessible switch.
>

I have not been able to locate the magazine. I did pop open my radio, top
and bottom, and couldn't find the switch. Does anyone know where it is?
I did find a row of diodes and jumpers that might possibly have something
to do with this. Is the 757GX II different from the 757GX in this respect?

Potential respondants should note that not only was this not posted from my
account, but it was not even posted from my site. This is because my site
is (and has been for several weeks) experiencing some extensive news feed
problems. Please respond to me via e-mail (to the address in the signature)
as I will very likely never see a posted response.

DISCLAIMER: I want to do this mod for entirely legitimate purposes, such
as using frequencies outside the ham bands as a transverter IF. (Just in
case anyone gets flame happy {:^)

##
Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Utah State University # Home: (801) 753-3924
Logan, UT 84322-4405 #
##

285. Re: Low Battery Indicator on Bearcat 200xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-11 23:14:19 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun11.231419.7982@sequent.com>
Source record: 296053

In response to Paul's statement that this is all caused by battery memory...

I'll state again, that the battery is reading nearly 7.0volts with 600ma load
on it .... sustained!

This does not sound like a battery with a memory problem (if such problems
exist, given recent net postings on the subject).

I did receive the following e-mail From Adam Keith Levin, that contained
a letter he received from 'Jim Summers, KD7F'

AKL>>A comment on the current required to hold the memory contents:
AKL>>
AKL>>The .5 mA measured with the power switch in the off position is not
AKL>>the current required to maintain the RAM contents in the processor.
AKL>>Rather, it is being drawn by a voltage divider used to create a 5.6
AKL>>volt regulator using a 3 terminal 5 volt regulator. A 10K resistor
AKL>>is placed between the regulator output and the ground terminal of the
AKL>>regulator IC. The regulator will force 5 volts across this resistor
AKL>>and therefore .5 ma will flow in it. The ground terminal of the
AKL>>regulator is connected to battery ground through 1.2K. This .5 ma
AKL>>will flow to battery ground through the 1.2K raising the regulator
AKL>>ground terminal .6 volts above battery ground.
AKL>>
AKL>>The reason the designers wanted 5.6 volts from this regulator was to
AKL>>provide 5 volts on the other side of a diode which is used to isolate
AKL>>the regulator from the capacitor which holds the memory contents when
AKL>>the battery pack is removed. The RAM is located in the CMOS processor
AKL>>(IC201) so this 5 volt regulator provides the Vdd for the processor
AKL>>when the scanner is on.
AKL>>
AKL>>I was able to reduce the switch off current drain by a factor of 10
AKL>>by replacing the resistor between the ground terminal of the regulator
AKL>>and battery ground (R243) with a diode, and increasing the value of the
AKL>>10K resistor (R244) to 100K.
AKL>>
AKL>>Low battery warning:
AKL>>
AKL>>I have also modified the low battery warning circuitry in my scanner
AKL>>so that the warnings start at 6.6 volts (originally 7.2V in my unit.)
AKL>>I had no data on the part (IC-204) that acts as a comparator to detect
AKL>>low battery voltage so I experimented with a resistive voltage divider
AKL>>in place of the zener diode (D203) and 150K resistor (R208). I ended up
AKL>>with a 5.11K in place of the diode and a 10K for R208. This circuit
AKL>>will draw .5 ma or so from a fully charged battery but this is negligable

AKL>>compared to the total current requirements of the scanner. (This current
AKL>>only flows with the power switch on.)
AKL>>
AKL>>While these modifications have increased my satisfaction with my
AKL>>BC205XLT, I would not recommend them to people who have not had some
AKL>>experience working with surface mount components. Static discharge
AKL>>precautions should also be taken. Proceed at your own risk!
AKL>>
AKL>>
AKL>>

His second point, about the indicator coming on at 7.2 volts, is probably the culprit. I'll have a shot at his mod, or something similar, and post the results.

jim KG7HH 1-503-578-3171

286. Alinco DJ-100T and DJ-120T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 00:12:35 UTC
From: 2543byrnek@vms.csd.mu.edu
Message-ID: <00949F97.F4E67880@vms.csd.mu.edu>
Source record: 296051

(virtually the same radio). I have the 100 and am thinking about buying a 120 for my YL. (incentive to get her license) Mine has the 130 - 170 Mhz recieve on it.

Thanks much,

Mike Gordon N9LOI (please respond via email)

287. Glossary of Solar-terrestrial Terms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 01:39:46 UTC
From: acourt@lunatix.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun12.013946.2031@lunatix.uucp>
Source record: 295993
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I found this list of terms used in solar-terrestrial reports in an astronomy echo somewhere a couple of years ago. I thought it would be a good idea to post this since some folks have had questions about what Mr. Oler's reports to the net mean.

Hope this is helpful.

GLOSSARY OF SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL TERMS

a INDEX. A 3-hourly "equivalent amplitude" index of local geomagnetic activity; "a" is related to the 3-hourly K INDEX according to the following scale:

K 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
a 0 3 7 15 27 48 80 140 240 400

A INDEX. A daily index of geomagnetic activity derived as the average of the eight 3-hourly a indices.

ACTIVE. Geomagnetic levels such that 15 <= Ap < 30.

ACTIVE DARK FILAMENT (ADF). An ACTIVE PROMINENCE seen on the DISK.

ACTIVE LONGITUDE. The approximate center of a range of heliographic longitudes in which ACTIVE REGIONS are more numerous and more FLARE-active than the average.

ACTIVE PROMINENCE. A PROMINENCE displaying material motion and changes in appearance over a few minutes of time.

ACTIVE PROMINENCE REGION (APR). A portion of the solar LIMB displaying ACTIVE PROMINENCEs.

ACTIVE REGION (AR). A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGEs, SUNSPOTS, FACULAe, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.

ACTIVE SURGE REGION (ASR). An ACTIVE REGION that exhibits a group or series of spike-like surges that rise above the limb.

AFRED. Abbreviation for the A INDEX for Fredericksburg.

ANGSTROM. A unit of length = 1.0E-08cm.

Ap INDEX. An averaged planetary A INDEX based on data from a set of specific stations.

ARCH FILAMENT SYSTEM (AFS). A bright, compact PLAGE crossed by a system of small, arched FILAMENTS, which is often a sign of rapid or contin-

ued growth in an ACTIVE REGION.

ASTRONOMICAL UNIT (AU). The mean earth-sun distance, equal to 1.496E+13cm or 214.94 solar radii.

AURORA. A faint visual phenomenon associated with geomagnetic activity, which occurs mainly in the high-latitude night sky; typical auroras are 100 to 250 km above the ground.

AURORAL OVAL. An oval band around each geomagnetic pole which is the locus of structured AURORAe.

AUTUMNAL EQUINOX. The EQUINOX that occurs in September.

BARTEL'S ROTATION NUMBER. The serial number assigned to 27-day rotation periods of solar and geophysical parameters. Rotation 1 in this sequence was assigned arbitrarily by Bartel to begin in January 1833.

BRIGHT SURGE ON THE DISK (BSD). A bright gaseous stream (SURGE) emanating from the CHROMOSPHERE.

BRIGHT SURGE ON THE LIMB (BSL). A large gaseous stream (SURGE) that moves outward more than 0.15 solar radius above the LIMB.

BURST. A transient enhancement of the solar RADIO EMISSION, usually associated with an ACTIVE REGION or FLARE.

CARRINGTON LONGITUDE. A system of fixed longitudes rotating with the sun.

CENTIMETER BURST. A solar radio burst in the centimeter wavelength range.

CENTRAL MERIDIAN PASSAGE (CMP). The passage of an ACTIVE REGION or other feature across the longitude meridian that passes through the apparent center of the solar DISK.

CHROMOSPHERE. The layer of the solar atmosphere above the PHOTOSPHERE and beneath the TRANSITION REGION and the CORONA.

CONJUGATE POINTS. Two points on the earth's surface, at opposite ends of a geomagnetic field line.

CONTINUUM STORM (CTM). General term for solar noise lasting for hours and sometimes days.

COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME. By international agreement, the local time at the prime meridian, which passes through Greenwich, England. Therefore, it is also known as GREENWICH MEAN TIME, or sometimes simply UNIVERSAL TIME.

CORONA. The outermost layer of the solar atmosphere, characterized by low densities (<1.0E+09/cc) and high temperatures (>1,0E+06deg.K).

CORONAL HOLE. An extended region of the CORONA, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions.

CORONAL RAIN (CRN). Material condensing in the CORONA and appearing to rain down into the CHROMOSPHERE as observed in H-ALPHA at the solar LIMB above strong SUNSPOTS.

CORONAL TRANSIENTS. A general term for short-time-scale changes in the CORONA, but principally used to describe outward-moving PLASMA clouds.

COSMIC RAY. An extremely energetic (relativistic) charged particle.

CROCHET. A sudden deviation in the sunlit geomagnetic field (H component; see GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS) associated with large solar FLARE X-ray emission.

D REGION. A daytime layer of the earth's IONOSPHERE approximately 50 to 90 km in altitude.

DARK SURGE ON DISK (DSD). Dark gaseous ejections visible in H-ALPHA.

DIFFERENTIAL ROTATION. The change in SOLAR ROTATION RATE with latitude. Low latitudes rotate at a faster angular rate (approx. 14 degrees per day) than do high latitudes (approx. 12 degrees per day).

DISAPPEARING SOLAR FILAMENT (DSF). The sudden (timescale of minutes to hours) disappearance of a solar FILAMENT (PROMINENCE).

DISK. The visible surface of the sun (or any heavenly body) projected against the sky.

Dst INDEX. A geomagnetic index describing variations in the equatorial RING CURRENT.

E REGION. A daytime layer of the earth's ionosphere roughly between the altitudes of 85 and 140 km.

EMERGING FLUX REGION (EFR). An area on the sun where new magnetic flux is erupting.

ERUPTIVE PROMINENCE ON LIMB (EPL). A solar PROMINENCE that becomes activated and is seen to ascend from the sun.

EXTREMELY LOW FREQUENCY (ELF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 30 to 3000 hertz.

EXTREME ULTRAVIOLET (EUV). A portion of the electromagnetic spectrum from approximately 100 to 1000 angstroms.

F CORONA. Of the white-light CORONA (that is, the corona seen by the eye at a total solar ECLIPSE), that portion which is caused by sunlight scattered or reflected by solid particles (dust) in interplanetary space.

F REGION. The upper layer of the IONOSPHERE, approximately 120 to 1500 km in altitude. The F region is subdivided into the F1 and F2 regions. The F2 region is the most dense and peaks at altitudes between 200 and 600 km. The F1 region is a smaller peak in

electron density, which forms at lower altitudes in the daytime.

FACULA. A bright region of the PHOTOSPHERE seen in white light, seldom visible except near the solar LIMB.

FIBRIL. A linear pattern in the H-ALPHA CHROMOSPHERE of the sun, as seen through an H-alpha filter, occurring near strong SUNSPOTS and PLAGE or in FILAMENT channels.

FILAMENT. A mass of gas suspended over the PHOTOSPHERE by magnetic fields and seen as dark lines threaded over the solar DISK. A filament on the LIMB of the sun seen in emission against the dark sky is called a PROMINENCE.

FILAMENT CHANNEL. A broad pattern of FIBRILS in the CHROMOSPHERE, marking where a FILAMENT may soon form or where a filament recently disappeared.

FLARE. A sudden eruption of energy on the solar DISK lasting minutes to hours, from which radiation and particles are emitted.

fMIN. The lowest radiowave frequency that can be reflected from the IONOSPHERE.

foEs. The maximum ORDINARY MODE radiowave frequency capable of reflec-tion from the SPORADIC E REGION of the IONOSPHERE.

foF2. The maximum ORDINARY MODE radiowave frequency capable of reflec-tion from the F2 REGION of the IONOSPHERE.

FORBUSH DECREASE. An abrupt decrease, of at least 10%, of the background galactic COSMIC RAY intensity as observed by neutron monitors.

GAMMA. A unit of magnetic field intensity equal to 1 x 10.0E-05 GAUSS, also equal to 1 NANOTESLA.

GAMMA RAYS. High energy radiation (energies in excess of 100 keV) observed during large, extremely energetic solar FLARES.

GAUSS. The unit of magnetic induction in the cgs (centimeter-gram-second) system.

GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS. The components of the geomagnetic field at the sur-face of the earth. In SESC use, the northward and eastward components are often called the H and D components, where the D component is expressed in gammas and is derived from D (the declination angle) using the small angle approximation.

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD. The magnetic fiebserved in and around the earth. The intensity of the magnetic field at the earth's surface is approximately 0.32 gauss at the equator and 0.62 gauss at the north pole.

GEOMAGNETIC STORM. A worldwide disturbance of the earth's magnetic field, distinct from regular diurnal variations.

Minor Geomagnetic Storm: A storm for which the Ap index was greater than 29 and less than 50.

Major Geomagnetic Storm: A storm for which the Ap index was greater than 49 and less than 100.

Severe Geomagnetic Storm: A storm for which the Ap index was 100 or more.

Initial Phase: Of a geomagnetic storm, that period when there may be an increase of the MIDDLE-LATITUDE horizontal intensity (H).

Main Phase: Of a geomagnetic storm, that period when the horizontal magnetic field at middle latitudes is generally decreasing.

Recovery Phase: Of a geomagnetic storm, that period when the depressed northward field component returns to normal levels.

GEOSYNCHRONOUS. Term applied to any equatorial satellite with an orbital velocity equal to the rotational velocity of the earth. The net effect is that the satellite is virtually motionless with respect to an observer on the ground.

GMT. Greenwich Mean Time. (See COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME.)

GRADUAL COMMENCEMENT. The commencement of a geomagnetic storm that has no well-defined onset.

GRANULATION. Cellular structure of the PHOTOSPHERE visible at high spatial resolution.

GREEN LINE. The green line is one of the strongest (and first-recognized) visible coronal lines. It identifies moderate temperature regions of the CORONA.

Greenwich Mean Time. See COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME.

GROUND-LEVEL EVENT (GLE). A sharp increase in ground-level COSMIC RAY count to at least 10% above background, associated with solar protons of energies greater than 500 MeV. GLEs are relatively rare, occurring only a few times each SOLAR CYCLE.

H-ALPHA. This ABSORPTION LINE of neutral hydrogen falls in the red part of the visible spectrum and is convenient for solar observations. The H-alpha line is universally used for patrol observations of solar flares.

H-component of the Geomagnetic Field. See GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

HIGH FREQUENCY (HF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum between between 3 and 30 MHz.

HIGH LATITUDES. With specific reference to zones of geomagnetic activity, "high latitudes" refers to 50o to 80o geomagnetic.

HIGH-SPEED STREAM. A feature of the SOLAR WIND having velocities that are about double average solar wind values.

HOMOLOGOUS FLARES. Solar flares that occur repetitively in the same ACTIVE REGION, with essentially the same position and with a common pattern of development.

HYDER FLARE. A FILAMENT-associated TWO-RIBBON FLARE, often occurring in spotless regions. The flare presumably results from the impact on the CHROMOSPHERE of infalling FILAMENT material.

INTERPLANETARY MAGNETIC FIELD (IMF). The magnetic field carried with the SOLAR WIND.

IONOSPHERE. The region of the earth's upper atmosphere containing a small percentage of free electrons and ions produced by photoionization of the constituents of the atmosphere by solar ultraviolet radiation at very short wavelengths (<1000 angstroms). The ionosphere significantly influences radiowave propagation of frequencies less than about 30 MHz.

IONOSPHERIC STORM. A disturbance in the F REGION of the IONOSPHERE, which occurs in connection with geomagnetic activity.

K CORONA. Of the white-light CORONA (that is, the corona seen by the eye at a total solar eclipse), that portion which is caused by sunlight scattered by electrons in the hot outer atmosphere of the sun.

K INDEX. A 3-hourly quasi-logarithmic local index of geomagnetic activity relative to an assumed quiet-day curve for the recording site. Range is from 0 to 9. The K index measures the deviation of the most disturbed horizontal component.

KELVIN. A unit of absolute temperature.

Kp INDEX. A 3-hourly planetary geomagnetic index of activity generated in Gottingen, Germany, based on the K INDEX from 12 or 13 stations distributed around the world.

LEADER SPOT. In a magnetically bipolar or multipolar SUNSPOT group, the western part precedes and the main spot in that part is called the leader.

LIGHT BRIDGE. Observed in white light, a bright tongue or streaks penetrating or crossing SUNSPOT UMBRAe. The appearance of a light bridge is frequently a sign of impending region division or dissolution.

LIMB. The edge of the solar DISK.

LIMB FLARE. A solar FLARE seen at the edge (LIMB) of the sun.

LOOP PROMINENCE SYSTEM (LPS). A system of loop prominences associated with major FLARES.

LOW FREQUENCY (LF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 30 to 300 kHz.

M 3000. The optimum HIGH FREQUENCY radio wave with a 3000 km range, which reflects only once from the IONOSPHERE (single hop transmission).

MAGNETIC BAY. A relatively smooth excursion of the H (horizontal) component (see GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS) of the geomagnetic field away from and returning to quiet levels.

MAGNETOGRAM. Solar magnetograms are a graphic representation of solar magnetic field strengths and polarity.

MAGNETOPAUSE. The boundary layer between the SOLAR WIND and the MAGNETOSPHERE.

MAGNETOSPHERE. The magnetic cavity surrounding the earth, carved out of the passing SOLAR WIND by virtue of the GEOMAGNETIC FIELD, which prevents, or at least impedes, the direct entry of the solar wind PLASMA into the cavity.

MeV. Mega (million) electronvolt. A unit of energy used to describe the total energy carried by a particle or photon.

MEDIUM FREQUENCY (MF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 0.3 to 3 MHz.

MICROWAVE BURST. A radiowave signal associated with optical and/or X-ray FLAREs.

MIDDLE LATITUDES. With specific reference to zones of geomagnetic activity, "middle latitudes" refers to 20 deg. to 50 deg. geomagnetic.

MOUNT WILSON MAGNETIC CLASSIFICATIONS.

Alpha. Denotes a unipolar SUNSPOT group.

Beta. A sunspot group having both positive and negative magnetic polarities, with a simple and distinct division between the polarities.

Beta-Gamma. A sunspot group that is bipolar but in which no continuous line can be drawn separating spots of opposite polarities.

Delta. A complex magnetic configuration of a solar sunspot group consisting of opposite polarity UMBRAe within the same PENUMBRA.

Gamma. A complex ACTIVE REGION in which the positive and negative polarities are so irregularly distributed as to prevent classification as a bipolar group.

NANOTESLA (nT). A unit of magnetism 10.0E-09 tesla, equivalent to a gamma (10.0E-05 gauss).

NEUTRAL LINE. The line that separates longitudinal magnetic fields of opposite polarity.

PENUMBRA. The SUNSPOT area that may surround the darker UMBRA or umbrae. It consists of linear bright and dark elements radial from the sunspot umbra.

PERSISTENCE. Continuation of existing conditions. When a physical parameter varies slowly, the best prediction is often persistence.

PHOTOSPHERE. The lowest layer of the solar atmosphere; corresponds to the solar surface viewed in WHITE LIGHT. SUNSPOTs and FACULAe are observed in the photosphere.

PLAGE. An extended emission feature of an ACTIVE REGION that exists from the emergence of the first magnetic flux until the widely scattered remnant magnetic fields merge with the background.

PLAGE CORRIDOR. A space in chromospheric (see CHROMOSPHERE) PLAGE lacking plage intensity, coinciding with polarity inversion line.

PLASMA. Any ionized gas, that is, any gas containing ions and electrons.

POLAR CAP ABSORPTION (PCA). An anomalous condition of the polar IONOSPHERE whereby HF and VHF (3 - 300 MHz) radiowaves are absorbed, and LF and VLF (3 - 300 kHz) radiowaves are reflected at lower altitudes than normal. In practice, the absorption is inferred from the proton flux at energies greater than 10 MeV, so that PCAs and PROTON EVENTs are simultaneous. Transpolar radio paths may still be disturbed for days, up to weeks, following the end of a proton event.

POST-FLARE LOOPS. A LOOP PROMINENCE SYSTEM often seen after a major TWO-RIBBON FLARE, which bridges the ribbons.

PROMINENCE. A term identifying cloud-like features in the solar atmosphere. The features appear as bright structures in the CORONA above the solar LIMB and as dark FILAMENTs when seen projected against the solar DISK.

PROTON EVENT. By definition, the measurement of at least 10 protons/sq.cm/sec/steradian at energies greater than 10 MeV.

PROTON FLARE. Any FLARE producing significant FLUXes of greater-than-10 MeV protons in the vicinity of the earth.

QUIESCENT PROMINENCE (FILAMENT). Long, sheet-like prominences nearly vertical to the solar surface.

QUIET. A descriptive word specifically meaning geomagnetic levels such that Ap < 8 (see Ap INDEX).

RADIO EMISSION. Emissions of the sun in radio wavelengths from centimeters to dekameters, under both quiet and disturbed conditions.

Type I. A noise storm composed of many short, narrow-band bursts in the metric range (300 - 50 MHz).

Type II. Narrow-band emission that begins in the meter range (300 MHz) and sweeps slowly (tens of minutes) toward dekameter wavelengths (10 MHz). Type II emissions occur in loose association with major FLAREs and are indicative of a SHOCK wave moving through the solar atmosphere.

Type III. Narrow-band bursts that sweep rapidly (seconds) from decimeter to dekameter wavelengths (500 - 0.5 MHz). They often occur in groups and are an occasional feature of complex solar ACTIVE REGIONs.

Type IV. A smooth continuum of broad-band bursts primarily in the meter range (300 - 30 MHz). These bursts are associated with some major flare events beginning 10 to 20 minutes after the flare maximum, and can last for hours.

RECURRENCE. Used especially in reference to the recurrence of physical parameters every 27 days (the rotation period of the sun).

RIOMETER (Relative Ionospheric Opacity meter). A specially designed radio receiver for continuous monitoring of COSMIC NOISE. The absorption of cosmic noise in the polar regions is very sensitive to the solar low-energy cosmic ray flux.

SECTOR BOUNDARY. In the SOLAR WIND, the area of demarcation between sectors, which are large-scale features distinguished by the predominant direction of the interplanetary magnetic field, toward or away from the sun.

SHORT WAVE FADE (SWF). A particular ionospheric solar flare effect under the broad category of sudden ionospheric disturbances (SIDs) whereby short-wavelength radio transmissions, VLF, through HF, are absorbed for a period of minutes to hours.

SMOOTHED SUNSPOT NUMBER. An average of 13 monthly RI numbers, centered on the month of concern.

SOLAR COORDINATES.

Central Meridian Distance (CMD). The angular distance in solar longitude measured from the central meridian.

SOLAR CYCLE. The approximately 11-year quasi-periodic variation in frequency or number of solar active events.

SOLAR MAXIMUM. The month(s) during the SOLAR CYCLE when the 12-month mean of monthly average SUNSPOT NUMBERS reaches a maximum. The most recent solar maximum occurred in December 1979.

SOLAR MINIMUM. The month(s) during the SOLAR CYCLE when the 12-month mean of monthly average SUNSPOT NUMBERS reaches a minimum.

SOLAR SECTOR BOUNDARY (SSB). The apparent solar origin, or base, of the interplanetary SECTOR BOUNDARY marked by the larger-scale polarity inversion lines.

SOLAR WIND. The outward flux of solar particles and magnetic fields from the sun. Typically, solar wind velocities are near 350 km/s.

SPORADIC E. A phenomenon occurring in the E REGION of the IONOSPHERE, which significantly affects HF radiowave propagation. Sporadic E can occur during daytime or nighttime and it varies markedly with latitude.

SUDDEN COMMENCEMENT(SC, or SSC for Storm Sudden Commencement). An abrupt increase or decrease in the northward component of the geomagnetic field, which marks the beginning of a GEOMAGNETIC STORM.

SUDDEN IMPULSE (SI+ or SI-). A sudden perturbation of several gammas in the northward component of the low-latitude geomagnetic field, not associated with a following GEOMAGNETIC STORM. (An SI becomes an SC if a storm follows.)

SUDDEN IONOSPHERIC DISTURBANCE (SID). HF propagation anomalies due to ionospheric changes resulting from solar FLAREs, PROTON EVENTs and GEOMAGNETIC STORMs.

SUNSPOT. An area seen as a dark spot on the PHOTOSPHERE of the sun. Sunspots are concentrations of magnetic flux, typically occurring in bipolar clusters or groups. They appear dark because they are cooler than the surrounding photosphere.

SUNSPOT GROUP CLASSIFICATION (Modified Zurich Sunspot Classification).

A - A small single unipolar SUNSPOT or very small group of spots without PENUMBRA.

B - Bipolar sunspot group with no penumbra.

C - An elongated bipolar sunspot group. One sunspot must have penumbra.

D - An elongated bipolar sunspot group with penumbra on both ends of the group.

E - An elongated bipolar sunspot group with penumbra on both ends. Longitudinal extent of penumbra exceeds 10 deg. but not 15 deg.

F - An elongated bipolar sunspot group with penumbra on both ends. Longitudinal extent of penumbra exceeds 15 deg.

H - A unipolar sunspot group with penumbra.

SUNSPOT NUMBER. A daily index of SUNSPOT activity (R), defined as R = k (10 g + s) where S = number of individual spots, g = number of sunspot groups, and k is an observatory factor.

SURGE. A jet of material from ACTIVE REGIONs that reaches coronal heights and then either fades or returns into the CHROMOSPHERE along the trajectory of ascent.

TWO-RIBBON FLARE. A FLARE that has developed as a pair of bright strands (ribbons) on both sides of the main inversion ("neutral") line of the magnetic field of the ACTIVE REGION.

TYPE I, II, III, IV. See RADIO EMISSION

U BURST. A fast radio burst spectrum of a FLARE. It has a U-shaped appearance in an intensity-vs.-frequency plot.

ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY (UHF). Those radio frequencies exceeding 300 MHz.

UMBRA. The dark core or cores (umbrae) in a SUNSPOT with PENUMBRA, or a sunspot lacking penumbra.

UNIVERSAL TIME (UT). See COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME.

UNSETTLED. With regard to geomagnetic levels, a descriptive word specifically meaning that 7 < the Ap INDEX < 15.

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY (VHF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 30 to 300 MHz.

VERY LOW FREQUENCY (VLF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 3 to 30 kHz.

WHITE LIGHT (WL). Sunlight integrated over the visible portion of the spectrum (4000 - 7000 angstroms) so that all colors are blended to appear white to the eye.

WHITE LIGHT FLARE. A major FLARE in which small parts become visible in white light. Such flares are usually strong X-ray, radio, and particle emitters.

WOLF NUMBER. An historic term for SUNSPOT NUMBER. In 1849, R. Wolf of Zurich originated the general procedure for computing the sunspot number.

X-RAY BACKGROUND. A daily average background X-ray FLUX in the 1 to 8 angstrom range. It is a midday minimum designed to reduce the effects of FLAREs.

X-RAY BURST. A temporary enhancement of the X-ray emission of the sun. The time-intensity profile of soft X-ray bursts is similar to that of the H-ALPHA profile of an associated FLARE.

X-RAY FLARE CLASS. Rank of a FLARE based on its X-ray energy output. Flares are classified by the order of magnitude of the peak burst intensity (I) measured at the earth in the 1 to 8 angstrom band as follows:

Class (in Watt/sq. Meter)

B I < 10.0E-06

C 10.0E-06 <= I <= 10.0E-05

M 10.0E-05 <= I <= 10.0E-04

X I >= 10.0E-04

ZURICH SUNSPOT CLASSIFICATION. A sunspot classification system that has been modified for SESC use.

** END OF SAR DEFINITIONS **

--

<><> Allan Courtney <> acourt@lunatix.uucp <> ukma!lunatix!acourt <><>
<><> And if all else fails....try: acourt%lunatix.uucp@ms.uky.edu <><>
---

288. Re: a Pro-2005 mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 02:12:21 UTC
From: slr@nntp-server.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun12.021221.12097@nntp-server.caltech.edu>
Source record: 296062

In article <wb9omc.676648930@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu> wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
>
>As for the GRE-0725, a check of the current IC master does NOT reveal
>this part number. Could you double check that with reality (i.e.,
> ...
>If the CPU is a custom job, it will very likely NOT appear inthe
>book....

Remember, the Pro-2005 is made by a company called General Radio
Electronics, or GRE. I would take an educated guess that it's
a custom chip.

Steve

--
Internet: slr@caltech.edu | Voice-mail: (818) 794-6004
UUCP: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!tybalt!slr | USmail: Box 1000, Mt. Wilson, Ca. 91023
Bumper sticker:
"I refuse to have a battle of wits with an unarmed person"

289. Books for a beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 05:38:04 UTC
From: ss6349@leah.albany.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun12.053804.2161@sarah.albany.edu>
Source record: 296074

I've just started reading this newsgroup and I'm interested in possibly getting my novice license. I know very little about amateur radio but I do have some electronics background. Can anyone recommend any good technical books to teach me what I need to know for the exams? Thanks.

Steven H. Schimmrich Department of Geological Sciences "Non semper
ss6349@leah.albany.edu State University of New York at Albany ea sunt quae
wdm74@albny1vx.bitnet Albany, New York 12222 (518) 442-4466 videntur."

290. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 11 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 06:31:04 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910612003104.27200c43@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296068

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 11, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Another flare from Region 6659 just barely managed to become a major category flare today. The event was a very long duration event. It began at 20:03 UT, peaked at 21:32 UT and ended at 23:07 UT on 12 June. It was rated a class M5.3/1B event and was associated with a moderate intensity Type IV sweep which has now been classified as a continuum. Radio bursts were not particularly large with this event. The flare was located at N25W40. X-ray levels never fell back below the class M1 level until after 01:28 UT on 12 June.

A moderate intensity SWF accompanied this flare. The SWF lasted for over two hours at moderate intensity levels and affected most HF frequencies. Conditions began to improve by 22:30 UT.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There is a small possibility that this flare could produce a low to moderate terrestrial impact. An increase in geomagnetic activity is possible from this event, although significant storming will not be observed. If any impacts do materialize, they probably will not be observed until 14 June and may be masked by the activity expected from yesterdays large X12+/3B event.

Region 6659 continues to pose a significant threat. Major flaring is expected to continue from this complex region. Another major proton flare may become possible over the next 48 hours.

The shock from yesterdays major flare is expected to arrive between 06:00 UT and 15:00 UT, or possibly shortly thereafter. Major to severe geomagnetic and auroral storming is still anticipated.

Warnings and alerts currently in progress include:

- Satellite Proton Alert (~ 500pfu @ >10MeV, ~ 7pfu @ >100 Mev, decaying)
- Polar Cap Absorption Alert (~ 4 dB and decaying)
- Potential Major Flare Warning (proton)
- Potential Major to Severe Geomagnetic Storm Warning (A-Index > 100)
- Potential Low Latitude Auroral Activity Warning

** End of Alert **

291. Looking for a Mods file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 06:32:14 UTC
From: snyderr@wookumz.gnu.ai.mit.edu
Message-ID: <16457@life.ai.mit.edu>
Source record: 296070

I was wondering if anyone could mail me a copy of the mods file that details how to modify an Icom 2GAT to transmit out-of-band. I had it at my packet station, but it was formatted for 80 columns and all I have for packet is a Commodore 64 with 40 columns. Or if someone could point out someplace that I could FTP the mod from, that would be good too. (I have, however, looked around on the Internet a bit, and haven't found this particular mod).
Thanks!

73,
Bob Snyder N2KGO
Mainframe Consultant, Drexel University
SnyderR@dupr.ocs.drexel.edu

292. Ailtech 7009 hot/cold noise src info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 06:34:57 UTC
From: bailey@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jun12.063457.26629@lynx.CS.ORST.EDU>
Source record: 296072

I've got one of these beasts which I would like to fix up (dead cold resistor...). I have been unable to find a manual for it and with Eaton in the deep freeze it doesn't look promising for getting one in the future! Does anyone have a manual that I could arrange to make a copy of?

Also, concerning the unit, is it possible to replace the GR900 connectors with APC7's? Can the cold resistor be replaced without wrecking the dewar, and if so does anyone remember how? I presume getting a good match with the hot resistor meant this was originally a factory job, but can it be done by a mere mortal willing to build some test jigs?

Hoping against the odds...

Kirk Bailey N7CCB (bailey@mist.cs.orst.edu)
(503) 753-4628 (home)
(503) 753-9051 (work)
P.O. Box 1702
Corvallis, OR 97339

293. model 100, morse code tutor, no-code technician wants to learn code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 10:48:35 UTC
From: cheselka@cactus.org
Message-ID: <7469@cactus.org>
Source record: 296063

I recieved a Tandy Model 100 today and want to use it as a morse code tutor.
Surely someone, or someone you know, has writen one for this machine. Esp, one
is asm(for better timing). Also how is memory expanded? Where is the archive?
Where would I subscribe to a mailing list?
Thanks in advance for any pointers sent my way.

--
cheselka@cactus.org
cs.utexas!cactus.org!cheselka

294. Re: Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 13:20:26 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun12.082026.4838@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 296069

In article <2935@ke4zv.UUCP>, gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> In article <6569E8D8B53F200AE1@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>>Gary's description of the Ramsey 2m xcvr kit sounds interesting. I don't know
>>whether the specs & price were posted before or not, but could you give them
>>again? And what is the power source requirement?
>
> The price for the kit is $129 and the cabinet is extra. The radio requires
> 12 volts to operate and is a synthesised rig with a nominal 2 watt output.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^
The 2 Watts output is the audio; RF output is 4-6 Watts @13.8V.

--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

295. Heart felt loss of two radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 13:31:28 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <41841@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 296065

I have to mournfully announce that I am now two radios less rich. I lost my brand new ICOM 2GAT last Monday and this Monday I lost my 2-year-old ICOM 32AT. :-(.....

Now for the good news: My daughter Penny, aged 13, KA1VUA, upgraded to Tech Plus on last Monday. My son Alex, aged 14, KA1VWX, upgraded to Tech Plus this Monday. They asked me to report that they both are enjoying their new radios very much.

Now, if my ICOM W2A would just hurry up and come in!!!!

CHEERS!

Diana KC1SP

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

296. Low Battery Indicator on Bearcat 200xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 13:39:50 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9106121339.AA00811@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 296061

The low battery indicator problem on the 200xlt has been
the topic of discussion in several articles in Montoring Times.
A modification for the 200xlt has been printed several times
in that magazine and its results have received rave review
from the readership.

I assumed that someone on the the net would have posted the
fix by now, but I have yet to see it. I will attempt to
sift through several years of magazines and see if I can locate
the articles in question. Please stand by.....

Troy (trop)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

297. Re: 813 tubes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 13:40:30 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360023@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 296000

The 813 is only rated for full specs up to 30 MHz. As I remember (digging way back) they aren't a great tube for 10 meters. For somewhat lower frequencies they are fine.

73, Jay K0GU

298. More Info on Ramsey 2 M transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 13:54:23 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun12.085423.4839@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 296071

With some of the responses I've been getting concerning the posting of the Ramsey 2M kit, I think I should clairify a few points.

Being that this is a fairly involved kit, you may want to consider holding off on buying one if you have never built a kit before (unless you have access to an 'ELMER' for assistance) or are uncomfortable with building/tinkering/troubleshooting electronics gear. If you are expecting to populate the board and expect it to work perfectly without assistance, you may be disappointed (then again, you might get lucky!). The kit represents a great base radio from which to start from, but may be a little intimidating (sp?) to those who don't like to tinker or expect not to have to twiddle with it.

I finished my kit (minus populating the final driver stage for calibration reasons) Monday night and it seems to be working fine. I did, however, have to 'tweek' a few cap values (changed 56pF caps to 68pF) in 3 of the 4 Colpits oscillators to get the adjustment range to work correctly for the calibration. I'm still going to play around with the receiver front-end since I think the sensitivity is not optimal yet.

Other notes - you will need the following to build this kit:

Soldering iron, solder (rosin-core), normal hand tools, DVM, frequency counter (capable of measuring up to 148.0000 MHZ with at least a 100 HZ resolution), a RF power meter and a 3/8" x 18 bolt (to wind the 3 output inductors on - you can also use the handle of an x-acto knife). You will also need some RF adjustment tools (twiddle sticks) to adjust the inductors/capacitors for the final alignment.

My kit basically worked first try, but needed to be tweeked to really operate as specified (I still haven't populated the final stage yet, so I don't know what kind of power this thing puts out yet - but that is just 2 transistors and 6 solder joints away...).

The only other comment about the alignment is that the procedure to align the receiver is somewhat misleading. You adjust the 3 tunable inductors for maximum noise with no signal, then adjust for maximum gain with a weak signal. Using this technique ended up (at least for me) with a badly mis-tuned receiver. Once I threw away the manual and used some common sense, the receiver came up and worked just fine.

So that makes 3 of the 4 kits our group of friends purchased are now working. (Come on KA9EKE, get the lead [/tin] out [and start soldering]!)

Definately a FUN kit to play with...

--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

299. Re: ATV - High Speed Digital ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 14:55:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2968@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 295983
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <4409@polari.UUCP> mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>Has anyone tried to use ATV equipment to send high speed
>digital information, along the lines of the "back up
>your computer disk on your VCR", by making a modem that
>outputs something that looks like a standard TV signal?
>
>Should be good for over 4 Mbps, and if you work it right
>you can put your ID out as a visual signal.

We use this technology to back up our Quantel still store systems.
I decided to run some simple tests. We normally do digital dumps
to one inch professional tape machines with signal to noise ratios
of around 50 db. The encoding technique is fairly tolerant of small
"dropouts" due to tape wear, but longer dropouts due to tape damage
confuse the system. This would correspond to short and long noise
bursts respectively on a radio channel. I dubbed the signal back
and forth between one inch and VHS tape multiple times. This degraded
signal to noise and added the equivalent of some multipath distortion
due to the "smearing" of VHS technology. I got a lot of read errors
on the resulting tape. This isn't real over the air testing, but it
looks like the system would work on P5 transmissions if multipath
is minimized.

The protocol used takes advantage of redundancy and FEC, but the
modulation method, encoding as white and black pixels in an AM
TV field, leaves something to be desired. A direct PSK encoding
would be much better. Also the protocol is designed for half-duplex
with large block sizes, again not ideal for two way packet style
transmissions.

Gary KE4ZV

300. Re: Heart felt loss of two radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 15:06:44 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23402@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295990

In article <41841@genrad.UUCP>, dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes...
>I have to mournfully announce that I am now two radios less rich. I lost
>my brand new ICOM 2GAT last Monday and this Monday I lost my 2-year-old
>ICOM 32AT. :-(.....

Sorry Dianna to hear about the loss..... however I was only an accessory
to the fact both times.
>
>Now for the good news: My daughter Penny, aged 13, KA1VUA, upgraded to
>Tech Plus on last Monday. My son Alex, aged 14, KA1VWX, upgraded to
>Tech Plus this Monday. They asked me to report that they both are enjoying
>their new radios very much.

As I was one of the VE's who administered both exams I feel
great about it too.

>
>Now, if my ICOM W2A would just hurry up and come in!!!!
>
Talk to Santa or the mailman (WN1E)

KD1AX .....

301. Drake TR7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 15:40:44 UTC
From: aha@thp.uni-koeln.de
Message-ID: <AHA.91Jun12154044@sun3.thp.uni-koeln.de>
Source record: 296049

For service on my Drake TR7 I'm looking for

- a TR7 service manual and repair kit (esp. board extenders and jumpers)

- the current address of R.L. Drake Company and their customer service phone number (pref. FAX) to contact for replacement parts if necessary.

Replies requested via internet. Thank you, Andreas.

302. desk mic inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 15:52:46 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <231@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 295991

My family would like to get me a long needed desk mic to work with my ts-430. I have been reccomended the mc-80 kenwood mic and gotten prices anywhere from $72 to $82 without tax/shipping.

Does anyone have any alternative suggestions ??? Our netnews feed has been somewhat "borken" lately so e-mail answers are preferred. I can summarize for the netnews once we have stabilized.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
New York Network Services
Internetwork Design and Planning
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

303. Ham & Electronics audio program via satellite

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 15:53:12 UTC
From: roth@smoot.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23400@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 296067
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

This is a repost from rec.video.satellite....

Lee Roth N8JQY

-=-=-=

channel promises to be the Technogeeks Haven.

That's S3/21@6.2 audio... STARTING SOME TIME LATER THIS MONTH......

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

+--+
| "No mattter how thin you slice it, it's still baloney." |
| |
| roth@smoot.enet.dec.com - Rube Goldberg |
+--+

304. Question re: ICOM 7000 spectral display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 16:04:36 UTC
From: wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106121204.aa08583@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 296073

I have been looking for an affordable spectrum analyzer, and was looking in an old EEB catalog at their ICOM 7000 accessories (I have a 7000). They offer a CRIS system with a spectral display option that uses the agc line for signal intensities, and presumably uses the CRIS capabilities to scan through the frequencies. This combination of accessories runs more than $1100 total! Why? If one has the the level converter for the 7000 (which is requires for the above anyway), couldn't one run the agc line to an oscilloscope, and scan through the frequencies of interest via home-made software (or modifications of software available by ftp). There are a variety of ways one could generate the sync pulse. Or for less than $300 one could buy an a-d card for the PC to take the place of the oscilloscope, in addition to providing all sorts of digital and analog inputs & outputs, sooooo, the question is; Why is this thing so expensive? Am I over-simplifing what is involved here? Is there more to the hardware than I am assuming, or are they charging mainly for the software?
Can anyone experienced with controlling the 7000 by computer tell me how fast one can change frequency? If the maximum rate is as slow as the scans generated via the pushbutton controls, it wouldn't make a very useful spectrum analyzer, so I'm hoping it is much faster. Has anyone done what I'm describing here?

305. TM231a mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 16:36:04 UTC
From: mrk@spretus.jax.ORG
Message-ID: <9106121636.AA07859@spretus.jax.org.jax.org>
Source record: 295988

Anyone have general coverage transmit
mods for the Kenwood tm231a mobile
2m xcvr?

-- Michael Kosowsky KC1QX
mrk@jax.org

306. th215 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 16:36:04 UTC
From: mrk@spretus.jax.ORG
Message-ID: <9106121636.AA07857@spretus.jax.org.jax.org>
Source record: 295992

I downloaded the th215 mods from the
mod server, and it shows three jumpers to cut.
Does anyone know what function(s) each jumper
controls?

-- Michael Kosowsky KC1QX
mrk@jax.org

307. Reply to Gary KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 17:24:53 UTC
From: mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <9106121724.AA05722@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu>
Source record: 296077

I apologize for posting this to the group, but I cannot seem to mail
to Gary directly... even after specifying the entire uucp bang path...

Hello Gary,

First of all, thanks for posting a reply.. now for some more questions :-)

>The Kenwood runs hot so mounting position is fairly critical for good air
>flow. This is a chronic Kenwood problem. The Yeasu is good and the Icom is
>too. An IC28H might be an even better choice. Also don't ignore Alinco. They
>are good cheap radios.

I'm not familiar with the IC28H.. also, I have heard that Kenwood is coming
out with a new TM251A , so I might be able to pick up a 241 at a lower than
usual cost. Ifthis is the case, I'm leaning heavily towards the kenwood,
perhaps I could wire in a smal DC muffin type fan if you say heat is a problem

>Yes. Antenna Specialists lists a concealed antenna in their commercial
>police line that can be ordered for amateur frequencies. It replaces
>your entertainment radio's antenna and still works for the entertainment
>radio too. About $100.

Could you give me the phone number & address of Antenna Specialists so
I can get their catalog ?

>What do you say when someone cuts you off on the freeway? Would you
>want the whole town to hear it? :-) Actually you can buy the vox box
>for Icom headsets that has the 8 pin mobile connector on it instead of
>the double plug for the HT. Works great on your Icom mobile rig.

Understood.. I'll have to use more creative metaphors :-)
What's the part number for the Icom vox box you are referring to
(for the mobile connector) I do not see it in the brochures I have
available to me. This would entail purchasing the HT headset and
then the mobile vox box ?

Also, since there aren't any Ham dealers in the area to my knowledge,
I'll order mail order form someplace.. do you recommend or have experience
with any particular outlet ?

Thanks for your time Gary..

-Mark

=-=-=-

308. again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 18:07:00 UTC
From: FLEM%HYDRA@sdi.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <5FC11225B45F4008C1@sdi.polaroid.com>
Source record: 296076

```
From: HYDRA::FLEM "Skip Flem 565TS-2 221-2508" 12-JUN-1991 13:03:29.18
To: HYDRA::FLEM
CC: FLEM
Subj: RE: application

From: HYDRA::FLEM "Skip Flem 565TS-2 221-2508" 22-MAY-1991 08:07:40.20
To: SDI::INGATE::"info-hams@ucsd.edu"
CC: FLEM
Subj: application
ADD rec.radio.*
I'd like to be 'signed' up for INFO...
I don't know what information you'll need but I'll start with
the basics... Skip Flem NT1G #9 Cunningham Dr. Framingham, Mass 01701
H/E=508-872-8291 W/D=617-577-2508
Thanks for your consideration, and 73;
Skip
```

309. Re: MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 11 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 18:11:55 UTC
From: skymaste@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <22089@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 296066

In article <910612003104.27200c43@HG.ULeth.CA> oler@HG.ULeth.CA (CARY OLER) writes:
>MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY
>
> Another flare from Region 6659 just barely managed to become a major
>category flare today. The event was a very long duration event. It began at
>20:03 UT, peaked at 21:32 UT and ended at 23:07 UT on 12 June. It was rated

Now I am confused. Is UT like WWV time, or is it something else. I ask because
I am sitting here reading this at 1811 Z June 12.

Paul
--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

310. Novice study material question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 18:55:36 UTC
From: gss@edsdrd.eds.com
Message-ID: <328@dominion.edsdrd.eds.com>
Source record: 296013

I've recently gotten interested in amateur radio, and have decided to go for my novice class license. I've been too busy this Spring to study both the written material and the code, so since I had an outdated (1988) Radio Shack Novice Voice Class course available, I studied the code first (I assume nothing has changed in Morse Code since 1988). I've finally finished the code tapes and want to start studying for the theory part now. I'd like opinions on which book would be best in my situation.

The RS course is a bit weak, as it just gives the possible questions and answers, without giving much of the theory on which the questions are based. I was ready to go out and get the old standby "Tune in the World with Amateur Radio", when I read a posting here the other day mentioning a replacement book "Now You're Talking", also by ARRL. From what I gather, the new book covers both novice and technician classes; am I right? I'm sure I'll upgrade soon, so would I be better off with "Now You're Talking"? Post or email, at your discretion. I always read my mail, and lately always read this newsgroup (and look forward to the day when I'll understand more of what's discussed here).

Thanks a bunch, good day! (I'll wait until I have my license before I start saying 73's :-)

Gary Schiltz
EDS Research and Development
3551 Hamlin Rd., 4th Floor
Auburn Hills, MI 48326
(313) 370-1737
gss@edsdrd.eds.com

311. Re: Drake TR7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 20:10:28 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570080@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295981

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, aha@thp.uni-koeln.de (Andreas Hueffmann) writes:

>For service on my Drake TR7 I'm looking for

>- a TR7 service manual and repair kit (esp. board
> extenders and jumpers)

I called Drake the other day. Repair kits are no longer available.
The extender boards you can make yourself. There is also a "jumper board"
that temporarily replaces the DR-7 digital readout during alignment which
was part of the service kit. This is still available as a separate item
for $17. I see service manuals for sale from time to time in the yellow
sheets for around $25 to $35.

>- the current address of R.L. Drake Company and their
> customer service phone number (pref. FAX) to contact
> for replacement parts if necessary.

540 Richard St., Miamisburg OH, same as before. Call Ohio information
(555-1212) and ask for the RL Drake Co. Customer Service Nr.

AL N1AL

312. IC-24 Mod needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 20:13:39 UTC
From: ka1uev@torrey.umm.maine.EDU
Message-ID: <9106122013.AA07543@torrey.umm.maine.edu>
Source record: 295978

Does anyone have the software/hardware patch to modify the
offset frequency step of the ICOM IC-24. The default step is
25 khz. I need to access a 5 khz step for a non-standard repeater
offset.

I've checked hamster for the mods, but none of the mods listed
references this change.

Thanks in advance.

Tom Reynolds, KA1UEV ka1uev@torrey.umm.maine.edu
Computer Ops Mgr 130.111.175.11
Univ of ME @ Machias
Machias, ME 04654 207-255-3313

313. Address of Antenna Specialists ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 22:20:47 UTC
From: mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <9106122220.AA07006@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu>
Source record: 295980

Hello,

Anyone out there know the address and/or phone number of
Antenna Specialists ?

I've also heard of a company in New York called STI which
supposedly specializes in concealed (ie OEM look alike)
antennas for mobile use.. they do alot of business with the
Fed. Govt I understand.

Anyone out there know of STI's address and/or phone number ?

Any help would be most appreciated.. I'm basically looking to get
a 2m mobile antenna that can replace my current am/fm stereo one
with, so I don't have an extra antenna visible to encourage theives..

Thanks..
-Mark

=-=-=-

314. Re: IC-24 Mod needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-12 23:35:47 UTC
From: 2543byrnek@vms.csd.mu.edu
Message-ID: <0094A05B.FB7B3180@vms.csd.mu.edu>
Source record: 295986

Thanks much,
Mike Gordon N9LOI 2542byrnek@vms.csd.mu.edu

315. Terrain Data?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 00:07:31 UTC
From: denns@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <9qJg41w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 295984

Hello! This is my first posting on this newsgroup. I am not a HAM yet, though I am 'into' computers and electronics in a big way. The mention of access to that CD-based terrain database is potentially of great interest to the computer people as well e.g. there is a program called VistaPro put out by a company called Virtual Reality, that allows generation of fractal-based terrains (in this case, in 24-bit color). Rendered scenes can be grouped together in animation sequences, etc.. The company also provides data disks of popular 'real' terrains (e.g. Grand Canyon, etc.), for a reasonable fee. It sure would be nice to get access to the source of such data, both as a potential cost-saver and to get at scenes that otherwise would not be published. I do not yet have this software myself, but is next on my 'list'. Anyways, I (and perhaps many other Amiga people, at least) am very interested.

Dare

--- (darren enns) a user of sys6626, running waffle 1.64
E-mail: denns@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
system 6626: 63 point west drive, winnipeg manitoba canada R3T 5G8

316. Re: Formulas for projections

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 00:17:21 UTC
From: denns@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <m8Jg42w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 295979

> In article <RICHV.91Jun5121421@hpinddr.cup.hp.com>, richv@hpinddu.cup.hp.com
> >
> > Perhaps someone can suggest a reference text on the subject. (Not
> > general computer graphics, but specifically covering the bizarre
> > transformations cartographers use to draw a 3d globe onto a 2d piece
> > of paper).
> >
> > richv
> >

Another potential source of algorithms (which I used myself) is the
December 1987 issue of BYTE magazine, which provides basic PASCAL code
for some popular map projections. It is easy to convert the code to
another language, but of course one has to understand how graphics on
their potential machine works. I had to go elsewhere to find the
algorithm for the 'great circle bearing and distance' projection (if this
has a nice, short name, I don't know it!).

Dare

--- (darren enns) a user of sys6626, running waffle 1.64
E-mail: denns@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
system 6626: 63 point west drive, winnipeg manitoba canada R3T 5G8

317. Info on parts wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 00:35:00 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <5950@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 295987

I have just received a circuit that is supposed to output a voltage
when tied to pin 5 of a MC3357. (This will be used as an S-meter in my repeater) The
problem is that after checking all of the data books that I
have, I can not identify the following parts.
If you know what they are and/or where to get them please let me know!

Thanks!

Diode 1N270

Transistor NTE 229 -or- 2SC2668

Thanks in advance

DE KJ6NN

Phil

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com
PACKET: KJ6NN @ N6IIU-1

318. Re: Address of Antenna Specialists ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 00:53:46 UTC
From: hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <139017@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 295982

In article <9106122220.AA07006@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu> mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU (Mark E. Bouver) writes:
>
>Anyone out there know the address and/or phone number of
>Antenna Specialists ?
>
From their 1990 catalog:

The Antenna Specialists Co.
30500 Bruce Industrial Parkway
Cleveland, OH 44139-3996
Phone (216) 349-8400

>
>Any help would be most appreciated.. I'm basically looking to get
>a 2m mobile antenna that can replace my current am/fm stereo one
>with, so I don't have an extra antenna visible to encourage theives..
>
AS makes a wide variety of disguise antennas. I suggest you phone
them for advice as to which one will best fit your make and model.
Also, ask for their "Professional Communications Antenna Systems"
catalog. It's an excellent reference.

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

319. Packet cable problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 02:13:01 UTC
From: bh@eng.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <9106130213.AA16541@eng.auburn.edu>
Source record: 295989

I am trying to hook up my Yaesu FT-470 HT to a MFJ TNC. I can ge the receive pins wired up, but I am having trouble getting the Transmit and PTT wires hooked up right. Any help would be appreciated. Please e-mail.

Brian Hartsfield
bh@eng.auburn.edu
WD4AEJ

320. Re: Books for a beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 06:04:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <2976@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 295976

In article <1991Jun12.053804.2161@sarah.albany.edu> ss6349@leah.albany.edu (Steven H. Schimmrich) writes:
>
> I've just started reading this newsgroup and I'm interested in possibly
>getting my novice license. I know very little about amateur radio but I do
>have some electronics background. Can anyone recommend any good technical
>books to teach me what I need to know for the exams? Thanks.

Drop a quarter on the ARRL, they have beginner books and tapes as well as advanced material. The most valuable all around reference in amateur radio is the ARRL Handbook. Every amateur should own a copy. It may seem a little deep for the beginner however. Gordon West also offers an excellent training course. To someone with an electronics background the Novice exam should be mastered in an afternoon. The code will take longer, 2 to 6 weeks depending on your natural talent and dedication. If you like, you can now go directly to the Technician license. The theory exam is much more comprehensive, but there is no code requirement. Study time should be about 3 to 5 days. You can then upgrade to limited HF priviledges by passing a 5 wpm code exam. Perhaps the best method is to skip 5 wpm and learn the code at 13 wpm from the beginning. Then you can go for the General or Advanced exam and have almost all amateur priviledges. If you initially learn the code at 5 wpm you may find you must *relearn* the code for 13 wpm. This is an inefficient and painful experience.

Gary KE4ZV

321. Re: More Questions -what about molicell?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 06:48:02 UTC
From: jeff@markets.amix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun13.064802.18103@markets.amix.com>
Source record: 295996

Sometime ago (1986?) I read in QST about a battery called MolliCell (sp?).

It was touted as having all the features of nicads without the dis-
advantages. But the problem was, I think, that the batteries were
expensive.

Anybody know what happened to these?

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

322. Yo, Info-Hams Admin! (Was Re: Undeliverable mail)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 07:47:12 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <DHZg44w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 296006

Postmaster@CRZ.AGRO.NL (PMDF Mail Server) writes:

> Your message could not be delivered to:
>
> POLDER@WOLGA

For the administrator of the Info-Hams mailing list. Can you please
do one of the following?

1. Drop polder@wolga from the mailing list, as it has become quite
apparent that he or she is no longer reachable.

or, better:

2. Have your mailing list put a return address on itself that will
not cause bounced mail to be posted to the net? Like, setting
the From: line to be Info-Hams-Problems, and adding a Reply-To:
line with the proper address for replies to the mailing list.

Please?

323. NEC for Mainframe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 12:43:57 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9106131247.AA17673@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295994

I have been using NEC for Yagis on MS-DOS PCs for a couple of
months. Now I would like to evaluate arrays of Yagis but they
are too big to fit.

Does anyone have access to the Fortran code for NEC that will
run on my school's IBM mainframe? If so, I'd like to hear from
you.

Please respond directly since Dist-hams digest hasn't been received
(for some unknown reason) in about a week.

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN @ STLAWU

324. mods for tm231a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 13:05:03 UTC
From: mostler@omega.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun13.130503.5374@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 295995

I am looking for the mods for a Kenwood tm231a for general coverage
transmit so that I can use it on our local AIR FORCE MARS repeater.

Thanks,
Mike AFA5AE

325. Ham Radio on Satelite

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 13:09:51 UTC
From: 8909296@ul.ie
Message-ID: <17653.28576ea0@ul.ie>
Source record: 295952

The following was posted to the rec.video.satelite newsgroup and
may be of interest to this newsgroup as well.
--

A new audio service devoted to those with an interest in electronics
will begin later this month on Spacenet 3, Transponder 21, 6.2 audio.
Topics will be mainly Ham Radio and Satellite Technology, but programs
about computers and other techy things are in the works. It will be a 7
day a week service, beginning at 6pm Eastern time and running til
2:00AM. On weekends, the service will begin around 9AM and run til
2:00AM the following morning.

The channel is being put together by the same people who run the QSO HAM
RADIO show on Monday Nights on S1/15.

You can write to them at:

QSO Ham Radio
P.O.B. 254
Syracuse, NY 13215

Tel: 315-673-3752

The channel will be advertiser supported, though they are currently
taking donations. People who have old satellite and ham equipment have
been donating it to the service, and they then auction it off to the
highest bidder. While it is definately "Amateur", not only in its ham
radio content, but also production values, and the audio quality is
quite poor at this time, the programming has quite a bit of promise.
The "Let's Talk Radio" segment will allow YOU to have your own show.
You pick the topic and YOU take the calls.

They also plan to "Uplink" ham radio nets, including the TVRO net. In
addition, they will have ham radio classes, and with the new NO CODE ham
license, this would be a great way for bringing some new techy blood
into the ham radio fraternity. Since LOTS of people blend the technical
hobbies of Ham/Shortwave Radio with Computers AND Satellite, this new
channel promises to be the Technogeeks Haven.

That's S3/21@6.2 audio... STARTING SOME TIME LATER THIS MONTH......

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

John Barry EI7DNB
University of Limerick
Rep. of Ireland
8909296@ul.ie

326. 2m/440 quad info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 13:17:13 UTC
From: nucci@climate.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <5643@dftsrv.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 295999

Hello all in net-land....

I got this bug in my head to build something, and being in need of a decent
antenna for 2 meters and 70 cm, I figured why not? I'd like to build a
2 mtr and 70 cm quad antenna, preferably 4 elements, all on the same boom.

I've seen plans for a 2 el 2m quad in QST. I've also combed the antenna book
and the handbook for designs (or at least formulas) to no avail. I don't have
access to miniNEC or any other such computer design program....

So, does anyone out there have plans for a dual band 2m/70cm 4 el quad
or at least point me to the proper source? Any and all help appreciated!

73 and adTHANKSvance!!

de Jeff, N2BSS
nucci@climate.gsfc.nasa.gov
n2bss@n4qq.md.usa.na
"This place isnt the end of the world, but you can see it from here"

327. Converting Micromega model 37435 Brick to lock on 10224 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 13:43:23 UTC
From: U009@cs.cciw.CA
Message-ID: <5B060D0A2B0903C5-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>
Source record: 295997

Has anyone managed to get this unit to lock on 10224? The units
in question seem to lock fine above this frequency and although
they produce what seems to be adequate power at 10224 they won't lock.
Looking for possible component changes required. Thanks.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, U009@CS.CCIW.CA,
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The Future lies ahead, and behind us lies... lies... lies...

328. COMCO Compak II - 804 **** Can someone tell me about this ?****

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 14:09:19 UTC
From: mdgoodma@CRDEC8.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9106131009.aa28405@crdec8.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 295998

I just got two of these radios with a bunch of other things. One
says it doesn't work on it. Both came without battery packs, which
clip on the bottom.
Question: How much Voltage would I put on them to check them?

Anybody know where I could get Battery packs?

What is the power of these? range?

VLF at 42.000 and 42.090 Mhz

Can anyone offer any help?

Thanks
Mack
mdgoodma@crdec8.apgea.army.mil

329. Re: MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 11 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 14:30:14 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun13.143014.13436@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295940

In article <22089@brahms.udel.edu> skymaste@brahms.udel.edu (Paul S Masters) writes:
>In article <910612003104.27200c43@HG.ULeth.CA> oler@HG.ULeth.CA (CARY OLER) writes:
>>MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY
>>
>> Another flare from Region 6659 just barely managed to become a major
>>category flare today. The event was a very long duration event. It began at
>>20:03 UT, peaked at 21:32 UT and ended at 23:07 UT on 12 June. It was rated
>
>Now I am confused. Is UT like WWV time, or is it something else. I ask because
>I am sitting here reading this at 1811 Z June 12.
>
> Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

Paul--Note the original subject line:
MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 11 JUNE

I therefore highly suspect the date given in the body of the text
was a simple typo.

However, to answer your question:
WWV announces time hacks as "Coordinated Universal Time" - CUT
UT - Universal Time is a shorthand hack of this
Both versions are anglisations from the international standard phase
(from the French) Universal Time Coordinate' - UTC (so UT is also
shorthand for this!)

UTC is what was previously called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) (in
terms of being a "standard")

Z is the alpha designator for the time zone where the UTC standard
is kept. Zone A is the next zone going East (hope I didn't flip that)
and so on.

Adding to the confusion, some authorities use numerical time zones.
UTC standard is in zone 12. Subtract one for each zone going West, or
add one per zone going East. In a true fit of mixed zone names, you
will occasionally hear a time zone indication like " Zulu minus six ".

I won't discuss what the U.S. does with EST, PST, etc. or the abberation
of Daylight Savings Time!

Anybody got the correct time?

Cheers & 73 --
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

330. Icom can't ship HF rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 14:53:23 UTC
From: derekt@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420001@col.hp.com>
Source record: 296011

Earlier this week, I set out to buy an Icom HF rig. While calling around to find the best price, I quickly learned that Icom HF equipment was in short supply. Distributor's were telling me they were out of stock, on back order and unable to give me a expected delivery date because Icom was not shipping any HF equipment. One distributor told me a FET used in all Icom's HF front ends was discontinued and Icom was scrambling to find a replacement. I called Icom America Inc. and the person I talked with confirmed they had a supply problem with "a part" used in all their HF equipment. She said they expected to be shipping this month.

On another note. I know there have been some questions in this note string before about buying mail order. The radio I was looking for was an IC-735. I made 11 phone calls and the difference between the lowest price and the highest price was $80.00. Thats 9% when compared to the lowest price. To my surprise, given the situation I described in the first paragraph, the place with the lowest price had the radio in stock. At least he said he did. I will find out in 3 to 5 days. Only one other place said they had one. Something else. I am not sure I would have found that lower price if not for the short supply situation. I would not have wanted to make that many calls and really did not think the lower price was possible. I would have settled for a price about $30.00 higher.

WA0ZTI

331. Looking for software to work U5MIR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 16:40:34 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <6650@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 296014
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have a UNIX system (Interactive UNIX on 386) connected to my TNC.
I have been noticing on the kermit logs that U5MIR has been occasionally
present. Does anyone have software that can work unattended on UNIX
that I can use to "work" his BBS?

Thanks

332. Re: Low Battery Indicator on Bearcat 200xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 16:41:21 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890001@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 296020

/ parnass@cbnewse.att.com (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) / 9:33 am Jun 11, 1991 /

*From the RCMA Journal, April 1989:
* LOW BATTERY INDICATOR IN THE UNIDEN/BEARCAT 200XLT SCANNER
*
* I have not attempted to alter the 200XLT low battery cir-
* cuit, but it looks like there are a few ways for an adept
* technician to fix it:
*
* 1. The threshold could be reduced if D203 were to be
* replaced with a zener diode of lower voltage.
* 2. The low battery circuit could be bypassed completely
* using one of two methods:
*
* a. by removing D203, and connecting the input of
* regulator IC204 to the output of IC208, a 5 volt
* regulator, or
* b. by removing R208, and replacing D203 by a jumper
* wire.

I have one of these scanners on order, in the meantime I bought a book:
"Radio / Tech Modifications number 3". For the BC-200XLT they list two
modifications. The first is to remove R-215 to unlock the cellular
phone frequencies. The second is to remove D-203 and R-208 to "extend
battery life". Thats all they say. I haven't seen a schematic, and I'm
not going to blindly try this. You sound somewhat familiar with this
animal, any comments?

Frank Ball frankb@hpsad.HP.COM pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb

333. Re: Heart felt loss of two radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 16:56:31 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <5959@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 296012

In article <41841@genrad.UUCP>, dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
|> I have to mournfully announce that I am now two radios less rich. I lost
|> my brand new ICOM 2GAT last Monday and this Monday I lost my 2-year-old
|> ICOM 32AT. :-(.....
How did you loose these radios?

|>
|> Now for the good news: My daughter Penny, aged 13, KA1VUA, upgraded to
|> Tech Plus on last Monday. My son Alex, aged 14, KA1VWX, upgraded to
|> Tech Plus this Monday.
Good for them!

DE KJ6NN
Phil

334. Re: Heathkit number wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 18:28:07 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@farwest.sccsi.com
Message-ID: <677042050.0@farwest.sccsi>
Source record: 295916

```
** Quoting Leif Harcke to All **
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
> Organization: GE Corporate Research and Development, Schenectady,
>NY
>Reply-To: harcke@jellystone.crd.ge.com (Leif Harcke)
>
>I'm looking for the customer service number of Heathkit. Please
>respond via email.
>
** End of Quote **
I cannot remember the area code right now for St Joseph Mich But the number
for the HAM technical service is 982-3296 (I called them several times recenlt
about an old SB series rig!)
They are listed in directory assistance also!
Chris WB5ITT

* Origin: Far Point Relay Node #3 (713)463-4434 - Katy, Tx. (1:106/8325)
```

335. Magnetic Poles Reversing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 19:06:56 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4850@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 296010

Here's a question for everyone to think about. With all the Solar Flares going on, I thought of a recent NOVA program mentioning how the earth's magntic poles do reverse direction. The last time was a million years ago.

The question: What would happen if this happened today? Would the collasping poles produce a electromagnetic wave destructive of all electronics? Would the Pole reversal been deadly to humans by letting in radiation during the reversal? Would it produce a discharge so large as to produce a shock wave destructive to structures?

Or would it produce one hell of an aurora on 2 Meters? I'm hoping for the later! HI

Have fun pondering....Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

336. Macintosh for WEFAX?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 19:55:57 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun13.195557.10976@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 296008

Has anyone used one of the newer Macintosh computers with audio
input for capture and display of weather satellite images?

Would it even be possible?

--
Ollie Eisman (N6LTJ) ollie@hydra.unm.edu (505)277-4845
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA

337. FM ATV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 20:12:55 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1313@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 296007

Has anyone out there played with FM TV gear from a vendor other than Wyman Research? I still want to play with FM TV, but I'm (hopefully) going to be returning my Wyman stuff and looking at something else. Has anyone had any experience with T.D. Systems or any other FMTV vendor?

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

338. Help please Ham/Mariners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 20:22:43 UTC
From: greyfox@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun13.202243.2986@nevada.edu>
Source record: 296001
Cross-posted to: rec.boats,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am about to purchase an hf rig for my sailboat, and would appreciate
a reality check from any of you that might be able to provide
guidance.

My intention is to buy:

Yaesu 747GX
remote antenna tuner (Yaesu, Icom, the "generic one?"

I like the light weight and price.

I have a MacGregor 26 which spends most of it's time in the driveway
but when wet is usually on Lake Meade. I also intend to trailer it to
places like Lake Powell, San Diego, Sea of Cortez occasionally
(coastal cruising only - I hope!). I intend to load an insulated
(I'll first try loading uninsulated) backstay. I'm closing in on the 747GX
primarilly because of price. I consider that as a novice sailor,
I may reduce the value of this and other electronic equipment to $0
upon an inadvertant immersion. I can get a 747GX for $699 here in town
at AES.

In addition to regular hf ham stuff, I intend to mod the xmitr for
marine ssb for the "death is imminent" message that I of course hope
never comes. Later, I'd also like to be able to recv wxfax stuf.
Boat has sufficient power (SX30 solar to two lead acid deep cycle
batteries) for my anticipated duty cycle.

So ham/sailors, how 'bout a reality check. Am I missing anything?
Any reasons why I should consider something more elegant (and
expensive)? I've been inactive for awhile. The TS520 at home still
seems new to me. So the visit to the candy store was quite
enlightening. But I appreciate any advice you might be willing to
share.

339. Re: Aurora

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 20:28:20 UTC
From: wk@frc.maf.GOVt.NZ
Message-ID: <9106132028.AA00759@frc.maf.govt.nz>
Source record: 296015

Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING
Summary: no sightings yet
Expires: 20 June 1991
References: <910611122038.27200c42@HG.ULeth.CA> <13JUN91.16402243@nerus.pfc.mit.edu>
Sender: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz (Wilbert Knol)
Followup-To:
Distribution:
Organization: Ministry of Ag. and Fish., Fisheries Research, Wellington, NZ.
Keywords:

Haven't spotted any Aurora here in Wellington, New Zealand so far.
Condx were ideal last night and the night before, no cloud cover, but
no luck.
Maybe tonight (14 June 06:00 UTC and later)...

Wilbert Knol
mail: MAFFISH Research Box 297 Wellington New Zealand
phone: (04)861029 x8666
radio: ZL2BSJ/QRP
email: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz
---

340. Re: Would hams like FREE access to a 3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 20:57:39 UTC
From: crs@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun13.165740.5450@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 296018

yes, terrain data would be amazing!
--
internet access to it would be to good to be true.
--
Martin Jaspan (N2KRV)

341. Re: Yo, Info-Hams Admin! (Was Re: Undeliverable mail)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 21:58:29 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <35664@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 296009

In article <DHZg44w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> For the administrator of the Info-Hams mailing list. Can you please
>do one of the following?
> 1. Drop polder@wolga from the mailing list, as it has become quite
> apparent that he or she is no longer reachable.
>or, better:
> 2. Have your mailing list put a return address on itself that will
> not cause bounced mail to be posted to the net? Like, setting
> the From: line to be Info-Hams-Problems, and adding a Reply-To:
> line with the proper address for replies to the mailing list.

POLDER@WOLGA is NOT on the info-hams mailing list. He/she/it never has been.

Info-hams HAS got an error-reply address that is separate from the
submission and relay addresses. Has had for months.

What's going on here is that info-hams HAD on it a redistribution list
located at a bitnet site (RPIECS) which accepted a single copy of the
info-hams mailing list from the Internet distribution, re-wrote its
headers to conform to BITNET standards, and remailed it to many dozen
bitnet recipients.

Apparently the mail system at POLDER incorrectly rejected the message
back to the submission address at the bitnet gateway, which being
bidirectional, sent it to the submission address at UCSD, which posted
it to Usenet, and from there back into the digest.

I can't delete an address from the mailing list if it isn't on the
mailing list, and I was unwilling to cut off all the bitnet recipients
of the info-hams digest just because of a single problem.

However, after a week of mailing complaints and requests for assistance
to RPI and getting absolute silence in response, I *DID* cut off the
entire bitnet redistribution list from info-hams. Messages are still
in queues in various places, and I don't think there's really anything
to do but wait them out. Still no word from RPI either.

If I have time, I'll try to insert a filter, but I don't want to break
an otherwise-working gateway for a temporary problem.

Sorry for the hassle, guys, but there's little I can do about it.
- Brian

342. MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE - LOW LAT. AURORAL UPDATE - 14 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 22:09:34 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910613160934.272015cd@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296016

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

/\

22:00 UT, 13 June

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Major to severe geomagnetic storming has been observed over the past 12 to 18 hours (since approximately 07:00 UT on 13 June). Storming intensified after a second sudden magnetic impulse was observed at 06:52 UT on 13 June. Activity since then has ranged from minor to severe storm levels. Magnetopause crossings of several geosynchronous satellites was observed between approximately 18:30 UT and 19:30 UT on 13 June, corresponding to a major to severe geomagnetic activity period. A Forbush decrease of between 10 to 15 percent has been observed with this disturbance.

The A-indices for 13 June are at high-intensity major storm to low-intensity severe storm levels (near 100).

Geomagnetic activity is expected to begin subsiding later in the UT day of 14 June, with a more complete return to generally active levels by 15 June.

Auroral activity over North America on the evening of 12/13 June was disappointingly low. High levels of activity were observed over the northerly middle and high latitude regions, but equatorward expansion and luminosity of the auroral activity was insufficient to provide widespread observations over the lower latitudes. However, this may change on the evening of 13/14 June.

The Low Latitude Auroral Activity Warning remains in effect for the local evening hours of 13/14 June (for North America, between approximately 04:00 UT and 12:00 UT on 14 June). If the present disturbance persists long enough, auroral activity over the lower latitudes may be possible. This is expected to be the last evening for a good chance to view auroral activity over the lower latitudes. The Low Latitude Auroral Activity Warning is expected to be downgraded to a Watch (or possibly even cancelled) for 15 June.

Ionospheric storming has strongly degraded HF radio propagation conditions over the middle to low latitudes. High and polar latitudes are

experiencing blackout conditions due to the ionospheric storming, and PCA activity. Conditions will gradually improve for the low and middle latitudes later in the UT day of 14 June and throughout the entire day of 15 June, while high latitudes will continue to experience fairly strong degraded conditions. A return to more normal ionospheric conditions is not anticipated for the remainder of this week.

/\

343. My Liscense

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 22:11:08 UTC
From: jga@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jun13.221108.15925@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 296019

Ok. Wow. This is my first EVER usenet message. Wow, huh? Ok. Here's my question: What is the test for the new no-code? It it just the novice and the tech, or what?

Thanks in advance.

--Jon

344. Tentec (Paragon) Users Group Proposed (20 Meters?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-13 23:22:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9106132224.AA08516@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296005

Several of us (that receive "Info-Hams") are Tentec Paragon transceiver owners, and we've been discussing some of the technical characteristics of the radio.

I'm curious as to whether there might be enough Paragon owners to warrant trying to start a users group, perhaps as a net on 20 meters?

My thought on this is that the group would serve purely as a vehicle to allow the dissemination of information relating to the Paragon (mods, new software, etc.). I have no interest in getting tied into a `formal' operation (ie. I am not an `empire builder').

If there is any existing Tentec (any product) users group/net, then learning about it, and joining, might be the better way, rather than starting a new group.

Opinions ... information as to an existing Tentec group?

Paul Nix (WB5AGF)

InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

345. Re: MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE - LOW LAT. AURORAL UPDATE - 14 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 01:10:47 UTC
From: hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <139097@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 296017

How is all this storming going to affect HF propogation conditions for Field Day? Will things be so bad that FD is reduced to a ground wave contest? :-)

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

346. Old CW Fart-zies UNITE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 13:42:11 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.134211.12121@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295932

*********CAUTION THE FOLLOWING CONTAINS MATERIAL OFFENSIVE TO CB'ERS*********

Fellow amateur radio operators. We have beset upon us a horrible injustice. With open arms and warm smiles we welcomed the lower species into our order. They rewarded us by showering us with the filth they brought with them from whence they came, the 11 meter band.

For years we have suffered at the hands of these; the common, the wretched and the unwashed. We have shuddered as those uninitiated in the radio art asked us, regarding our HF antennae, if we had CB's in our autos and what our code-name was. In fact even at the onset the FCC stole a band that was rightfully ours to give this plague a place to breed and grow in strength untill it was too late.

Now that this unruly, undiciplined, pathetic group has distroyed their (Our!) band they have launched a covert offensive against our remaining bands, beginning with the 2-meter front. Even our protector, the FCC has joined the ranks of this putrid revolution and assisted them in the conquest of more "channels" and legal "lin-yers".

Are we to stand by and watch our society head down the path to its destruction?

Are we expected to teach the unteachable who feel they are doing us a favor by becomming hams?

Should we put up with this impurity any longer

NO! I say the time to rise to the defense of the airwaves is now.

Take a stand for purity in the rf spectum.

God gave rf to those of us who understand it, those who respect it. It is therefore our responsiblity to defend her against this latest influx of foul putrification.

I say UNITE join the Old CW Fart-zies. We can band together and prevent the spread of this dreaded filth.

I know you all understand and want to be part of our movement. Here are some helpful hints to assist you in recognizing the virus.

1. "I'll be on the side"
2. "What do you mean a 600 khz offset, what's that?"
3. "10-4"
4. "Were gone"
5. "Smokey"
6. "Breaker"
7. "What's your handle com-mon?"

8. "What's your 10-20"
9. "I'm destinated"
10. "Wall to wall, you're pegging my needle!" (via repeater)

If you hear any of these witty quotes you are undoubtedly listening to the enemy. Encourage him to take his pathetic drivel elsewhere and leave OUR bands pure.

Others have failed at attempts to purify their society. We must not fail here. Be strong. Be committed. Be an OCF!

**********CB'ers continue reading now**********
Have a nice day, we are your friends.
--. --- .- .-- .- -.--

^
|
___ subliminal message

(there that ought to stir the pot :-))

Buzz
wm1w (a cw old fart)

347. Re: Ramsey 2m Xcvr Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 14:28:27 UTC
From: scott@sousa.ltn.dec.com
Message-ID: <1315@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 296022

I completed building the kit last weekend and can recommend it. The documentation is great and easy to follow. I had the following problems:

The varactor diodes came precut and bent. The spacing was not the same as the board holes. One diode's leads were too short to go through the wider holes and my trying to push the diode closer to the board broke the diode. I sent the broken diode back to Ramsey and asked for a replacement.

One of the variable caps only turned 1/4 turn which was not quite enough to allow peaking of the power output. So I only get about 3 3/4 watts out. I'll be sending that part back to Ramsey for a replacement.

The receive oscillator required a 1pf capacitor across the varactor to be on frequency. Without the cap it was about 1.2khz off. The +.6 offset osillator required a 10pf cap across its varactor to be on frequency. I expect something similar for the -.6 offset oscillator but thats the one I chose for the broken diode. The 1pf pad still allows reasonable control over 0 and +5khz; with 10pf the adjustment range is restricted so that I'm only able to be within +-600 hz or 0 and +5khz.

I strongly recommend spending the $30 or so for the Ramsey case and knobs. It is metal and very rugged.

I am using it for packet AX25 and TCP/IP with no obvious problems. I have used it on a local repeater and got reports "Kenwood Quality" for audio. (I usually have ICOM Quality for audio so not sure what that meant ;-)

- Scott

--
Disclaimer: +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+TM
It's true, |d|i|g|i|t|a|l| has nothing to do with this.
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+ scott@sousa.ltn.dec.com
Scott Robinson, DEC, 295 Foster Street, Littleton MA 01460

348. Re: Need Mods for MX5000 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 14:33:05 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.143305.14973@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 295930

In article <4o0H41w163w@railnet.nshore.ncoast.ORG>, tedd@railnet.nshore.ncoast.ORG (Tedd Mirgliotta) writes:
> Does anyone know of mods for the Regency Model MX5000 scanner?
> de Tedd KB8NW

I found at least one old article about the RFI problem (microprocessor noise) in the Regency MX-5000 scanner. It was entitled "Curing the RFI Problem in the Regency MX-5000," written by Dave Buda, WA2RYC, and appeared in 8/84 Monitoring Times.

Portions of that article follow:

"As anyone who has used the new Regency MX-5000 knows, there's a good amount of interference radiating from its internal workings....The problem disappeared as soon as an outside antenna was connected to the unit."

"...I decided to make a simple modification that proved to be a great help in eliminating 95% of the radiation problem."

"I contacted Miller-Stephenson" (Danbury, CT 06810) and obtained a couple of cans of the RFI-conductive Coating Spray. The MS-485 spays has an attenuation of 78 dB at 1 MHz and 44 dB at 1000 MHz with a surface resistivity of 2.9 ohms per square inch."

"The manufacturer recommends you apply several light coats to obtain 1.5 to 2 mil coating."

"I removed the top and bottom covers and the front panel as well. After carefully masking the outside of these covers I proceeded to spray the inside of the covers and panels with about 4 thin coats as recommended."

"The spray dries quickly so the whole modification shouldn't take more than a half hour."

"When I replaced the covers, I simply added star lock washers between the metal chassis and the outer covers. This allowed for good contact to ground for the now-shielded plastic case."

"The modification was a success. As soon as I turned the unit on again, the RFI problem had disappeared. Bir-dies were almost nonexistent and I was on my way to scan-

ning again..."

--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

349. Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 14:39:30 UTC
From: sdorsey@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.143930.28999@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 296002
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-proof my car against police radar. I know police use X and K band radar to clock traffic. X band goes from 8-10GHZ, and K band something like 18-27GHZ. Now, I can get RAM that absorbs frequencies in the 8-10GHZ band with a minimum of 20dB of attenuation at 8 and 10GHZ, and 30dB of attenuation at 9GHZ. Theoretically, this will reduce the reflected signal strength on the areas covered with this material by over 100 times. This should result in much decreased range of the police radar.

I run into a problem with the K-band. It's too wide for the RAM to work effectively on. Since the K-band is subdivided into a number of sub-bands (Ka, Ku, for example), I was wondering if anyone knows which band(s), other than the Ka band (for photo-radar) the police use? Around here, K-band radar is used more frequently than X-band, so I'd feel better protected with K-band police radar protection than X-band.

If anyone else is interested in obtaining some RAM for experimentation, I can supply ordering information upon request. It costs around $55 per square foot (typically, a minimum order is 4 square feet). You don't need to cover a lot of your car, just metal surfaces that reflect radar back in the direction you're travelling (rear-view mirrors, bumper, possibly part of the hood, etc.).

- Bill Dorsey (sdorsey@eng.umd.edu)

350. noaa 12

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 16:17:40 UTC
From: SHMC0874@BCIT.BC.CA
Message-ID: <9106141617.AA16033@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 296023

From: Colin Schmutter

I have been receiving visible imaging only from NOAA 12. Does anyone know if NOAA 12 is equipped with an IR channel or if so why it would be switched off?

COLIN SCHMUTTER <SHMC0874@BCIT.BITNET>
NETWORK TECHNICIAN, COMPUTER RESOURCES : (604) 432-8858

351. Re: QST Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 16:28:47 UTC
From: pockrand@SRC.Honeywell.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.162847.737@src.honeywell.com>
Source record: 295931

In article <35228@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Am I just being too sensitive, or do any of you find this monthly posting of
>the QST table of contents to be a blatant commercial advertisement?
> - Brian

Yes, you are being too sensitive.

Given that I am very busy in other fields these days, I no longer
routinely have a copy of QST around. I personally like seeing
the contents listings here so that I can see what is in it before
I put any effort into chasing down a copy.

Mitch Pockrandt
(pockrand@src.honeywell.com)

352. Re: Low Battery Indicator on Bearcat 200xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 16:43:01 UTC
From: b1y1m39@bagate.BELL-ATL.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.164301.22962@bagate.BELL-ATL.COM>
Source record: 295928

In article <27890001@hpsad.HP.COM> frankb@hpsad.HP.COM (Frank Ball) writes:
>/ parnass@cbnewse.att.com (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) / 9:33 am Jun 11, 1991 /
>
>*From the RCMA Journal, April 1989:
>* LOW BATTERY INDICATOR IN THE UNIDEN/BEARCAT 200XLT SCANNER
>*
>* I have not attempted to alter the 200XLT low battery cir-
>* cuit, but it looks like there are a few ways for an adept
>* technician to fix it:
>*
>* 1. The threshold could be reduced if D203 were to be
>* replaced with a zener diode of lower voltage.
>* 2. The low battery circuit could be bypassed completely
>* using one of two methods:
>*
>* a. by removing D203, and connecting the input of
>* regulator IC204 to the output of IC208, a 5 volt
>* regulator, or
>* b. by removing R208, and replacing D203 by a jumper
>* wire.
>
>I have one of these scanners on order, in the meantime I bought a book:
>"Radio / Tech Modifications number 3". For the BC-200XLT they list two
>modifications. The first is to remove R-215 to unlock the cellular
>phone frequencies. The second is to remove D-203 and R-208 to "extend
>battery life". Thats all they say. I haven't seen a schematic, and I'm
>not going to blindly try this. You sound somewhat familiar with this
>animal, any comments?
>
>

I thought Uniden identified this problem and changed the value
of the D203 diode. I'm looking to purchase a new 200XLT and
would like to know if this is still a problem???

I had a 100XLT and sold it mainly because of the low battery
nonsense, but it was an early model.

--
==
Bob Esposito Voice: (215) 466-6831
Bell Atlantic Corp. FAX: (215) 563-3984
Philadelphia, Pa. E-mail: espo@bagate.BELL-ATL.COM

353. Mods for IC-W2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 17:13:05 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2389@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 296026

I need some mods for the new Icom W2. Specifically the crossband
repeat and whatever else there is.

Post or email and I can summarize.

thanks, jv.

"And you may die of the cold because the path that you have chosen
Has warmed your hands but not your heart, and left your cold soul frozen."

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

354. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 17:22:32 UTC
From: gd@erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.172232.29707@erg.sri.com>
Source record: 296003
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Bill,

I called up Cininatti Microwave (1-800-543-1608) (a maker of radar
detectors) and spoke to a technical rep there about your question.
She said that their detectors listen in frequency bands centered at
10.525 GHz and 24.150 GHz, and that those bands are only a few MHz
wide.

Greg DesBrisay
gd@sri.com

In article <1991Jun14.143930.28999@eng.umd.edu> sdorsey@eng.umd.edu (Bill Dorsey) writes:
>I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and
>it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-
>proof my car against police radar. I know police use X and K band radar
>to clock traffic. X band goes from 8-10GHZ, and K band something like
>18-27GHZ.
....

>I run into a problem with the K-band. It's too wide for the RAM to work
>effectively on. Since the K-band is subdivided into a number of sub-bands
>(Ka, Ku, for example), I was wondering if anyone knows which band(s), other
>than the Ka band (for photo-radar) the police use?
....

>- Bill Dorsey (sdorsey@eng.umd.edu)

355. Re: Question re: ICOM 7000 spectral display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 17:30:36 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2390@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 296027

In article <9106121204.aa08583@crdec7.apgea.army.mil> wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil (Bill Jones) writes:

I have been looking for an affordable spectrum analyzer, and was looking in an old EEB catalog at their ICOM 7000 accessories (I have a 7000). They offer a CRIS system with a spectral display option that uses the agc line for signal intensities, and presumably uses the CRIS capabilities to scan through the frequencies. This combination of accessories runs more than $1100 total! Why? If one has the the level converter for the 7000 (which is requires for the above anyway), couldn't one run the agc line to an oscilloscope, and scan through the frequencies of interest via home-made software (or modifications of software available by ftp). There are a variety of ways one could

I don't think that you would be ablt to switch frequency fast enough for a real scan. The best you could do would be to get a histogram and then why bother with a o-scope when you have a computer handy?

generate the sync pulse. Or for less than $300 one could buy an a-d card for the PC to take the place of the oscilloscope, in addition to providing all sorts of digital and analog inputs & outputs, sooooo, the question is; Why is this thing so expensive? Am I over-simplifing what is involved here? Is there more to the hardware than I am assuming, or are they charging mainly for the software?

GTE makes (or made) a neat little gizmo for the '7000 that uses the IF output to provide a spectrum display on a scope. A nifty tool for about $350. It paled when compared with a real analyzer but for monitoring purposes it was as good as you would ever need.
I might be tempted to part with mine as I haven't used it lately but that mostly because I haven't had a scope lately.

Can anyone experienced with controlling the 7000 by computer tell me how fast one can change frequency? If the maximum rate is as slow as the scans generated via the pushbutton controls, it wouldn't make a very useful spectrum analyzer, so I'm hoping it is much faster. Has anyone done what I'm describing here?

The normal CIV rate is 1200 baud. It can be made to run at 4800 or maybe even 9600. I think its just under a dozen bytes for a command. Lets say 10, at about 1000 characters a second, takes about 10 mS. For one increment in frequency. Now say 100 samples per scan and you weigh in at about a second. Storage scope are expensive so this doesn't sound like a good way to go.

I started building an interface to the computer from the output of the panadaptor so that I could display it on the screen. Then with a simple click of the mouse I could tune in anything I could see. Maybe when I get some more time.

73s, jv

"Love is a snowmobile racing across the tundra and then suddenly it flips over, pinning you underneath. At night, the ice weasels come."
--Matt Groening

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

356. MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE - ALERT AND WARNING CANCELLATIONS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 18:13:13 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910614121313.272017bb@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 296024

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GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

ALERT CANCELLATION

/\

18:00 UT, 14 June

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Geomagnetic activity subsided after 03:00 UT on 14 June to generally unsettled conditions. Unfortunately, for North American aurora observers, this meant conditions would not be favorable for auroral observations. The last disturbance did not have the energy to persist until after dark. Auroral activity was significantly less active and was generally only observed over the high latitudes in a diffuse post-storm form.

We are not expecting any further terrestrial impacts from recent major flares. Yesterdays major class M7.3/2N and M5.4/1F flares are not expected to have a terrestrial impact. The storm periods have ended.

A summary of this weeks events will be presented in next weeks STFR report, which has been postponed due to the high uncertainties which existed for terrestrial activity this week.

The ionosphere has been weakened due to the recent storm activity and will require several days to recover. Conditions should be back to near-normal by 17 June.

The satellite proton event and the polar cap absorption event have ended. Proton levels are continuing to decay and are presently at approximately 5 pfu at greater than 10 MeV.

Solar Region 6659 continues to exhibit a fairly potent configuration and could still yield some isolated major flares, although the risk for major flaring and possible proton flaring is diminishing as it nears the western limb. This region is no longer in a sensitive location for producing high terrestrial impacts. The other regions visible on the solar surface are not capable of producing major flare activity.

The following alerts and/or warnings have been CANCELLED:

- LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING
- POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING
- MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT
- SATELLITE PROTON EVENT ALERT
- POLAR CAP ABSORPTION EVENT ALERT

The following warnings remain IN PROGRESS:

- POTENTIAL MAJOR SOLAR FLARE WARNING (PROTON ~ 25%)
- POTENTIAL SATELLITE PROTON EVENT WARNING
- POTENTIAL POLAR CAP ABSORPTION EVENT WARNING

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

357. KENWOOD 741 INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 18:26:29 UTC
From: 51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.132629.9407@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 295934

Has anyone got their hands on any firm information on the new Kenwood 741 dual/tri-band radios?

I would like to know how wide the coverage is and how similar the features are to my beloved TH77A.

Any information would be appreciated...they have just been introduced here in Canada...

Please send replies to my regular address PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA.

Thanks and 73.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada

358. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 18:33:15 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106141833.AA13856@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 296025

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 40
1 21399U 91 40 A 91163.12508770 .01258176 00000-0 24450-2 0 233
2 21399 39.0061 289.6558 0008945 60.8652 299.6354 15.96805156 1040
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

359. Re: Aurora

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 18:41:19 UTC
From: skymaste@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <22142@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 295943

Has anyone seen Aurora in Delaware or SE Pensylvania?

Paul
--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

360. Re: My Liscense

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 18:49:51 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570081@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295936

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jga@NCoast.ORG (Jon Anhold) writes:

>What is the test for the new no-code? It it just the novice and the tech, or
>what?

Its the same written requirements as for the old Tech: You pass element
2 (Novice written, 30 questions) and 3A (Technician written, 25 questions).

AL N1AL

361. VHF/UHF Capacitors.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 19:22:43 UTC
From: darel@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca
Message-ID: <28591783.11294@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca>
Source record: 295948

I was wondering if anyone who has done VHF construction could share a little expertise with me. I have designed a 2m amplifier which I am now ready to build. In trying to track down some of the extremely rare SINGLE QUANTITY ceramic chip capacitors I have been completely frustrated. (As it was pointed out to me, I can get any of the caps I want if I buy reels of 4000; $600). Between Motorola documentation, and the ARRL Handbook they seem to be the only choice at frequencies above ~140 MHz (unless you have VHF reactance measuring equipment at your disposal).

At this point I had decided to resort to silver mica caps, that is until I read through a Motorola Engineering Bulletin relating their experience with silver mica capacitor's parasitic inductances. (The bulletin cited a 1000pF cap used in a design at 150MHz which was actually used as an inductor (12 nH)). If this is the case what available capacitor types are recommended (and hopefully used) at these frequencies (axial polystyrene, ceramic disc, monolithic ceramic, solid tatalum ...) ? What rules of thumb does one use when fabricating at >= VHF frequencies (design is easy :-).

If I designed a complex impedance matching network that requires a 43 pF cap, then I don't want to have to modify design values for actual values accounting for parasitic inductances.

Any thoughts would be appreciated;

Darel

--
==========
Darel Mesher VE3DLT
Electrical and Computer Engineering
McMaster University darel@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca

362. Colo Hams: 14ers on the air

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 19:46:04 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420002@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295929

From: KB0CY Bob Witte Date: June 14, 1991

To: Colorado Amateur Radio Operators

Subject: Radio Active Colorado 14ers

I have been talking with a group of amateur radio operators in the Colorado Springs area about organizing an attempt to put as many 14,000 foot Colorado mountains as possible on the air this summer. The idea is that on some Saturday this summer, we simultaneously operate from the top of as many Colorado 14ers as we can, working each other and anyone else interested. Why? Because it might be fun! At this point in time, I am mostly looking for people to help formulate the basic plan -- a core group that will likely participate and can offer advice on what to do. Please pass this on to anyone that's interested.

Let me give you a rough idea of what I am thinking. There are still many open issues and I welcome your ideas.

* At a minimum, we should operate 2M FM since that is a universal, easy-to-carry mode. What else should we do? Should we try SSB on 2M or HF? Or maybe 10 GHz if we had enough equipment (Instant VUCC)?

* When? I propose that we do it on Saturday August 24th with an backup date of August 31st. Primary operating hours would be from 11 AM to 1 PM. This gives the hikers time to get up the mountain in the morning and lets them get off the top before the usual afternoon thunderstorms hit.

* It seems there are 3 classes of mountains we will encounter.
1. Drive-up mountains (Pikes Peak and Mt. Evans only).
2. 4WD Mountains (Mt. Bross, Mt. Antero, ...)
3. Hike-up mountains (most of them)

People who don't want to hike can do either #1 or #2. We need to make sure that anyone who hikes knows what they are up against. Unless you have previous high altitude hiking experience, I would not recommend it.

Pick your favorite mountain and let me know. I will coordinate who goes where to prevent multiple stations on the same mountain. Some stations may choose to stay off the mountaintops but be in a good location to work as many of the other stations as possible.

* To encourage participation, we could have a special QSL or certificate available. (I am willing to arrange this.) One idea is that we collect the logs from all mountaintop stations and have all QSLs sent to one place. Then, we issue a certificate with all of the mountains worked

listed on it.

If you are interested, mark your calendar and contact me with the following information.

* Your name and call sign
* Your telephone number
* Your address
* The mountain that you want to operate from (and any alternates).
* Equipment which you have (or could borrow) which you would be willing to haul up a mountain. 2M FM is required. 2M SSB, other VHF/UHF and microwave gear are desirable.
* Any suggestions or questions that you have.

Bob Witte KB0CY
18070 Sunburst Drive
Monument, Colorado 80132

Home: (719) 488-0859
Work: (719) 590-3230

Packet: kb0cy@w0lkd
Internet: bobw@col.hp.com

363. Re: Magnetic Poles Reversing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 20:44:05 UTC
From: clark@brahms.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.204405.17156@amd.com>
Source record: 295935

reichert@motcid.UUCP (Chuck KD9JQ) writes:

>Or would it produce one hell of an aurora on 2 Meters? I'm hoping for the
>later! HI

Maybe it will open up six meters? we can only hope!!

Brad // NP4AI

Look for WA6TOW on Field Day - 52.525FM 50.125 USB

```
*****************************************************************************
* PACKET - NP4AI@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA * "All things bright and beautiful *
* UUCP - clark@brahms.amd.com * All creatures great and small *
************************************** All things great and wonderful *
* The opinions experessed are solely * The Church Fuzz nicks them all."*
* those of the author. Honest. * - MP Matching Tie & Hanky *
*****************************************************************************
```

364. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 21:13:14 UTC
From: bdhall@en.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun14.211314.16835@en.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 296004
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Jun14.143930.28999@eng.umd.edu>, sdorsey@eng.umd.edu (Bill Dorsey) writes:
> I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and
> it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-
> proof my car against police radar. I know police use X and K band radar

Aren't such applications illegal?

Brian Hall

365. thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 22:19:14 UTC
From: hahn@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <0094A1E3.9E782860@uclapp.physics.ucla.edu>
Source record: 295937

Hi,

Thanks for all the people who e-mailed me about my broken belt. Here are some
of the companies suggested.

MCM Electronics
800-543-4330 in USA except Ohio
800-624-3908 in Ohio
800-824-9491 in Canada
Open during week from 7:00 AM to 8:00 PM EST.
Open Saturday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST.

Projector Recorder Belt Co. 1-800-558-9572.

GC Electronics, 400 W Wyman St, Rockford IL 61101, (815) 968-9661,

--
ki hahn

366. Packet Cluster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 22:37:00 UTC
From: 8909296@ul.IE
Message-ID: <20E40D30E02014B7@ul.ie>
Source record: 295933

Date sent: 14-JUN-1991 22:25:28

Hi!

I am trying to get a Packet Cluster going locally.
What I want is some basic info

1) What software is needed to run Packet-Cluster

2) Is the software available for different platforms,
besides PC e.g. Amiga, C64, Mac etc.

3) I read somewhere that the Packet Cluster software uses its
own protocol. If this is true, does it mean it will be
incompatible with AX25 and TCPIP as the are at the moment.

I would be grateful for any hints/tips or pointers as to
where to get this info (magazine articles etc.)

John

John Barry EI7DNB,
University of Limerick
Rep. of Ireland
8909296@ul.ie

"God thinks he's Jackie Charlton"

367. Index to the Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 23:04:00 UTC
From: Paul_W_SCHLECK@UMAIL.UMD.EDU
Message-ID: <9106142304.AA04471@umail.UMD.EDU>
Source record: 295938

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The following is a list of informational files that can be obtained from the
Supplemental Archives on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under subdirectory
/pub/ham-radio. Refer to the FAQ lists for other ham-radio FTP sites.

Questions to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

callbook.tar.Z - sources for the marvin callsign server v1.2
carf.db_fcc.Z - Canadian ham database in FCC format
carf.db_orig.Z - Canadian ham database in original format
docket_91-36 - information regarding the proposed scanner regs
elmers_admin - information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list - list of elmers on the network
faq1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
faq2 - "Where can I find ..." questions
faq3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
faq4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
intro_to_swl - info for aspiring short wave listeners
intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
sol-terra_terms - defintions of solar-terrestrial terms

Thanks again to Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for maintaining this invaluable resource.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ps67@umail.umd.edu
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368. 02at mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-14 23:31:59 UTC
From: msw1633@rigel.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <17346@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 295939

Hello all!
I am looking for the direct entry mod for the Icom 02AT. I believe that
this mod will allow me to enter both the tens and ones digits of the MHz
display. Please email if you know what it is or even better where to find it.
I know it exists, cuz some guy was charging 35 bucks to do it at HamCom in
Dallas last week. I have scanned the available ftp sites and haven't seen
it, but it could easily have been missed.

thanks

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Bitnet: MSW1633@TAMSIGMA College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man" -- another Schadelism

369. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 01:24:07 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570082@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295945

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sdorsey@eng.umd.edu (Bill Dorsey) writes:

>I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and
>it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-
>proof my car against police radar.

Somebody is (was) selling a supposedly stealth "bra" to attach to the
front of your car to avoid police radar. No mention of how that is
supposed to shield the roof, sides, etc. :=)

Even better was the tip in one of the popular magazines some years ago.
Remember how the allies dropped bundles of tin-foil chaff from airplanes
in WWII to foil the German radar? This "tip" was to fill your hubcaps
with shredded Reynolds Wrap to avoid the speed traps!

AL N1AL

370. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 04:32:57 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <7260@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 296021
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Jun14.211314.16835@en.ecn.purdue.edu>, bdhall@en.ecn.purdue.edu (Brian D Hall) writes:
>In article <1991Jun14.143930.28999@eng.umd.edu>, sdorsey@eng.umd.edu (Bill Dorsey) writes:
>> I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and
>> it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-
>> proof my car against police radar. I know police use X and K band radar
>
> Aren't such applications illegal?
>
> Brian Hall

Why would that be illegal? He is simply adding material to his car (same as painting your car or adding ground effects). It just happens to be that police radar can not reflect from that material (unless there is a law saying that all cars MUST be able to reflect microwave signals).

By the way, what color is this radar absorbing material? Is it a paint/paste or like a thin sticker?

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

371. Accurate time worldwide

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 05:29:30 UTC
From: hunter@ccv.nersc.gov
Message-ID: <99646@lll-winken.LLNL.GOV>
Source record: 295942

We need to be able to get accurate time most anywhere in the world. We would like to use the GPS satellites, but the last time that we looked, there was nothing available (except for a rack mount $12K unit). If anyone knows of a reasonably priced GPS time reader with a computer interface, please let me know.

Steven Hunter, KC6RKV
Seismic Observatory
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
StevenHunter@llnl.gov

372. Need source for Yeasu FNB-4 Battery Pack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 05:57:33 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <7552@cactus.org>
Source record: 295946
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

I am looking for a REASONABY priced Yeasu FNB-4
battery pack replacement. I would like to find
one of the types that has replacable AA cells.
I have one for my Santec. The cells are cheap
at the local K-mart!

-Thanks in advance,

Charlie
WB4HVD

373. Solar Terrestrial Bulletin - Administrivia & Proton Event Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 06:36:40 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910615003640.27a000d5@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295944

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

15 June, 1991

PROTON EVENT RECURRED

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ADMINISTRIVIA

Effective immediately, the Solar Terrestrial Dispatch will begin providing messages with subject headers in upper and lower case. All upper-case lettering in the subject headers will only be used for urgent or important bulletins, alerts or warnings.

SATELLITE PROTON EVENT IN PROGRESS

A satellite proton event at greater than 10 MeV recurred at 23:40 UT on 14 June. The flux increased above event thresholds of 10 pfu and is presently near 20 pfu. Decay is expected to occur on 15 June, barring possible proton flaring from Region 6659 (which is now nearing the western limb). This proton event should end later this UT day (15 June), provided major proton flaring does not develop from Region 6659.

** End of Bulletin **

374. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 12:05:37 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106151205.AA21573@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 295947

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #855 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91156.37619448 .00000199 00000-0 22777-3 0 4288
2 00424 80.4640 297.8292 0024133 84.6048 275.7849 13.67535459430968
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91156.63842366 -.00000076 00000-0 99999-4 0 5810
2 03029 13.6310 18.1685 0015391 225.1771 134.6876 1.00273010 86332
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91162.89081021 .00105350 20209-4 48844-3 0 6627
2 04966 51.4977 13.7724 2007040 137.6047 239.8741 11.63985640632395
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91155.47744118 .00000019 00000-0 62244-4 0 2763
2 07646 49.8266 208.4021 0205817 274.4894 83.2511 13.82158783824503
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91153.40353478 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 2824
2 08820 109.8296 115.1017 0044241 164.0015 196.1732 6.38664237 96305
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91154.63080465 -.00000252 00000-0 99999-4 0 6262
2 10061 8.9593 57.1392 0011610 256.1127 106.6935 1.00116774 52536
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91156.74256864 -.00000179 00000-0 79862-4 0 2840
2 10637 32.8579 113.1903 1398321 2.9182 357.6647 1.00270881 10017
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91157.95085371 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 6839
2 10684 63.9016 78.5875 0125954 198.5824 160.9584 2.00553266 82966
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91157.95822834 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 4023
2 10893 64.2157 319.4145 0173547 24.0289 336.7752 2.00534137 95784
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91158.94610156 .00000104 00000-0 99999-4 0 1342
2 10953 7.7936 62.0500 0004629 65.4674 294.4099 1.00255660 640
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91159.47557432 .00001156 00000-0 43447-3 0 5534
2 10967 108.0207 336.0026 0002472 242.0202 118.0715 14.36672241677605
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91160.68096973 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4451
```

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2 11054 63.6580 315.4475 0065926 118.7587 241.8959 2.00572020 92855
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91154.20857708 .00000100 00000-0 11930-3 0 7805
2 11080 99.1735 55.7563 0008279 225.2221 134.8258 13.83556677636578
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91160.81577990 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 1949
2 11141 63.8936 78.3449 0062002 311.1867 48.2825 2.00543691 91556
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91153.97018418 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1865
2 11690 64.3748 80.8809 0125230 203.3048 156.1289 2.00551763 97273
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91160.07729369 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4888
2 11783 63.3227 315.0085 0190932 28.2767 332.7406 2.03456413 81498
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91161.87192814 .00000137 00000-0 99999-4 0 1415
2 12472 4.3592 71.3072 0003374 344.3228 15.3468 1.00278877 35829
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91162.11003515 .00000120 00000-0 12866-3 0 7352
2 13301 82.9309 37.7165 0025974 254.0298 105.7998 13.67924642446745
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91162.67445150 .00000154 00000-0 39090-4 0 8286
2 13367 98.1150 222.1031 0004719 91.2719 268.9020 14.57161126473653
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91162.05209742 .00000295 00000-0 22754-3 0 9896
2 13777 99.0139 358.0317 0013614 115.0749 245.1840 13.98959934 97119
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91162.18032183 .00000114 00000-0 10997-3 0 8319
2 13916 82.9448 106.6665 0036180 219.4980 140.3539 13.74150106411973
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91160.93112862 .00000130 00000-0 99999-4 0 4006
2 13969 5.3392 62.6346 0003714 17.5462 342.4889 1.00283288 2933
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91160.86609817 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 4892
2 14050 3.1204 73.8677 0002359 299.3705 60.1814 1.00266506 1720
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91160.44420849 -.00000142 00000-0 99998-4 0 6761
2 14129 25.7773 141.3946 6029512 248.9975 39.0238 2.05885773 32080
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91160.67353643 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9796
2 14189 63.5492 76.6593 0142818 225.8167 133.0047 2.00567966 57938
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91162.71191734 .00000427 00000-0 99999-4 0 6839
2 14780 98.2386 223.2729 0002823 89.9119 270.2415 14.57108762387074
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91162.56401050 .00002058 00000-0 37511-3 0 273
2 14781 97.8987 207.6093 0011810 181.4371 178.6940 14.66998546388624
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91162.34357893 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2460
2 15039 63.2870 75.7150 0028621 225.6519 134.1441 2.00564708 51242
Cosmos 1574
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1 15055U 84 62 A 91160.98612406 .00000127 00000-0 12444-3 0 909
2 15055 82.9586 158.5429 0029319 48.2523 312.1129 13.73460476349183
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91160.79286957 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 852
2 15271 63.0241 314.2812 0113064 333.3112 26.0958 2.00565669 48322
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91162.62168964 .00003373 00000-0 43422-3 0 6106
2 15331 82.5365 27.2446 0019992 236.4572 123.4802 14.80707840361221
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91162.26043968 .00000562 00000-0 32209-3 0 7871
2 15427 99.1684 175.6340 0016263 82.0423 278.2588 14.13026405334681
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91161.01068528 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 7846
2 16129 64.0721 77.0244 0123660 146.7436 214.0429 2.00565006 41533
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91162.85963363 .00081526 00000-0 89716-3 0 5246
2 16609 51.6072 314.0990 0020554 240.3640 119.5458 15.62174865304337
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91162.70399154 .00000623 00000-0 31008-3 0 3583
2 16613 98.6969 236.7459 0000441 146.9575 213.1625 14.20049048114950
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91162.27910781 .00003357 00000-0 44013-3 0 4530
2 16881 82.5161 86.2145 0018829 256.5303 103.3819 14.79957373262210
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91154.21713719 -.00000038 00000-0 66109-5 0 3742
2 16908 50.0156 256.8390 0011272 8.9594 351.1440 12.44395285218567
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91160.39734593 .00000629 00000-0 28934-3 0 6358
2 16969 98.5668 184.8014 0012809 315.4912 44.5242 14.24154837245445
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91162.22232228 -.00001494 00000-0 -10996-2 0 8668
2 17527 99.0792 234.4316 0001631 160.5649 199.5554 13.94879006219316
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91159.57454413 -.00000079 00000-0 99999-4 0 8464
2 17561 0.0727 67.2480 0005339 335.5081 317.2616 1.00297574 449
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91162.79531733 .00047454 00000-0 52788-3 0 6219
2 17845 51.6042 314.4267 0019820 239.5294 118.4256 15.62144609239050
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91162.87136833 .00000678 00000-0 37217-3 0 160
2 18123 98.8119 353.6735 0015679 80.2264 280.0687 14.14616309205244
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91162.80909847 .00000132 00000-0 13304-3 0 6750
2 18129 82.9272 62.8349 0011018 195.0527 165.0311 13.72192137198859
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 91160.97211098 .00000169 00000-0 14339-3 0 6938
2 18312 82.5573 6.7039 0012382 336.8774 23.1830 13.83801109192469
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91160.80703179 .00000305 00000-0 26174-3 0 5393
2 18820 82.5431 66.1598 0018323 41.9923 318.2638 13.84494564169661
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DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91162.90385037 .00000880 00000-0 41468-3 0 9168
2 18822 98.5951 38.6196 0005855 318.1965 41.8766 14.22049857173936
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91162.12942128 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 3345
2 19163 64.9176 147.1909 0007143 204.0324 155.9370 2.13102633 23798
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91161.71693647 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 3340
2 19165 64.9009 147.1994 0005377 317.8261 42.1380 2.13102797 23787
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91157.06388580 .00000215 00000-0 86587-3 0 2743
2 19216 56.7701 90.7246 7185846 256.1839 21.0619 2.09696177 22828
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91161.02507022 .00002194 00000-0 29234-3 0 1571
2 19274 82.5219 186.1786 0023099 37.1338 323.1483 14.79081441157777
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91161.03496971 .00000056 00000-0 12496-3 0 7900
2 19336 82.5430 24.2542 0017789 135.2556 225.0025 13.16925807138059
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91162.67553405 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 2342
2 19503 65.4787 26.4438 0005153 176.8030 183.2646 2.13103495 21295
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91163.17690915 .00000647 00000-0 37315-3 0 5401
2 19531 99.0296 117.9185 0012124 355.6984 4.4080 14.12173860139763
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91155.78164049 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 2765
2 19548 0.5979 83.3819 0002402 346.1142 290.4014 1.00272653 8453
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91162.71691896 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 356
2 19749 64.8598 146.8289 0007994 274.9796 84.9237 2.13101827 18820
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91162.30561212 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 595
2 19750 64.8808 146.8690 0007964 258.0496 101.8510 2.13102278 18812
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91154.90019117 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2719
2 19802 55.0346 183.5433 0048330 167.9358 192.2382 2.00566052 16807
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91162.73079400 .00048465 00000-0 28880-2 0 508
2 19822 75.1214 59.6302 4069040 348.3579 4.5734 7.31580450 25712
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91161.08896308 .00000157 00000-0 13051-3 0 4913
2 19851 82.5186 303.2724 0015673 78.9309 281.3623 13.84138871115078
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91152.31069772 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 2213
2 19876 0.1810 334.5556 0001818 75.5431 310.0340 1.00261645 4164
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91154.63218050 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2786
2 19883 1.0198 78.6658 0002304 3.6357 355.9343 1.00264606 78410
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91103.87321174 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2711
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2 20061 54.8877 3.6255 0090918 184.4845 175.4971 2.00566450 13525
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91161.03747885 .00000127 00000-0 12397-3 0 3896
2 20103 82.9610 21.2104 0038554 120.0981 240.4013 13.73694198 96842
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89064 A 91104.71060838 -.00000123 00000-0 00000 0 0 01797
2 20185 054.9166 186.3301 0020176 172.0341 188.0316 02.00562496012111
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89085 A 91106.73331065 -.00000084 00000-0 00000 0 0 01794
2 20302 054.3986 304.6789 0029381 333.0204 026.8604 02.00556152010956
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91160.95609175 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3877
2 20305 82.5529 325.6582 0016248 152.8015 207.3962 13.15954711 78008
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91158.51798613 .00000463 00000-0 32022-3 0 3367
2 20322 99.0221 170.5153 0009511 100.2271 259.9986 14.03098213 79314
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91162.73138546 .00030289 00000-0 33845-3 0 7208
2 20335 51.6110 314.7483 0024301 243.4072 114.8160 15.62126950 87970
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91135.16341753 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1718
2 20361 55.0542 127.1787 0062480 62.5659 298.0823 2.00558286 1000
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91162.66938264 .00000550 00000-0 27658-3 0 6013
2 20436 98.7413 237.0305 0001155 79.4989 280.6323 14.20042572 71769
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91158.70103685 .00000524 00000-0 22216-3 0 3906
2 20437 98.6671 238.2142 0010783 191.9222 168.1731 14.29137619 71639
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91162.65771852 .00000391 00000-0 17144-3 0 2841
2 20438 98.6698 242.0271 0009997 179.0028 181.1179 14.28716071 72187
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91160.69691806 .00000534 00000-0 22600-3 0 2891
2 20439 98.6721 240.5293 0010737 185.0177 175.0902 14.29226088 71920
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91160.04759617 .00000561 00000-0 23655-3 0 2898
2 20440 98.6726 239.9293 0010883 185.8393 174.2666 14.29310557 71832
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91159.73789561 .00000507 00000-0 21470-3 0 2853
2 20441 98.6718 239.6701 0011495 187.8161 172.2844 14.29353833 71795
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91161.04274353 .00000525 00000-0 22150-3 0 2866
2 20442 98.6716 241.0261 0012000 182.6537 177.4586 14.29432439 71986
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91159.99177998 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 2249
2 20452 54.4441 241.4336 0040419 52.6725 307.8481 2.00559471 10000
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91161.11034504 .00000298 00000-0 24780-3 0 5887
2 20478 99.1532 234.0497 0001192 91.8353 268.2900 13.94843473 68033
DEBUT
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1 20479U 90 13 B 91160.42855519 .00000067 00000-0 20044-3 0 2350
2 20479 99.0251 144.0617 0540755 319.2341 36.9469 12.83203572 62561
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91160.34674408 .00000019 00000-0 71892-4 0 2309
2 20480 99.0258 143.9905 0540821 319.3541 36.8346 12.83182273 62551
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91159.39429253 -.00000473 00000-0 -86732-3 0 2999
2 20491 99.0184 156.7727 0469749 276.2867 78.4947 13.02829673 62784
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91162.29814037 .00010208 00000-0 50949-3 0 5660
2 20496 43.0874 141.1443 0017757 89.6894 270.5990 15.17474956 73010
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91160.74412226 .00025941 00000-0 45315-3 0 6205
2 20497 43.1020 37.8731 0020446 198.0685 161.9445 15.49939072 74028
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91160.46465412 .00000158 00000-0 15778-3 0 3428
2 20508 82.9545 156.4680 0046314 72.3099 288.3118 13.73318293 64043
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91162.92442575 .00001586 00000-0 23194-3 0 5643
2 20510 82.5301 126.0280 0018551 176.9880 183.1271 14.75030818 69068
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91160.11012315 -.00002918 00000-0 -21343-3 0 5270
2 20523 28.3336 82.7550 0015676 48.2017 311.9866 15.03778553 68207
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91155.91071483 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2241
2 20533 55.2257 1.7141 0036695 95.9708 264.4937 2.00570856 8693
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91162.19085724 .00015184 00000-0 74655-3 0 5569
2 20546 94.1384 47.4607 0131728 112.4326 249.0935 15.10616810 64064
HST
1 20580U 91161.45200340 .00004144 00000-0 42750-3 0 4776
2 20580 28.4690 125.3460 0004946 257.0432 102.9505 14.87844075 61314
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91162.61794670 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5362
2 20619 65.0870 26.6071 0021713 212.8440 147.0891 2.13103202 8285
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91162.26654380 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5818
2 20620 65.0777 26.6168 0008746 38.1194 322.0108 2.13103219 8280
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91162.79484970 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4890
2 20621 65.0991 26.6108 0011709 201.5055 158.5132 2.13102458 8292
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91162.79531007 .00053703 00000-0 59570-3 0 5205
2 20635 51.6067 314.4243 0020456 237.5876 120.3368 15.62147673 58861
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91160.66408134 .00005188 00000-0 42066-3 0 3133
2 20638 52.9789 261.0334 0012445 332.0255 28.0076 15.01140712 55900
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91160.96801664 .00000168 00000-0 14097-3 0 2423
2 20670 82.5477 4.6509 0016867 8.8332 351.3124 13.83978346 48009
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CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91162.30498316 .00004965 00000-0 77366-2 0 3208
2 20712 17.7984 274.2336 7165490 86.4916 337.2498 2.36751471 50
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91155.26001400 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1259
2 20724 54.6709 182.2340 0095676 127.1562 233.7769 2.00565075 6109
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91161.36512216 .00000144 00000-0 11868-3 0 1962
2 20788 98.9462 195.0547 0014383 195.5712 164.5011 14.01162244 39257
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91160.91099395 .00000148 00000-0 12462-3 0 1929
2 20826 82.5239 303.6742 0011836 262.4817 97.4998 13.83349490 35203
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91155.79270836 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1254
2 20830 54.9564 124.5603 0072551 115.2474 245.4882 2.00570245 5196
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91160.18959019 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 804
2 20959 54.9067 183.6590 0048771 216.2913 143.4579 2.00567536 3876
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91162.89412391 .00001325 00000-0 50216-3 0 2156
2 20978 98.8376 199.6056 0081199 154.6276 205.8928 14.31019173 27490
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91162.83350049 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2195
2 21006 64.8356 146.2322 0061653 187.8207 172.0726 2.13102208 3970
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91162.07226501 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2300
2 21007 64.8570 146.2885 0038782 182.4042 177.5790 2.13100503 3953
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91162.42438285 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2180
2 21008 64.8374 146.2684 0011492 289.8976 69.9673 2.13100309 3969
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91161.25772126 .00000120 00000-0 11513-3 0 907
2 21087 82.9412 238.8454 0034268 280.0001 79.7287 13.74386634 18075
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91160.92134196 .00000132 00000-0 12912-3 0 905
2 21089 82.9231 109.4949 0028543 302.9485 56.8925 13.73902856 17148
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91144.33757974 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 741
2 21140 1.0365 299.2916 0006162 150.9349 269.8789 1.00204278 620
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91160.75584414 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 992
2 21152 82.9444 64.4499 0043540 46.1034 314.3763 13.73347300 12218
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91162.65582952 .00189482 16538-4 32724-3 0 1606
2 21213 72.6985 277.7097 0011368 246.1699 113.9173 16.02087332 11530
Cosmos 2139
1 21216U 91 25 A 91162.38355382 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1278
2 21216 64.8332 26.7290 0006568 222.7392 137.2756 2.13103239 1464
Cosmos 2140
1 21217U 91 25 B 91161.97297393 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1269
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2 21217 64.8228 26.7624 0008983 242.4680 117.5044 2.13102849 1458
Cosmos 2141
1 21218U 91 25 C 91162.55981765 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1280
2 21218 64.8178 26.7328 0007146 319.0545 40.9569 2.13102921 1468
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91162.23608301 .00015045 00000-0 35424-3 0 1104
2 21225 28.4643 137.3960 0009915 300.8216 59.1413 15.40298500 10282
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91160.65895333 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 289
2 21232 82.5456 229.8259 0018179 71.8584 288.4510 13.15983919 6135
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91140.76038009 -.00000029 00000-0 -48199-5 0 155
2 21263 98.7352 170.3864 0012304 244.5373 115.4525 14.21383733 869
1991 032B
1 21267U 91 32 B 91162.92795174 .00010535 00000-0 47789-2 0 279
2 21267 98.7402 192.3355 0008566 163.1563 196.9973 14.21968433 4018
1991 032C
1 21298U 91 43 C 91162.08481465 .00009729 00000-0 44237-2 0 220
2 21298 98.7310 191.4957 0007336 162.7842 197.3619 14.21872772 3894
Cosmos 2143
1 21299U 91 33 A 91160.64257486 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 184
2 21299 82.5731 211.0069 0010189 320.7916 39.2436 12.63608613 3003
Cosmos 2144
1 21300U 91 33 B 91161.06786715 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 118
2 21300 82.5771 210.7876 0001943 332.2035 27.8951 12.62069552 3041
Cosmos 2145
1 21301U 91 33 C 91161.05318047 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 139
2 21301 82.5659 210.7523 0005630 324.1996 35.8716 12.62837666 3046
Cosmos 2146
1 21302U 91 33 D 91160.63034719 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 135
2 21302 82.5751 211.0000 0013499 329.6003 30.4305 12.64261532 2998
Cosmos 2147
1 21303U 91 33 E 91160.61963213 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 112
2 21303 82.5656 210.9682 0016543 326.9215 33.0842 12.64833344 2996
Cosmos 2148
1 21304U 91 33 F 91156.65220625 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 104
2 21304 82.5730 213.5111 0020845 332.2652 27.7327 12.65626462 2496
1991 033G
1 21305U 91 33 G 91137.52675849 .00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 22
2 21305 82.5664 225.7962 0036908 206.0312 153.8935 12.54722500 76
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91162.73138007 .00041847 00000-0 46819-3 0 292
2 21311 51.6261 314.7554 0018400 229.9424 128.1885 15.62087438 3803
RESURS F-10
1 21313U 90 35 A 91162.72507355 .00299952 -11949-5 21047-3 0 400
2 21313 82.3097 14.7959 0010947 93.1051 267.2126 16.16117873 3455
Cosmos 2149
1 21315U 91 36 A 91162.71472655 .00699901 27908-4 41100-3 0 531
2 21315 67.1319 40.0020 0116620 74.6298 286.7564 16.04668149 2903
Aurora II
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1 21392U 91 37 A 91161.66007405 .00000121 00000-0 99999-4 0 155
2 21392 0.1457 226.6190 0013399 180.2173 313.2726 1.00256617 12
1991 037B
1 21393U 91 37 B 91160.69517305 .00012567 00000-0 14387-2 0 112
2 21393 24.9960 1.3667 1258142 152.8396 214.3917 12.71456311 1380
Progress M8
1 21395U 91 38 A 91162.66744163 .00043963 00000-0 49005-3 0 196
2 21395 51.6075 315.0754 0019829 242.8683 115.4563 15.62126608 1949
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91 39 A 91162.66330060 .00009632 00000-0 14680-2 0 113
2 21397 82.5298 34.8706 0022142 245.9706 113.9183 14.73645680 1089
1991 039B
1 21398U 91 39 B 91161.10061433 .00000853 00000-0 12637-3 0 125
2 21398 82.5291 36.3082 0022212 252.6870 107.1908 14.73816376 858
STS 40
1 21399U 91 40 A 91163.12508770 .01258176 00000-0 24450-2 0 233
2 21399 39.0061 289.6558 0008945 60.8652 299.6354 15.96805156 1040
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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375. Re: Communications Quarterley Table of Contents Spring 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 13:23:34 UTC
From: Christopher.Boone@farwest.sccsi.com
Message-ID: <677042050.1@farwest.sccsi>
Source record: 295915

Guess I'll have to get my ex HR life sub now a CQ life sub changed to a Comm Quarterly (and that'll be probably NON-Life...! What a rip!)
Oh well, more money to fork out on this "hobby" just to keep up with the best technical end....

(I like the titles you posted....toooooo bad CQ itself cant be a that type of mag.....HR WAS!)

73
Chris WB5ITT

* Origin: Far Point Relay Node #1 (713)463-8324 - Katy, Tx. (1:106/8324)

376. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 14:11:52 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <10850@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 295949

In article <14570082@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

:Even better was the tip in one of the popular magazines some years ago.
:Remember how the allies dropped bundles of tin-foil chaff from airplanes
:in WWII to foil the German radar? This "tip" was to fill your hubcaps
:with shredded Reynolds Wrap to avoid the speed traps!
:
:AL N1AL

interesting! could you please explain a little bit more? in case of
an airplane, a false target is generated by tin-foil chaff. however, in
case of a car, the car and reynolds wrap seem running at the same speed
and one and the same object. am i missing something here?

thanks in advance.

k kim

377. GEOCLOCK software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 16:24:51 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1991Jun15.162451.2537@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 295950

Has anyone heard of the sofware called "GEOCLOCK 4.0" by
Joseph R. Ahlgren for the IBM PC? I received a letter from a ham in
Ukraine about it. Apparently he has a copy of this software but some
of the files are incomplete, and he is seeking help getting the complete
program.

Is it shareware? If not, does anyone know how much it would cost to
purchase and where one can find it?

Thanks.

73! de KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

378. Re: Accurate time worldwide

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 17:10:35 UTC
From: wordy@bikelab.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <4403@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 295951

Steven Hunter, KC6RKV requests info on low-cost GPS receivers
with computer interface.

I'm using the Trimble TANS on my bicycle -- it has an RS-422
port and outputs lat, long, el, speed, and time (to 1 microsecond).
I can recommend this unit firsthand.

Also, Rockwell has introduced the NavCore V (very tiny) and
Sony has just announced the Portable GPS Receiver Pixcess (but I don't
know if it's interfaceable). Trimble has been a leader in this
field for a long time, and is a good place to shop for various
robust GPS products.

They are at 408-730-2900.

73,
Steve Roberts
N4RVE
Nomadic Research Labs

379. SIGNIFICANT MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 18:16:23 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910615121623.27a001a7@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295953

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 15, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Region 6659 has managed to spawn another Great Flare, rated as a class X12/3B tenflare from a location of N33W69. The energy released by this event was enormous. Protons were ejected with high-energies. The cosmic ray neutron monitors registered a Ground Level Event (GLE) of +18% at 09:40 UT. The neutron monitors are back near background levels. Todays major flare was very long in duration. It began at 08:10 UT, peaked at 08:18 UT and ended at 14:02 UT on 15 June (almost six hours in duration!). There were major (importance 3) Types II and IV sweeps with this event. The integrated x-ray flux was high, at 2.85. There were fairly strong radio bursts across the spectrum. The 10 cm burst was 14,000 sfu while the 245 MHz burst was 6,400 sfu.

Near relativistic protons were observed with this event, which has produced another strong PCA event. Protons at greater than 100 MeV peaked at 77 pfu at 10:10 UT on 15 June. A brief SST Radiation Alert for radiation greater than or equal to 10 millirems was issued at 10:00 UT on 15 June. Conditions have since relaxed and this radiation hazard alert for high altitude aircraft has ended. The 10 MeV protons climbed quickly to a preliminary peak of 1700 pfu at 17:05 UT on 15 June. This peak is preliminary, since protons at greater than 10 MeV are currently running at levels near 900 pfu. Sporadic excursions above this peak may still occur.

Polar radio signal paths have again been blacked out from this last proton blast from Region 6659. Polar Cap Absorption (PCA) levels peaked at 15:55 UT with a preliminary value of about 6.3 dB. However, this peak is preliminary and excursions beyond this point may still be possible. PCA is currently running ~ 5 dB.

The 10 cm radio burst from this flare remained 100% above background levels for 123 minutes. The 10 cm burst began at 08:13 UT on 15 June.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Despite the relatively poor position of this flare, we are considering a fairly strong possibility for a minor to major geomagnetic storm beginning sometime on 17 June. A-indices of greater than 50 may be possible. This

flare has released sufficient energy to be a threat, even at its present position. We are still performing analysis and will release an official forecast within the next few hours. If storm conditions are expected, this forecast will be released with a Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning.

A major HF blackout has been reported by the areas which were sunlit during this event. X-rays have now dropped below M-class levels and are continuing to slowly decay back toward background levels.

Major flaring will continue to be possible from this Region, although another X-class event likely will not be observed before this region crosses the west limb. It is obviously still a potent region.

Watch for another bulletin or Warning stating the expected forcast for this event later this UT day.

** End of Alert **

380. Re: ATV - High Speed Digital ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 19:15:13 UTC
From: mzenier@polari.UUCP
Message-ID: <4451@polari.UUCP>
Source record: 295954

In article <2968@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <4409@polari.UUCP> mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>>Has anyone tried to use ATV equipment to send high speed
>>digital information, along the lines of the "back up
>>your computer disk on your VCR", by making a modem that
>>outputs something that looks like a standard TV signal?
> ...
>The protocol used takes advantage of redundancy and FEC, but the
>modulation method, encoding as white and black pixels in an AM
>TV field, leaves something to be desired. A direct PSK encoding
>would be much better. Also the protocol is designed for half-duplex
>with large block sizes, again not ideal for two way packet style
>transmissions.

I'm thinking more on the lines of dual use of existing ATV repeaters.
If they're going to take up 12 Mhz of spectrum, it would be nice
to be able to ship a database or two around when they're not showing
someone's vacation pictures.

For this application, A large block system with a lot of FEC would
be a better match than a two way packet system. Using a $200 VCR
for data storage would be a bonus, even if it did lower the maximum
possible data rate.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.uucp mzenier@polari.uucp

381. A Microwave Propagation Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 20:32:54 UTC
From: connolly@livy.cs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <32124@dime.cs.umass.edu>
Source record: 295955

Since water reflects radar signals at certain frequencies, it seems to me that it ought to be possible to do "cloudbounce" in one of the higher (GHz) amateur bands. Does anybody know if this would work, or if people in fact do this sort of thing?

I suppose that frozen precipitation doesn't seem to reflect nearly as well as liquid on weather radars, so maybe that would make it difficult if the clouds were above the freezing level...

-wa2ifi (C. Connolly)

382. Help with TheNet TN11-I

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 22:24:00 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9106152224.AA23530@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 295956

Does anyone have the documentation and programming software (or programming instructions) for TheNet TN-11-I? This is the limited access backbone version that allows no level 2 connects except for the Node callsign holder and 4 other users. Any help in obtaining same would be appreciated.

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy@wb4uou.nc.usa.na
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

383. IC-211 service manual/schematics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 22:36:05 UTC
From: larryd@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun15.223605.20883@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 295957

Does anyone have a copy of the IC-211 service manual and/or schematic diagrams. I have one that needs a bit of tlc. I have the owner's manual but need at least a schematic to go any further.

Please reply via e-mail.

--
Larry
---
larryd@u.washington.edu

I have my opinion; the university has its own.
---

384. TM701A anti-memory-zap mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-15 23:13:57 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <10465@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 295959

Does anyone know how to modify the Kenwood TM-701A 2m/70cm dual-band mobile radio to eliminate the memory loss on power-up? My rig does this every few days now and it's getting real annoying. It seems to be a total micro-processor reset on power-up since the display comes up just like it does on a forced uP reset. If anyone else has this problem please write me and I'll send any info I get...I'll post to the net if enough people e-mail me about it.

73 es tnx

--
Dave Pascoe | km3t@jjmhome.UUCP OR dhp1@gte.com
KM3T | Packet: km3t @ k1ea.ma.usa.na

385. POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING - FLARE IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 01:18:05 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910615191805.27a002c6@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295958

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POTENTIAL SEVERE GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

01:00 UT, 16 JUNE

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WARNINGS ISSUED OR IN PROGRESS:

- POTENTIAL MINOR TO MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING
- POTENTIAL MAJOR SOLAR FLARE WARNING (PROTON)
- SATELLITE PROTON AND PCA EVENT ALERT

ATTENTION:

The major class X12/3B flare of 15 June is expected to produce a minor
to major geomagnetic storm. The interplanetary shockwave from this flare is
expected to intercept the Earth late in the UT day of 16 June or early in the
UT day of 17 June. Minor to major geomagnetic storming is expected to
develop. We are predicting estimated planetary magnetic A-indices of 53 for
17 June, followed by a decrease to approximately 24 for 18 June.

To aid in the interpretation of the risks involved, the following
probability chart for geomagnetic activity in each of the six main categories
follows below. The prediction is based on expected activity levels for the
next four days (to 19 June).

GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY PREDICTION FOR JUNE 16 - JUNE 19

Activity	Day1	Day2	Day3	Day4
Quiet	10%	05%	10%	15%
Unsettled	40%	10%	25%	40%
Active	40%	20%	35%	40%
Minor Storm	10%	30%	25%	05%
Major Storm	00%	30%	05%	00%
Severe Storm	00%	05%	00%	00%
A-Index :	17	53	24	15

So for example, Day 2 represents June 17. On this day, there is a 05%
probability for quiet geomagnetic conditions, a 10% chance for unsettled
conditions, a 20% chance for active conditions, a 30% chance for both minor

and major storm conditions, and a 05% chance for severe storm conditions. On this day, the A-index is expected to reach 53 (which is officially a low-intensity major storm). However, there are equal probabilities for minor to major storming. Taken together, there is a 60% probability for minor to major storming, or a 50% probability for active to minor storming, or a 35% probability for major to severe storming. However, since there is only a 05% chance for a severe geomagnetic storm, conditions are likely to remain below severe storm levels. So from this chart, Day 2 will be the most disturbed day, with only a 15% probability for quiet to unsettled conditions.

If used properly, this prediction chart can provide valuable information on potential activity. You should use it in making your own judgements regarding the potential activity on these days.

A Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch has been issued for the UT day of 17 June. Conditions may become favorable for low-latitude auroral activity on this day.

HF propagation conditions will be poor on 17 June, provided an interplanetary shock arrives as expected. If a shock fails to arrive, conditions will continue at fair to good. Near complete absorption of radio signals will continue over the next several days over polar paths.

There may be an opportunity for some VHF backscatter communications on the UT day of 17 June, provided we are affected by todays major flare. If we are not, no backscatter or other VHF anomalies are likely to be observed.

Conditions are expected to improve on 18 June.

PLEASE SEND ANY REPORTS OF DEGRADED RADIO PROPAGATION CONDITIONS, SIGHTINGS OF AURORAL ACTIVITY, VHF BACKSCATTER COMMUNICATIONS OR OTHER ANOMALIES TO: OLER@HG.ULETH.CA (INTERNET), OLER@ALPHA.ULETH.CA (USENET), OR (SNAIL-MAIL) TO: SOLAR TERRESTRIAL DISPATCH, P.O. BOX 357, STIRLING, ALBERTA, CANADA, T0K 2E0. PLEASE INCLUDE THE DATE AND TIME (LOCAL AND UT) OF THE OBSERVATION, THE APPROXIMATE LATITUDE/LONGITUDE OF THE OBSERVATION LOCATION, AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHENOMENA OBSERVED. WE THANK ALL THOSE WHO TAKE THE TIME TO SEND IN OBSERVATIONAL REPORTS.

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386. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH - VALID FOR 17 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 02:53:02 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910615205302.27a00353@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295960

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 02:45 UT, 16 JUNE
VALID: 17 JUNE

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ATTENTION:

The major class X12/3B flare of 15 June is expected to produce a minor
to major geomagnetic storm. An accompanying minor to major auroral storm is
also anticipated for 17 June. The auroral activity may be sufficient to be
observed over the central to southerly middle latitudes. There will be a
slim chance for lower latitude auroral activity.

To aid in interpreting the probabilities, the following probability
chart has been made available.

VISIBLE AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTION FOR NORTH AMERICA JUNE 16 - JUNE 19

NOTE: The days given below are UT days. Day 1 corresponds to the UT day of
16 June. For North America, Day 1 begins at 18:00 MDT, 19:00 CDT, etc, on 15
June. Day 2 begins at 18:00 MDT, 19:00 CDT, etc, on 16 June. Take this into
consideration when interpreting the chart below. The chart represents
the expected probabilities for observing visible auroral activity (during the
night hours), under a dark sky with good atmospheric conditions. Use the
appropriate section of the chart corresponding to your latitude.

The latitude boundaries are defined (approximately) as follows:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 35 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 35 deg. S.

These are not precise boundaries because auroral activity is more closely
associated with geomagnetic latitude than with geographic latitude.
Nevertheless, the geographical latitude boundaries given above are good
approximations and are used in the chart below.

Latitude	Intensity	Day1	Day2	Day3	Day4
	High	00%	75%	30%	05%
High Latitude	Moderate	15%	20%	40%	30%
	Low	45%	05%	30%	55%

	Not Visbl	40%	00%	00%	10%
	High	00%	70%	15%	00%
Northerly Middle	Moderate	05%	20%	40%	20%
	Low	40%	10%	40%	40%
	Not Visbl	55%	00%	05%	40%
	High	00%	20%	05%	00%
Central Middle	Moderate	00%	30%	20%	00%
	Low	10%	40%	40%	30%
	Not Visbl	90%	10%	35%	70%
	High	00%	05%	00%	00%
Southerly Middle	Moderate	00%	15%	05%	00%
	Low	00%	30%	20%	05%
	Not Visbl	100%	50%	75%	95%
	High	00%	00%	00%	00%
Northerly Low	Moderate	00%	05%	05%	00%
	Low	00%	35%	10%	00%
	Not Visbl	100%	60%	85%	100%
	High	00%	00%	00%	00%
Central Low	Moderate	00%	00%	00%	00%
	Low	00%	30%	10%	00%
	Not Visbl	100%	70%	90%	100%
	High	00%	00%	00%	00%
Southerly Low	Moderate	00%	00%	00%	00%
	Low	00%	10%	05%	00%
	Not Visbl	100%	90%	95%	100%

For example, the probability for observing auroral activity over the southerly middle latitudes (near the 40N latitude boundary) on Day 2 (or 17 June, UT time) is as follows. There is a 05% chance for observing high-intensity auroral activity over these regions on 17 June, a 15% probability for observing moderate levels of activity, a 30% probability for observing low levels of activity, and a 50% chance for being unable to observe any auroral activity at all. Taken together, there is a 45% probability for observing low to moderate auroral activity, a 20% probability for observing moderate to high auroral activity, and an 80% probability that activity will either be not visible or of low intensity on 17 June.

This chart is designed to give the observer all of the information needed to make judgemental decisions. Using this chart, the observer will know exactly what the forecasters believe may happen and whether there is a high or low confidence in predicting specific levels of activity for specific regions.

The UT day of 17 June (or, for North American observers, the local evening hours of 16 June) is expected to provide the highest probabilities for observing auroral activity over the lower latitudes. Lunar phase will not interfere with attempts to view auroral activity.

This is expected to be the last opportunity to view flare-induced auroral activity before Region 6659 departs around the west limb.

Photographic observers in the middle to low latitudes where auroral activity is difficult to spot may want to take long-exposure photographs of the northern to northeastern horizon even if auroral activity does not become optically visible with the unaided eye. Often, long-exposure photographs taken without optical confirmation yield positive results.

For any of you who obtain optical or photographic confirmation of auroral activity (particularly over the lower latitudes), please send a note to: oler@hg.uleth.ca, or to: oler@alpha.uleth.ca, or write to: Solar Terrestrial Dispatch, Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada, T0K 2E0. We are interested in obtaining photographic copies of auroral activity viewed over areas where it is normally not seen. We thank all those who take the time to send in confirmation (or non-confirmation) reports.

** End of Watch **

387. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 02:55:36 UTC
From: amichiel@rodan.acs.syr.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun16.025536.20086@rodan.acs.syr.edu>
Source record: 295881
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <7260@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>In article bdhall@en.ecn.purdue.edu (Brian D Hall) writes:
>>In article sdorsey@eng.umd.edu (Bill Dorsey) writes:
>>>...RAM (Radar Absorbing Material)...an ideal application...would be to
>>>radar- proof my car against police radar.

>> Aren't such applications illegal?

>Why would that be illegal? He is simply adding material to his car...

Actually, legally, under several conditions that is illegal in this
country. If the state can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the
accused added such material to the car with the intention of impacting
the states ability to inform uniform regulations, then it is illegal.
However, if it is added to the car simply because it looks neat or he
likes it, then there's nothing wrong. Further, there are actually about
a dozen different crimes that would be committed, if proof existed.
al

--
Al. Michielsen, Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, Syracuse University
InterNet: amichiel@rodan.acs.syr.edu amichiel@sunrise.acs.syr.edu
Bitnet: AMICHIEL@SUNRISE

388. Re: ATV - High Speed Digital ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 04:11:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun16.041128.22399@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295961

mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:

>I'm thinking more on the lines of dual use of existing ATV repeaters.
>If they're going to take up 12 Mhz of spectrum, it would be nice
>to be able to ship a database or two around when they're not showing
>someone's vacation pictures.

>For this application, A large block system with a lot of FEC would
>be a better match than a two way packet system. Using a $200 VCR
>for data storage would be a bonus, even if it did lower the maximum
>possible data rate.

And I was going to insert the repeater call for my (fictional at the
moment) ATV repeater visually over the image being transmitted.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

389. ** New Yaesu HT's **

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 07:21:06 UTC
From: mlau@pollux.svale.hp.com
Message-ID: <4680007@pollux.svale.hp.com>
Source record: 295973

I just went to HRO the other day and just happend to walk pass the HT display case and this small radio caught my eye. Yaesu has come out with a new 440 and 2m handy talkies. They are about the size of an icom 2sat. The ones I saw did not have the DTMF pad. The 440mhz model is FT76 at $319.00 and the 2m model is the FT26 for $300.00. They did have any spec sheets on any of the models yet. Stay tune for a new dual ht to replace the FT470!! I also saw a used R1 forsale for $300.00.

P.S. Finally got my FCC papers in the mail, for those keeping track, it took exactly 5 weeks, now lets how long it takes for upgrades.

```
*******************************************************************************
/-/-/ .
| | +( Mel Lau de KC6WCK/AA
X-X | | l HP California Personal Computer Division
|___|_-_ /|\ l Silcon Valley, California
/ /\ | x
/-------/ \| x ....hplabs!pollux!mlau
| [ [ [ | \ X
| # | | X
*******************************************************************************
```

390. Hello

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 07:32:23 UTC
From: jkirk@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <ocom44w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 295969

Ok, everyone's going to hate me for saying this, but:

I've just started to get interested in Ham. I dug up our old shortwave receiver a few days ago, and I got a book on Morse Code. However, I have NO idea what it takes to get active in the community, especially what the Canadian rules and regs are..

If anyone can help, or recommend any good reading for the total rank beginner, please write to me.

(I think I'm jkirk@sys6626.bison.mb.ca)

--- (Jim Kirk) a user of sys6626, running waffle 1.64
E-mail: jkirk@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
system 6626: 63 point west drive, winnipeg manitoba canada R3T 5G8

391. Buying an ALINCO 590 ? - Buyer Beware !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 10:34:00 UTC
From: RHAREL%FAB8@sc.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <0B22113D600000AE@sc.intel.com>
Source record: 295962

(FORWARDED FROM THE 4Z4SV BBS - JERUSALEM, ISRAEL)
==========
The following information may be of interest to those considering purchasing or already owning an Alinco DR590T dual band transciever. The original owners manual has been supplanted by a new one written for Alinco by Jay Appell, KA1SNA. It is called the ADVANCED USERS INSTRUCTION MANUAL, and I believe it will answer about 95% of the questions I've seen appearing about this unique rig, and finally supplies some parts layouts and circuit diagrams, as well as basic adjustment procedures.
>>>>>>>>>> HOWEVER, A CAVEAT: <<<<<<<<<<
I would like, however, to point out a BUG IN THE RIG'S MICROPROCESSOR which is mentioned in the manual, believe it or not! On page 33, it is pointed out that the Autodialer does not function properly when used with PL encode or decode invoked, except for 8 of the 38 possible PL tones. They suggest a way around this, but I have discovered that THE BUG IS BIGGER THAN THEY THOUGHT !
It turns out that one also does not have full remote control of the rig when any of the 30 PL tones are invoked. You can, for example, initiate crossband repeat, but not cancel it. Since you can't operate any other remote control function while the rig is in crossband repeat mode, this sort of negates the most unique feature of the rig, and one of its biggest selling points.
It's my feeling that this is a basic deviation from the advertised capabilities of the rig; I would hope that Alinco, having released it into the market this way, and themselves acknowledging the existence of the bug, will come up with a fix for this basic problem with the rig and either recall or repair those that are already out. I will be sending a letter similar to this message both to them and to QST.
For anyone else wanting to get the new improved real English manual, or wanting to write to Alinco about their problems with the rig, the address that is listed in the new manual is:
Gregory Pearson
General Sales Manager
Alinco Electronics, Inc.
438 Amapola Ave. #130
Torrance, Cal. 90501
Their phone # is : (213) 618-8616
Anyone knowing of a users group or publication with regard to this rig, please inform me. I am particularly interested in mods related to allowing remote control without DSQ being required before every transmission, and any integration of this rig in remote base applications.
P.S.- They have come out with a free mod kit to improve the crossband

audio. It works, but the installation of the two chip capacitors is akin to trying to solder a grain of salt to the tip of a needle. Good luck !
73,
Avi Esterson
4X6UA @4Z4SV.ISR.EU

392. Re: A Microwave Propagation Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 15:15:02 UTC
From: john@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <6665@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 295970

In article <32124@dime.cs.umass.edu> connolly@livy.cs.umass.edu (Christopher Connolly) writes:
]I suppose that frozen precipitation doesn't seem to reflect nearly as
]well as liquid on weather radars, so maybe that would make it
]difficult if the clouds were above the freezing level...

Hail shafts have a high reflectivity relative to rain or cloud.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

393. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 15:25:42 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9106161527.AA00580@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295963

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.174
Subject : RACESBUL.174

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.174 DATE: June 17, 1991
SUBJECT: Equipment for emergency responders - Part 2

OTHER ITEMS TO CARRY OR WEAR:
Clothing to suit the weather or climate. If you wear
eyeglasses be sure to carry an extra pair. Wear an accurate,
rugged, and easy to read wrist watch.
If you have a handheld transceiver carry a battery pack that
will hold double A alkaline batteries. Nicad battery packs need
charging often and usually take hours and require 110 volts AC.
Double A alkaline batteries are usually readily available and
only take a few minutes to change. Keep your nicad pack with you
for backup. Keep it in a container by itself or cover its
terminals with tape; if they short out it can burn or explode.
Carry a speaker mike that can be clipped to your clothing
where it can be easily heard and reached. Boom mikes work well if
you like them but never, NEVER use VOX. If you are in a noisy
environment they can key your transmitter and you may not know
it. This could cripple communications and be potentially
embarrassing.
Carry a police whistle. These are good attention getters and
could be used in many ways. The handiest place for it is on a
chain around your neck and placed under your shirt or blouse out
of the way.
(By Les Ballinger, WA6EQQ. To be continued)

EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

394. Looking for 64kbps pt-pt link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 15:36:33 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <6668@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 295971
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

We are interested in setting up some point to point links running 64kbps (for digitized audio). Does anyone know what is available for this?

If we could get wide-band radio equip (don't have time to learn and build GHz range equip), the rest could be done. Alternatively, high bit rate modems over narrow band would be okay. Has anyone done work on high bit rate modems using techniques that assume a very good SNR?

395. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 16:58:24 UTC
From: ken@sugra.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun16.165824.1396@sugra.uucp>
Source record: 295964
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Jun14.211314.16835@en.ecn.purdue.edu>, bdhall@en.ecn.purdue.edu (Brian D Hall) writes:
: In article <1991Jun14.143930.28999@eng.umd.edu>, sdorsey@eng.umd.edu (Bill Dorsey) writes:
: > I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and
: > it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-
: > proof my car against police radar. I know police use X and K band radar
: Aren't such applications illegal?
: Brian Hall

Active jamming of radar signals is illegal, passive absorbtion should not be. So far I have not seen any requirements for cars to have a minimum reflectivity.

--
Kenneth Ng
Please reply to ken@hertz.njit.edu until this machine properly recieves mail.
"No problem, here's how you build it" -- R. Barclay, ST: TNG

396. How do 3M Stormscopes work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 17:21:51 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <7575@cactus.org>
Source record: 295966
Cross-posted to: sci.aeronautics,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I saw mention that 3M had sold its Stormscope division.
This device is apparently a very useful adjunct to weather
radar when navigating through/around thunder storms.

As I understand it, the thing 'listens' to lightning static
and generates a radar-like display.

Anybody out there famailiar with this gizmo?
What frequencies/antennas does a stormscope use?

Thanks in advance,
Charlie

397. Re: GEOCLOCK software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 18:38:58 UTC
From: brian@towers.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun16.183858.6861@towers.uucp>
Source record: 295965

GEOclock is Shareware. You can download the latest version from my BBS listed in the sig file here.

A very awesome program, I think registration is like $45 or so.

73 de KB9BVN

--
==
: Brian Murrey - KB9BVN - QTH Indpls : Fidonet: 1:231/30 317-535-9097 :
: UUCP:..towers!brian : Login:Ham Radio Password:Yagi :
==

398. USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 19:50:09 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106161949.AA12156@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295968

The following is quoted from the USAF MARS Broadcast nr 21, 5 Jun 91:

"Item 040: New (No-Code) Technician License. Morse Code (CW) is not a requirement for MARS membership. Amateurs holding the new no code Technician FCC license are eligible for membership in Air Force MARS providing the following criteria are met: have the capability to operate on USAF MARS high frequencies in accordance with current directives, complete appropriate training as required, and maintain established quarterly participation requirements. Obtaining MARS membership by falsely stating on DD Form 630 that HF capability exists is a serious infraction and will not be condoned. Prior to forwarding, the SMD (State MARS Director -- ed.) will verify accuracy of DD Form 630 information submitted by applicants. (signed) Chief, USAF MARS."

So there you have it. As usual, anyone interested in USAF MARS can e-mail me for more info.

The implications of the first statement in the quoted item, if any exist, are left as an exercise to the reader :-).

73,

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

399. Re: ATV - High Speed Digital ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 20:09:40 UTC
From: bdale@n3eua.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1991Jun16.200940.13361@n3eua.ampr.org>
Source record: 295977
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
> Has anyone tried to use ATV equipment to send high speed
> digital information, along the lines of the "back up
> your computer disk on your VCR", by making a modem that
> outputs something that looks like a standard TV signal?

Yes, sort of. Some folks in Japan were experimenting with ATV tx and rx gear lashed up to a 10Ghz link built around a pair of Gunn units and lots of plumbing about two years ago. I don't know how far they got, they were trying to do 10Mbit/sec, and the ATV-derived modulators weren't that fast.

Bdale

400. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 20:57:19 UTC
From: wolfgang@wsrcc.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun16.205719.4398@wsrcc.com>
Source record: 295967
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

sdorsey@eng.umd.edu (Bill Dorsey) writes:
>I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and
>it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-
>proof my car against police radar. I know police use X and K band radar
>to clock traffic. X band goes from 8-10GHZ, and K band something like
>18-27GHZ. Now, I can get RAM that absorbs frequencies in the 8-10GHZ
>band with a minimum of 20dB of attenuation at 8 and 10GHZ, and 30dB of
>attenuation at 9GHZ. Theoretically, this will reduce the reflected signal
>strength on the areas covered with this material by over 100 times. This
>should result in much decreased range of the police radar.

I recall an article about making a stealth RX-7 a few years ago. Part
of the method was to use radar-absorbing foam. The most effective
application of this was to the front end of the car where the bumpers
and hood presented a near vertical reflector back to the radar source.
Naturely the article was called something like "The Worlds Oldest
Trick - Foam Under the Bra".

The author went on to classify the various radar reflectors he found
on the car. The biggest two were the radiator and the seat backs.
Angling the radiator down by a few degrees and replacing the factory
metal-core seats with fiberglass reinforced ones did worked wonders
for the author.

-wolfgang
--
Wolfgang Rupprecht wolfgang@wsrcc.com (or) uunet!wsrcc!wolfgang
Snail Mail Address: Box 6524, Alexandria, VA 22306-0524

401. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-16 23:31:08 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun16.233108.15928@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 295975

In article <9106161949.AA12156@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:
>The following is quoted from the USAF MARS Broadcast nr 21, 5 Jun 91:
>
>"Item 040: New (No-Code) Technician License. Morse Code (CW) is not a
>requirement for MARS membership. Amateurs holding the new no code
>Technician FCC license are eligible for membership in Air Force MARS
>providing the following criteria are met: have the capability to operate
>on USAF MARS high frequencies in accordance with current directives,
>complete appropriate training as required, and maintain established
>quarterly participation requirements. Obtaining MARS membership by
>falsely stating on DD Form 630 that HF capability exists is a serious
>infraction and will not be condoned. Prior to forwarding, the SMD
>(State MARS Director -- ed.) will verify accuracy of DD Form 630
>information submitted by applicants. (signed) Chief, USAF MARS."
>
>So there you have it. As usual, anyone interested in USAF MARS can
>e-mail me for more info.
>
>The implications of the first statement in the quoted item, if any exist,
>are left as an exercise to the reader :-).
>

I have been trying to understand this. Sure, there are VHF (and UHF?)
frequencies for MARS, but since it states 'You must have HF capability'
and with the added warning about the truthful testimony of same...

Well, if 'HF' means <30Mhz, then it's a non sequitor. Unless SWL is a
'HF Capabilty'

Hmmmmm, maybe that's it? If you've got a general coverage (or whatever) HF
reciever, then you can answer that you do indeed have HF capability?

The exact wording of the form would be helpful.

Someone explain this to me :)

--

\ OO / Mr. Jeffersons Academical Village
\++/ Terrestrial Coordinates: 38 04 06N / 79 03 53W
\/ Sic Semper Tyrannus

402. Re: Looking for 64kbps pt-pt link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 00:25:14 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.002514.2622@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295974

john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:

>We are interested in setting up some point to point links running
>64kbps (for digitized audio). Does anyone know what is available for
>this?

Assuming you have SOME flexibility to adjust to 56KB, why not the
Grapes/DSY modem?

>If we could get wide-band radio equip (don't have time to learn and
>build GHz range equip), the rest could be done. Alternatively,
>high bit rate modems over narrow band would be okay. Has anyone
>done work on high bit rate modems using techniques that assume a
>very good SNR?

I uses a 28 MHz IF and you just use transverters to get to the band
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

403. Dexcel or Aercom catalogs anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 02:28:19 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <10474@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 295878
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anyone have any old Dexcel and/or Aercom catalogs? Both companies are microwave companies now believed to be out of business. I have several components that I need to identify....please contact me via e-mail at: dhp1@gte.com

Thanks
--
Dave Pascoe | km3t@jjmhome.UUCP OR dhp1@gte.com
KM3T | Packet: km3t @ k1ea.ma.usa.na

404. Re: How do 3M Stormscopes work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 02:37:34 UTC
From: amichiel@rodan.acs.syr.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.023734.17135@rodan.acs.syr.edu>
Source record: 295880
Cross-posted to: sci.aeronautics,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <7575@cactus.org> thompson@cactus.org (Charles Thompson) writes:
>...3M...sold its Stormscope division. ...(a) useful adjunct to weather
>radar when navigating through/around thunder storms.
>...the thing 'listens' to lightning static and generates a radar-like display.
>What frequencies/antennas does a stormscope use?

When in doubt, open your big mouth and insert foot. I'll give it a try. 8-)
As I understand it, the storm scope is a frequency passive, non-intrusive
type device. The 'input' is a set/series of different rc filter sets. The
time correlation, base frequency, and frequency correlation information are
put together, compared or run through a mathematical model, and the resulting
black magic ends up with a time-delayed, averaged 3d display.
Static electricity is formed in all weather fronts. SOme of this radiates
in the form of RF. The amplitude is a indication of force/severity, short
time intervals between bursts is another. frequency is a indication of
altitude, and the echo off the earth (at certain freq's) and echo off the
atmosphere (at certain frequencies) are good triangulation references.
Taking that info, and adding a time and location averaging to identify
or eliminate a 'bad' or error data point, allows a great deal of freedom
in allowable variance. The end result, the averaged information is used to
form either a monochrome or color-highlighted/scaled-monochrome scope display.

al
--
Al. Michielsen, Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, Syracuse University
InterNet: amichiel@rodan.acs.syr.edu amichiel@sunrise.acs.syr.edu
Bitnet: AMICHIEL@SUNRISE

405. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 02:58:08 UTC
From: gt0869a@prism.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <31460@hydra.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 295972
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Jun14.211314.16835@en.ecn.purdue.edu> bdhall@en.ecn.purdue.edu (Brian D Hall) writes:
>In article <1991Jun14.143930.28999@eng.umd.edu>, sdorsey@eng.umd.edu (Bill Dorsey) writes:
>> I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and
>> it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-
>> proof my car against police radar. I know police use X and K band radar
>
> Aren't such applications illegal?

From my observations the only things they can get you for is actively recieving or transmitting radar rf (read jammers, etc) Passive stuff should be fair game. After all, there are no laws stating that you can't absorb rf. (as far as I know) Someone please correct if they know of such laws regulating absorbtion. I believe there are none simply because it has never come up.
Regards,
Gordon.

--
WATERS,CLYDE GORDON-Georgia Institute of Technology Atlanta Ga 30332
******<LANGUAGE IS A VIRUS! - Laurie Anderson-Home of the Brave>*******
uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ncar,purdue,rutgers}!gatech!prism!gt0869a
Internet: gt0869a@prism.gatech.edu

406. Trio/Kenwood 7500

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 11:25:39 UTC
From: zzatsjh@uts.mcc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2901@mccuts.uts.mcc.ac.uk>
Source record: 295910

Hi,

A friend has just picked up a Trio/Kenwood 7500 at a local rally and is interested in any modifications known to exist for the rig. One thing he has talked about is the use of a transverter for 23cm and the G3RUH 9600 baud modem for packet.

Any feedback welcomed, Cheers,

John G1YYH

Janet: zzatsjh@uk.ac.mcc.uts
Internet: zzatsjh@uts.mcc.ac.uk
AX25: G1YYH@GB7NWP.GBR.EU

407. Re: Old CW Fart-zies UNITE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 11:45:34 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.114534.21598@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295883

>...I know you all understand and want to be part of our movement. Here are
>some helpful hints to assist you in recognizing the virus.
>
>1. "I'll be on the side"
>2. "What do you mean a 600 khz offset, what's that?"
>3. "10-4"
>4. "Were gone"
>5. "Smokey"
>6. "Breaker"
>7. "What's your handle com-mon?"
>8. "What's your 10-20"
>9. "I'm destinated"
>10. "Wall to wall, you're pegging my needle!" (via repeater)

how about "we're gone."

Why do so many 'hams' say 'we' when they are referring to *me* or *I*?
This is wrong. When you hear any of the above phrases or the use of "WE"
please correct the person. They probably had only an 8 th grade education
and this is their cry for help!

73 Len WF2V

408. Re: mods for tm231a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 11:52:51 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.115251.22132@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295884

In article <1991Jun13.130503.5374@javelin.sim.es.com> omega.sim.es.com writes:
>I am looking for the mods for a Kenwood tm231a for general coverage
>transmit so that I can use it on our local AIR FORCE MARS repeater.
>
> Thanks,
> Mike AFA5AE
just send a copy of your MARS license to kenwood -- they will send you the
mod. 73 WF2V (AFA1VB)

409. Re: ATV - High Speed Digital ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 12:30:51 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1320@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295885

In article <4451@polari.UUCP>, mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes...
>In article <2968@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>In article <4409@polari.UUCP> mzenier@polari.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>>>Has anyone tried to use ATV equipment to send high speed
>>>digital information,
>>The protocol used takes advantage of redundancy and FEC, but the
>>modulation method, encoding as white and black pixels in an AM
>>TV field, leaves something to be desired.
>I'm thinking more on the lines of dual use of existing ATV repeaters.

I was going to suggest you take a look at FMTV stuff, as it probably has
better properties than AM, but not many ATV repeaters will pass FM....

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

410. UoSAT-2 Data Decoder for the Mac?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 12:32:17 UTC
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Message-ID: <ID0305.D910617.T093218.LANG@UNB.CA>
Source record: 295882

Does anyone know if there is any software for the Macintosh to decode
the telemetry, WOD, camera, and/or DCE frames transmitted by UoSAT-2?
Alternatively, is any source code available (preferably in FORTRAN or
BASIC) that could be ported to the Mac?

==
Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Geodetic Research Laboratory Phone: (506) 453-5142
Dept. of Surveying Engineering Telex: 014-46202
University of New Brunswick FAX: (506) 453-4943
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3
==

411. Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 13:38:31 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9106170838.AA04621@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 295886

After 30 years of hamming I finally live somewhere where I can put up a tower.
I've never paid any attention to them and never put one up, although I did
help a friend dig the holes for the base and guy anchors for a 90' tower once.

Anyway, I'd like to go up about 60', with a minimum of fuss and expense, and
with the greatest (reasonable) assurance that it won't fall down.
Lot size and layout make me think I have to use a crank-up tower; there isn't
enough room to guy a tower, and besides, I don't think I could climb a 60'
tower.

Any information about what brands work, which ones to avoid, usefull techniques
in raising them and keeping them up would be appreciated.

Thanks,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

412. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 13:51:59 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.135159.7669@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295887

jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:

>In article <9106161949.AA12156@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group)
writes:
>>The following is quoted from the USAF MARS Broadcast nr 21, 5 Jun 91:
>>
>>"Item 040: New (No-Code) Technician License. Morse Code (CW) is not a
>>requirement for MARS membership. Amateurs holding the new no code
>>Technician FCC license are eligible for membership in Air Force MARS
>>providing the following criteria are met: have the capability to operate
>>on USAF MARS high frequencies in accordance with current directives,
>>complete appropriate training as required, and maintain established
>>quarterly participation requirements. Obtaining MARS membership by
>>falsely stating on DD Form 630 that HF capability exists is a serious
>>infraction and will not be condoned. Prior to forwarding, the SMD
>>(State MARS Director -- ed.) will verify accuracy of DD Form 630
>>information submitted by applicants. (signed) Chief, USAF MARS."
>>
>>So there you have it. As usual, anyone interested in USAF MARS can
>>e-mail me for more info.
>>
>>The implications of the first statement in the quoted item, if any exist,
>>are left as an exercise to the reader :-).
>>

>I have been trying to understand this. Sure, there are VHF (and UHF?)
>frequencies for MARS, but since it states 'You must have HF capability'
>and with the added warning about the truthful testimony of same...

>Well, if 'HF' means <30Mhz, then it's a non sequitor. Unless SWL is a
>'HF Capabilty'

>Hmmmmm, maybe that's it? If you've got a general coverage (or whatever) HF
>reciever, then you can answer that you do indeed have HF capability?

>The exact wording of the form would be helpful.

>Someone explain this to me :)
THe primariy purpose of MARS is traffic handling on HF frequencies.
VHF is looked upon as a support for that service. Training nets are held
on HF frequencies. Therefore, applicants must be able to check into the
nets and need both transmit and receive capabilites. If you like HF
operation, this is one way to get it without code, and gain a lot of
vaulable operating skills as well. I had a ball running phone patches
to S E Asia and Europe during the Vietnam war with only a Tech license.
K9ALD/AFA3WG

>--
>_____
>\ OO / Mr. Jeffersons Academical Village
> \++/ Terrestrial Coordinates: 38 04 06N / 79 03 53W
> \/ Sic Semper Tyrannus

413. APT-Sats: Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 14:21:01 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <4932@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 295879

No own observations were made. Some info from my collegue
Uwe Horn:

NOAA-12: APT 137.50 *ON* again, two vis-channels

Info from METEO Bracknell (UK):

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 *OFF*, BCN 137.77 *OFF*
due to VHF-conflict NOAA-11 until JULY, 04

Peter Henne @ GMD -
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp-Science
e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de

414. Re: Old CW Fart-zies UNITE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 14:26:12 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1321@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295914

In article <1991Jun17.114534.21598@lonex.radc.af.mil>,
popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes...
>>3. "10-4"

I always pronounce this "Ten Dash Four", but there are so many humor-
impaired hams out there that hardly anyone gets it.... Sigh

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

415. Value of Ham Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 14:52:04 UTC
From: buckij@agnes.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.145204.12385@news.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 295924
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hello!

I am interested in getting my Ham Radio liscense, however, before I do so, I need to know if it would be worth getting before I take a long trip to the Southwest or after I do. What is the Ham "population density" in the southwest and Mexico? I will be travelling by bike so most likely I will only be able to operate a 2 meter rig. (Unless there are other _really_ portable units available for 10 meters &c. Are there?) I would like to get my liscense before I go if I can be assured that it would be worth it and that I won't be hauling around extra pounds of gear with no one to talk to.

How about repeaters in the southwest? Are there many? One of the reasons I would like to have a 2m rig because then I can communicate via packet radio with a computer at home. (I will have a notebook computer with me.) Is this possible? How about Internet access while I'm on the road?

What kind of problems (if any) pop up when travelling across the border into mexico? Do I need to prearrange something?

One of the greatest need that a radio would fulfil is communication. (Obvious, no?) I will be on the road with a friend for about 9 months. During this time I'd hate to have a problem like a broken leg and have to _ride_ 60 miles to find a desert pay phone. Another reason is because it would be really nice to have "contacts" on the way.

However, if the population of hams is faily low, I think that I will wait until sometime after the trip to make the expenditure.

Jonathan Bucki
St. Olaf College

416. Re: Old CW Fart-zies UNITE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 14:58:04 UTC
From: perley@trub
Message-ID: <20656@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 295889

In article <1991Jun17.114534.21598@lonex.radc.af.mil>, popyackl@lonex (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>
>Why do so many 'hams' say 'we' when they are referring to *me* or *I*?
>This is wrong. When you hear any of the above phrases or the use of "WE"
>please correct the person. They probably had only an 8 th grade education
>and this is their cry for help!

I got my license in 7th grade so I guess that wouldn't have been such
an insult.

--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

417. UTC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 16:00:34 UTC
From: kak@CygX3.USno.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9106171615.AA14839@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295890

Ed Humphries ed.humpries@hub.dsg.ti.com writes:

>However, to answer your question:
>WWV announces time hacks as "Coordinated Universal Time" - CUT
>UT - Universal Time is a shorthand hack of this
>Both versions are anglisations from the international standard phase
>(from the French) Universal Time Coordinate' - UTC (so UT is also
>shorthand for this!)

>UTC is what was previously called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) (in
>terms of being a "standard")

>Z is the alpha designator for the time zone where the UTC standard
>is kept. Zone A is the next zone going East (hope I didn't flip that)
>and so on.

>Adding to the confusion, some authorities use numerical time zones.
>UTC standard is in zone 12. Subtract one for each zone going West, or
>add one per zone going East. In a true fit of mixed zone names, you
>will occasionally hear a time zone indication like " Zulu minus six ".

>I won't discuss what the U.S. does with EST, PST, etc. or the abberation
>of Daylight Savings Time!

>Anybody got the correct time?

>Cheers & 73 --
>--
>Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
>N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

As to having the correct time, since we keep the U.S. Master Clock, in the U.S.
we have the correct time by definition! :-) But, since we have ~30 Cesiums
~10 Hydrogen masers and 4 Stored Ion Devices, we're also in the position of
the old saying: "A man with one clock knows what time it is; a man with two
is never sure".

A note about UTC: The major difference between UTC and previous time scales
(at least to the casual user) is the "leap seconds". UTC is based on atomic
clock time scales, but is corrected to remain within 0.8 seconds of the
Earth Rotation time (for ease of use for navigation) by adding or subtracting
1 second as appropriate. The preferred times to do this are at the end of
December and the end of June (although one could be inserted or removed at
anytime should it be needed). The previous time scales actually diddled the
clock rates to match the Earth rotation rate, which made it difficult to
compare between laboratories or determine exact epochs.

The decision to invoke a leap second is made by the International Earth Rotation Service (IERS), the central bureau of which is located at Paris Observatory.

For historical and practical reasons, in the U.S., the authority for Time Zones and Daylight Time belongs to the Department of Transportation.

Kerry Kingham WA4BQM
U.S. Naval Observatory kak@CygX3.usno.navy.mil
Washington, D.C. 20392

418. Re: GEOCLOCK software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 16:42:46 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23573@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295918

GEOCLOCK 4.2 can be found on SIMTEL20 in:

Directory PD1:<MSDOS.GRAPHICS>
Filename Type Length Date Description
==========
GEOMNO42.ZIP B 97522 910424 GEOCLOCK v4.2 for CGA/HGC/etc. Needs GEOCLK42
GEOCLK42.ZIP B 147886 910424 World map w/day-night terminator,times,EGA/VGA

=-=-=-

419. HELP: TS-120S Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 17:17:51 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Jun17191751@eva.stanford.edu>
Source record: 295904

I need help locating info regarding mods for TS-120s.

My TS-120S has some oscilationsunder certain load conditions
and is likely RF in radio. Have heard this is a common problem with
the TS-120 line. If you have any experience with these mods or this
problem, I would really appreciate hearing from.

Thanks, Mike, WB2TBQ, hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu

420. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 17:19:21 UTC
From: ssave@ole.UUCP
Message-ID: <2003@ole.UUCP>
Source record: 295888
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

>> I'm working with some RAM (Radar Absorbing Material) here at work, and
>> it occured to me that an ideal application for the stuff would be to radar-
>> proof my car against police radar. I know police use X and K band radar
>
> Aren't such applications illegal?

HaHaHaHaHa!..... No, these things are not illegal, and I
am not laughing at that. The thing about having RAM is fine and
dandy, but as you will find out (just as I did) is that the
shape and size of those things are so funny, your car will look
like a chameleon with overgrown spikes. The size: about 2 feet
high, and shaped like a pyramid. Hope you can visualise this.
Your aerodynamics get all messed up, you get wind whistle, and all
kinds of unwanted stuff. And the worst part of it is that it will
still not save you from radar. Why? Because there will still be
parts of your car which will not have RAM on it. Like your
windshield, or for that matter, lights' lenses.

I attended a seminar at Univ. of Michigan, and the Prof gave a
neat lecture about radar, and told us about how those things
worked, and what you can do about it. There is only one fool proof
way to stop getting a speeding ticket. And that is to use transit.
:-)

The only thing that is illegal, is to transmit. You can receive
or absorb all you want.

But don't listen to me. Have fun! :-)

Shailendra
ssave@caen.engin.umich.edu
sumax!ole.uucp!ssave

>
> Brian Hall

421. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 17:24:44 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190019@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 295917

I think it if very clear - you must have the ability to TRANSMIT and RECIEVE on HF frequencies. Bear in mind the frequencies used are outside the normal ham frequencies and are not bound by part 97, hence a no-code tech would be able to operate on these frequencies with out violating the part 97 rules on HF operation. Also the MARS frequencies tend to be only net operations...no CQ DX type operation is allowed and no idle chatter chit-chat operations allowed.

422. Re: Old CW Fart-zies UNITE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 18:16:59 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <5m#lf8_@rpi.edu>
Source record: 295891

In article <1991Jun17.114534.21598@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>
>Why do so many 'hams' say 'we' when they are referring to *me* or *I*?
>This is wrong.
>73 Len WF2V
OK, I am ready to have an argument on this one. What is wrong with the expression WE? I take that as myself and my station, the collective describing not only the station operator but the station itself, and any other who may operate it. As long as the FCC does not consider me to be KA1UTU but my station to be KA1UTU wheras I am Luigi Giasi the term WE suits QSO info fine. Besides, I have always felt that my station had a life of it's own sometimes (heck, I yell at it enough... well OK mostly just the rotor box & rotor..especially if it conks out in the rain or late at night which is when they always do).

I suppose somebody will try to analyze me on this one, so let me say that it's a habit I picked up on the amateur bands and that I haven't found a way to tactfully tell members of my family that they use incorrect english, never mind an amateur I have just met (with possibly many listening in)

Some people are nervous unless we all act and think the way they do, even though describing ones self in the plural may be considered a bit haughty or self-important, it shouldn't ruin your day.

Luigi Giasi
KA1UTU
luigi@rpi.edu

423. Re: UTC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 18:32:34 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.183234.9578@netcom.COM>
Source record: 295893

In article <9106171615.AA14839@ucsd.edu> kak@CygX3.USno.navy.MIL writes:
>The decision to invoke a leap second is made by the International Earth
>Rotation Service (IERS), the central bureau of which is located at Paris
>Observatory.

>Kerry Kingham WA4BQM
>U.S. Naval Observatory kak@CygX3.usno.navy.mil

Wow -- there really is an organization called the International Earth
Rotation Service? The mind boggles. Need we send donations? I'd hate
to think of what would happen if they ran out of funding.

:-) :-) :-) :-) :-)
-edg

--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | CIS: 76703,1070
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

424. kenwood tr2600a mods????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 18:34:59 UTC
From: djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.183459.2906@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 295894

So....does anyone know of any?

425. Value of Ham Radio while biking?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 18:36:20 UTC
From: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.183620.3168@news.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 295898
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Greetings,

I'm interested in getting my amateur radio license. I'm going to be taking a year off from college and riding my bicycle in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico. I'm interested in taking a radio with me for many reasons. First of all it would be a good safety measure. Secondly I have always wanted to get a license. Thirdly it would be nice to have local contacts in the areas I want to visit to direct me to places to see, things to do &c. Fourthly, riding bike for 8-10 hours a day often gets monotonous in deserts, plain states &c. And number five is because I would like to maintain my connection to the Internet if possible so that I can relay some of my projects that I'm working on without having to use phone lines. (We will be carrying a notebook computer.)

I have several questions that I have to address. First of all, are there many hams in that area? How about repeaters and gateways? Can I rely on a good two meter setup, or should I look for something else? How portable can I be? Has anyone else done this? How do I mount an antenna on a bike with some degree of stability? What about crossing into Mexico and other south american countries? What type of arrangements must be made? Can I somehow go solar powered without much modification to equipment?

If you have answers to these questions or have something that I might use, PLEASE drop me a line. Thanks much.

Jonathan Bucki
St. Olaf College

P.S. If anyone living west of the Mississippi and north of Panama has any available back yard space for two, poor college students on bikes, drop me a line. We do windows!

426. Near Vertical Incident Skywave - NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 18:40:33 UTC
From: gwalsh@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.184033.6169@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 295892

NVIS - What is it ???

I've got a friend, Ralph Cooper - N6NYK, who's been doing a lot of research into this topic lately. Seeing how I've got a connection here to the Internet, I thought I could help him out by posting a message here.

Near Vertical Incident Skywave is a pretty neat technique that can put a repeater to shame (except for the quality of FM over SSB). NVIS allows an someone with a HF radio to achieve solid communication over a radius of about 200 to 300 miles with almost constant receive signal strength throughout the circle traced out from the originating point.

From what I understand, the Marines and Army Air Force are using it. The Soviets began using it in the mid 1970s (around the time we started getting real heavy into satellites and repeaters) when they thought their satellites might be shot down by the U.S.

The way it works is to place a horizontal 1/2 wave dipole about 30 feet above the ground (and parallel to the ground). NVIS works best on 40m during the day and 80m during the evenings and night. 30 feet above the ground seems to maximize both bands for vertical propagation. (I'm not sure if you cut a 1/2 wave on 80m or 40m, or just have two antennas out there).

This will allow your RF to propagate upwards, bounce of the appropriate layer in the sky and come back down. As a result, you can be about 200 or 300 miles away and get a really good signal!

Other antenna configurations are the inverted inverted-V and the regular inverted-V with a 5 or 10 foot sag in the middle.

From what I understand, stations near the equator should orient their antenna north/south while stations elsewhere can orient it anyway.

NVIS really shines when you are using this technique in mountaineous areas where repeaters may not cover all of the canyons, etc. That brings up another point -- NVIS works wonders in canyons.

NVIS also allows you to hide antennas and is less susceptible to jamming.

Anyway, given that introduction to NVIS. I am wondering if anyone else has any experience with it or information about it. If so, I'd like to hear about it!

Thanks!

Gerald J. Walsh | Internet: gwalsh@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Jet Propulsion Laboratory | Phone : (818) 354-3913

RF and Microwave Subsystems Section | Fax : (818) 354-2825
M/S 238-528 |
4800 Oak Grove Drive |
Pasadena, CA 91109 |

427. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 18:53:36 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.185336.5590@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295897

In article <1991Jun16.233108.15928@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:
>In article <9106161949.AA12156@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:
>>The following is quoted from the USAF MARS Broadcast nr 21, 5 Jun 91:
>>
>>"Item 040: New (No-Code) Technician License. Morse Code (CW) is not a
>>requirement for MARS membership. Amateurs holding the new no code
stuff deleted (new Tech-no-coders welcome in MARS)....
>>
>>So there you have it. As usual, anyone interested in USAF MARS can
>>e-mail me for more info.
>
>I have been trying to understand this. Sure, there are VHF (and UHF?)
>frequencies for MARS, but since it states 'You must have HF capability'
>and with the added warning about the truthful testimony of same...
>
>Well, if 'HF' means <30Mhz, then it's a non sequitor. Unless SWL is a
>'HF Capabilty'
>
>Hmmmmm, maybe that's it? If you've got a general coverage (or whatever) HF
>reciever, then you can answer that you do indeed have HF capability?
>
stuff deleted
>Someone explain this to me :)
>
Simple. You must have HF capability (this includes Xmit). Just because
you don't have permission to xmit in the ham bands on hf doesn't mean that
you can't own a xmitter! If you wanna join mars, buy an HF rig and use it
only for mars. No HF rig....No problem....No Mars ticket .....

Buzz
AFA1LP
I.M.D. G.A.F.B.

428. Re: A Microwave Propagation Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 18:59:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9106171859.AA01067@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295895

In INFO-HAMS V91 #447 WA2IFI writes:

>Since water reflects radar signals at certain frequencies, it seems to
>me that it ought to be possible to do "cloudbounce" in one of the
>higher (GHz) amateur bands. Does anybody know if this would work, or
>if people in fact do this sort of thing?

My memory is fuzzy on this. At the 1985 (I think) Microwave Update
in Estes Park, CO. Tony Bickel, K5PJR (again, I think) gave a talk about
construction of a 432 to 5760 Mhz transverter He also spoke about using
"scatter mode" propagation for increasing the distance a person could
communicate in the microwave region. A tape recording of a CW QSO was played
during the presentation. The signal sounded like keyed white noise
i. e. "whiiish whish whiiish whish whiiish whiiish whish whiiish".
This was due to doppler from the turbulance in the thunderhead being used as
the reflector.

Reid, WB7CJO

429. GEOCLOCK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 19:28:52 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106171528.aa10373@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295896

>Has anyone heard of the sofware called "GEOCLOCK 4.0" by
>Joseph R. Ahlgren for the IBM PC? I received a letter from a ham in
>Ukraine about it. Apparently he has a copy of this software but some
>of the files are incomplete, and he is seeking help getting the complete
>program.
>
>Is it shareware? If not, does anyone know how much it would cost to
>purchase and where one can find it?

The following files are available via ftp
anonymous login to 'wuarchive.wustl.edu' under
subdirectory /mirrors/msdos/graphics:

Filename Binary Size Date Desc.
------------ - ------ ------ -------->
GEOCITY1.ZIP B 4115 910424 GEOCLOCK - List of World Cities with Lat/Long
GEOCITY2.ZIP B 19063 910424 GEOCLOCK - MANY more cities with lat/long
GEOCITYS.ZIP B 10620 910425 GEOCLOCK - more cities with lat/long
GEOCLK42.ZIP B 147886 910424 World map w/day-night terminator,times,EGA/VGA
GEOMNO42.ZIP B 97522 910424 GEOCLOCK v4.2 for CGA/HGC/etc. Needs GEOCLK42
MAPS3-5.ZIP B 41905 910424 GEOCLOCK - Maps 3, 4, and 5

This is a partial set, it does not contain the ham radio database and other
useful features which are avaialable for a fee. I believe the $45 mentioned
previously is a bit low. The full compliment e.g., newest version, enhanced
package, ham radio data base, is closer to $70. The above files comprise
a "teaser" to whet your apetite...

"In God we trust, all others pay cash." - J. Sheapard - K2ORS.

73,
Walt Kornienko - K2WK
Zaporozhkij kozak.

430. Re: VHF/UHF Capacitors.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 19:35:10 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <169@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 295830

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, darel@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca (Darel Mesher) writes:
>
>
>I was wondering if anyone who has done VHF construction could
>share a little expertise with me. I have designed a 2m
>amplifier which I am now ready to build. In trying to track
>down some of the extremely rare SINGLE QUANTITY ceramic chip
>capacitors I have been completely frustrated. (As it was
>pointed out to me, I can get any of the caps I want if I buy
>reels of 4000; $600). Between Motorola documentation, and the
>ARRL Handbook they seem to be the only choice at frequencies
>above ~140 MHz (unless you have VHF reactance measuring
>equipment at your disposal).

You might try Microwave Components of Michigan, 313-753-4581.
He has most values available.

I don't know if they are still available, but Communications
Specialists, Inc (800-854-0547, 714-998-3021) used to sell a kit
of chip caps, 5 each of every 10% value from 1 pf to 0.33 uf plus
extras in the 1xx values. The kit was $50. I vaguely recall
that they sold small quantities of single values, too, but don't
quote me on that.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

431. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 19:45:40 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <233@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 295900

In article <1991Jun16.233108.15928@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>, jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:
> In article <9106161949.AA12156@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:
> >The following is quoted from the USAF MARS Broadcast nr 21, 5 Jun 91:
> >
> >"Item 040: New (No-Code) Technician License. Morse Code (CW) is not a
> >requirement for MARS membership. Amateurs holding the new no code
> >Technician FCC license are eligible for membership in Air Force MARS
> >providing the following criteria are met: have the capability to operate
> >on USAF MARS high frequencies in accordance with current directives,
> >complete appropriate training as required, and maintain established
> >quarterly participation requirements. Obtaining MARS membership by
> >falsely stating on DD Form 630 that HF capability exists is a serious
> >infraction and will not be condoned. Prior to forwarding, the SMD
> >(State MARS Director -- ed.) will verify accuracy of DD Form 630
> >information submitted by applicants. (signed) Chief, USAF MARS."
> >
> >So there you have it. As usual, anyone interested in USAF MARS can
> >e-mail me for more info.
> >
> >The implications of the first statement in the quoted item, if any exist,
> >are left as an exercise to the reader :-).
> >
>
> I have been trying to understand this. Sure, there are VHF (and UHF?)
> frequencies for MARS, but since it states 'You must have HF capability'
> and with the added warning about the truthful testimony of same...
>
> Well, if 'HF' means <30Mhz, then it's a non sequitor. Unless SWL is a
> 'HF Capabilty'
>
> Hmmmmm, maybe that's it? If you've got a general coverage (or whatever) HF
> reciever, then you can answer that you do indeed have HF capability?
>
> The exact wording of the form would be helpful.
>
> Someone explain this to me :)
>
> --
> ______
> \ OO / Mr. Jeffersons Academical Village
> \++/ Terrestrial Coordinates: 38 04 06N / 79 03 53W
> \/ Sic Semper Tyrannus

All they are saying in their regulation is that one should not try to join MARS, claiming to have HF capability (= receive/transmit) on the MARS band, but not really have this capability.

Don't try to read more into this then is meant.

Jerry Simonowits

432. Re: GEOCLOCK software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 20:24:56 UTC
From: sawyer@obelix.twg.com
Message-ID: <9104@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 295899

In article <1991Jun15.162451.2537@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:
>Has anyone heard of the sofware called "GEOCLOCK 4.0" by
>Joseph R. Ahlgren for the IBM PC? I received a letter from a ham in
>Ukraine about it. Apparently he has a copy of this software but some
>of the files are incomplete, and he is seeking help getting the complete
>program.
>
>Is it shareware? If not, does anyone know how much it would cost to
>purchase and where one can find it?
>

There is a shareware version of Geoclock, but it's an older version and I would strongly recommend registering and becoming current. The basic Geoclock package goes for $30, and in my view it ties CT for the best software bargain going. With the basic version, you get about 50 different maps covering both different projections and different areas of the world. To give you a flavor of what you can do with it:
- Define lat/long coordinates for locations and you can have it display them on a map along with the local time;
- It plots the gray line in real time; you can speed it up to watch the gray line at times in the future;
- You can successively zoom in on a location and get an exploded view of the surrounding area;
- You can move a couple of cursors around on a map and get an instantaneous readout of the great circle distance between the two;
- On each map, you can designate a reference location. For that reference point, it gives the time of local sunrise/sunset and a continuous updating of the azimuth/elevation of the sun.
There is much more to this thing--the user manual is a good 50 pages or so. If you're a DX'er, it's invaluable. Quick, now, when do you want to set up a sked on 80 with 8R1J? Geoclock can help you in real time, whereas PacketCluster will take so long that Peter will get away before you can come up with a time for him.

In addition to the basic package, there is the "ham package", which is an extra $30. For that, you will get an azimuthal equidistant projection centered on your QTH. Type in a prefix and up pops the beam heading to the needed one, the long path heading, his short path heading, his long path heading, and the great circle distance between you and him for both short and long path. The great circle between the two shows up, of course, as a straight line through your QTH. The grey line is also plotted on this projection. It's handy for looking up beam headings, but I'm not wild about it.

I don't have the address handy, but you can dial into Joe's bulletin board at 703-241-7980 (8-N-1, 1200/2400). I suspect he'll take an order on a charge card. Please excuse if this sounds like a paid advertisement--it's not. I just think Joe puts out a great piece of software.

BTW, Sharon, good going on a great article in QST!

433. New Regs Concerning Handicapped/Code Tests

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 21:30:22 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.677194222.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 295903

Anyone got a machine-readable copy of the new FCC amendment to the rules passed recently regarding the handicapped and waiver of code tests? Need a copy PDQ. Thanks in advance.
-- Mike K7UIJ --

434. Re: Old CW Fart-zies UNITE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 21:48:55 UTC
From: jerry@gumby.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4927@gumby.Altos.COM>
Source record: 295908

In article <1991Jun17.114534.21598@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>>4. "Were gone"
>
>how about "we're gone."
>
>Why do so many 'hams' say 'we' when they are referring to *me* or *I*?
>This is wrong. When you hear any of the above phrases or the use of "WE"
>please correct the person. They probably had only an 8 th grade education
>and this is their cry for help!

Unless it happens to be the Pope. :-)

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Help stamp out vi in our lifetime. (408) 432-6200

435. PRO-32 MOD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 21:57:22 UTC
From: bbs.bweaver@spies.com
Message-ID: <BiHP42w164w@spies.com>
Source record: 295840

I am looking for the modification for a Radio Shack PRO-32
handheld scanner. I'd like to increase scan speed and freq. coverage. If
someone has this, can you please send it to me, or tell me where I can get
ahold of one.. Thanks!!
Brian

--
bweaver (bbs.bweaver@spies.com)

Spies in the Wire, PUBLIC ACCESS UNIX -- (408) 867-7400

436. GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT - MINOR STORM IN PROGRESS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 22:17:04 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910617161704.27a0075b@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295907

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

/\

Issued: 22:00 UT, 17 June

ATTENTION:

A minor geomagnetic storm is presently in progress. Minor to major geomagnetic storming has been observed over the last three hours. The interplanetary shockwave from the last large class X12/3B flare arrived at 10:18 UT on 17 June. Activity should continue at minor to major storm levels over the next 12 to 18 hours, afterwhich a return to more dormant levels should materialize.

The Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch has been extended to 18 June. Activity may become favorable for auroral observations over the central U.S.. There is a slight chance for visible auroral activity in the lower latitudes. However, storming may become increasingly dormant over the evening hours if this present disturbance does not persist. The UT day of 18 June will be the last day for possible significant storm periods and auroral observations over the lower latitudes. Conditions will improve noticably on 19 June and auroral activity will be confined to the high latitude regions.

HF degradation has been observed over the past 12 to 18 hours. A minor ionospheric storm is in progress which has lowered MUFs and increased levels of distortion. These conditions should persist until later in the UT day of 18 June, when conditions should begin to improve. The PCA event over the polar regions has almost ended and will officially be ended by 19 June.

There remains a possibility for VHF backscatter communications over the high and middle latitude regions for 18 June. Conditions are now fairly favorable for localized VHF backscatter over limited areas.

** End of Alert **

437. Re: How do 3M Stormscopes work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 22:19:49 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1810@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 295906
Cross-posted to: sci.aeronautics,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <7575@cactus.org> thompson@cactus.org (Charles Thompson) writes:
>...3M...sold its Stormscope division. ...(a) useful adjunct to weather
>radar when navigating through/around thunder storms.
>...the thing 'listens' to lightning static and generates a radar-like display.
>What frequencies/antennas does a stormscope use?
>

I had the good fortune of attending an air show back in 1980 where
the Stormscope was first being shown (I beleive the manufacturer
was Ryan at that time - later bought by 3M). There were manufacturer's
reps there and the following is what I remember:

The unit has a small, flat antenna which attaches to the outside of
the fuselage of the aircraft, usually on the bottom. The unit senses
static electricity, mostly generated from wind shear. It was told to
me that whenever two currents of air shear (as in a storm), there are
electric currents which comensurate with the rate at which the opposing
winds are meeting. Lightening is apparently not the primary focus of
this instrument.

I don't know (or remember) much more.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

438. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH UPDATE - 18 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 22:27:24 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910617162724.27a0081d@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295905

/\

LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

UPDATED: 22:00 UT, 17 JUNE
VALID: 18 JUNE

/\

ATTENTION:

The Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch has been extended to 18 June. Conditions may become favorable for auroral activity observations over the lower latitudes on 18 June. Minor to major geomagnetic storming is currently in progress and is expected to continue for the next 12 to 18 hours. By 19 June, conditions are not expected to be favorable for lower latitude auroral observations. The UT day of 18 June should be the last day for possible low latitude auroral observations.

This watch is valid until 00:00 UT on 19 June. At that time, it will be updated or cancelled.

** End of Watch **

439. Lids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 22:37:35 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.677198255@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295902

Wondered if anybody else heard the horrid abusive language being used
on 28.325 Sunday just around lunchtime (which for us would be 1700-something
UTC) ?

If anyone has an idea what these persons callsigns might be, please forward
them to me.....

For those who didn't hear it, I am dubious that the phrase "queer bastards",
among others, is really appropriate to Amateur Radio. The fellow from
the FCC who tuned in and monitored it was in agreement....

Duane
WB9OMC

440. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 166.01 FROM AMSAT HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 22:55:18 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.225518.23957@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295909

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============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-166.01
FD '91 OSCAR STATION PLANNING

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 166.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 15, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Urges All To Include An OSCAR Station During FD '91 June 22-23

Field Day '91 is only one week away and AMSAT once again encourages
all radio amateurs involved in FD planning to consider including an
OSCAR station at the FD site. A simple OSCAR station could easily be
set up for Mode A (up 2M, down 10M) with a 2M vertical and a dipole
antenna, a HF rig for the downlink, and a 2M all-mode rig for the
uplink. To help facilitate FD planners, a complete frequency guide
for RS 12/13 will be included in this week's AMSAT News Serve (ANS)
bulletins. Also, a partial listing of AOS/LOS times are included
for selected cities across the US. For those who are near to any
of these cities, the times should be close enough for FD purposes.
The selected passes were chosen because of their high elevations
during the FD operating period beginning next weekend at 18:00 UTC
June 22-23. Using the non-tracking antenna system mentioned above,
QSOs on RS 12/13 should be very easy even in the FD environment.

For those who will not be out at a FD site but will be at your OSCAR
station, you can help those at FD sites make OSCAR contacts. Please
remember that there may be "novices" on the OSCARs that weekend who
will need your help as they make that all important FD contact for
bonus points under "less-than-optimium" conditions. For those who
will be at home during FD, you too can join in the fun by running
Class 1D during FD. As amateur radio satellites become more
numerous, their utility during emergencies can be demonstrated during
an FD experience. So "good luck in the contest and QRZ FD!"

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-166.02
RS 12/13 FREQUENCIES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 166.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 15, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
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RS 12/13 Radio Frequency Guide & Beacon Data

RS 12 RS 13
MODE "A" uplink 145.910-145.950 145.960-146.000
downlink 29.410- 29.450 29.460- 29.500
beacon 29.4081 (or 29.4543) 29.4582 (or 29.5043)

MODE "K" uplink 21.210- 21.250 21.260- 21.300
downlink 29.410- 29.450 29.460- 29.500
beacon 29.4081 (or 29.4543) 29.4582 (or 29.5043)

MODE "T" uplink 21.210- 21.250 21.260- 21.300
downlink 145.910-145.950 145.960-146.000
beacon 145.9125 (or 145.9587) 145.8622 (or 145.9083)

MODE "KA" uplink 21.210- 21.250 21.260- 21.300
145.910-145.950 145.960-146.000
downlink 29.410- 29.450 29.460- 29.500
beacon 29.4081 (or 29.4543) 29.4582 (or 29.5043)

MODE "KT" uplink 21.210- 21.250 21.260- 21.300
downlink 29.410- 29.450 29.460- 29.500
145.910-145.950 145.960-146.000
beacon 29.4081 (or 29.4543) 29.4582 (or 29.5043)
145.9125 (or 145.9587) 145.8622 (or 145.9083)

Autoanswer "Robot"

MODES A; K; T; KA; KT A; K; T; KA; KT
uplink 21.1291 and/or 145.8308 21.1385 and/or 145.8403
downlink 29.4543 and/or 145.9587 29.5043 and/or 145.9083

T E C H N I C A L D A T A
RS 12 RS 13

DC POWER:
All system OFF 4.6 W 3.5 W
All system ON (max. output) 35 W 25 W

RF OUTPUT POWER:
Beacon and "Robot"(low/high) 0.45/1.2 W 0.45/1.2 W
Transponder TX (29 or 145) about 8 W about 8 W

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-166.03
RS 12/13 AOS/LOS TIMES FOR FD

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 166.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 15, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RS 12/13 AOS & LOS Times For Selected Cites For Field Day '91

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR Los Angeles
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 21:15:05 21:23:51 21:32:38 46 283

23JUN91 06:31:53 06:39:18 06:46:44 16 071
23JUN91 08:16:30 08:25:20 08:34:11 65 272

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR Dallas
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 19:29:30 19:38:25 19:47:21 68 283
23JUN91 06:31:49 06:40:45 06:49:40 85 052

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR Anchorage
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 23:07:27 23:16:23 23:25:19 80 095
23JUN91 00:54:05 01:02:43 01:11:21 34 306
23JUN91 02:43:04 02:50:30 02:57:56 15 332

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR Chicago
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 19:32:47 19:41:29 19:50:11 40 287
23JUN91 04:44:02 04:52:21 05:00:41 28 069
23JUN91 06:29:33 06:38:10 06:46:48 46 273

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR New York
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
23JUN91 04:44:31 04:53:26 05:02:22 72 073
23JUN91 06:31:06 06:38:23 06:45:40 17 279
23JUN91 16:31:13 16:39:06 16:46:59 24 083

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR Atlanta
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 19:31:11 19:39:22 19:47:33 26 287
23JUN91 04:46:46 04:55:01 05:03:17 29 075
23JUN91 06:32:09 06:40:33 06:48:57 35 274

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR Boston
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
23JUN91 02:59:17 03:06:34 03:13:51 15 063
23JUN91 04:44:07 04:53:03 05:01:58 87 002
23JUN91 06:30:54 06:37:45 06:44:35 14 282

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR Detroit
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 19:33:29 19:41:53 19:50:17 30 289
23JUN91 04:43:54 04:52:31 05:01:09 39 071
23JUN91 06:29:41 06:38:01 06:46:21 33 275

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR New Orleans
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 19:29:22 19:37:51 19:46:19 37 282
23JUN91 04:48:22 04:55:48 05:03:14 16 073
23JUN91 06:32:55 06:41:41 06:50:27 56 272

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR St Louis
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 19:31:38 19:40:24 19:49:11 45 285

23JUN91 04:45:18 04:53:11 05:01:03 21 070
23JUN91 06:30:22 06:39:08 06:47:55 56 272

SCHEDULE FOR SATELLITE RS-12/13 FOR Denver
DATE AOS TIME MAX EL TIME LOS TIME MAX EL AZ @ MAX EL TIME
22JUN91 19:31:25 19:40:16 19:49:07 62 089
22JUN91 21:18:37 21:26:25 21:34:14 20 292
23JUN91 06:29:36 06:38:23 06:47:09 51 074

NOTE: ALL AOS/LOS/MAX EL TIMES ARE IN UTC!!

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-166.04
NEW AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 166.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL JUNE 15, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

New AO-13 Spring Schedule, AO-10 Not Presently Available

The newly announced AO-13 transponder schedule which is expected to commence
19JUL91 and will continue thru 12AUG91 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 !
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 190 !
Mode-LS : MA 190 to MA 195 !
Mode-S : MA 195 to MA 205 ! <= Mode-B transponder is OFF !!
Mode-B : MA 205 to MA 256 ! Perigee eclipses, (max 29 mins)
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 060 ! until end September.

Please DON'T uplink to mode-B 195-205; it interferes with Mode S

Once Magnetorquing is completed the anticipated Spacecraft attitude will be:

BLON = 210 BLAT = 0

James Miller, G3RUH, will be commanding AO-13 to adjust the spacecraft's angle
to the sun to allow for maximum illumination of the solar panels. This is
accomplished by sending current through specially designed electromagnets
aboard AO-13. This procedure is known as magnetorquing. As the satellite
approaches perigee (the closest point to earth during the orbit) the
electromagnets interact with the earth's magnetic field. This results in
James being able to maneuver AO-13 (ever so slowly) in such a way as to allow
the solar panels to receive a greater amount of sunlight.

For the first time this "routine" maneuver is complicated by the need to
magnetorque through solar eclipses from MA 246-256. During eclipses the
satellite loses its celestial marker (the Sun). In addition, when BLON
reaches 203 degrees, Sun Angle will be less than 8 deg, and the Earth sensor
will trigger on the Sun, which causes James to temporarily lose the attitude
determination capability. Thus the last leg of the attitude change will be
done "open-loop". James will be aided by a new magnetorquing simulator MAGSIM
to help him predict how the spacecraft will react during the magnetorquing.

Stay tuned to ANS to see how he does.

Currently, OSCAR-10 is not receiving sufficient solar panel illumination.
PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use OSCAR-10 until further notice. This period of
dormancy is expected to end soon. As soon as OSCAR-10 can support Mode-B
transponder operations it will once again be released for general use.
Early reports of OSCAR-10's beacon returning to full strength can be sent
to VK5AGR @ PACSAT-1 (aka AO-16), @ UOSAT-3 (aka UO-14), @ 8J1JBS
(aka FO-20), or @ VK5WI. 73, Graham VK5AGR

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

441. Contest Loggers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-17 23:01:47 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420003@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295911

OK contesters! I am in the market for a good logging program (IBM type).
What are you all using? Which ones are considered the best from a contester's viewpoint? User interface (ease of use and error correction) is a must.

Thanks.

442. Re: Re: R.A.M. (was Re: Police Radar Frequency Info)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 00:04:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570083@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295913

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kkim@plains.NoDak.edu (kyongsok kim) writes:

>In article <14570082@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>:Even better was the tip in one of the popular magazines some years ago.
>:Remember how the allies dropped bundles of tin-foil chaff from airplanes
>:in WWII to foil the German radar? This "tip" was to fill your hubcaps
>:with shredded Reynolds Wrap to avoid the speed traps!
>:
>:AL N1AL

> interesting! could you please explain a little bit more? in case of
>an airplane, a false target is generated by tin-foil chaff. however, in
>case of a car, the car and reynolds wrap seem running at the same speed
>and one and the same object. am i missing something here?

I guess I forgot the smiley, sorry.

Another good idea I remember from an ad in an old edition of S9 Magazine
(CB) was to increase the power output from your CB radio by using an
autotransformer to step up the line voltage. :=)

AL N1AL

443. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th June 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 01:21:29 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.012129.25777@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295901

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H165
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 6/14/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th June 1991
BID: $KT7H165
Part 1 of 3.

If you have been considering a new receiver because your old one has
suddenly gone deaf, hold on for awhile, it will get better. The bands
for the past week or so have been phenomenally bad, and that's putting
it mildly. If one looks at the propagation reports (if you can find
them) you will see that the sun has been very sick, throwing up clouds
of no radio transmission activity in large doses.

It is the 'EA' RTTY contest this weekend, and we wish them luck. They
will need it with the bands in such poor condition.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, NT3B, OD5NG, TG9VT, UT5RP, VK2EG,
W2FG and 9X5LJ. Thank you all for your help. It sure was needed. We
hope for better things to come next week.

Bandpass

Friday 7

UB5IPU 14090 at 0142Z
FK8BG 14074 at 0601Z ARQ
5Z4BI 14082 at 2017Z
SN0JP 14086 at 2020Z
PJ2MI 14082 at 2201Z
A92DQ 14082 at 2203Z
9X5LJ 14071 at 2324Z ARQ

Saturday 8

TA3D 14089 at 0152Z
UZ9CWA 14090 at 0331Z
FM5DN 14084 at 0520Z
GI4BBV 14081 at 0523Z
RI8BP 14086 at 0526Z
LY1BY 21085 at 0835Z
ZC4KS 14092 at 1411Z
```

YC1YMN 21087 at 1413Z
T77FT 14088 at 1415Z
5N0ETP 21083 at 1435Z
UB5CDX 14084 at 2355Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H166
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 6/14/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th June 1991
BID: $KT7H166
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 9

SN0JP 14088 at 0005Z
8Q7PY 14087 at 0014Z
HH2LT 14086 at 0018Z
UB5CDX 14089 at 0018Z
5N8ALE 14074 at 0034Z
AL7DL 14087 at 0040Z
9Y4VU 14087 at 0041Z
RT4UP 14086 at 0549Z
FR5DL 14071 at 0630Z ARQ
YL2JW 21082 at 1218Z
TU2YK 21079 at 1240Z
SV0IF 14086 at 1315Z
W2USA 21087 at 1345Z ARQ/Note
7Q7LA 14090 at 1410Z
5V7DP 14088 at 2326Z
TJ1MR 14087 at 2357Z QSL

Monday 10

VP5JM 14086 at 0128Z
LY1BY 14083 at 0223Z
YL2JN 14081 at 0730Z
Z21SZ 14087 at 1716Z
4S7RM 21086 at 1718Z QSL
EA6ZF 14086 at 2032Z

Tuesday 11

FK8BK 14068 at 0314Z ARQ
SV5TS 14077 at 1421Z ARQ
9K2EC 18105 at 2250Z
9X5LJ 14073 at 2258Z

Wednesday 12

and then the sun dies

UT5RP 14077 at 2109Z QSL
OD5NG 14078 at 2210Z

Thursday 13

FK8FL 14081 at 2323Z

oh boy how bad can it get?

QSL Information.

TJ1MR will QSL via F6FNU.

UT5RP says to QSL for his cards and for the RTTY operation of YA0RR to Box 300, Odessa 270000, Ukraine, USSR.

4S7RM wants his cards via Box 840, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H167
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 6/14/91

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14th June 1991
BID: $KT7H167
Part 3 of 3.

Notes of Interest.

Market Reef. OH2AP/OJ0 should still be active until June 15th, though no reports have been received of their activity so far. Maybe they are having sunspot problems also.

ST0DX, Dennis, reports that he has not received his transceiver back from repair yet. Keep hoping.

W2USA is a military recreation station in the Arabian Gulf, and will be there until October. The operator is Robert, KA4SBE.

Cards from ZS9Z/ZS1 are starting to arrive, as are cards from CY9CF. We now hope for the HK0 cards to do the same thing.

Dima, UT5RP, reports that Romeo has received sample cards for the YA0RR operation, and the full supply should arrive in Moscow shortly, whereupon Dima will start sending out the cards for the RTTY operation. If you worked YA0RR on RTTY, send your cards now to the QSL address of UT5RP above. Remember this is for RTTY contacts only.

We apologize for the poor notes this week, but the sunspots were too big to treat with the normal medication.

GL DE DX1.

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

444. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 01:39:24 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.013924.16927@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 295912

In article <1991Jun17.185336.5590@lonex.radc.af.mil> szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:
>In article <1991Jun16.233108.15928@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:
>>
>>I have been trying to understand this. Sure, there are VHF (and UHF?)
>>frequencies for MARS, but since it states 'You must have HF capability'
>>and with the added warning about the truthful testimony of same...
>>
>>Well, if 'HF' means <30Mhz, then it's a non sequitor. Unless SWL is a
>>'HF Capabilty'
>>
>>Hmmmmm, maybe that's it? If you've got a general coverage (or whatever) HF
>>reciever, then you can answer that you do indeed have HF capability?
>>
>stuff deleted
>>Someone explain this to me :)
>>
>Simple. You must have HF capability (this includes Xmit). Just because
>you don't have permission to xmit in the ham bands on hf doesn't mean that
>you can't own a xmitter! If you wanna join mars, buy an HF rig and use it
>only for mars. No HF rig....No problem....No Mars ticket .....

OK, now it's quite clear. I hadn't considered that. Cool. Thanks.

--

\ OO / Mr. Jeffersons Academical Village
\++/ Terrestrial Coordinates: 38 04 06N / 79 03 53W
\/ Sic Semper Tyrannus

445. 'We'.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 09:15:02 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <18.Jun.91.10
Source record: 295871

I was always taught that in the Queen's English, the term 'we' was only used in the singular when the person being described was either a pregnant woman, or a member of the Royal family; (the Sovereign is deemed to be speaking on behalf of her/his subjects as well as expressing a personal opinion, so 'we' is quite appropriate here).

My pet hate of Old-timers is to use 'CW-ese' in phone contacts....

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

446. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 11:02:37 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9106181102.AA07356@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 295919

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 015 (OPDX.015)
June 17, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, WB3LHD, WK3N, AI8M, KQ8M, W8QWI and K8YVI for the following DX information.

PROPAGATION. Poor propagation is about the biggest thing that happened as far as DXing went. To put it bluntly, the HF bands have been the "PITS". This past week showed how bad it was. There was much lower activity then normal on the Ohio/Penn Cluster Network. There were several major flares and geomagnetic storms over the past two weeks. The Solar Flux Index for this week was between 239 on Monday to 197 on Saturday. The A index ranged between 66 to 88 most of the week, but dropped to 13 on Saturday. The K index was on or above 4 most of the week, but dropped to 1 on Saturday and began to rise again. Even though all this sounds bleak, the guys in the Ohio/Penn area were still finding interesting DX on the HF bands.

3B7, AGALEGA and ST. BRANDON. It was announced on the 14226.5 Net that a station signing 3B7CF will be active sometime during mid-July.

D2, ANGOLA. As this bulletin was being prepared, D2ACA showed up on 10 meters, Sunday, 28505 KHz at 1627Z. With the solar flux at 197, the A index at 13 and the K index at 1 there seems to be some hope for the bands. This group will be QRT June 26. QSL via LZ2DF. Rumors persist that K9AJ is the QSL manager. This is FALSE. K9AJ is only collecting contributions for the D2 DXpedition.

FJ, ST. BARTHELEMY. FJ5BL has been active on 14185 KHz at 0230Z and then he moves to 3790 KHz at 0400Z. He was also heard on 28498 KHz around 2030Z. QSL via F6AJA.

80/75 METERS. Several nights this past week the propagation on 80/75 meters was excellent to South America. There were many LU's heard and worked along with other S.A. countries.

EARLY MORNING PROPAGATION. In the early mornings (U.S.) between 1000 to 1400Z the following stations have been heard and worked regularly: 3B8GA around 14012 KHz, 4S7EA around 14009 KHz, 9M2FK around 14013 KHz, FT4WC around 14027 KHz, P29DK around 14015KHz and V63ST around 14193 KHz.

ZS9Z/ZS1 QSL CARDS. Dave, AI8M, reports receiving a ZS9Z/ZS1 QSL card via WA6AUE. The card was received in less than two weeks.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. VK6BFZ/VK9X, 3W4DX, FT5XH, YA0RR (Full color foldout), RV0YF, ZL9DX and KJ4LA/HN (This QSL is an actual 5x7 photo of Desert Sheild/Storm site with a oversize computer generated QSL attach to the back. This will be a collectors item).

QSN REPORTS.
HF0POL - 3507 KHz around 0150Z. QSL via SP3HLM.
CE0ZIS - 3794 KHz around 0430Z.
XX9TDM - 14003 KHz around 1115Z.
HS0E - 14032 KHz around 1207Z. QSL via K9EL.
HS0AC - 21024 KHz around 1346Z. qsl via NY2E.

REMEMBER ARRL Field Day Next Weekend, June 22-23.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

447. Value of Ham Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 11:31:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <5B390B1C9BBF200203@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 295920

Jonathan Bucki writes:

> What kind of problems (if any) pop up when travelling across the border
> into mexico? Do I need to prearrange something?

Seems to me that anyone traveling by bicycle into Mexico with a radio and a computer (and who knows what other goodies) may want to give a little thought about how to keep all those things.

> One of the greatest need that a radio would fulfil is communication.
> (Obvious, no?) I will be on the road with a friend for about 9 months.
> During this time I'd hate to have a problem like a broken leg and have to
> _ride_ 60 miles to find a desert pay phone. Another reason is because it
> would be really nice to have "contacts" on the way.

Even if your HT could reach the 60 miles, passing cars will be far more frequent than other hams and will thus be far better insurance against disasters. Desert pay phones????

steve - W3GRG

448. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 11:49:05 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5302@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295834

In article <73190019@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
|> [...] Also the MARS frequencies tend to be only
|>net operations...no CQ DX type operation is allowed and no idle
|>chatter
|>chit-chat operations allowed.
|>

You forgot to put the smiley-face on that one. People might think you're serious. While I've never heard "CQ DX" on the MARS frequencies, the idle chit-chat makes 2M FM operators look like steely-eyed communications profesionals.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Unix documentation: just say "know."

449. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 12:03:42 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.120342.14190@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295921

WARC '79 and International law prohibits any Amateur Radio Station from transmitting
below 30 Mhz without passing a code test. I dont know the specifics, but
I would tend to think that INCLUDES MARS operators. Why would
MARS want them anyway -- have you heard some of them of VHF?
10-4 and Seventy Thirds to you!! wf2v

450. pulsmod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 12:31:33 UTC
From: agterkam@fwi.uva.nl
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.123133.9327@fwi.uva.nl>
Source record: 295926

I'm interested in Amplitude modultion my transmitter,
but hate the use of AF transformers for modulation.
Recently I experienced with Class A Heising modulation,
and made a modified version of it by splitting the (one)
large choke in two smaller ones and linked them with a
large capacitor(Hi-pass PI match). This works fine but
the rendement is abnormal low (30%). So I want to know
things about puls-modulators, i.e.:

- What kind of puls-modulation should I use,
P.A(mplitude).M. or P.W(ide).M.
- At which speed should the modulator work
(for audio to 20 kHz).
- How should I configure the last stage to
couple it to the high voltage line of my transmitter

If somebody knows more about these things ,please send the
information. I will apriciate it.

Greatings from Dirk. A'dam, Holland.

451. pulsmod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 12:34:35 UTC
From: agterkam@fwi.uva.nl
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.123435.9438@fwi.uva.nl>
Source record: 295927

I'm interested in Amplitude modultion my transmitter,
but hate the use of AF transformers for modulation.
Recently I experienced with Class A Heising modulation,
and made a modified version of it by splitting the (one)
large choke in two smaller ones and linked them with a
large capacitor(Hi-pass PI match). This works fine but
the rendement is abnormal low (30%). So I want to know
things about puls-modulators, i.e.:

- What kind of puls-modulation should I use,
P.A(mplitude).M. or P.W(ide).M.
- At which speed should the modulator work
(for audio to 20 kHz).
- How should I configure the last stage to
couple it to the high voltage line of my transmitter

If somebody knows more about these things ,please send the
information. I will apriciate it.

Greatings from Dirk. A'dam, Holland.

452. puls modulation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 12:50:12 UTC
From: agterkam@fwi.uva.nl
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.125012.10122@fwi.uva.nl>
Source record: 295828

In my messaga about puls modulators I forgot my mail
address etc.

email: agterkam@fwi.uva.nl

real-live: Dirk-Jan Agterkamp
Rooselveltlaan 121 -3
1079 AJ, Amsterdam

453. Wideband NOISE on 20M.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 12:58:18 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106180858.aa26498@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295923

Hey all,

Has anyone heard the fairly loud (S7 or so on the East coast) WIDEBAND noise on the CW (you know the part of the band where they go beep-beep) portion of 20 M lately. It appears to be eminating from the Middle East and is *quite* wide. We (read: me, myself & I) can hear it from about 13.6 Mhz to 14.15 Mhz. Maybe its spread spectrum... maybe its Sadman Insane from YI land. All in all, it has severely disrupted communication at our QTH... ;^o 73 Walt - k2wk.

"My mother was of the sky. My father was of the earth.
But I'am of the universe & You know what that is worth." - J. Lennon

454. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 13:02:50 UTC
From: billg@photon.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <17482@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 295922

I didn't see anything confusing about the message at all. It says if you want to join AF MARS, you must have an HF rig. Seems easy enough to understand to me. And before all the Brown shirts start jumping up and down screaming "They don't have a license for it!!" remember, that MARS runs on MILITARY frequencies and can do anything they please.

bill KB3YV

455. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 13:41:30 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.134130.16928@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295925

popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:

>WARC '79 and International law prohibits any Amateur Radio Station from transmitting
>below 30 Mhz without passing a code test. I dont know the specifics, but
>I would tend to think that INCLUDES MARS operators. Why would
>MARS want them anyway -- have you heard some of them of VHF?
>10-4 and Seventy Thirds to you!! wf2v

A MARS station is NOT an amateur station! It has a MITLITARY license and
there is no code requirement. MARS provides excellent training and can
make a good operator out of almost anyone, so send them on down. K9ALD

456. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 14:34:01 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.143401.533@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295831

In article <1991Jun18.120342.14190@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>WARC '79 and International law prohibits any Amateur Radio Station from transmitting
>below 30 Mhz without passing a code test. I dont know the specifics, but
>I would tend to think that INCLUDES MARS operators. Why would
Cuz they're special. Military stations don't have to follow
the rules.....hmmmm.....that's kinda like CB....no rules. I hope that this
isn't what MARS wants for operators!?!

I could just see a net now.....

[Breaker, break, break, broke, this is my channel now. This is IM1ASS Net
controll station and Nobody better talk without my permission or I'll cut
your coax.

{Oh just shut up. This is not your channel it's the government's channel.
And WE have traffic so We're gonna transmit it now.... How about it Sky-pilot
this is bogie-blaster ready to pass my 1-routine-panama, break break, do
you have a copy good buddy.....

(Fer sure, fer sure, come-on come-on, I have you wall to wall and tree top
tall. come on, come on.

[I said Nobody talks on my channel with out permission so just shut up.

{Bullshit, I'm gonna transmit my traffic. I got a 10000kw linyer and you
can't stop me from using it....remember....no rules hahahaha....

[I said no talking with ....(zap)....(snap)...pop...
(Got a real fine copy on you now good buddy, let her rip.

[I'm gonna ...(crackle)...tell the (sniff) FCC if you guys don't...
{Okie Dokie here she goes. Hi mom...I said Hi mom I spell mom: megaphone
obfuscate military, mom....I'm fine...like in ok... didja copy?

(10-4 10-4 good buddy, rock solid.......um...do you have an address for that?

[Fine, run your owne damn net....I quit...were gone.
{Negatory, I can't read my handwriting.

(Roger, roger, I'll make one up .... your message number 1 routine pennsylvania
copied clear...roger..over..out..were gone..pulling the plug..finished..done..
out..over..back to you..clear..10-4..good buddy..trucker..wall to wall..seventy
trees..atey-aits......

Nah....Never happen...
;-)
-buzz

wm1w
afa1lp

457. Contest Software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 14:38:03 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106181038.aa03571@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295829

In response to:

>OK contesters! I am in the market for a good logging program (IBM type).
>What are you all using? Which ones are considered the best from a contester's
>viewpoint? User interface (ease of use and error correction) is a must.
>
>Thanks.
I recommend K1EA's program CT. It has a multitude of functions (too numerous
to detail here), its IBM compatible, it allows you to grow into the program
as you become more experienced, it is well documented (even humorous), product
support is good and its reasonably priced @ $40. For additional info contact:
KC1EO, WILLIAM J MC GOWAN JR, 33 TRUELL RD, HOLLIS, NH 03049
73, walt - k2wk

458. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 17:06:50 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.170650.27194@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 295832

In article <1991Jun18.120342.14190@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>WARC '79 and International law prohibits any Amateur Radio Station from
>transmitting below 30 Mhz without passing a code test. I dont know the
>specifics, but I would tend to think that INCLUDES MARS operators.

Just to clear up any confusion: MARS (and Civil Air Patrol) radio communications are not amateur radio operations. They are governed by regulations separate from amateur radio regulations (i.e. WARC, FCC Part 97), have their own frequencies, and their own paperwork (sigh). I have a CAP Radio Operator's Permit, but not an FCC license (7 weeks and waiting), and can, in theory, transmit on certain CAP HF frequencies without ever taking a code test. Before you get too jealous however, CAP (and I presume MARS) communications are strictly business - no recreational chatting.

Impatiently waiting for my ham ticket...Joakim

P.S. For you CAP people out there: CAP personnel are eligible to participate in MARS given the right paperwork is in order. Has anyone ever done this?

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: N11472 CAP: Freedom 223 Mobile FCC: N1???
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

459. Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 17:15:36 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.171536.27547@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 295833

I hope I'm not opening too big a can of worms... Maybe I'm just being overly naive, but why is there such a big demand for out-of-band transmission mods? I can understand the quest for extended receive. I can understand certain transmit mods, for example for CAP or MARS (I modified my Kenwood TH-27A for CAP). But what is the motivation for Joe and Jane Q. Ham? Is it the feeling of power of being *able* to transmit out-of-band, but never doing it? A certain feeling of evilness? Are there legit reasons I'm not aware of? Or, are people looking for less crowded frequencies, operating on the wrong side of the law (*ghasp*)? :)

Curious and innocent...Joakim

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: N11472 CAP: Freedom 223 Mobile FCC: N1???
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

460. Re: Old CW Fart-zies UNITE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 17:18:57 UTC
From: skymaste@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <22205@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 295835

I don't think so.

--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

461. Re: Contest Software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 17:45:33 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <50781@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 295836

In article <9106181038.aa03571@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL| waltk@pica.army.mil (Walter Kornienko, GC-HSI) writes:
| In response to:
|
| >OK contesters! I am in the market for a good logging program (IBM type).
| >What are you all using? Which ones are considered the best from a contester's
| >viewpoint? User interface (ease of use and error correction) is a must.
| >
| >Thanks.

| I recommend K1EA's program CT. It has a multitude of functions (too numerous
| to detail here), its IBM compatible, it allows you to grow into the program
| as you become more experienced, it is well documented (even humorous), product
| support is good and its reasonably priced @ $40. For additional info contact:
| KC1EO, WILLIAM J MC GOWAN JR, 33 TRUELL RD, HOLLIS, NH 03049
| 73, walt - k2wk

I'll second that. I would guess that seven of the top ten scoring ops in
CQWW CW last November used K1EA's stuff, as did probably 10 of 10 of the
top scorers from the US. Ken has certainly defined the standard.

Trey Garlough

462. Re: Lids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 17:46:29 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190020@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 295770

Ah yes, 28.325 is the frequency used by the North Texas Idiots. God forbid that anyone approaches with in 10 khz of their personal frequency. These neaderthals frequenly appear during contests and other social events and derive great pleasure on causing stress and upset on the recipients of their childish outbursts. I have heard them several times and had the great pleasure of accidently calling cq on 28.325 after asking several times if the frequency was in use...I really need to control my urges to call cq during a major contest :-)

It would be nice if the FCC would shut down these idiots, but I fear they will be around for a while. One of them did give me a call once, but of course the call was bogus. I suspect they do not have more than a Tech license, otherwise they would have a great time on 14.313. But maybe this is a new chapter of the 14.313 gang!
Jim, WA6SDM

463. GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE - STORM HAS ENDED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 18:10:44 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910618121044.27a00c93@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295858

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GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

ALERT CANCELLATION

/\

17:00 UT, 18 June

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

The minor geomagnetic storm ended early in the UT day of 18 June. Conditions have now become generally active to unsettled. Conditions will remain generally unsettled until 20 or 21 June, when recurrent effects should begin to increase geomagnetic activity once again. The peak of the activity may approach minor storm levels, but is not expected to be significant at this time.

Region 6659 passed beyond the west limb on 16 June and is now out of influential range. It continued to produce major M-class flares as it passed beyond the west limb. Although this region has not been the only region so far this solar cycle to produce very powerful X-class flares which have saturated the GOES sensors, it is the only region observed so far this solar cycle to have produced at least three of these events. It maintained a complex configuration as it departed from view on 16 June. There is a chance it may return in a configuration capable of supporting isolated major flares, although there is a stronger chance that it will decay further behind the sun and will return in a configuration capable of supporting only the lower-level minor M-class flares. It will be interesting to observe the return of this region near 01 July.

The barrage of major flares which occurred over the last two weeks has ended. The regions presently visible are not capable of supporting major flares. Isolated low-level M-class events may be observed, but major events are not expected from the regions visible at the present time. Proton levels are still above event thresholds at approximately 15 pfu at greater than 10 MeV. The satellite proton event should end later this UT day. The Polar Cap Absorption (PCA) event ended fairly early in the UT day of 18 June. Sporadic localized absorption has been observed since then over the polar regions, although overall PCA has ended. Conditions are more favorable for polar path signal propagation. Further improvements will occur over the next several days.

Solar indices are dropping at the present time, and will continue to drop towards a rotational minimum between 135 and 150 (for the 10.7 cm solar radio flux).

The following alerts and/or warnings have been CANCELLED:

- LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH
- POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING
- POLAR CAP ABSORPTION EVENT ALERT
- POTENTIAL MAJOR SOLAR FLARE WARNING

The following alert remains IN PROGRESS:

- SATELLITE PROTON EVENT ALERT (will end shortly)

/\

464. Solar Terrestrial Bulletin - WWV & WWVH Schedule Changes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 18:26:46 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910618122646.27a00e95@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295862

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

15 June, 1991

WWV & WWVH SCHEDULE CHANGE

/\

RADIO STATION WWV AND WWVH SCHEDULE CHANGE

For those who obtain information from radio stations WWV or WWVH, please note that the solar radio observatory responsible for measuring the 10.7 cm radio flux has been moved from the Algonquin Radio Observatory (near Ottawa, Canada) to the Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory (DRAO) in Penticton, British Columbia, Canada. As a result of this move, the daily 10.7 cm radio flux measurements are now taken at 20:00 UT instead of 17:00 UT as was the practice at ARO. This has shifted the schedule for updates on WWV and WWVH. The new daily data on WWV and WWVH is now provided at 21:18 UT instead of 18:18 UT. This change was adopted in early June and is now permanent.

** End of Bulletin **

465. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 18:29:03 UTC
From: cromwell@rvl1.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.182903.11857@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295837

One possible justification for out-of-band transmit capability is use with a transverter-based VHF/UHF operation. For example, using 10m as the IF, and transverting to/from the 220 MHz band, weak-signal activity is now split between 220.100 and 222.100 MHz. To get both calling-frequencies +/-100 KHz, you need a 2.2 MHz wide IF band. No HF ham band is that wide. Also, depending on the stable local oscillators available, it might be much easier to use some oddball IF.

Of course, weak-signal VHF/UHF operation is statistically insignificant when looking at the US ham population as a whole. (How many times have you heard "You're 59+20dB" reported on the repeater? And how many times have you heard hams discuss transverter-based weak-signal VHF/UHF operation?) As are maritime emergencies, mid-ocean aviation emergencies, needs to loan your station to your neighbor in MARS, and many other "good reasons"....

Well, I'm sure I'll get flamed now....

Bob Cromwell KC9RG

466. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 18:36:35 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.183635.9191@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 295838

The question "why people want to modify their radios to transmit outside legal ham bands?" was asked. Two legal uses for such a capability I'm aware of is:

1) to drive a transverter to operate on another legal ham band.

2) Along with use of a dummy load, or some such closed system, to generate a test signal to test receivers, such as scanners.

And there's the main reason: to operate when you are a mars or cap person.

And there is the "Emergency where someone's life is in danger, and there's no alternate means to get help other than getting on the local police radio system" reason. Far as I can figure, the FCC will not object, but the police will be very unhappy with someone getting on their internal private comm system. I suppose, if you have a close personal friend who happens to be the police chief, and you describe your radio's ability to transmit on his system, and say you won't unless it's a dire emergency, then he might say it's OK if he trusts your judgement. There was a whole big thread on this topic last year. Not again!

73 de WA2ISE

467. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 18:46:32 UTC
From: skymaste@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <22213@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 295839

My guess is they have professional licenses, and use the ham bands for those idle moments on the job.

Paul
--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

468. 5/8wave Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 19:46:28 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <7365@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 295842

I just purchased a 5/8wave 2 meter mag-mount antenna at a hamfest (Monroe, MI). I was wondering why does it work so well over a 1/4wave. The antenna package said something like 3.4 dB gain (it didn't say relative to what). I though antenna have to be in multiples of one wavelength (1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4), but 5/8 seems kind of odd, yet it works very well.

thanks for any info,

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

469. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 20:05:04 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <tq_ll#j@rpi.edu>
Source record: 295841

I know this may sound too commercial for the net but I think the reason
many do it is becuase they are worth more with out-of-bands mods installed.
I know that I like having the increased rx capabilities.. but I know many
hams that make the mod just so that when they give the rig up to upgrade,
becuase they seem to get more for them that way.

To be frank I don't like running tx modded gear (in regards to frequency)
becuase when I borrow a friends HT I never know when I may have accidently
QSYed the rig (the gang I know has a fairly wide selection of HTs)

KA1UTU
Luigi Giasi
luigi@rpi.edu

470. Re: Contest Loggers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 20:10:40 UTC
From: bobh@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190021@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 295772

> OK contesters! I am in the market for a good logging program (IBM type).
> What are you all using? Which ones are considered the best from a contester's
> viewpoint? User interface (ease of use and error correction) is a must.
>
> Thanks.
> ----------

Well, I used CT in the ARRLDX contest and fell in love with it. It allows connection to the packet cluster for DX spoting (and will keep track of which spots you need) and also connects to the computer interface port of many rigs. It almost makes things too easy - a DX spot comes up on the packet window, you hit one key and your rig QSY's to that freq, you work him and hit cr. It does the rest. In the CW case it can key your rig through the serial or lpt ports with a simple interface. The new version 7 has support for about 8 different contests, as well as general logging.

Bob Headrick WA7OVU

-- Opinions are strictly my own. I have no financial interest in CT.

471. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 21:20:48 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun18.212048.17283@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 295860

In article <1991Jun18.171536.27547@athena.mit.edu> aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:
>I hope I'm not opening too big a can of worms... Maybe I'm just being
>overly naive, but why is there such a big demand for out-of-band transmission
>mods? I can understand the quest for extended receive. I can understand
>certain transmit mods, for example for CAP or MARS (I modified my Kenwood
>TH-27A for CAP). But what is the motivation for Joe and Jane Q. Ham? Is

One legitimate motivation is to use the rig as an INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY (IF) stage for SHF/EHF communications. This is, in fact, probably the most common reason given, outside of those you've already mentioned (CAP, MARS, etc.).

>it the feeling of power of being *able* to transmit out-of-band, but never
>doing it? A certain feeling of evilness? Are there legit reasons I'm not
>aware of? Or, are people looking for less crowded frequencies, operating
>on the wrong side of the law (*ghasp*)? :)
>
>Curious and innocent...Joakim
>
>
>--
>Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
>Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: N11472 CAP: Freedom 223 Mobile FCC: N1???
> "Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
> And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

This is my .signature file, not yours! |I'm not important enough to
Mike Hoenig, N5LTL | Texas Instruments |act as spokesperson for my
Allen, Texas | Dallas, Texas 214-995-0712 |employer. If you want *my*
214-727-2832 | hoenig@csc.ti.com |opinion, just ask!

472. Out-of-band mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 21:33:15 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9106182133.AA06121@tilde>
Source record: 295863

Joakim Karlsson (aviator@athena.mit.edu) asks why the demand for out-of-band mods? Well, it's because we want to prove that the authorities can't tell us that we can't do what we want. We paid 400 smackers for this @#$% radio and we'll modify it to its max capacity. :)
73,
Dube N5PDK

473. Re: Value of Ham Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 21:47:58 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880452@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295848

There is a network of linked 2-meter repeaters in the Southwest. It covers an area encompassing west Texas, NM, and AZ. So, while the ham density is low, the repeater serves a reasonable number of hams and you'll have a good probability of finding someone to chat with.

The benefits of a 2m HT in an emergency is enough for me to carry one on every outing. The newer HTs are physically small and light, although they don't have much of a battery. They last long enough to hike all day if you don't transmit a lot.

The packet network (everywhere) doesn't have the reliability of the commercial links, so don't expect to be able to connect and read a BBS during your off-hours.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

474. Re: QST table of contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 21:56:55 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910057@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295845

I like the TOC post. I wish someone at 73 and CQ would get on the stick and post theirs, too. It would at least prove they recognize this forum. (Kudos to ARRL HQ for actually reading this crappola !)

Perry / AA0ET

475. Travelling in Mexico with an HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 21:56:56 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9106182156.AA07625@tilde>
Source record: 295861

Jonathan Bucki wants to find out first hand about the ways of the badlands as depicted in the western movies. I'd be leery of toting a HT and computer across some of that real estate in an armored car. Wouldn't want to try it on a bicycle.
Dube Todd N5PDK

476. Re: Help please Ham/Mariners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 22:40:17 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910058@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295788

>I also intend to trailer it to places like Lake Powell, ...

I just got back from a week of Lake Powell HFing. What a place.

HF at Lake Powell is a no-op. Come to think of it, VHF at Lake Powell is a no-op, too. The canyons are real RF-eaters. If the boat was sinking, you'd have to paddle it into the main channel before using the radio. Either that, or string up the rhombic across the canyon rims.

As far as I know, there is no HF rig that does well in salt water, so cheaper is probably better. I know the Kenwood TS440 can be modified to transmit anywhere, the same is probably true of the 747GX.

Two marine batteries would probably work. I used a single marine battery that charged when the engine/generator was running. My duty cycle was lower than I thought, although the recent solar flares probably had something to do with that. Another guy brought a solar panel to charge the marine battery for the stereo. Boats and solar cells seem to go together.

I hesitate to mention the 14.313 net. See what they use there.

Perry / AA0ET

477. Re: HELP: Need to fix Chicken-band amp for 6m!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 22:51:56 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910059@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295783

>Anyways, the problem is this: The guy that had it said that it was
>working until it fell from the roof of the truck and the radio landed
>on it. The relay for the rx preamp works, but when the transmitter
>(an Icom 560) is keyed, it will sense RF, but the relay (I think) is
>making a hissing noise... kinda like white noise. There are 2 switching
>transistors near the realys, both are 2n2222s (or were until I swapped them
>out for 468's). I have tried remounting them, and they're in the correct
>position (relative to B-C-E pin-outs).
>
>de Brad // NP4AI

Maybe the capacitor that filters the relay coil current got knocked out
when it dropped. These things are usually heavy enough to not like this
sort of abuse. You could try feeding the relay with regulated +12 and
see if the problem goes away when then 468s are turned on.

BTW, I'd find some 2n2222s. They're cheap and it's one less thing to
try to debug.

Perry / AA0ET

478. Alinco DJ-100T and DJ-120T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 23:05:50 UTC
From: 2543byrnek@vms.csd.mu.edu
Message-ID: <0094A50E.CAFED2C0@vms.csd.mu.edu>
Source record: 295843

Does anyone have any mods for the Alinco DJ-100t or DJ120t? They are virtually the same radio, and they've been on the market for a little over a year I think.
I've got the 100 and I'm thinking about buying the 120 for my girlfriend as soon as she gets her license.
Also, what is the wiring scheme for their speaker mics?

Thanks much,
Mike Gordon N9LOI "Likes Oreo Insides"

479. Re: 5/8wave Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-18 23:07:53 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <7206@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 295792

In article <7365@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:
|> I just purchased a 5/8wave 2 meter mag-mount antenna at a hamfest
|> (Monroe, MI). I was wondering why does it work so well over a
|> 1/4wave. The antenna package said something like 3.4 dB gain
|> (it didn't say relative to what). I though antenna have to be
|> in multiples of one wavelength (1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4), but 5/8 seems
|> kind of odd, yet it works very well.
|>
|> thanks for any info,
|>
I'm curious as to other people's experience with gain and 5/8 wavelength antennas. I used one on my HT for a couple of weeks and noticed my ear was getting warm. I switched to a 1/2 wavelength AEA Hotrod and this problem went away. I did some testing on simplex with the help of a couple of other guys and there was no noticable difference in signal strength between the 5/8 and 1/2 wave antennas, but the 1/2 wavelength antenna actually produced a cleaner audio signal. I switched back and forth several times and monitored my speaking voice and distance from the mic carefully and without a doubt the 1/2 antenna was cleaner according to the people monitoring my transmissions. We were all suprised.

The ARRL Antenna Compendum Vol. 1 has an article on 5/8 wavelength antennas and HT's and mobile use over the roof of a car are supposed to be two areas where the 5/8 antenna will not out perform a 1/2 wavelength antenna. I went with a 1/4 wave antenna for my truck based on this article, but other than my HT experience I have no other experience with the correct and incorrect usage of the 5/8 wavelength antenna.

Any comments?

--
Thanks

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | Air Waves: KC6TXZ

I still think the kid would make a great bear.
--Baloo, The Jungle Book

480. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 00:03:50 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1814@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 295786

I'm not picking on Mike, but his comment was typical so here goes...

In article <1991Jun18.212048.17283@csc.ti.com> hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com (Mike Hoenig) writes:
>
> One legitimate motivation is to use the rig as an INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY
> (IF) stage for SHF/EHF communications. This is, in fact, probably the
> most common reason given, outside of those you've already mentioned (CAP,
> MARS, etc.).
>

I agree 100%. Using out of band modified rigs as IF stages is perfectly legitimate. In fact, based on the number of mods requests that I've seen, I'm truly amazed at the number of people that must be running SHF/EHF these days. :-)

Sarcasm aside, however, I'd like to submit that perhaps 1 ham in 20 actually seeks or uses modification for this specific purpose.

Let's be honest. I have a couple of radios which are modified for out-of-band transmit and to be perfectly forthright, I don't know why. Perhaps it's related to the forbidded fruit syndrome - it feels good knowing that you are capable of doing something that you're not supposed to do. Many folks don't need to fulfill the fantasy (e.g. actually transmit), they just like knowing that they could. It's also the same reason that some people own too many power tools. One has a feeling of power when they possess a tool which has a multitude of uses, both legitimate and illegitimate, weak and powerful.

Why are automobiles still built and sold which will go twice the normal highway speed limit? Because people don't like being told what they can and can't do. This feeling persists, irrelevant to the fact that they may always do the "right" thing anyway. Right or wrong, it is simple human nature.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

481. Re: VHF/UHF Capacitors.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 01:15:12 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850008@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 295849

Why not simply buy surface mount chip capacitors from Digi-Key?
They'll be glad to sell you quantities of 1.

Rick N6RK

482. Re: Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 01:18:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <3000@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 295796

In article <9106170838.AA04621@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM> bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
>
>Anyway, I'd like to go up about 60', with a minimum of fuss and expense, and
>with the greatest (reasonable) assurance that it won't fall down.
>Lot size and layout make me think I have to use a crank-up tower; there isn't
>enough room to guy a tower, and besides, I don't think I could climb a 60'
>tower.
>
>Any information about what brands work, which ones to avoid, usefull techniques
>in raising them and keeping them up would be appreciated.

The three main criteria in any tower installation are safety, legality,
and functionality. Don't neglect the first two for the third. Your
installation should meet all national and local mechanical and electrical
codes. The best way to get the straight dope on towers is to get a copy
of the Rohn catalog. This volume has a wealth of engineering information
on safe tower installations.

A crankup tower is not as safe as a normal guyed tower or a well engineered
free standing tower. In most cases, even a crankup tower should be guyed
and great care should be used while raising or lowering the crankup since
the top guys will be slack and not doing their job. Don't ever climb a crankup
tower. The safety latches can fail and the telescoping sections can act
like a guillotine removing limbs or fingers on the way down.

In some local jusisdictions, fully extended towers must be located at
least their height away from any property boundary. This is not necessary
in most jurisdictions if proper engineering practices are followed. For
a guyed tower, the guy anchors should be located at least one half the
height of the tower from the base. That means for a 60 foot tower the
anchors should be at least 30 feet from the tower base.

For a 60 footer, two sets of guys or a set of top guys and a house
bracket are recommended. For a crankup, a house bracket at the top
of the fixed section or a pylon support at the top of the fixed
section is required. A set of top guys should still be used unless
the cross section of the tower is sufficient for a free standing tower.

Mechanical considerations for the tower base and guy anchor points
depend on soil mechanics of your local area. You should either design
the base for the worst case or consult a professional engineer for
the requirements of your local soils. In general, a 2 foot by 2 foot
concrete pad at least 4 feet deep will be adequate.

Electrical codes should be observed as well as mechanical codes. The
tower must be effectively grounded against lightning strikes and

precautions against contacting overhead power wiring must be taken. Towers installed in concrete are not well grounded. You should use at least three 8 foot ground rods separated from the tower base and each other by their length. Form a ground ring with at least a number 8 wire. Run a separate wire from each rod to the tower base using approved grounding clamps. Bond the shields of cables to the tower base and use gas discharge devices to protect the inner conductors. If possible, route the cables underground to your station entrance.

Erecting a tower is a potentially dangerous exercise. Consult professionals or at least study the physics of the situation carefully. Do not try to walk more than one section of the tower up. Stack the tower section by section using appropriate temporary guys, a proper gin pole, and safety equipment. Use the proper bolts! Never reuse old bolts and don't use normal hardware store bolts. Use the specific grade recommended by the tower manufacturerer and torque them to the proper spec.

Raising a tower need not be difficult or complicated if proper procedures are followed. Generally, a guyed tower is much less expensive than a crankup or free standing tower. It's generally much safer as well.

Gary KE4ZV

483. 1001 reasons for out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 02:23:12 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun19.022312.5318@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295859

aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:

>I hope I'm not opening too big a can of worms... Maybe I'm just being
>overly naive, but why is there such a big demand for out-of-band transmission
>mods? I can understand the quest for extended receive. I can understand
>certain transmit mods, for example for CAP or MARS (I modified my Kenwood
>TH-27A for CAP). But what is the motivation for Joe and Jane Q. Ham? Is
>it the feeling of power of being *able* to transmit out-of-band, but never
>doing it? A certain feeling of evilness? Are there legit reasons I'm not
>aware of? Or, are people looking for less crowded frequencies, operating
>on the wrong side of the law (*ghasp*)? :)

Legitimate reasons:

1. To widen the coverage of a transmitter that will be driving a
transverter to be used on a higher and wider ham band. For
example HF rigs are often modified to cover 28-30, 28-32, 26-30,
or even 20-30 MHz, so that they allow full coverage of the
targeted VHF band such as 50-54, 144-148, 220-225, and 430-440.
Some UHF and many/most microwave transvers use a VHF input such
as 2 meters. Thus a mod to cover 140-170 MHz is really giving
you coverage of 420-450 MHz or 902-928 MHz, or much of 1240-1300.

2. Even though Japan and Europe are restricted to 430-440 MHz or less
for their 70cm, the Japanese ship most USA model radios with coverage
of 440-450 MHz, or 438-450 MHz. A couple cover 430-450 Mhz. Mods
are made to these radios to cover the rest of the ham band. All of
these mods (as far as I know) also give you coverage out of the ham
band when you do this becaue the way the radio is designed, you have
to choose one of the national allocations of the world (and they seem
to think USA is just 440-450 MHz) or else fully open coverage.

3. As a signal source for non-radiated applications and testing.

4. MARS, CAP, military and other use where FCC type-acceptance rules
do not or may not apply.

Controversial reasons:

5. Emergency use. You "can" contact police, fire, and other emergency
services in a pinch if this mod is in place. Be prepared to catch
HELL if you try this. You should read up on the applicable rules and
laws before making or using a mod this way (or any other radio even
if it might happen to be legal under type-acceptance rules).

Illegal reasons:

6. Actual use in land mobile service. Amateur equipment so modified is
often cheaper, or has more flexibility, that conventional equipment
that meets FCC rules regarding type-acceptance. The equipment may or
may not be able to meet the technical requirements to qualify for
such type-acceptance.

7. Private communications via obscure frequencies no one seems to be using.

8. Pirate broadcasting. This use is probably rare, but many an amateur
HF rig would do well to get a pirate broadcaster started in shortwave.

9. For various nasty uses such as excess power on CB, access to "freeband",
as well as jamming, playing siren tapes, and other nasty things done by
people with serious mental problems.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

484. Re: Near Vertical Incident Skywave - NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 02:30:28 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570084@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295846

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gwalsh@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov (Gerald J. Walsh) writes:
...
>Near Vertical Incident Skywave is a pretty neat technique that can
>put a repeater to shame (except for the quality of FM over SSB). NVIS
>allows an someone with a HF radio to achieve solid communication over
>a radius of about 200 to 300 miles with almost constant receive signal
>strength throughout the circle traced out from the originating point.
...
>The way it works is to place a horizontal 1/2 wave dipole about 30 feet
>above the ground (and parallel to the ground). NVIS works best on 40m
>during the day and 80m during the evenings and night. 30 feet above
>the ground seems to maximize both bands for vertical propagation.

I have been reading a lot about NVIS lately. It's really amazing how
one can generate so much excitement about a very ordinary idea simply
by giving it a jazzy name. Hams have been using low dipoles on 160,
80 and 40 meters to achieve local coverage for many years. The 80
meter traffic net people have always known that for local communications,
you don't want to get your antenna too high. This is for 2 reasons:
1) An antenna 1/2 wave high has a (theoretical) null in the straight-up
direction, so the closer the two stations are to each other (i.e. the
higher the take-off angle), the weaker the signal. 2) High antennas
favor low-angle reception which increases the QRM from distant stations.

I'm pretty sure that's all there is to it.

I guess the VHF repeater gang has never heard of these things, so
spreading the word through snazzy acronyms is all to the good!

AL N1AL

485. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 02:50:13 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570085@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295847

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:

>I hope I'm not opening too big a can of worms... Maybe I'm just being
>overly naive, but why is there such a big demand for out-of-band transmission
>mods?

It may be that in many cases the out-of-band transmit capability is a
byproduct of obtaining some other capability. For example, the easiest
way to modify my Drake TR-7 (HF transceiver) to allow transmitting on the
new WARC ham bands was just to cut the transmit inhibit line. A byproduct
of this mod is that I could now transmit on 27 MHz CB, 12.xxx MHz Radio
Moscow frequency, or the local AM BC station on 1550 kHz!

Many people like to "open up" their 2 meter rigs so they can receive on
the public service frequencies, but oftentimes this enables transmit
there also.

AL N1AL

486. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 05:41:21 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <mNXR41w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 295856

popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:

> WARC '79 and International law prohibits any Amateur Radio Station from trans
> below 30 Mhz without passing a code test. I dont know the specifics, but
> I would tend to think that INCLUDES MARS operators.

Why should a prohibition concerning amateur radio apply to MARS? Or
were you not aware that MARS stations are NOT necessarily the same thing
as amateur radio stations? Maybe you don't know that you do NOT need to
be an amateur radio operator to operate a MARS station? There are many
MARS operators who have not passed a code test of any kind, and this has
been true far longer than the no-code amateur license has been around.

487. Re: A Microwave Propagation Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 06:56:45 UTC
From: tom@techno.nepean.uws.EDU.AU
Message-ID: <tom.677314605@techno>
Source record: 295844

>In INFO-HAMS V91 #447 WA2IFI writes:

>Since water reflects radar signals at certain frequencies, it seems to
>me that it ought to be possible to do "cloudbounce" in one of the
>higher (GHz) amateur bands. Does anybody know if this would work, or
>if people in fact do this sort of thing?

It is not possible to "cloudbounce" under normal circumstances.
The reflection on water is due to the aprubt change in dielectric
constant from air to water and the shallow angle of incidence.
This can also be demonstrated with light. Stand at the edge of
a lake, ocean, etc. and observe the setting sun...
Now, clouds, despite carrying a lot of water have a lot of air
"mixed" in. This causes the incident wave to be diffused
and consequently attenuated when it hits the water "particles"
in the cloud.
This means it is probably possible to "cloudbounce" if
you blast enough energy into the cloud (RADAR returns on clouds).

Hope this helps and that I have got my facts right.
tom.
tom@nepean.uws.edu.au

488. USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 09:25:15 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106190924.AA02126@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295851

The following responses, from various individuals, summed up nicely
the USAF MARS HF activity policy:

> THe primariy purpose of MARS is traffic handling on HF frequencies.
>VHF is looked upon as a support for that service. Training nets are held
>on HF frequencies. Therefore, applicants must be able to check into the
>nets and need both transmit and receive capabilites. If you like HF
>operation, this is one way to get it without code, and gain a lot of
>vaulable operating skills as well. I had a ball running phone patches
>to S E Asia and Europe during the Vietnam war with only a Tech license.
>
>Simple. You must have HF capability (this includes Xmit). Just because
>you don't have permission to xmit in the ham bands on hf doesn't mean that
>you can't own a xmitter! If you wanna join mars, buy an HF rig and use it
>only for mars. No HF rig....No problem....No Mars ticket .....
>
>All they are saying in their regulation is that one should not try
>to join MARS, claiming to have HF capability (= receive/transmit) on
>the MARS band, but not really have this capability.
>
>Don't try to read more into this then is meant.

I also meant to say in my original posting that my best guess is that
the other services will soon adopt the same policy toward the no-code
ticket that USAF MARS did. Amazing what being in a hurry to spread
good news will make you forget :-)

(lines included to satisfy the mailer-daemon-gods)

73,

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM/AFF8A/AFF8P
1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil

"Be careful what you wish for, you might just get it"

489. USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 09:47:19 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106190946.AA02708@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295852

>|> [...] Also the MARS frequencies tend to be only
>|>net operations...no CQ DX type operation is allowed and no idle
>|>chatter
>|>chit-chat operations allowed.
>|>
>
>You forgot to put the smiley-face on that one. People might think
>you're serious. While I've never heard "CQ DX" on the MARS frequencies,
>the idle chit-chat makes 2M FM operators look like steely-eyed
>communications profesionals.

Looks like you forgot the smiley face, too. While I don't deny that some of our affiliate-run nets can get pretty ragged (especially on VHF), the majority of HF nets with active-duty military NCS's will tolerate little of those kind of shenanigans...Big Brother is indeed watching.

73,

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM/AFF8A/AFF8P

"Be careful what you wish for, you might just get it"

490. Re: VHF/UHF Capacitors.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 10:38:09 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <ZKX{Q*|@warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 295850

If your requirement is for capacitors in PA matching networks, then why not simply use the standard trimmer types, and adjust for the appropriate value. This is the most widely used method anyway, since device parameters may vary significantly from one transistor to another, and you are allowing some flexibility in the construction. It can be surprising just how far empirically determined values can be from those you've carefully calculated. Don't forget also that your circuit layout will introduce various stray reactances into the system, and your matching must take these into account.

If you can vary the inductor values also it will help. With air-wound coils this is obviously a simple task when tuning the circuit for required performance; with toroidal types the method of pushing the turns together/apart alters the inductance sufficiently to determine the appropriate value.

At 2m, most variable capacitors 'look' reasonable, and you'll see plenty of examples of the 'Arco' range mentoned in the Motorola RF Device Data book, so it would appear that these are widely available in the US.

If precise matching is not required, then the chip types mentioned by Jon Bloom would certainly be suitable.

I hope some of the above helps, and good luck with the project,

Simon G0GWA.

491. Looking after German book

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 11:22:05 UTC
From: rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl
Message-ID: <rutgers.677330525@cstw32>
Source record: 295875
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Dear OM's,
I'm looking after the book:

Arbeitsbuch fuer den HF-techniker,
author: E.T. Red
published by: Franzis Verlag 1986
ISBN 3-7723-8151-0

If somebody possesses this book and (s)he wants to get rid of
it I would greatly appreciate to know. I pay a good price.
In the Netherlands and around it cannot be ordered for any
more.
Replies to rutgers@prl.philips.nl would be greatly appreciated.

73 and 88,
PAoSU,
Herbert.

492. Re: Near Vertical Incident Skywave - NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 13:38:52 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun19.133852.9417@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295853

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gwalsh@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov (Gerald J. Walsh) writes:
>...
>>Near Vertical Incident Skywave is a pretty neat technique that can
>>put a repeater to shame (except for the quality of FM over SSB). NVIS
>>allows an someone with a HF radio to achieve solid communication over
>>a radius of about 200 to 300 miles with almost constant receive signal
>>strength throughout the circle traced out from the originating point.
>...
>>The way it works is to place a horizontal 1/2 wave dipole about 30 feet
>>above the ground (and parallel to the ground). NVIS works best on 40m
>>during the day and 80m during the evenings and night. 30 feet above
>>the ground seems to maximize both bands for vertical propagation.

>I have been reading a lot about NVIS lately. It's really amazing how
>one can generate so much excitement about a very ordinary idea simply
>by giving it a jazzy name. Hams have been using low dipoles on 160,
>80 and 40 meters to achieve local coverage for many years. The 80
>meter traffic net people have always known that for local communications,
>you don't want to get your antenna too high. This is for 2 reasons:
>1) An antenna 1/2 wave high has a (theoretical) null in the straight-up
>direction, so the closer the two stations are to each other (i.e. the
>higher the take-off angle), the weaker the signal. 2) High antennas
>favor low-angle reception which increases the QRM from distant stations.

>I'm pretty sure that's all there is to it.
You can make a very nice local (300 miles) vertical radiating
antenna from 300 ohm twin lead. Short the twin lead together
at each end and cut into one wire at the center for the feed.
For 40 meters, put it about SIX feet above ground. It helps
if you add some wire or metal underneath for a better
"reflector". THe feed point impedance will be 50 ohms with
this arrangement. A 1:1 balun helps but is not essential. I
used this antenna on the flat roof (artificial 3 wire ground)
of a building for years on MARS to generate consistantly one
of the strongest signals in the surrounding states that was
far less effected by fading than normal dipoles. K9ALD
>I guess the VHF repeater gang has never heard of these things, so
>spreading the word through snazzy acronyms is all to the good!

>AL N1AL

493. Re: 5/8wave Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 13:44:31 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun19.134431.10496@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295854

sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:

>I just purchased a 5/8wave 2 meter mag-mount antenna at a hamfest
>(Monroe, MI). I was wondering why does it work so well over a
>1/4wave. The antenna package said something like 3.4 dB gain
>(it didn't say relative to what). I though antenna have to be
>in multiples of one wavelength (1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4), but 5/8 seems
>kind of odd, yet it works very well.

>thanks for any info,
Quarter wavelengths (1/4, 3/4,) are used to get a current (low
impedance) feed point to match coax directly (more or less).
However, a 5/8 vertical gives the LOWEST radiation angle, thus
concentrating the power more towards the horizon than the sky
which gives it more effective gain. However, it is not a
convienient feed impedance and thus requires a matching network
of some sort.
K9ALD

>Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
>VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
>Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
>Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

494. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 14:11:16 UTC
From: perley@trub
Message-ID: <20730@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 295855

In article <1991Jun18.191936.2329@news.larc.nasa.gov>, kludge@grissom (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>In article <1991Jun18.171536.27547@athena.mit.edu> aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:
> I can understand the quest for extended receive. I can understand
>>certain transmit mods, for example for CAP or MARS (I modified my Kenwood
>>TH-27A for CAP). But what is the motivation for Joe and Jane Q. Ham?
>
> Two major reasons that I can think of are for the use of transmitting
>convertors and for emergency use. Transmitting convertors that heterodyne
>a transmitters signal with a local oscillator and filter out (hopefully)
>all but the sum signal are pretty much obsolete, and they are becoming
>hard to find.

Transverters are Hard to find maybe, but obsolete? I don't think so.
First, they let you get many bands out of one radio. Second, they
just work better. You get much less loss from the same feedline if
you run a 30 mhz (or 2 meter) signal down the tower then you do trying
to run a multi-ghz signal the whole way.

On the shady side, ham HT's are popular with police departments
because they give more flexibility for programming channels than type
accepted units. That helps a lot when you are trying to catch "bad
guys" with scanners. In the cases I have heard of, they were just
used by the vice people, not for general police communication.

You also get a lot of info requests from hams who are also volunteer firemen,
or whatever, and only want to buy/carry one radio.

don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

495. HELP: TS-120S Trouble

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 15:34:34 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Jun19103434@eva.stanford.edu>
Source record: 295857

I am having trouble with TS-120S oscilating on certain bands with certain loads. I am told thath this is a common problem and has some published fixes.

Does anyone have any experience with kenwood mods or this problem in particular...?

Thanks, Mike WB2TBQ hatzakis@eva.Stanford.EDU

496. Re: Old CW Fart-zies UNITE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 16:27:25 UTC
From: myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500006@hpfcrlm.HP.COM>
Source record: 295782

>You can help this terrible scourge.
>
>Send your money to the Campaign To Clean Up Phone (C-Cup).

Scott, perhaps we should encourage the League to set up a special department to handle this. The Department to Clean Up Phone (D-CUP). This department could then issue Directives as part of this effort, which would, of course, be called "double D-CUPs." (And then the Directives could be compiled in Directories, which would be.....ah, but I Digress.....)

Enough of this! What boob suggested it in the first place?

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

497. Re: 1001 reasons for out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 17:00:41 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <u4ss41w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295747

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:

> aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:
>
> >I hope I'm not opening too big a can of worms... Maybe I'm just being
> >overly naive, but why is there such a big demand for out-of-band transmissio
> >mods? I can understand the quest for extended receive. I can understand
> >certain transmit mods, for example for CAP or MARS (I modified my Kenwood
> >TH-27A for CAP). But what is the motivation for Joe and Jane Q. Ham? Is
> >it the feeling of power of being *able* to transmit out-of-band, but never
> >doing it? A certain feeling of evilness? Are there legit reasons I'm not
> >aware of? Or, are people looking for less crowded frequencies, operating
> >on the wrong side of the law (*ghasp*)? :)
>
> Controversial reasons:
>
> 5. Emergency use. You "can" contact police, fire, and other emergency
> services in a pinch if this mod is in place. Be prepared to catch
> HELL if you try this. You should read up on the applicable rules and
> laws before making or using a mod this way (or any other radio even
> if it might happen to be legal under type-acceptance rules).

The rules define 'emergency' and then say 'may use any means at his
disposal' or something close. You should learn as much as you can
to keep from being misunderstood, but if it comes down to saving a
life, it might be too late to install that mod.

This was all thought out back in 1934 when most of the transmitters
were in the hands of people with average-or-above intelligence.

---

lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
73, utacfd.utarl.edu!letni!kf5iw!k5qwb!lrk
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

498. Re: TM701A anti-memory-zap mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 17:45:22 UTC
From: dennis@nebulus.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun19.174522.695@nebulus.uucp>
Source record: 295865

km3t@jjmhome.UUCP (Dave Pascoe) writes:

>Does anyone know how to modify the Kenwood TM-701A 2m/70cm dual-band mobile
>radio to eliminate the memory loss on power-up? My rig does this every few
>days now and it's getting real annoying. It seems to be a total micro-
>processor reset on power-up since the display comes up just like it does on
>a forced uP reset. If anyone else has this problem please write me and I'll
>send any info I get...I'll post to the net if enough people e-mail me about it.

Mine just blows memory channels 1-3 and leaves the others intact. I would be
interested in what is required to fix it as well.
--

Dennis S. Breckenridge VE7TCP@VE7TCP [44.135.160.59] dennis@nebulus.UUCP
Lately it occurs to me...what a long strange trip it's been. - Grateful Dead
---

499. Nicad battery "tester"(?) wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 18:12:33 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun19.181233.12893@sequent.com>
Source record: 295864
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

With all the discussion about nicads, nicad capacities, nicad memory, nicad charging techniques, nicad ......, I thought it might be nice to build a device that would give me some quantitative measure of a batteries capacity.

I thought that building a circuit that would draw some fixed current, until the battery voltage dropped to some pre-selected value would suffice. An lm317 would work well to set up the constant current, with a little thought I (might)could develop the auto shutoff to avoid over-draining the battery and the timer circuit to record how long it held the voltage up.

Does this sound like a reasonable idea? My plan is to 'test' new batteries when I purchase them, and then periodically test to see that they have not gone sour.

Is drawing a constant current a reasonable test for a nicad? How much current?

Comments? Flames? Circuits?

tia
- jim KG7HH 1-503-578-3171

500. Microwave Questions: Sliding Short in Waveguide

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 18:45:38 UTC
From: U009@cs.cciw.CA
Message-ID: <5B06130F2C2F0192-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>
Source record: 295866

I am thinking about building some microwave components for 10 GHz experimentation and would like some guidance regarding some of the mechanical constructions.

The first thing I will be doing is building a sliding short for a Gunn cavity oscillator. How much of an advantage does a choke type slug have over a flat sliding plug (fractions of dB probably don't matter to me but 1-2 dB would be significant)?

In a choke arrangement, the slot is 1/2 guide wavelength deep to the short. Is this the wavelength of the outer waveguide itself, or the guide formed by the slot (beyond cutoff anyway, right?) ?

The choke section repeats the short circuit at the bottom of the slot back to the edge of the face of the plunger. Should I try to engineer the slot (or is it even possible?) so the point where the plug actually touches the wall of the guide is 1/4 wave up and an open circuit? (The point indicated by ^A in the drawing.)

Please excuse the following crude drawing:

```
.------------------------------------------------------ <-- waveguide wall
. *************************\
. ***************** * \
. * * * \
. * * * *
. * ***** * the outside
. * * world
. * *
. * plunger (Brass, *
. * silver plated) *
. * ***** *
. * * ^ * *
. * * | * /
. ***************** | * /
. <-- 1/2 wave -----| *************************/
.------------------------------------------------------
. ^A- the sliding fit.
```

In looking at standard X-band choke flanges, the actual length of the choke section is largest at the middle of the wide face and is different at other locations because of the circular shape. Is the actual length of the choke slot critical or is there some other consideration? (Something like maximum "shorting" effect at the center of the E plane where the field is highest, and tapering off to the edges where it is less critical?)

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, U009@CS.CCIW.CA,
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The Future lies ahead, and behind us lies... lies... lies...

501. Microwave Questions: Gunn device Mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 19:44:46 UTC
From: U009@cs.cciw.CA
Message-ID: <5B0613102C1E002D-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>
Source record: 295869

More questions about waveguide constructions.

The item I am working on is a Gunn oscillator. What is the impedance of a Gunn device mounted in a waveguide cavity. The optimum power transfer should occur when source and load impedances match, so what I am looking for is an idea about the position of the diode(?) relative to the center line of the cavity. (Aside: how does the characteristic impedance vary within a waveguide? low-high Z, centre-wall?)

Most of the motion detectors I have place the Gunn device on the center line, but the MA-Com varactor tuned sources have the Gunn and the varactor equally on opposite sides of the centre. Is there much difference?

How close together should the varactor and the Gunn be, or does it really matter as long as the varactor can tune the cavity? Would it be better to place the varactor between the Gunn and the iris to better affect the cavity length, or does it matter?

Next, the Gunn element is supposed to be bypassed to prevent parasitics at the operating frequency. Most units seem to have a .01 across the Gunn but they also have a mechanical construction which contains a capacitive disk really close to the diode. Would a simple sandwich plate capacitor right on the outside of the waveguide be sufficient, or is a larger value, like the .01, required?

Thanks in advance for your help.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, U009@CS.CCIW.CA,
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The Future lies ahead, and behind us lies... lies... lies...

502. Morse code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 19:45:54 UTC
From: mrk@spretus.jax.ORG
Message-ID: <9106191945.AA03243@spretus.jax.org.jax.org>
Source record: 295867

Has anyone hacked a morse code trainer
for the Sun SparcStation? If not, can anyone
tell me where to get lots of sample QSOs
for such a beast?

Thanks.

-- Michael Kosowsky
KC1QX
mrk@jax.org

503. Re: Contest Software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 20:55:11 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420004@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295873

OK, what about for SSB contests? Or SSB/CW contests? Anyone use/like
the package by KB0ZP? Any other competitors to that one?

504. Need Advise On A Used 2M Rig That'll Receive Aircraft Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 21:52:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9106192054.AA19411@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295868

Does anyone know of an older series of 2M HT, that could possibly
be found on the used market, that would have AM receive capability
on the aircraft frequencies?

A friend of mine is a Confererate Air Force `Colonel', and he spends
a fair amount of his weekend time helping to manage airshows. He's
recently passed his Technician license, and thinks that a 2M ham rig,
with receive-only aircraft band capability, would be a great asset.
He'd like to try and find an HT that isn't too big-and-heavy. A recent
weekend, with a `brick' of an HT on his hip, convinced him that size/
weight are important considerations.

Thanks,

Paul WB5AGF

InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

505. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 22:01:57 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D26VS046A.CCF.SwRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9106192156.AA24320@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295870

And I thought that this was an amateur radio project...

Excerpted from the DevelopNet News

+=+=+=

the satellite's memory and similarly downloads or retrieves messages or other computer files. The satellite will then "store and forward" the new messages or files from the ground station to their destination which can be anywhere in the world. Depending upon the location of the source and destination stations, a message can be sent, unloaded at its destination a maximum of 12 hours later, and the answer sent back to the originating station all within 24 hours.

The ground stations receive and transmit "packets" of digitized computer information as radio waves. Packet radio stations may be powered by batteries or solar cells. Thus, they have great potential applications in remote areas in developing countries where conventional grid power and telephones are unavailable. When packet radio is linked to such a low-earth-orbit satellite as the one used by VITA, it becomes a ground station for global communications. An entire station costs between $4,000 and $6,000: relatively cheap, especially considering that computers and radios can be used for other purposes when not linked to the satellite.

VITA's use of the satellite is at the prototype stage; networks of operational satellites and ground stations will eventually be used by disaster relief and development organizations where rapid, accurate communications are required.

A dozen nongovernmental organizations, universities, and multilateral development agencies around the world plan to use the present satellite with their own ground stations in cooperation with VITA. The first installations are planned for early summer. VITA's satellite communications specialist, Eric Rosenberg, will travel to Freetown, Sierra Leone, to install a ground station for Foster Parents Plan International and provide instruction in its use. Other likely places for ground stations this summer include Djibouti and Pakistan, where there are sponsoring organizations affiliated with VITA. It is expected that 18 to 24 stations will be installed in the demonstration network by the end of the year. VITA already operates a ground station at its headquarters in Arlington, Virginia.

The PACSAT Communications Experiment (PCE), part of VITA's VITASAT communications program, is carried by the UoSAT-3 satellite built and operated by the University of Surrey (U.K.). PCE was developed and designed with funds provided to VITA by the Margaret W. and Herbert Hoover, Jr. Foundation and the U.S. Department of Energy. Persons interested in setting up ground stations are invited to contact Gary Gariott at VITA.
****

Oz (Rich Osman, WB0HUQ) INTERNET: Oz@SwRI.edu

506. Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 22:03:15 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.677368995.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 295872

This discussion of the reasons for out-of-band mods leaves me scratching my head in disbelief! Some of the reasons hertofore cited would leave a babe-in-arms a cynic! C'mon, people! Credit us with a brain and the ability to use it sometimes! As far as I can see, the only valid reasons for out-of-band xmit mods are (1) in order to do MARS communication; (2) in order to cover ham bands in countries other than the United States; (3) in order to drive a transverter and (4) in order to get greater receive-coverage in a particular unit which cannot be accomplished without at the same time broadening the transmit-coverage. Just **maybe** justification could be found for emergency communications (though this, in my opinion, is extremely rare). But how many hams -- really -- spend their idle hours driving transverters with HTs? As I say, this whole thread leaves me scratching my (nearly-bald) cranium. I would surmise it also puzzles the fellow who started all this with his question.
Ah, the wonders of the world!
-- Mike Freeman K7UIJ --

507. Re: Police Radar Frequency Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 22:38:33 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9749@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 295874

If police radars can be used to clock a baseball do you intend to get your radar image that low. Will you paste some on your face?

508. Re: Near Vertical Incident Skywave - NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-19 22:39:11 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910060@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295797

>The way it works is to place a horizontal 1/2 wave dipole about 30 feet
>above the ground (and parallel to the ground). NVIS works best on 40m
>during the day and 80m during the evenings and night. 30 feet above
>the ground seems to maximize both bands for vertical propagation. (I'm
>not sure if you cut a 1/2 wave on 80m or 40m, or just have two antennas
>out there).
>
>Gerald J. Walsh

I have a 40 meter loop at about 30 feet. I'm located on the east slope of the Rockies. Anyone in the Rockies interested in trying a sked ? I've worked 100 watt Nebraska stations at S9+20. Maybe this is the mechanism - I'll have to check the log and see what kind of antenna they were using.

I assume the idea is to have a horizontal dipole near enough to the ground so that all the RF goes straight up. Some of the RF then bounces back down. Both stations would need similar antennas, since the conventional wisdom is to shoot your RF at the horizon. NVIS and DX antennas probably wouldn't hear each other.

Perry / AA0ET

509. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 03:36:32 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.033632.19024@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 295779

In article <CMM.0.90.0.677368995.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>This discussion of the reasons for out-of-band mods leaves me scratching
>my head in disbelief! Some of the reasons hertofore cited would leave a
>babe-in-arms a cynic! C'mon, people! Credit us with a brain and the
>ability to use it sometimes! As far as I can see, the only valid reasons
>for out-of-band xmit mods are (1) in order to do MARS communication;
>(2) in order to cover ham bands in countries other than the United States;
>(3) in order to drive a transverter and (4) in order to get greater
>receive-coverage in a particular unit which cannot be accomplished without
>at the same time broadening the transmit-coverage. Just **maybe**
>justification could be found for emergency communications (though this, in
>my opinion, is extremely rare).

One answer has not been forwarded for why out of band mods are made, and to
me it seems the most clear reason...

The HACK value. Plainly, simply, it is a hack to modify a radio to do what
you 'cannot' do. And I mean the earlier, glorious definition of HACK, not
the more 'modern' and woefully derogatory definition (which is better served
by terms such as 'vandal' 'criminal' and 'fool')

Anyways, those who are HACKERS will understand what I mean, those who
do not, won't.

I'll _never_ xmit out of band, heck I won't even xmit at all, though I've
had HAM transcievers for 4 years.. I don't have my license yet, I've been
waiting for the no-code (and I passed my exam 4 weeks ago!) ticket. BUT,
I'm eagerly looking forward to the arrival of my diodes for my IC-W2A
out of band Xmit mods...

:) 73's

--

\ OO / Mr. Jeffersons Academical Village
\++/ Terrestrial Coordinates: 38 04 06N / 79 03 53W
\/ Sic Semper Tyrannus

510. Re: TM701A anti-memory-zap mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 05:02:39 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.050239.20049@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 295790

Kenwood did this mod for me for free but didn't say how they did it.

--

Michael A. Covington | Artificial Intelligence Programs
The University of Georgia | Athens, GA 30602 U.S.A.
---

511. need help desperately

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 05:50:06 UTC
From: x87kotsonas@gw.wmich.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.005007.638@gw.wmich.edu>
Source record: 295781

hello, I'm from Spain and i need some information some friend of mine asked
me to request.
Since I'm going to my country in 2 weeks this guy wants to me to get as many
programs as possible.
I don't know ANYTHING about ham radios. so I don't know if the way they
use them in europe is the same than in the States.
Do you know where to get programs through some telnet service or some like
that?
do you recommend me any in particular?

Thanx a lot. (Please try to answer this post as soon as possible; I'm leaving
in 2 weeks.

512. need info on YAESU 747 (Desperate II)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 05:58:56 UTC
From: x87kotsonas@gw.wmich.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.005856.640@gw.wmich.edu>
Source record: 295778

i forgot. I also need the reference number for the 'acoustic coupler (?)'
for the YAESU 747 (maybe there are several of those).

I also need the price and ref.# of the power supply for the 747. they told me
in a store that it was about $350. It can't be!!!

by reference number i mean model # or item # or whatever. Ya know what i mean!!

kike. thanks a lot.

513. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 06:25:52 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <kXfGtIr@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 295780

freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:

[Ad Hominum deleted]

<As far as I can see, the only valid reasons
<for out-of-band xmit mods are (1) in order to do MARS communication;
<(2) in order to cover ham bands in countries other than the United States;
<(3) in order to drive a transverter and (4) in order to get greater
<receive-coverage in a particular unit which cannot be accomplished without
<at the same time broadening the transmit-coverage.

Have you got some problem with those reasons? They all sound perfectly
reasonable and sufficient to me.

<But how many hams -- really -- spend their idle hours driving transverters
<with HTs?

Count me, for one. Got a problem with it? Just because everyone doesn't
do it doesn't mean FOR AN INSTANT that it's not a legitimate thing to
do. Saying otherwise is insulting.

< As I say, this whole
<thread leaves me scratching my (nearly-bald) cranium. I would surmise it
<also puzzles the fellow who started all this with his question.

Why? Sounds like you're the sort that would mandate governors on
automobile transmissions to keep them from going faster than 55.
Sheesh. How about crediting US with the good sense to operate our
equipment in a proper manner. You make the assumption that any RF
generated by a transmitter must go to an antenna directly, and
IT JUST ISN'T SO!!!

--
Nick Sayer | Official Scapegoat for the | RIP: Mel Blanc
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | MC68HC11 Mailing List. | 1908--1989
N6QQQ | To subscribe, send mail to | May he never
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | mc68hc11-request@quack.sac.ca.us | be silenced.

514. 1/4-wave vs 5/8 wave antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 09:23:49 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <20.Jun.91.10
Source record: 295818

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH asks:-

>I just purchased a 5/8wave 2 meter mag-mount antenna at a hamfest
>(Monroe, MI). I was wondering why does it work so well over a
>1/4wave. The antenna package said something like 3.4 dB gain
>(it didn't say relative to what). I though antenna have to be
>in multiples of one wavelength (1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4), but 5/8 seems
>kind of odd, yet it works very well.

Basically a 5/8 wave gives 'apparent gain' by modifying the polar diagram.
A 1/4-wave antenna (mounted over a theoretically infinite groundplane) gives
a polar diagram shaped like a section through a donut. (Imagine threading
a donut over your antenna, then taking a vertical slice along the plane of
the antenna, and looking at it from the side).
So a fair amount of the power goes up at angles like 45 degrees - this is
power wasted unless you are trying to communicate with airplanes.
The 5/8 wave achieves 'apparent gain' by squashing the donut and causing
the power to be radiated in a more horizontal plane.
The directionality can me made even greater by coupling multiple 1/2-wave
or 5/8 wave elements together in the right phase relationship (collinear
antennas).
NOTE that these antennas do not actually provide power gain - only a
power-amplifier can do this! What 'gain antennas' do is simply to
preferentially focus the energy in one direction at the expense of others.
The tricky thing is matching the feed impedance of gain antennas; a 1/4-wave
over an infinite groundplane has an end-impedance of 37.5 ohms; a 1/2 wave
has end-impedance of 500 to 5000 ohms (depends on length/diameter ratio
of the element). By adding a 1/2-wave plus a 1/8-wave and arriving at the
5/8-wave, its easier to get an efficient match (and hence good power transfer
from feeder to antenna) amongst other things.
I have played with 1/2-wave endfed antennas at 2 meters; building low-loss
impedance transformers that cope with a 100:1 ratio, making them resistant
to weather, AND small/unobtrusive enough for mobile mounting, is not easy!

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

515. Re: Question on 5/8 antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 09:27:08 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.092708.26316@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 295789

Dan Pritchett writes:

(some lines deleted)

>signal strength between the 5/8 and 1/2 wave antennas, but the 1/2
>wavelength antenna actually produced a cleaner audio signal. I switched
>back and forth several times and monitored my speaking voice and
>distance from the mic carefully and without a doubt the 1/2 antenna
>was cleaner according to the people monitoring my transmissions. We
>were all suprised

(some lines deleted)
--
>Thanks

>Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
>Sun Federal System Engineer | Air Waves: KC6TXZ

Don't be surprised. There are lots of mysterious things in radio
communication.

In my opinion the shorter antenna you have, the cleaner audio response you
get, especially on FM. I usually get 59+20 dB reports on our repeater with
a handie and a rubber ducky, whereas when I last week tried one of those
wonderful Japanese triple 5/8 antennas my audio was weak, dark and badly
distorted.

10-4, good buddy!

benjamin

516. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 11:26:44 UTC
From: dl3no@dl3no.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.112644.1653@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 295876

Just a short statement:
Because you might want to travel. When I once travelled to the US I had to select the HT. In Germany 2m is 144-146 MHz. Repeaters transmit 600 kHz UP the receiving frequency.
So when I bought a HT I tried 12 from a brand and found one covering 144-148.995. Guess what HT I bought...

73,
Rupert
--
****
___ ____ ___ _ _ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ _ _
/__/ / / / / /\ / /__ / /__//__// /__//__ /\ /
/ \ / / __/_ / / /__ / / // //__ / //__ / /

517. HELP: TS-120S trouble...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 13:02:14 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Jun20150214@eva.stanford.edu>
Source record: 295809

I am desperately seeking help with a TS-120S I just bought from a
guy. It seemed to start going into oscilation on certian bands
on loads where lots of RF is around, ie., mobile antennas vs dummy
loads. This occurs on voice and manifests itself as pinning of
ALC or Ic as soon as a little audio is introduced to MIC. It's
driving me crazy...
I have BS EE so I am not too inept inside radios, but need a few suggestions.

Mike, WB2TBQ, hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu

or call me at (914) 945-2849 and I'll call you right back.

518. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 13:09:58 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5326@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295812

In article <1991Jun18.143401.533@lonex.radc.af.mil>,
szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:
|>In article <1991Jun18.120342.14190@lonex.radc.af.mil>
|>popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
|>>WARC '79 and International law prohibits any Amateur Radio Station
|>from transmitting
|>>below 30 Mhz without passing a code test. I dont know the specifics,
|>but
|>>I would tend to think that INCLUDES MARS operators. Why would
|>Cuz they're special. Military stations don't have to follow
|>the rules.....hmmmm.....that's kinda like CB....no rules. I hope that
|>this
|>isn't what MARS wants for operators!?!
|>
|>I could just see a net now.....
|>

[mean-spirited drivel attempting to demean Technician Class hams delted.]

There seems to be an attempt by the above idiot and the "old Fartzies"
to start a hate campaign against hams who hold a new Technician ticket.
These are the same dim bulbs who can't seem to grasp that seniority
(senility?) is not the same as superiority. That is, just because
you've parked your butt on top of a folded-up license longer than
someone else doesn't mean you know squat nor does it give you ownership
of amateur radio. The FCC granted your license just as they've granted
the Technician's license. Techs have as much right to operate and are
deserving of the same respect accorded any ham. If you have a problem
with that, you are the one who is out of step. If the new Technicians
become a problem, it will be because they react to idiots who hate them
just for existing.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

519. Re: TM701A anti-memory-zap mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 13:26:14 UTC
From: dhp1@harvey.gte.com
Message-ID: <11379@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 295791

I've receive a few inquirries on the TM-701A microprocessor reset problem so I thought I'd post this....I spoke with Kenwood about the problem and one of their customer servioce reps was very close-mouthed about what causes the problem and would under no circumstances divulge the modification details. However, he said Kenwood will cure the problem at *no charge* to the customer so long as the customer sends the radio back to Kenwood Service in Long Beach, CA. I'd like to know what the problem is, perhaps I'll try calling again and maybe I'll get a different rep.....at least they acknowledge the problem and will do something about it for you...

--

Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
GTE/SCSD |
KM3T | Packet Radio: KM3T @ K1EA.MA.USA.NA

520. Summary of Icom W2 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 13:53:30 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2405@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 295814

Here is a summary of the Mods for the W2 that I recieved from my
request last meek. I recieved about as many requests for info as I
have for info. Since I was posting for a friend and do not have a W2
myself (just an old obsolete 24...) I cannot vouch for them.

Enjoy, jv

"The hippies won't come back, you, say
Mellow out or you will pay" -- |). |<.

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

For crossband repeat, just set up each band with the mode which
you want to use, and then hit <function>2 <function>ENTER - To cancel
hit <function>2 <function>ENTER again.

-fred
--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

This is less of a mod than it is a function. To expand the receiver
frequency range of the new Icom IC-W2A to 118.00-170.00, 322.00-513.00,
and 800.000-970.000, do the following:

o Hold down the Light, B, and # keys while turning the power on.

That's actually a four button sequence, since power on is controlled
by a keypad button.

--
73, Paul

From the shack of Paul MacDonald! Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA
/ / /\ / /~~/ /\/\ /\/\ /\ / /\ (~ / / / / /\ /\ / / /
\/\/ /~~\ / /__/ / / / / ~ / V /~~\ ) /~/ /_/ /~~\, / V /~/
Internet: ...ubbs-nh!wa1omm!paul CIS: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST

Modification Instructions for the IC-W2A Handheld

Two mods, one for Cross Band Repeat and one for extended TX range

Cross Band Repeat Function

To access the cross-band repeat function, first perform the extended receive mod by holding down the Light/B/# keys while turning on the power.

To enable cross-band repeat, set each band to the frequency and mode desired. Set the current band to VHF.

Press (Function-2) (Function-Enter) and the little "L" indicator will flash. The radio is now in the cross-band repeat mode. Do disable, press (Function-Enter) again.

Extended Transmit Mod

Call the ICOM parts department ((206) 454-8155) and order a pair of MA133 diodes (P/N 1790000850). These are the three terminal surface mount diode packages. It is probably not advisable to substitute conventional leaded glass diodes here due to size restraints.

The modification involves removing one surface mount component and installing two others. The working parts are extremely small and the mod should not be performed unless you are comfortable with working while using a loop eyepiece or other magnifying device. This is a "surgical" operation. Take all the usual precautions with respect to static electricity, etc.

Remove 5 screws holding back on, and two screws on side of case below the PTT switch. Gently pry the unit apart.

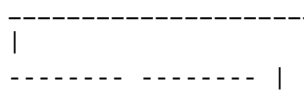
Inside the unit are two RF "stack" units. The complete RF "stack" is composed of two enclosed sheet metal boxes sandwiched together, about 1.5" wide, 2" tall and .5" thick. Each RF stack unit (one per band) is totally self contained, is about .25" thick, and plugs into the "motherboard" using connectors mounted on one end.

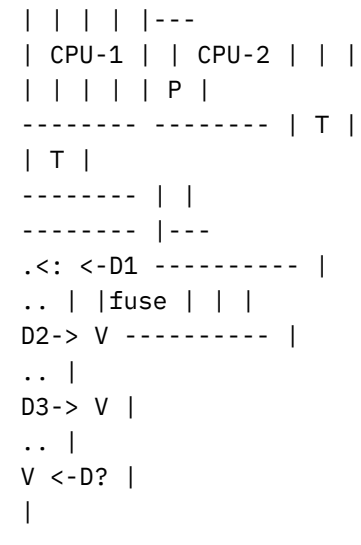
First, remove the stack units. To do this, remove one screw from each side of the stack. Remove the single screw off the bottom end of the stack and gently remove the metal spring clip holding the stack together.

Carefully lift each stack unit out by pulling it back and down. They should easily unplug from the upper motherboard. Set them aside for now.

At this time the back side of the front panel is clearly accessible and the two CPU's are visible side-by-side across the top. Now refer to the following illustration:

Top of Radio, Back side of Front Panel





D1, D2 and D3 are locations on the board. Only D2 is installed
at the factory. To perform the mod, you must do the following:

Remove D2
Install D1
Install D3

The locations of D1 and D3 are clearly silk screened onto the circuit
board and are easy to locate. Don't attempt to re-use D2. The periods
(..) show the approximate location of the solder pads for the 2-legged
sides of the diodes.

Diode D2 may be removed by carefully heating the leads and prying it up
using a sharp tool. Be very careful since it's easy to lift the solder
pads.

One method of installing diodes D1 and D3 is to use a very small drop
of super glue to mount the part, and then use a soldering iron to tack
down the pins.

After the parts are installed, reassemble the radio. Although the
manufacturer recommends that the microprocessor be reset after this
mod, I have found it to be unnecessary. All memories retained their
settings after the mod. Tests using a dummy load and a frequency
counter showed TX ability on UHF from under 400MHz to over 490MHz.
TX on VHF covers from 136MHz to 174MHz.

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

Now for the added part - multi-digit entry for mhz

After doing the above, REQUIRED!!

select the VHF band as MAIN
push F (above the PTT button) and SET (the 8 button)
then using the ^/SCAN button make the lower right symbol of the band say PL
rotate the right knob to set the display to 1,10, or 100 as desired
1 sets entry to single digits only
10 sets entry to 10's and single digits
100 sets entry to all digits

hit PTT

Now - repeat the above for the UHF band - Note It WILL NOT work unless you do it for BOTH bands.

You now have a walkie that requires all the digits (assuming you chose 100) to program it's frequencies.

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

---

521. Re: HELP: TS-120S Trouble

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 14:26:29 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.142629.14788@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295877

hatzakis@eva.stanford.edu (Mike Hatzakis) writes:

>I am having trouble with TS-120S oscilating on certain bands with
>certain loads. I am told thath this is a common problem and has
>some published fixes.

>Does anyone have any experience with kenwood mods or this problem
>in particular...?

>Thanks, Mike WB2TBQ hatzakis@eva.Stanford.EDU

Yes this is a common problem. Kenwood has two pages of fixes for this problem. The first couple are easy, adding some capacitors. However, the main problem is some diodes that go south. I don't recommend most people trying the 'dig into the guts" fixes. Eventually you will have to do that. Send it to Kenwood. It costs me about $80 for them to fix everything. K9ALD

522. Re: Near Vertical Incident Skywave - NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 14:35:11 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.143511.16563@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295793

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>>The way it works is to place a horizontal 1/2 wave dipole about 30 feet
>>above the ground (and parallel to the ground). NVIS works best on 40m
>>during the day and 80m during the evenings and night. 30 feet above
>>the ground seems to maximize both bands for vertical propagation. (I'm
>>not sure if you cut a 1/2 wave on 80m or 40m, or just have two antennas
>>out there).
>>
>>Gerald J. Walsh

>I have a 40 meter loop at about 30 feet. I'm located on the east slope
>of the Rockies. Anyone in the Rockies interested in trying a sked ?
>I've worked 100 watt Nebraska stations at S9+20. Maybe this is the
>mechanism - I'll have to check the log and see what kind of antenna they
>were using.

>I assume the idea is to have a horizontal dipole near enough to the
>ground so that all the RF goes straight up. Some of the RF then bounces
>back down. Both stations would need similar antennas, since the
>conventional wisdom is to shoot your RF at the horizon. NVIS and DX
>antennas probably wouldn't hear each other.

>Perry / AA0ET

All horizontal dipoles radiate some energy at almost all angles. I used
an antenna on 40 meter MARS frequencies specifically designed (see
previous post) to pump most of the energy straight up. Even though
most other stations used standard dipoles, there was a definite increase
in signal strength on both ends, and much more consistant signals when
fading would normally wipe out communications during the daylight hours.
K9ALD.

523. Re: Police Radar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 14:36:08 UTC
From: crs@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.103608.5615@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 295811

It seems that transmitting is a no-no, but your car can be as
reflective as you want. What about a nice pretty hub-cap design
that incorporates (very reflective) dipoles of the correct length?
It seems to me that since most of the wheel is either moving twice
as fast as your car or not at all (the part near the ground) that
the radar gun would get a confused reflection.
--
Is there any limit on passive reflectors? What about reflectors that
are active in the sense that they contain some electronics or power, but
are passive in that they do not generate any rf of their own?
--
Personally I've found that the best way to avoid tickets is to limit
my driving to states where the speed limit is reasonable (65).
--
Martin Jaspan (N2KRV)
(opinions expressed here do not reflect how I, or anyone else I may
represent, feel. responsiblility is exclusively blamed on my fingers.
)

524. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 15:11:44 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.151144.7720@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295785

In article <mNXR41w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
>popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>
>> WARC '79 and International law prohibits any Amateur Radio Station from trans
>> below 30 Mhz without passing a code test. I dont know the specifics, but
>> I would tend to think that INCLUDES MARS operators.
>
> Why should a prohibition concerning amateur radio apply to MARS? Or
>were you not aware that MARS stations are NOT necessarily the same thing
>as amateur radio stations? Maybe you don't know that you do NOT need to
>be an amateur radio operator to operate a MARS station? There are many
>MARS operators who have not passed a code test of any kind, and this has
>been true far longer than the no-code amateur license has been around.

I have received many responses like this one lately. I would like to comment
on my original posting.

1. Since MARS consists MAINLY of amateur radio operators, those operators
are required to pass a code test to operate HF on amateur bands. It should
follow that MARS operations should require an HF Amateur License (NOT
THE TECH-NO-CODE LICENSE) *** This is MY opinion, flames or not ***

2. IMHO the TECH-NO-CODE's would be a diservice to MARS operations. If MARS
is looking for heads, the admittence of TECH-NO-CODErs may fill in the gap,
but what kind of operator is it that cannot copy 'SOS' in code? Thanks,
but no thanks. (this is only my opinion)

For those of you who sent me long messages on the MARS program, thanks but
I already know a bit about it, I am a member (AFA1VB). I will be sure to
pass your messages to non-MARS affiliated CODED hams. 73 Len WF2V

525. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 16:18:12 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.161812.29814@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 295795

One argument not given yet is this (and I personally don't think it holds a lot of water, but here goes):

In a time of national emergency (war, or possibly severe earthquake or civil unrest or something) the ham bands might be changed, or FCC regulation of the spectrum might collapse, and then it could be necessary to transmit on other frequencies for legitimate reasons.

And it would not be possible to call up the manufacturer _then_ and get the modifications, so you might as well get them now.

--

Michael A. Covington | Artificial Intelligence Programs
The University of Georgia | Athens, GA 30602 U.S.A.
----

526. Re: Need Advise On A Used 2M Rig That'll Receive Aircraft Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 16:24:33 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.162433.19676@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 295787

nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:
>Does anyone know of an older series of 2M HT, that could possibly
>be found on the used market, that would have AM receive capability
>on the aircraft frequencies?
>...
>Paul WB5AGF

The cheap/dirty way to receive aircraft on VHF FM radios:

Multiply the receiver's first i.f. (usually 10.7 MHz) by 2, add the aircraft frequency, tune the radio to the sum. Very strong aircraft-band signals will be received by image response, a normally-undesirable attribute of superheterodyne receivers. This method works within 1/2 mile of an air traffic control tower. Audio quality will depend upon the type of detector in the FM receiver. Most aircraft AM signals contain enough FM or phase modulation to be clearly audible; you may have to turn up the volume.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

527. Re: Near Vertical Incident Skywave - NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 16:24:50 UTC
From: dhp1@harvey.gte.com
Message-ID: <11386@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 295794

In article <1991Jun20.143511.16563@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
>
>All horizontal dipoles radiate some energy at almost all angles. I used
>an antenna on 40 meter MARS frequencies specifically designed (see
>previous post) to pump most of the energy straight up. Even though
>most other stations used standard dipoles, there was a definite increase
>in signal strength on both ends, and much more consistant signals when
>fading would normally wipe out communications during the daylight hours.
>K9ALD.

Another method of obtaining high angle of radiation is to use a reflector wire just under the low dipole. While I've never seen any detailed measurements, I know this configuration has been shown to be better than just the low dipole for close-in (<500 miles) communications on 3-8 MHz.

In ham circles, Tim Duffy K3LR and others have used this type of antenna in the Sweepstakes with great success.

--
Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
GTE/SCSD |
KM3T | Packet Radio: KM3T @ K1EA.MA.USA.NA

528. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 16:36:05 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <36090@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 295784

freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>This discussion of the reasons for out-of-band mods leaves me scratching
>my head in disbelief! Some of the reasons hertofore cited would leave a
>babe-in-arms a cynic! C'mon, people! Credit us with a brain and the
>ability to use it sometimes!

What a terrible life it must be to live without illusion. To see things as they really are, without anything to cushion the pain or to hope for, what a hollow, empty way to live.

But the pity aside, hmmph. What difference does it make WHY one modifies the radio to operate out of band, as long as it is not used illegally?

Consider: ham radio has existed since early in this century, and it has only been since the advent of synthesized radios that the entire concept of a radio being restricted to certain frequencies by the manufacturer came about. Before then, we trusted hams to not crystal up their DX-60 on WWV, not to spin the VFO down to 11 meters, etc. I don't see much difference now.

So what the hell are you bitching about?
- Brian

529. Re: Nicad battery "tester"(?) wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 16:51:15 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.165115.27593@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295808
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Jun19.181233.12893@sequent.com> washer@sequent.com (Jim Washer) writes:
>With all the discussion about nicads, nicad capacities, nicad memory,
>nicad charging techniques, nicad ......, I thought it might be nice to build
>a device that would give me some quantitative measure of a batteries
>capacity.
>I thought that building a circuit that would draw some fixed current,
>until the battery voltage dropped to some pre-selected value would suffice.
>Comments? Flames? Circuits?
> - jim KG7HH 1-503-578-3171

CQ magazine had a very nice article with a circuit a few months ago. This
months issue had the circuit (labeling) correction I've been expecting. I
am planning on a modification to incorporate a meter (I like visual indi-
cators myself). Also, I'd like mine to be adjustable (for 9v packs as well
as 7.2v).

If there is enough interest, I'll post the (ascii version) circuit.
But not till after Field Day! :-)
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

530. Re: 5/8wave Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 17:33:46 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.173346.28827@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295806

In article <7206@male.EBay.Sun.COM> dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett) writes:
>I'm curious as to other people's experience with gain and 5/8 wavelength
>antennas. I used one on my HT for a couple of weeks and noticed my ear
>was getting warm.

?What kind od power are you running and how are you holding that h/t?
?Has anyone else experienced this effect?

>I switched to a 1/2 wavelength AEA Hotrod and this
>problem went away. I did some testing on simplex with the help of
>a couple of other guys and there was no noticable difference in
>signal strength between the 5/8 and 1/2 wave antennas, but the 1/2

?How were these measurements made?

>wavelength antenna actually produced a cleaner audio signal. I switched
>back and forth several times and monitored my speaking voice and
>distance from the mic carefully and without a doubt the 1/2 antenna
>was cleaner according to the people monitoring my transmissions. We
>were all suprised.

I've noticed, and others on the net have commented on, a GREAT deal
of difference between different antennas. How well they are matched,
what the true resonant frequency is, what the relative ground plane
(in the case your h/t and your hand) is, and exactly how lossy is that
compromise antenna. Another 5/8 wave might give vastly different
results.

>The ARRL Antenna Compendum Vol. 1 has an article on 5/8 wavelength
>antennas and HT's and mobile use over the roof of a car are supposed
>to be two areas where the 5/8 antenna will not out perform a 1/2
>wavelength antenna. I went with a 1/4 wave antenna for my truck
>based on this article, but other than my HT experience I have no
>other experience with the correct and incorrect usage of the 5/8
>wavelength antenna.
>Any comments?

I'd have to go back to your reference article, but very recently I've
been reading books on vhf fm activity, specifically looking at antenna
references. The 5/8 wave antenna is a ground plane antenna (as is the
1/4 wave) and when the 5/8 is properly matched to your 50 ohm feedline
and properly tuned to the center frequency of greatest interest, should
perform quite well on the roof of a car. Mine certainly does! I built
it, matched it carefully, and pruned it to 146.000 MHz while it was in
place on the center of the roof of my car. Any 1/4 wave in the same use
would have to be as carefully installed, although the 50 ohm match does

not require a coil/cap. The BIG advantage of a 1/2 wave antenna for use ON a h/t is that it does not require an extensive ground plane! Hence you can get one that is matched for your 50 ohn BNC h/t connection and operate it with great success. Different needs for different applications result in different antenna designs!

BTW, the best antenna I've used over the METAL roof of my house is a 5/8 ground plane design. I've tried other designs (including 1/2 wave) but none resulted in the clarity and range (discounting yagis for this discussion) of the 5/8 wave!

Another note: if I were starting in on a car antenna again, I'd probably go with the 1/4 wave also. As long as you're in range of the repeaters you want to use, it is plenty of antenna, and is a LOT less obvious! For my public service work I'd slap on a mag mount 5/8 wave to get the added capture area and range for work further away from the repeaters.

>Thanks
>Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM

Your Welcome :-) -- Cheers & 73
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

531. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 17:47:13 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <20433@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 295804

freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:

<As far as I can see, the only valid reasons
<for out-of-band xmit mods are (1) in order to do MARS communication;
<(2) in order to cover ham bands in countries other than the United States;
<(3) in order to drive a transverter and (4) in order to get greater
<receive-coverage in a particular unit which cannot be accomplished without
<at the same time broadening the transmit-coverage.

Sounds like another Brown Shirt to me...

The reasons all my radios will transmit "out of band".

Number one: Because I damn well wanted it that way.

Number two: Because I have occasion to need RF at VHF and UHF frequencies
other than where we're authorized to transmit. Remember that
some of us still DO experiment and build equipment.

Number three: Because I have occasion to test a receiver on a commercial
radio without the hassles of dragging out and setting up a
service monitor. If the FCC -- your opinion doesn't
matter -- considers the tramp radiation leaking out of
an HT with a dummy load antenna to be "transmitting", then
let 'em slap the 'cuffs on now.

Number four: If I ever find myself in a situation where I could save a
life by transmitting on a public service frequency, you
can damn well believe that my radio will be capable.
The overwhelming probability is that such an emergency call
would go in over cellular telephone because of its vastly
greater reliability but the ham rig is there just in case.

Amazing what hams can find to fret about. I guess that's a real problem
now that the no-code debate is over.

John
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga |
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd | "Vote early, Vote often"

532. Re: 'We'.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 18:34:45 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570086@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295807

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon) writes:

>My pet hate of Old-timers is to use 'CW-ese' in phone contacts....

I agree. A certain amount of this is probably inevitable since "CW-ese" is a basic part of Amateur vocabulary. For example, I have never heard anyone refer to a "QSL card" as a "card to acknowledge receipt of your transmissions."

But "QSL OM, QSY up 10. This is N1AL QRT" is nothing more than indulging in the ham version of techno-speak jargon.

AL N1AL

533. Re: rtty on field day?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 18:38:14 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570087@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295813

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jeff@markets.amix.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX) writes:

>I'm curious if there are any rtty'ers or amtor folks out there
>that can give me a feeling of the level of rtty/amtor activity
>during field day (that is, other rtty stations operating in
>the contest).

Packet might be a better choice. FD stations get extra credit for making at least 1 packet contact, and the packet station does not count as a "transmitter" in figuring your entry class.

AL N1AL

534. 10 Meter Beacon List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 18:39:39 UTC
From: darcy@tallis.dec.com
Message-ID: <9106201839.AA16304@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 295802

Can someone post the most recent 10 Meter Beacon List?

And some general questions - how do the beacons operate, e.g.
how often and long do they transmit? what is the format of their
transmission? what mode (voice or code)? what I should
be listening for? etc...

Thank you
George Darcy N1GZU
Waltham, Massachusetts

535. FAQ for Antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 18:44:38 UTC
From: ajay@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <80660@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 295799
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm interested in building a simple antenna to improve the reception of
my DX-440. I've noticed that the FAQ posting doesn't cover antennas.
I feel that it would be a good idea to have such a file containing
the descriptions of (say) half-a-dozen easy to build antennas (including
the "random long-wire") I'm willing to put it together, if the
experienced netters would kindly send me the designs.
A review of the "popular" antennas on the market would be helpful, too.
Any takers?

Thanks in advance.

Ajay

Ajay Shekhawat <Dept. of Comp. Sci., SUNY@Buffalo, Amherst, NY 14260>
ajay@cs.Buffalo.EDU || ajay@sunybcs.BITNET || ajay@sunybcs.UUCP || 716.636.3180
---

536. Re: Contest Software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 18:45:05 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <50905@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 295810

In article <54420004@col.hp.com> kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
>OK, what about for SSB contests? Or SSB/CW contests? Anyone use/like
>the package by KB0ZP? Any other competitors to that one?

CW, SSB whatever. K1EA works fine for both.

I have never heard of the KB0ZP package.

--Trey

537. Q--Can U Suggest a Good RF Tuner for TV?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 18:50:16 UTC
From: rfink@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.185016.28482@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 295800
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.video

Hello,

I am cross posting a request for where I can get, or how I can build,
a TV-band tuner for a recently-acquired Video Tape Recorder (VTR).

If anyone can point me to some good schematics or companies that would
carry a tuner with signal amplifier for connection to the 'VIDEO IN'
port of the crazy VTR, I would be grateful.

Thanks in advance for any e-mail help given.

--
//===== //===== Russ Fink ===============
// //____ rfink@eng.umd.edu
// // University of Maryland
//===== //===== College Park ============

538. Active antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 20:27:22 UTC
From: hwd@pyuxa.UUCP
Message-ID: <6@pyuxa.UUCP>
Source record: 295798
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

It appears that my previous posting on this
subject did not include a proper return
address. It's

hwd@pyuxa.bellcore.com

The question is whether anyone has had any
experience with either the Dressler AR-1500
or the Diamond 707 active antennas for the
VHF and UHF bands. I'd be interested in
hearing comments pro and con about those antennas
to help me decide on a purchase.

Thanks,

Harold
KB2M

539. HF Mobile (Summary)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 20:57:16 UTC
From: sumner@bigbird.csd.scarolina.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.205716.14199@opusc.csd.scarolina.edu>
Source record: 295740

Recently I asked for recommendations for a good HF mobile rig.
There were about a dozen responses, and I will summarize them here in my
own words.

First, the clear winner was the ICOM 735. The comments were that it is reliable,
has a quiet front end, is generally a great radio for base station operation as
well, and has an easy to read LCD display. Also mentioned with similar
comments was the ICOM 725.

The Kenwood 440S and 140S were used by some and as radios they seemed
to get (generally) high praise. However, most people felt that the 440 is a little
too big for comfortable mobile operation, and also that the display on the
Kenwoods is hard to read in sunlight (one person also complained that some of
the buttons were not backlit and hence hard to read.). Some felt the 440 has too
many bells and whistles for convenient mobile operation.

The Yaesu 747 got some mention. It is clearly designed with mobile operation
in mind, and some people mentioned that they had used it successfully during
long trips. The main complaint seemed to be a feeling that the Yaesu is not a as
high quality rig as the ICOM and Kenwood models (of course it is a good bit
cheaper, too).

There was not consensus on the best antenna, although the most enthusiasm
was expressed for the Texas bugcatcher. Most people felt that a tuner was a
necessity, and best to use an automatic tuner.

David P. Sumner
If you ask a fish to describe its environment, the last thing it mentions is water.

540. Re: Microwave Questions: Gunn device Mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 21:13:39 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.211339.13569@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 295805

In article <5B0613102C1E002D-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca> U009@cs.cciw.CA writes:
>More questions about waveguide constructions.
>
>The item I am working on is a Gunn oscillator. What is the impedance of
>a Gunn device mounted in a waveguide cavity. The optimum power transfer
>should occur when source and load impedances match, so what I am looking
>for is an idea about the position of the diode(?) relative to the center
>line of the cavity. (Aside: how does the characteristic impedance vary
>within a waveguide? low-high Z, centre-wall?)
>
>Most of the motion detectors I have place the Gunn device on the center
>line, but the MA-Com varactor tuned sources have the Gunn and the
>varactor equally on opposite sides of the centre. Is there much
>difference?
>
>How close together should the varactor and the Gunn be, or does it really
>matter as long as the varactor can tune the cavity? Would it be better
>to place the varactor between the Gunn and the iris to better affect the
>cavity length, or does it matter?

These questions I can't answer, but much has been written about these
matters in the professional journals (IEEE-MTT, many textbooks, etc.).
From what I've been able to learn from the RSGB VHF-UHF Handbook and other
texts at the same (hobby) level, the only truly important dimension is
the distance between the center of the Gunn diode and the iris; this
distance distance has a profound effect on the operating frequency. The
other matters (back-plate distance, off-center distance, altitude of the
diode within the cavity) are (from my limited reading and experience)
not very important, at least as far as maximum power output is concerned.
Of course, keep the back-plate a quarter-wavelength from the diode.

I wish I could recommend a text or two, but I can only suggest you find
a fairly recent book on microwave design and use references from there.

>Next, the Gunn element is supposed to be bypassed to prevent parasitics
>at the operating frequency. Most units seem to have a .01 across the
>Gunn but they also have a mechanical construction which contains a
>capacitive disk really close to the diode. Would a simple sandwich plate
>capacitor right on the outside of the waveguide be sufficient, or is
>a larger value, like the .01, required?

The disk or tantalum capacitor is there to lower the power supply
source impedance at near-audio frequencies, to ensure stability. The
diode is still a negative-resistance device at those frequencies.
To answer your question, BOTH are required.

The better designs employ a quarter-wave choke to suppress microwave leakage through the supply terminal; these are certainly preferable, especially for weak-signal work. The washer-teflon capacitor will get you on the air in a hurry. I have had good luck with both.

Cheers,
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

541. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 21:23:51 UTC
From: mig@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun20.212351.24792@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 295803

In article <1991Jun20.151144.7720@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>2. IMHO the TECH-NO-CODE's would be a diservice to MARS operations. If MARS
>is looking for heads, the admittence of TECH-NO-CODErs may fill in the gap,
>but what kind of operator is it that cannot copy 'SOS' in code? Thanks,
>but no thanks. (this is only my opinion)

Are you saying that you wouldn't have recognized a CW SOS until you passed the CW exam!? It would be a relatively simple affair to have CW training nets if they were desired. Apparently, they need operators who can speak English! I think that many Techs would be very worthwile and effective in filling the needs of such MARS nets. My question is, would you recognize an SOS sent via AMTOR, packet, or FSTV? Does that make you a useless operator? I think not. Voice is a better all-around mode for traffic handling than CW by virtue of its speed, error-correcting digital modes are better yet (but what we really need is an automatic system; we could start by connecting the network :-). The voice operators are useful for voice, and I would expect that the occasional mayday would be more likely on voice, anyhow. Few mobile stations operate primarily CW, that I am aware of.

Maybe you should send your mayday in SSB on the 10m band, where their are lots of operators listening. I'm sure there are plently of Novices listening. Likewise, I'm sure you could get help on a 2m repeater from a no-code tech, if you needed it.

Please respect the no-code Techs for what they are and will be...trained radio operators and communicators. The MARS experience can only help, and they will not hurt MARS! I rather think they will help.

* * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * ====================== (Internet) mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * ====================== meir@msb.com mig@asteroids.cs.columbia.edu
* * * * * * ====================== (Amateur Radio) N2JPG

542. Quarter-wave vs 5/8 wave antennas, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 21:26:32 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9106202126.AA05588@tilde>
Source record: 295817

Actually, the explanation for the poor modulation,bad audio, etc. from the 5/8-wave vertical antenna is due to the vertical amplifier. Over a half-wave, the top part (in this case, 1/8 wave) folds over into the radio. This vertical foldover upsets the collector impedance beyond the limit of the vertical amplifier to correct it. This in turn creates rf on the outside of the plastic case, which has been reported to cause ears and lips to burn when in close proximity to the radio. As they say in the audio business (when discussing which speakers sound the best), use the kind that does the best job for you and the heck with the specs. :)
73,
Dube N5PDK

543. Anyone from TI zone (Costa Rica)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 21:37:07 UTC
From: luis@louie.UUCP
Message-ID: <1891@nimbus.UUCP>
Source record: 295801

```
Is anyone out there from any TI zone (Costa Rica),
if so, please send me email, I don't read this
group very often, I would like to have email
contact as well as HF contact, at the present
time I use my company's shack which is 4U1WB
at the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

thanks in advance !
--

---- thanks
\LH/ Luis
\/ I/C 57
```

544. MARS and the HAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 22:38:11 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9106202238.AA09887@tilde>
Source record: 295820

I don't buy the argument that one should have a Ham license to operate MARS. So whether or not one is a Technician Class is irrelevant. What is needed in MARS is Disciplined Operators; and, from several postings, I gather that MARS will take care of the necessary discipline. Even though I continue to believe that ALL amateur radio operators should be able to copy Morfse code, I won't buy the notion that MARS operators must be Hams.
73,
Dube N5PDK

545. Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-20 23:36:13 UTC
From: jkirk@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <3mBV43w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 295823

Does anyone have or know of any good software for either the
Apple II or the Mac, for learning Morse Code?

Thanks,

Jimi

--- (Jim Kirk) a user of sys6626, running waffle 1.64
E-mail: jkirk@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
system 6626: 63 point west drive, winnipeg manitoba canada R3T 5G8

546. Re: HELP: Need to fix Chicken-band amp for 6m!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 00:25:11 UTC
From: clark@brahms.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun21.002511.15098@amd.com>
Source record: 295824

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>Maybe the capacitor that filters the relay coil current got knocked out
>when it dropped. These things are usually heavy enough to not like this
>sort of abuse. You could try feeding the relay with regulated +12 and
>see if the problem goes away when then 468s are turned on.

>BTW, I'd find some 2n2222s. They're cheap and it's one less thing to
>try to debug.

I found the 2n2222's and installed them last night. That cured most of the
problem... the next bit is replacing the relays, but that will wait until
after Field Day (during which I expect a mushroom-cloud out of the back
of the thing..... ;-))

SO..... anybody wanna listen up on 52.525 for an exploding linear signing
WA6TOW???????

73s es GL/FD

Brad

```
*****************************************************************************
* PACKET - NP4AI@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA * "All things bright and beautiful *
* UUCP - clark@brahms.amd.com * All creatures great and small *
************************************** All things great and wonderful *
* The opinions experessed are solely * The Church Fuzz nicks them all."*
* those of the author. Honest. * - MP Matching Tie & Hanky *
*****************************************************************************
```

547. Re: 'We'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 01:00:16 UTC
From: crawford@ENUXHA.EAS.ASU.EDU
Message-ID: <9106210100.AA07447@enuxha.eas.asu.edu>
Source record: 295815

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
References: <18.Jun.91.10:17:03.BST.#1310@UK.AC.NWL.IA>

In article <18.Jun.91.10:17:03.BST.#1310@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon) writes:

> My pet hate of Old-timers is to use 'CW-ese' in phone contacts....

R R FB OM ES 73 de KL7JDQ ..

Brian Crawford INTERNET: (current): crawford@enuxha.eas.asu.edu
PO Box 804 (permanent): crawford@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Tempe, Arizona 85280 FidoNet: 1:114/15.12
USA Amateur: KL7JDQ
---

548. Re: Need source for Yeasu FNB-4 Battery Pack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 01:06:30 UTC
From: johns@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19130006@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 295734

In-Reply-To: article <7552@cactus.org> of Sat, 15 Jun 1991 05:57:33 GMT

I am looking for a REASONABY priced Yeasu FNB-4
battery pack replacement. I would like to find
one of the types that has replacable AA cells.
I have one for my Santec. The cells are cheap
at the local K-mart!

Yaesu makes a AA battery pack for $12...

73's John KC6OVN

549. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 01:11:48 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <3275@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 295819

Sorry folks, my flame-emitter-resistance is usually pretty high, but...

In article <1991Jun20.151144.7720@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>
>1. Since MARS consists MAINLY of amateur radio operators, those operators
>are required to pass a code test to operate HF on amateur bands. It should
>follow that MARS operations should require an HF Amateur License (NOT
>THE TECH-NO-CODE LICENSE) *** This is MY opinion, flames or not ***

Obviously, the various military organizations disagree with you. Fighting the military *after* they've decided on something will get you even less further than if it were the FCC. Oh, sorry, I forgot where we were - you're not fighting anybody, you're just complaining. That doesn't do anybody any good at all.

>2. IMHO the TECH-NO-CODE's would be a diservice to MARS operations.

I passed Element 1A in April. I had no expectations whatsoever of being able to do so, but obviously trying to decode novice QSO's until 4:00 am the night before did *some*thing for me. So you're saying the fact that I was able to do so *automatically* makes me a better operator? Even considering that I probably wouldn't have been there at all without the FCC action of Feb. 14?

I suppose it makes no difference that I passed elements 2, 3A, 3B and 4 at the same testing session? (I would have done 5 too, but felt sorry for the volunteers - I was already the last one there) Oh yeah, I did it on four hours of sleep, too..

>If MARS
>is looking for heads, the admittence of TECH-NO-CODErs may fill in the gap,
>but what kind of operator is it that cannot copy 'SOS' in code?

It has already been suggested that the MARS nets will teach good operating habits in very short order. So you would deny the new technicians a fast and well-disciplined means of learning good habits? What would you do instead, yell at them on the ham bands everytime they make a mistake? (Say, ever been on 14.313?) Or were you one of the folks trying to keep them above 2 meters, to keep them from EVER learning good habits?

As for copying 'SOS' (on an SSB net?), I don't see any code *requirement* for MARS. Besides, I have no doubt that MARS membership would be even tinier than it is if operators were required to exhibit code proficiency.
(I say again, *exhibit* code proficiency)

>For those of you who sent me long messages on the MARS program, thanks but
>I already know a bit about it, I am a member (AFA1VB). I will be sure to

>pass your messages to non-MARS affiliated CODED hams. 73 Len WF2V
^^^^^
What are you going to do, ask to see their CSCE for 1A? My state MARS director hasn't asked me for mine. Why don't you call him up and see how far you get proposing the idea?

I have been waiting for my license to get here (7 weeks, 5 days) so I could send in my MARS application. Air Force MARS, as a matter of fact. (Look at his email address, folks..) Fortunately, given that you're a long way from my area, I'm still going to give it a try.

--
Standard Disclaimers Apply| ---Get Out Of HELL Free!---
John R. Murray |The bearer of this card is entitled to forgive
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu |Himself of all Sins, Errors and Transgressions.
Supercomputer Research Inst.| -- D. Owen Rowley

550. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 01:12:30 UTC
From: pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Jun21.011230.20084@sserve.cc.adfa.oz.au>
Source record: 295825

From article <36090@ucsd.Edu>, by brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor):
> freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>>This discussion of the reasons for out-of-band mods leaves me scratching
>>my head in disbelief! Some of the reasons hertofore cited would leave a
>>babe-in-arms a cynic! C'mon, people! Credit us with a brain and the
>>ability to use it sometimes!

I have been following this discussion with interest as it also has relevance to the situation in Australia, but as yet no one seems to have raised the point that is the cause of the problem.

The problem is NOT the modification for out of band transmit by licenced amateurs at all. In fact, under most regulations, it is legal for an amateur to have equipment that is capable of operating out of band, as long as he/she does not actually transmit out of band. This is certainly the situation in Australia.

The problem comes from the ease of making those modifications and the ability of unqualified and unlicenced people to purchase the equipment, modify it, and use it for a pupose for which it was not intened. Someone did mention in another article the fact that most commercially made amateur gear does meet the necessary specifications for operation in the mobile or fixed services.

In Australia, this problem became such a problem that regulations were introduced to certify that amateur could not be EASILY modified for out of band transmit before it was allowed to be imported as amateur equipment.

Is this the problem that we are all talking about, or have I missed the point?

Phil Clark [VK1PC] Department of Computer Science, Phone:
Australian Defence Force Academy, +61 6 268 8157
Email: Northcott Drive, Campbell, Fax:
pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au Canberra, Australia, 2600. +61 6 268 8581

551. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 02:01:16 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun21.020116.21794@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295827

mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us (Nick Sayer) writes:

>freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>
><But how many hams -- really -- spend their idle hours driving transverters
><with HTs?
>
>Count me, for one. Got a problem with it? Just because everyone doesn't
>do it doesn't mean FOR AN INSTANT that it's not a legitimate thing to
>do. Saying otherwise is insulting.

The transverter may be ordinarily used to convert for SSB and can be used
for FM. It may be easy enough to widen the bandpass well enough to get on
the FM subbands, but you'd have to change a frequency somewhere. Doing it
in the HT may be as practical as any.

>Why? Sounds like you're the sort that would mandate governors on
>automobile transmissions to keep them from going faster than 55.
>Sheesh. How about crediting US with the good sense to operate our
>equipment in a proper manner. You make the assumption that any RF
>generated by a transmitter must go to an antenna directly, and
>IT JUST ISN'T SO!!!

Such governors might well CAUSE death. I just read of one such case in
history where ther lack of it might have made the difference.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

552. Re: Looking for 64kbps pt-pt link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 03:22:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP
Message-ID: <3012@ke4zv.UUCP>
Source record: 295826

In article <6668@qip.UUCP> john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:
>
>We are interested in setting up some point to point links running
>64kbps (for digitized audio). Does anyone know what is available for
>this?
>
>If we could get wide-band radio equip (don't have time to learn and
>build GHz range equip), the rest could be done. Alternatively,
>high bit rate modems over narrow band would be okay. Has anyone
>done work on high bit rate modems using techniques that assume a
>very good SNR?

Well you could use the Grapes 56 kb modem with a crystal change on
the baudrate generator. It's an RF modem outputing on a 70 khz
channel in the 28-30 Mhz band. You use a transverter to kick it
to the frequency of interest.

One of the first tests Dale conducted with the modem was transmitting
digital voice. It worked very well from a mobile. Of course we use
them for high speed packet, but a couple of codecs instead of TNCs
and you have a digital voice link. The modem is a synchronous design
and supplies both transmit and receive clocks. It expects TTL level
data. BER for a 1 microvolt signal is around 1 in 1E6. One of the
best features of the modem is a tracking data detector that offers
no increase in bit errors for a frequency drift of plus or minus
5 khz. It will track out to plus or minus 20 khz from channel
center but will require a longer lock up time. We've found them
to be extremely reliable in packet service.

Gary KE4ZV

553. Yaesu FT-411E

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 05:44:52 UTC
From: sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.1119475@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 295822

I finally received my 411E a few days ago. The unit is really small,
and has some really nice standard features. Too bad the audio isn't
that powerful.

Anyway, I discovered something helpful with the rig, which I don't think
is published. I had some frequencies in memory, but I wanted to erase most
of them, and was too excited to bother looking up how to erase individual
memories, so I did the master reset, and the rig went back to factory settings.
Problem was, factory settings then limitted the rig to just receiving in the
2m ham bands only, no out-of-band reception. This scared me for a moment.
Then I remembered the trick about turning off the rig, and while holding
down both up/down arrow keys, turning the rig back on, and strange things
can happen. Well, this time, the rig returned to its ability to receive
out of band (which happens to be 130 - 174 Mhz). Not bad.

Just thought I'd share this with all of you.

Scott

554. Re: TM701A anti-memory-zap mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 06:06:59 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420005@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295816

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / dhp1@harvey.gte.com (Dave Pascoe) / 7:26 am Jun 20, 1991 /
>
>I've receive a few inquirries on the TM-701A microprocessor reset problem so I
>thought I'd post this....I spoke with Kenwood about the problem and one of
>their customer servioce reps was very close-mouthed about what causes the
>problem and would under no circumstances divulge the modification details.
>However, he said Kenwood will cure the problem at *no charge* to the customer
>so long as the customer sends the radio back to Kenwood Service in Long
>Beach, CA. I'd like to know what the problem is, perhaps I'll try calling
>again and maybe I'll get a different rep.....at least they acknowledge the
>problem and will do something about it for you...
>--
>Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
>GTE/SCSD |
>KM3T | Packet Radio: KM3T @ K1EA.MA.USA.NA
>----------

There were reports of similar problems with the TM-231A series radios.
Alledgedly, there is a Kenwood service note out on the 231 problem which
explains the required mod to fix it. I would keep trying Kenwood
on this problem.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

555. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 06:48:33 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910621004833.27a01593@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295821

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
June 21 to June 30, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 31 MAY TO 20 JUNE

A magnificent barrage of very powerful solar flares is the highlight of this weeks STFR report. The first signs of significant activity were observed on 01 June. An optically uncorrelated class X12+ x-ray event was observed at 15:20 UT on 01 June. This event was accompanied by a large spray off the northeast limb. Over the next several days, Region 6659 rotated into view at a north solar latitude of 31 degrees, in the vicinity of old Region 6619.

On 04 June, Region 6659 unleashed another powerful class X12+/3B x-ray flare which saturated the GOES sensors and was associated with strong radio bursts. This event had a very high integrated x-ray flux, estimated at 3.53 joules per square meter.

The delay of several days between these powerful solar flares is evidence of a magnetic "store and release" mechanism where magnetic energy is stored until it surpasses a trigger threshold, afterwhich it suddenly and explosively releases it all. This method of energy build-up and release was observed throughout the transit of Region 6659 across the solar disk.

On 06 June, a massive solar flare ripped out of Region 6659, which again, saturated the GOES satellite sensors at a level greater than X12. This flare was optically rated a 4B event (very large in area and brilliant). This event had major Type III, IV and V sweeps with an importance 2 Type II sweep. These large solar flares produced copious quantities of high-energy solar protons which engulfed the Earth. Protons at geosynchronous altitudes passed event thresholds at 13:00 UT on 31 May and would not return back below threshold values for a stable period of time until 19 June, almost three weeks later. The peak proton flux of 1,400 pfu was observed at greater than 10 MeV on 15 June at 19:50 UT.

The intensity of the solar flaring as was observed from Region 6659 is only rarely seen. Great Flares (as they are called) have saturated the GOES x-ray sensors before (for example, during the flare storm period of March 1989). However, never before in this solar cycle have the GOES x-ray sensors been saturated so many times in such a short period of time. Even the region which spawned the large flares in 1989 could not match the stability and

power unleashed by Region 6659.

Region 6659 rotated beyond the west limb and out of view on 16/17 June. By that time, it was showing signs of decay and penumbral fragmentation, but was still able to produce another major M-class flare before it finally departed from view. This region is not expected to return in a configuration capable of producing powerful major flares, although occassional M-class flaring will be a possibility. It is due to return back into view on 01 June.

A severe geomagnetic storm was observed on 05 June. The activity began on 04 June at approximately 16:00 UT. Minor storming was observed until near 06:00 UT on 05 June, when major to severe geomagnetic storming began to be observed over all latitudes. This event produced planetary magnetic A-indices higher than anything observed since the very severe geomagnetic storm of March 1989. The planetary A-index for 05 June was 150 (compared to 246 for 13 March 1989). K-indices between 6 and 9 were consistently observed throughout the UT day of 05 June. Minor to major geomagnetic storming was the dominant feature over the last two weeks. Minor to severe storming occurred from 04 to 07 June, 09 to 13 June, and the last minor geomagnetic storm was observed on 17 June. Conditions since then have been generally unsettled to active.

A major auroral storm accompanied the severe geomagnetic storm of 05 June. Auroral activity was observed as far south as Kansas, New Mexico, California and other low latitude states in the U.S.. Many confirmed sightings of aurorae were also received from Australia. There has even been an unconfirmed report of visible auroral activity from Mexico. Repeated observations of auroral activity were observed throughout the previous two week period. Region 6659 was expected to produce several powerful auroral storms. However, the unfortunate timing of the interplanetary shockwaves prevented significant wide-spread auroral observations over the U.S., Australia and New Zealand. Weather conditions over Europe were not favorable for viewing auroral activity during most of the intense storm periods. The most intense periods of auroral and geomagnetic activity occurred during the daylight hours over North America after the 05 June event. By the time evening twilight had ended for observers in North America, the most intense phase of the storming had ended and auroral activity died down. For these reasons, significant auroral displays over the U.S. and Australia were not possible after the 05 June event, even though a high probability existed.

Strong HF radio impacts were observed as Region 6659 crossed the solar disk. Aside from frequent major SIDs and SWFs generated by the powerful x-ray flares from this region, significant polar cap absorption (PCA) blacked out radio paths over the polar and some high latitude regions. Persistent absorption from proton activity severely disrupted communications from, through, or near the polar regions. There were a few brief periods (between proton waves) where absorption levels abated long enough to permit sporadic and unstable communications from the polar regions. However, these conditions did not last long, for as soon as Region 6659 spawned another powerful flare, the Earth was quickly engulfed in another stream of protons which ionized the polar ionosphere sufficiently to absorb most radio signals.

Improvements began to be observed after Region 6659 rotated behind the west limb of the Sun. Between 18 and 20 June, significant ionospheric recovery took place. At the present time, conditions are normal over the low, middle and high latitude regions, with near normal conditions over the polar regions.

VHF backscatter communications were possible and were observed on 05 June, in conjunction with the severe geomagnetic storm. Repeated observations of auroral backscatter were observed with each period of major geomagnetic storming, although conditions were never as favorable as was observed during the 05 June event.

This period of major flare and significant geophysical activity was one of the most significant periods since the March 1989 activity. Although it is almost impossible to tell, there will continue to be a threat for similar unexpected outbursts of activity over the next year or two. There will also continue to be a threat for severe geomagnetic storms and impressive auroral displays for several more years. Based on the previous solar cycles and activity models, the next three to four years (until 1994 or 1995) will be statistically significant years for experiencing possible major to severe geomagnetic activity and global auroral storms.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to remain generally low to moderate over the next week. Old Regions 6652 and 6654 are due to return within the next 24 to 48 hours and may return in a form capable of supporting occassional low-level M-class flares. We are now very near the minimum rotational 10.7 cm radio flux values and should begin to observe increased indices over the next 24 to 72 hours (by 23 June). Several major flares may be observed during this next solar rotation. But overall, activity is expected to remain generally moderate, with only occassional low-level M-class flares.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to increase to generally active levels from 21 to 24 June as recurrent coronal holes begin to influence our near-Earth environment. There is a chance for middle and high latitude minor geomagnetic storming during this period, with a slight risk for major storm periods over the high latitude regions. Conditions should remain at generally active to minor storm levels over the middle latitudes during this period.

Northerly middle and high latitude regions should witness moderate levels of auroral activity on the evenings of 21 through 23 June. There are also expected to be brief periods of high auroral activity over the high latitude regions. However, lunar phase will progressively inhibit attempts to view auroral activity over all latitudes.

HF propagation conditions will continue at near normal levels for this time of year over the low and middle latitudes, with a possibility for some minor degradation during the peak hours of geomagnetic activity. Overall, conditions should be fair to good, with improvements occurring toward the end of June.

VHF propagation conditions are expected to be normal over all latitudes. The only possible exception will be the high latitude regions where some minor signal anomalies may be observed during the more intense periods of geomagnetic and auroral activity.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 21 JUNE

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6678	S28W18	114	0030	BXO	10	004	BETA
6680	S14W50	146	0240	CAO	06	010	BETA
6681	N09E05	091	0570	DAI	06	016	BETA
6682	S11W36	132	0930	DKI	08	032	BETA
6685	N22E44	052	0270	HSX	02	001	ALPHA
6686	S16E39	057	0240	DAO	07	008	BETA
6687	N16E12	084	0120	CAO	05	012	BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 21 JUNE

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)
6673	S22W70	166	NONE
6677	S13W55	151	
6683	S15W71	167	
6684	S15E10	086	
6688	S27E30	066	

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 21 JUNE AND 23 JUNE

Region	Latitude	Longitude (Helio.)
6652	S10	356
6654	N06	352
6655	S09	340

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

EXTREMELY SEVERE				HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM				HIGH
SEVERE STORM				MODERATE
MAJOR STORM	**			LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM	*****	*		LOW
VERY ACTIVE	*****	**** *	********		NONE

ACTIVE	*******	********	********	** ***	NONE
UNSETTLED	********	********	********	********	NONE
QUIET	********	********	********	********	NONE
VERY QUIET	********	********	********	********	NONE
Geomagnetic Field	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 3-hourly UT intervals	Intensity
____

NOTES:
The data above represents preliminary planetary geomagnetic activity.
Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in
constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents
geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second
graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send
a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to:
oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (21 JUNE - 30 JUNE)

____
EXTREMELY SEVERE									HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM									HIGH
SEVERE STORM									MODERATE
MAJOR STORM									LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM		**	**						LOW
VERY ACTIVE	**	***	***	**	**					NONE
ACTIVE	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*			NONE
UNSETTLED	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
VERY QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
Geomagnetic Field	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 8-hour intervals	Intensity
____

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

____
252| * | HIGH
243| F = Major Flare(s) F * * | Moderate
234| * F F*F *F*F | Moderate

```
225| **** F F F*F**F*F* | Moderate
216| ***** FF*FF*F*F**F*F*F | Moderate
207| ******F* FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*F | Moderate
198| *******F* FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FF | Moderate
188| *******F** *FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF | Low
179| ********F**F **FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF* | Low
170| ********F**F* ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F** | Low
161|* * *********F**F*F* ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F***| Low
152|* ***************F**F*F* *****FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F***| Low
143|** ****************F**F*F*********FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F***| Low
134|*********************F**F*F*********FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F***| Low
125|*********************F**F*F*********FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F***| Very Low
-------------------------------------------------------------
Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: April 22, 1991

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux
obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar
activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor
flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines
labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare
occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

_____________________________________________________________
| 275 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 265 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 244 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 233 | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**|**| | | | |
| 223 | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | |**|**| | | |
| 213 | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | |**| | |
| 202 | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | |**| |
| 192 | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | |**|
| 181 | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 171 | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 160 |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|21|22|23|24|25|26|27|28|29|30|01|02|03|04|05|06|07|08|09|10|
|Flux | June | July |
-------------------------------------------------------------

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (21 JUNE - 30 JUNE)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
```

```
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |* *| | | | *|* *|* *|***|***|***|
------- | POOR | * |***|***|***|** | * | * | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***| *| *|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | |** |** | * | * | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | * | * | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
75% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

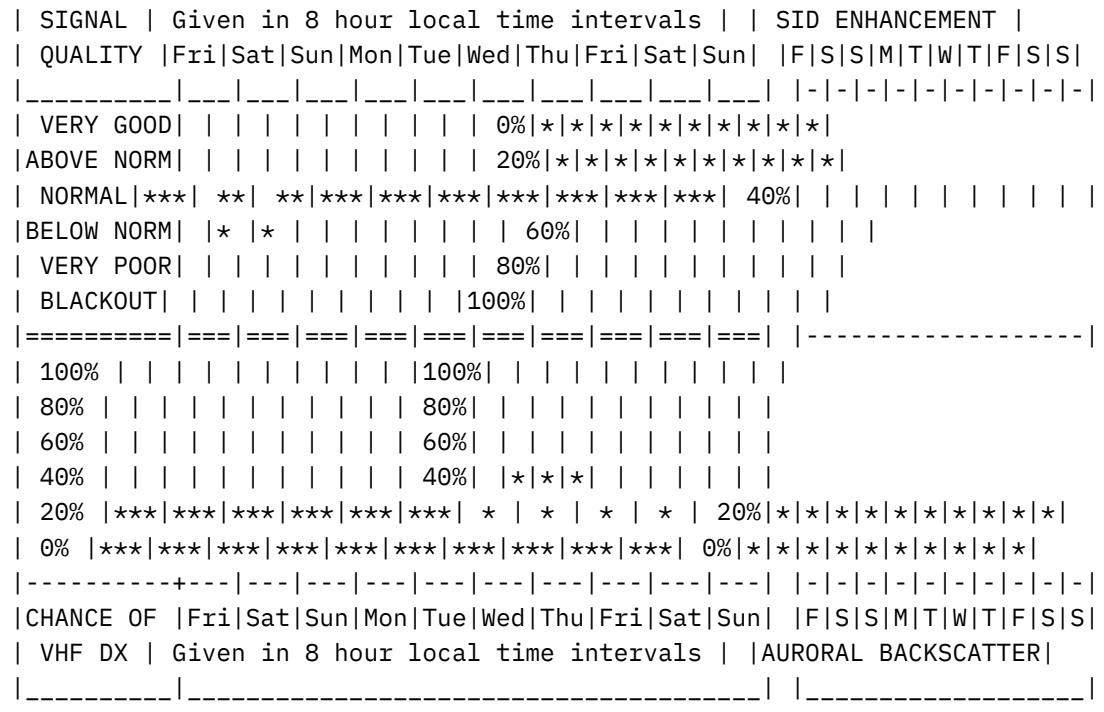
NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 35 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 35 deg. S.

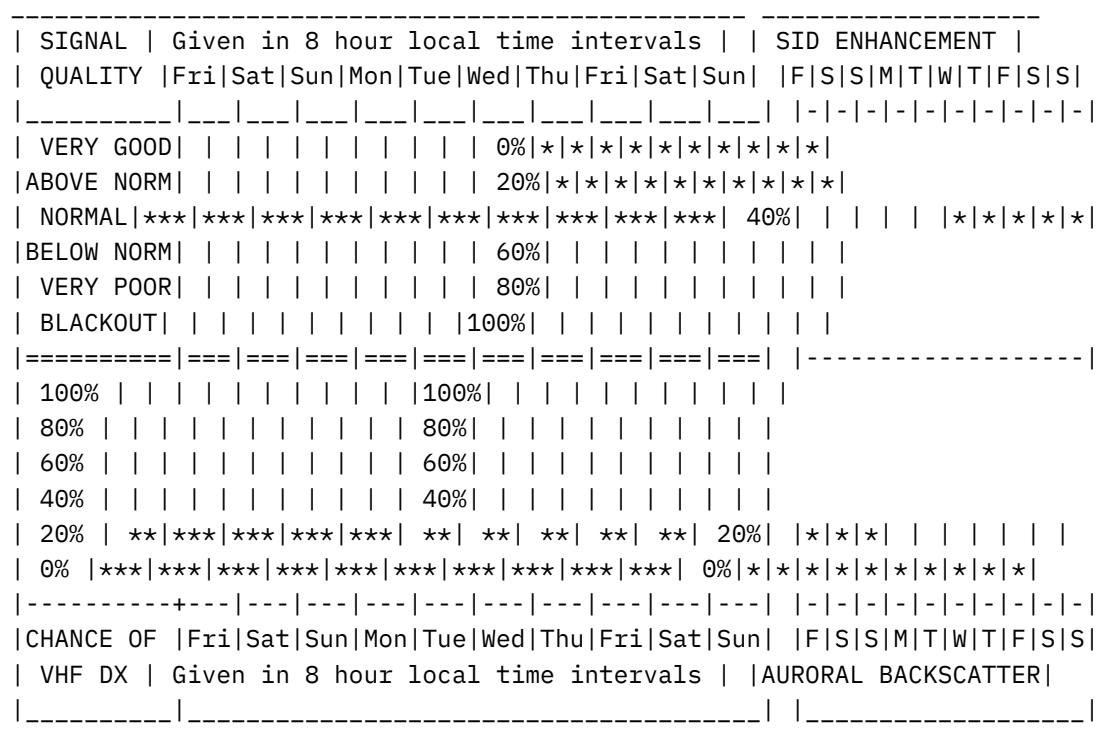
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (21 JUNE - 30 JUNE)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

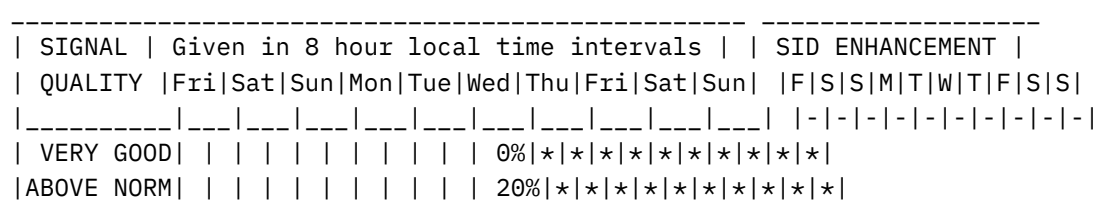
____ __________________

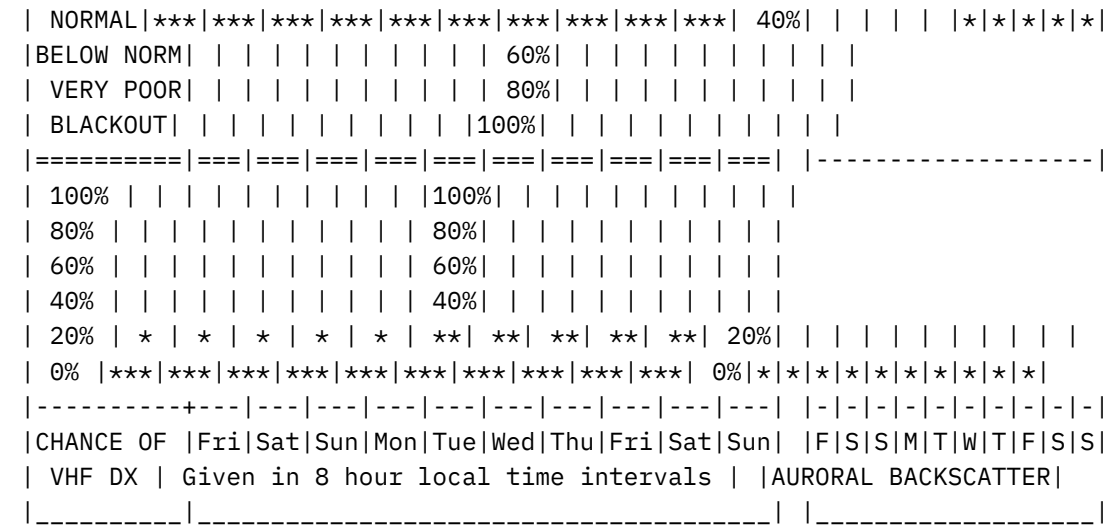

SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									
BELOW NORM		*	*							60%									
VERY POOR|									80%|								
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%										40%		*	*	*					
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

MIDDLE LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|			|*|*|*|*|*
BELOW NORM|									60%|								
VERY POOR|									80%|								
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%										40%|								
20%	**	***	***	***	***	**	**	**	**	**	20%		*	*	*					
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

LOW LATITUDES

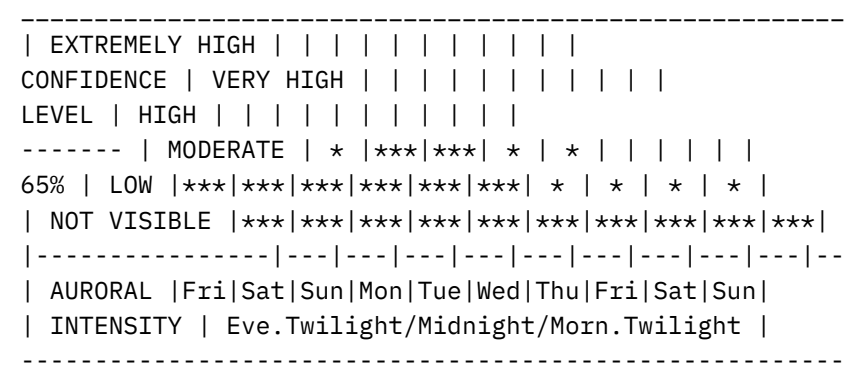

SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S
VERY GOOD|									0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*
ABOVE NORM|									20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*


NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%					*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM										60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%										40%									
20%	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	20%									
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------+---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

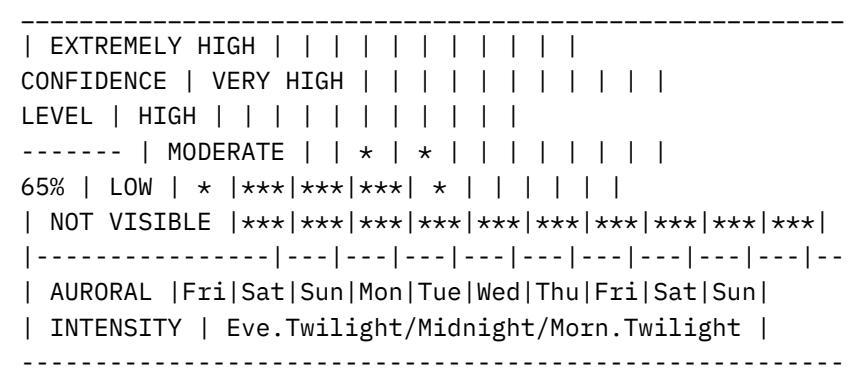
NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (21 JUNE - 30 JUNE)

High Latitude Locations


| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * |***|***| * | * | | | | | |
65% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***| * | * | * | * |
NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight

Middle Latitude Locations


| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | * | * | | | | | | | |
65% | LOW | * |***|***|***| * | | | | | |
NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **

556. Re: Need Advise On A Used 2M Rig That'll Receive Aircraft Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 12:47:10 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1569@tsdiag.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 295728

In article <9106192054.AA19411@ucsd.edu> nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:
-Does anyone know of an older series of 2M HT, that could possibly
-be found on the used market, that would have AM receive capability
-on the aircraft frequencies?
-He'd like to try and find an HT that isn't too big-and-heavy.

I don't know about older vintage ones, but two of my friends just bought Kenwood TH77A's, and are both quite pleased. It's a dual bander (2m, 70cm) and can receive aircraft freqs. Supposedly they can be had for a reasonable price.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

557. Re: 1/4-wave vs 5/8 wave antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 13:34:34 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.677511274@node_d3ff>
Source record: 295730

In <20.Jun.91.10:35:24.BST.#2484@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon) writes:

>Steven D. Kuo N8OPH asks:-

>>I just purchased a 5/8wave 2 meter mag-mount antenna at a hamfest
>>(Monroe, MI). I was wondering why does it work so well over a
>>1/4wave. The antenna package said something like 3.4 dB gain
>>(it didn't say relative to what). I though antenna have to be
>>in multiples of one wavelength (1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4), but 5/8 seems
>>kind of odd, yet it works very well.

>Basically a 5/8 wave gives 'apparent gain' by modifying the polar diagram.
>A 1/4-wave antenna (mounted over a theoretically infinite groundplane) gives
>a polar diagram shaped like a section through a donut. (Imagine threading
>a donut over your antenna, then taking a vertical slice along the plane of
>the antenna, and looking at it from the side).
>So a fair amount of the power goes up at angles like 45 degrees - this is
>power wasted unless you are trying to communicate with airplanes.
>The 5/8 wave achieves 'apparent gain' by squashing the donut and causing
>the power to be radiated in a more horizontal plane.
>The directionality can me made even greater by coupling multiple 1/2-wave
>or 5/8 wave elements together in the right phase relationship (collinear
>antennas).
>NOTE that these antennas do not actually provide power gain - only a
>power-amplifier can do this! What 'gain antennas' do is simply to
>preferentially focus the energy in one direction at the expense of others.
>The tricky thing is matching the feed impedance of gain antennas; a 1/4-wave
>over an infinite groundplane has an end-impedance of 37.5 ohms; a 1/2 wave
>has end-impedance of 500 to 5000 ohms (depends on length/diameter ratio
>of the element). By adding a 1/2-wave plus a 1/8-wave and arriving at the
>5/8-wave, its easier to get an efficient match (and hence good power transfer
>from feeder to antenna) amongst other things.
>I have played with 1/2-wave endfed antennas at 2 meters; building low-loss
>impedance transformers that cope with a 100:1 ratio, making them resistant
>to weather, AND small/unobtrusive enough for mobile mounting, is not easy!

> Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

The simple fact is that (within reasonable sizes for mobile installations, etc.)a 5/8 wave antenna gives the "flattest" angle of radiation, and therefore the most apparent power gain. It MUST, however be used over a good ground plane or over a 1/4 wave mast section to achieve maximum performance. This is true for most other monopole antennas, but especially so for the 5/8 wave. The small coil at the base of a typical 5/8 wave antenna is a loading coil to extend the electrical length of the antenna to 3/4 wave for impedance matching purposes.

The feedline is usually tapped up on the coil a little to further improve the match.

Sarge - W0RIJ

558. TS820S PROBLEM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 14:20:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9106211420.AA10331@tilde>
Source record: 295729

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 21-JUN-1991 09:16:16.93
To: INFOHAMS
CC: DUBE
Subj: TS820

I recently bought a Kenwood TS-820S. The radio has, and according to its previous owner, always has had a problem with power-up. When it is turned on, there is only a low hiss in the speaker. Turning off and right back on seems to fix it, but if left off for 10 or 15 seconds, the same thing happens.

Has anyone had this problem? and if so, what was the cause?

I talked with a Kenwood rep at the recent Ham convention, and was less than impressed with the response and attitude I received. He acted as if I was there to complain rather than to ask for help (I asked exactly the same question I asked above). His solution: "while it is in that condition measure everything". OBVIOUSLY!

I'd like to avoid the shotgun approach, so if you have run into this problem before and can point me toward the offending circuitry, I'd appreciate it.

Thanks and 73,
Dube N5PDK dube@csc.ti.com

559. Need service manual for Tek 465

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 15:00:52 UTC
From: moon@gdc.portal.com
Message-ID: <16385@gdc.portal.com>
Source record: 295746

I'm looking for a service manual for a Tektronics 465 oscilloscope,
hopefully cheap or free.

Can anyone help? Is this the right newsgroup?

David Moon Internet: moon@gdc.portal.com
General Datacomm, Inc. ATTMail: !dmoon
Middlebury, CT 06762
(203) 758 1811 FAX: (203) 755 0896
---

560. Re: Police Radar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 16:11:10 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <B6Fw42w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295761

crs@vax5.cit.cornell.edu writes:

> It seems that transmitting is a no-no, but your car can be as
> reflective as you want. What about a nice pretty hub-cap design
> that incorporates (very reflective) dipoles of the correct length?
> It seems to me that since most of the wheel is either moving twice
> as fast as your car or not at all (the part near the ground) that
> the radar gun would get a confused reflection.

There seems to be good indication that it's easier to make the reading faster than slower but if you register 120 in traffic going 60 maybe the officer would think something was wrong and not write you a ticket.

There should be some shape tinfoil whirligig that would do this well. Maybe the right design would be the next fad. One for every car. Then we could start working on infra-red defences.

Just for the record, my objection to radar is that they are mis-used. Seems strange that the federal government issues reports saying that 70 or 80 per-cent of the drivers are ignoring the 55/65 mph speed limit. That per-centage should be able to change the law.

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

561. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 16:14:35 UTC
From: jerryp@key.COM
Message-ID: <2705@key.COM>
Source record: 295742

[This is supposed to go out over the internet... I hope the silly reader works]

I have a friend who shall remain nameless who has modified his HT to transmit on VHF marine frequencies. This person is a yachtsman, who is licensed as a ham *and* has a license for his boats VHF marine.

He considers it safety equipment.

<PS - I believe I am the last coded Technician in California. Can anyone dispute that claim?>

--
J. R. Pendleton	uucp: jerryp@key.amdahl.com	"If all you have is a
Key Computer/Amdahl	Compuserve: 72110,11	hammer, everything begins
Fremont Ca.	Amateur: KC6RTO	to look like a nail"

562. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 16:19:53 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <uJgw43w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295760

pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au (Phil Clark) writes:

> In Australia, this problem became such a problem that regulations were
> introduced to certify that amateur could not be EASILY modified for out
> of band transmit before it was allowed to be imported as amateur equipment.
>
> Is this the problem that we are all talking about, or have I missed the point

Well, in the U.S. we have the 'no-fault society'. The radio is responsible
for the violation not the person. Therefore, the radio must not be able
to entice some unqualified person to modify it.

I would have put a smiley there but it's really not funny.

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

563. Mobile Glass-Mount Scanner Antennas (any good?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 17:21:21 UTC
From: gedwards@ncratl.AtlantaGA.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <19185@ncratl.AtlantaGA.NCR.COM>
Source record: 295741
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Are the mobile scanner antennas that mount on the rear window
(like cellular antennas) any good??

Thanks,
Gordon, N4VPH

--
==========
Gordon Edwards, N4VPH | "Nothing Unreal Exists"
NCR Engineering & Manufacturing |
gedwards@ncratl.atlantaga.ncr.com | Kiri-Kin-Tha's First Law of Metaphysics

564. MARS and the HAM (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 17:29:33 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9106211729.AA09893@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 295732

Dube, (N5PDK) writes:

>I don't buy the argument that one should have a Ham license to operate MARS.

Dube, it really doesn't matter what you buy or don't buy. The fact is that this is a requirement set down in the rules to become a civilian member of the MARS program. "MARS" stands for MILITARY AFFILIATE Radio station. The FCC has nothing to do with it, the ARRL has nothing to do with it, your (and my) opinions have nothing to do with it, but the military has EVERYTHING to do with it! And folks, the military has NEVER been a democracy! :-) This may be overly blunt... but it's the truth.

>So whether or not one is a Technician Class is irrelevant. What is needed
>in MARS is Disciplined Operators; and, from several postings, I gather that
>MARS will take care of the necessary discipline.

I have watched this thread develop for the last few days and finally could not resist adding my perspective... which is gained from association with Navy/Marine Corps MARS since the days of Vietnam. So realize that most of my comments are directed towards Navy/Marine Corps MARS.

First... MARS is not set up or equipped to train and test operators for basic radio knowledge. In their bible of operations, one of the first sentences describes the "mission of MARS". In that description it quotes that MARS shall recognize the inherent ability of licensed Amateur Radio Operators. The "Disciplined Operator" aspect is just a given. Either you play by their rules, or you do not play... period. They ARE equipped to instill the training and discipline necessary for military style operations, and in fact they in many times go WAY overboard with that (IMHO). But they are not set up to teach you how to install and maintain a radio station. They rely on the fact that the operators have Amateur Licenses and supposedly know all that stuff from the gitgo. So MARS does not NEED disciplined operators to begin with (they can instill that), but they do need operators with basic radio ability, and they ASSUME that the Amateur License is proof of that.

>Even though I continue to believe that ALL amateur radio operators should
>be able to copy Morse code, I won't buy the notion that MARS operators must
>be Hams.

Two points.

1. The military still sees a need for CW nets to pass traffic. Right or wrong, stupid or smart... they do. They REQUIRE that civilian MARS members "eventually" become CW qualified. Believe me, knowing CW is just the FIRST STEP in passing traffic over MARS. Following that, learning THEIR procedure, plus THEIR abbreviations ("Z" codes) in a strictly controlled traffic net, is a MAJOR task! It's very unlike anything ham radio does. They used to

allow Novices in, but you had to upgrade within 6 months, or bye bye.

2. All MARS operators are NOT hams. The active duty military manned stations RARELY have all licensed ham operators, and in many cases NONE of them are ham operators. Over the last 20 years, the number of active duty military members serving at MARS stations has decreased dramatically! The people they are sticking in there now are "field radio operators" who have very little understanding of what Amateur Radio is all about.

Interestingly enough... this has led to some problems. In the past, most gear at military MARS stations was good old ham equipment. The "new breed" of military MARS operators have trouble operating this kind of gear (tuning an amp for example), so the move has been on to get "military style" gear in there. Military style gear is that which has an on/off switch, a push to talk button, a channel indicator, and a volume control. The most famous brand is Harris... but others abound.

So the point in FACT is that the military members (who have a predictable amount of discipline) can OPERATE perfectly... if they can manage to get the gear working... which is in some cases a REAL problem... so bad that they have to get others to come in and repair anything that breaks. So, in my humble opinion, requiring civilian MARS operators to be licensed Amateur Operators is a GOOD IDEA.

Now onto some more real facts about MARS.

A lot of "questionable activities" have been related to MARS over the years. For example... during Vietnam you were able to get a HAM license known as the Conditional Class by proving that you were not able to get to a testing location. Vietnam qualified. Many of the military guys associated with the program back then did just this... and a few cases of beer was enough to get the code requirement "waived" by the local ham giving the test. In fact with a few more cases of beer.. the whole test could be "waived". Get my drift? The recent "no code" license was not the first example of people with ham licenses not being "required" (sic) to know CW.

Conditional Class licensee's later were grandfathered into becoming full General Class hams, so ..... One of the previous DIRECTORS of Navy/Marine Corps MARS fell into this category.

When the big rush to pull out of Vietnam came... a lot of Collins "S" Lines were bulldozed right into the ground and struck from the inventory. About that time however.. some really BIG boxes full of Collins "S" Lines appeared on a certain "dock of the bay"... and were handed out via the "good ole boy network" to deserving operators. The MARS "equipment program" used to be a major scam for getting thousands of dollars worth of gear for NOTHING, and a lot of it was GOOD GEAR! That finally ended when some guy got nailed selling the stuff (while making a fortune). Naughty naughty.

MARS can (and does) in most cases lag current amateur technology by a LONG way. For example... AMTOR had been around for YEARS before it was ever used in general practice by Navy MARS. They assigned it to the "High Technology" net where guys "experimented with it" and made various reports

and recommendations on how to use it.

On RTTY, MARS had a requirement to always send two carriage returns, a line feed, and a LETTERS/LETTERS shift at the beginning of every new line so as to give old teletype machines that were low on oil... time to start typing a new line. This requirement made it hard to use the new "all in one" data boxes that become available since they had no provisions to do this. As a result, people were forced to use old/dated equipment to run traffic over RTTY instead of state of the art computerized gear.

Same type of thing happened with Packet. Rules had to be passed on exactly what MAXFRAME everyone would use, what FRACK setting everyone would use... what PACKET LENGTH everyone would use... regardless of the actual conditions at the time on HF... you HAVE to use those settings because that's what the rules say.

The list of stuff like this goes on and on and on. In addition, a lot of the active duty military MARS members have a VERY low opinion of Amateur Radio in general and think it is akin to "CB". In fact, the MARS station on one facility still has a valid Amateur Club station license from years long past. No one is licensed at the place, there is no club... but the MARS operators there assume that it is A-OK to operate on the ham bands... they have a license on the wall that says so right? Why not? The hand-held radios they use to work on the tower are on 146.52, and they quoted that this was THEIR assigned frequency! Interesting....

So in truth, Navy Marine Corps MARS is a very rigid structure, with no real room for experimenters or new idea people. The higher ups in the program are in many cases NOT hams and in some cases have no real respect for them. Amateurs that get involved in MARS sometimes also start to look at themselves as "better than the average ham". In short, you volunteer to be abused for the privilege of helping other people! :-) Really!

My hat is off to the civilians that operate MARS. They are all volunteers, they spend massive amounts of their own time and money to help pass messages for military members, and they perform a GREAT service. They are to be commended. However, the military side of the house is not all that great and could stand a LOT of improvement, but that is to be expected and will probably get worse BECAUSE less and less of them ARE ham operators.

It is interesting that the rules are followed more strictly on MARS than in the "real military". In the real military world, the rules are a guide, but if they get in the way of accomplishing the mission... the rules are tossed out the window (as long as safety is not compromised). I.E. There is some common sense there.... but in Navy Mars... the rules come FIRST and FOREMOST, and they OFTEN get in the way of getting the job done.

This may have sounded like a blast towards MARS, but it is really just the facts... you don't often hear them... most don't even KNOW them, but I felt it was time to sprinkle some truth into all the back-slapping.

As a final.... let me say that there are MAJOR MAJOR differences between the different types of MARS programs, i.e. Navy-Marine Corps MARS, Air Force

MARS, Army MARS. I would STRONGLY suggest that any potential applicant obtain the various operating frequencies and listen in on the different branches as they operate.. and pick the one that suits their personality the best.

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy@wb4uou.nc.usa.na
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

565. Dualbanders (2m/70cm) What's your opinion?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 17:42:09 UTC
From: droid@kerner.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <9106211742.AA08142@snootles>
Source record: 295738

Hi gang-
I just passed my tech test and am waiting for Uncle Charlie to write my ticket. I want to get a dual bander to add to the cluster of commercial radios in my truck. Small is important since there ain't much space left after the phone, the UHF business radio, the LoBand county radio, and the scanner. I plan on adding a dual band antenna to the antenna farm on the roof.

I've looked at the Alinco DR-590T and the Yaesu FT-5200. I was miffed when I went to buy the Alinco to find out the base price doesn't include the PL deck, the DTMF system, or a duplexer. The Yaesu has PL and A dux'er.
The price quote on the yaesu is $639.00 at Reno Radio.

Send or post your opinions of the other dualbanders and of these units. I'm leaning towards the Yaesu since I use their commercial units. I'd also like to hear about handhelds.

Thanks

Marty 'The Droid' Brenneis ...!uupsi!kerner!droid
Industrial Magician droid@kerner.sf.ca.us
(415)258-2105 KC6???

566. Re: 5/8wave Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 18:03:52 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420006@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295743

Use a 1/2 wavelength antenna for cases where you do not have a ground plane available, for example, window mount antennas, marine applications, and HTs. After measuring a number of antenna types on my network analyzer (we all have one of those, right?) I am sold on the 1/2 wave for increasing the range on an HT. No other antenna I measured matches as well and all others required a ground plane for best results.

By the way, I recently measured the AEA "Hotrod", the ICOM ("hotrod" style), and the MFJ-1714 "Pocket Linear". Results: the AEA resonated at 146, the ICOM (using a slightly longer rod) resonated at 144, and the MFJ (which had a rod length about 2" longer than the others) resonated at 142 MHz (!) All showed very good matches at their resonant frequencies. Those who have purchased the MFJ might want to shorten their telescoping rods by a couple inches to bring it into the 2m band. None of the antennas required a ground plane to maintain their resonance or overall performance.

I have not yet measured a 5/8 wave HT antenna, but will soon. I don't see how it could possibly work well, though. Bottom line, get the AEA hotrod.

Ken Wyatt	HPDesk: Ken Wyatt / HP0800
Product Regulations Mngr	UNIX: kenw@hpcol.hp.com
HP/Colorado Springs Div.	FAX: (719) 590-7679
PO Box 2197	Compuserve: 75665,1727
Colorado Springs, CO 80901	Amateur Radio: WA6TTY
Phone: 719-590-2852	
---

567. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 18:21:05 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <u6Lw41w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 295750

popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:

> In article <mNXR41w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) write
> >popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
> >
> >> WARC '79 and International law prohibits any Amateur Radio Station from tr
> >> below 30 Mhz without passing a code test. I dont know the specifics, but
> >> I would tend to think that INCLUDES MARS operators.
> >
> > Why should a prohibition concerning amateur radio apply to MARS? Or
>
> I have received many responses like this one lately. I would like to comment
> on my original posting.
>
> 1. Since MARS consists MAINLY of amateur radio operators, those operators
> are required to pass a code test to operate HF on amateur bands. It should
> follow that MARS operations should require an HF Amateur License (NOT

And I will tell you again, MARS IS NOT AMATEUR. Every response I have seen to your posting has told you the same thing. You do not need an amateur HF license of ANY KIND to be a MARS operator. (Yes, the easiest way into MARS is by having an amateur license, but not the ONLY way.) It is simply ludicrous to require a CW test or to think that it should be required based on regulations applicable to a different service.

Let's examine your logic. Amateur radio consists MAINLY of licensed drivers. It should follow that Amateur radio operation should require a driver's license. Amateur radio consists MAINLY of sighted persons. It should follow that being an amateur radio operator should require an eye test. Or how about this one? Amateur radio consists MAINLY of MEN. It should follow that being an amateur requires you to be a man. (Hey! Diane! Make that call to Sweden!). In case you haven't caught it, this is a reductio ad absurdum argument. The results of applying your logic are patently absurd. It is absurd to apply the regulations for amateur radio to a military service operated on military frequencies by members of a military affiliated organization.

> THE TECH-NO-CODE LICENSE) *** This is MY opinion, flames or not ***

Your opinion does not match International Law, nor does it match the FCC regulations, nor the MARS regulations. Your opinion, as stated in your original posting, is that the same rules that apply to the amateur radio service (e.g. CW testing for HF operation) apply to MARS, and that is just not true.

As for flaming, I pointed out the fact that MARS is not AMATEUR. If you consider that a flame, well, that is your problem. You need to turn your flame detector down a notch or three.

> 2. IMHO the TECH-NO-CODE's would be a diservice to MARS operations. If MARS
> is looking for heads, the admittence of TECH-NO-CODErs may fill in the gap,
> but what kind of operator is it that cannot copy 'SOS' in code? Thanks,
> but no thanks. (this is only my opinion)

Of course, not having passed a CW test means that a person is incapable of receiving CW. Sorry, but I had passed no CW tests and operated in the MARS CW nets just fine. Your blanket insult of non-CW-tested operators is a slap at every military station on the net.

I hope you get over your no-code-phobia real soon, because they is cummin, and you ain't gunta be able to stop them. No, they is already here, and you haven't been able to stop them.

You would be worlds better off if you judged an op by HOW HE OPERATES rather than by the class of amateur license he holds, especially when the service in question requires no amateur license at all.

568. Yeasu 208r Mods???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 18:41:11 UTC
From: kms@wizkid.east.sun.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun21.144112@wizkid.east.sun.COM>
Source record: 295735

--

Does anyone know if any mods exist for the
a Yeasu 208r 2m HT? Yes, I did look on the
mod server machines on the net. And Yes, I
the 208r is an old radio, but it is what I
have for now...

While I'm asking, does anyone have a desk charger
for this puppy?

****
Kevin M Samuels System/Network Consultant
ksamuels@wizkid.East.Sun.COM Sun Microsystems-Professional Services
-or- Paramus, N.J.
kevin.samuels@East.Sun.COM
****

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| |
```

569. Re: 'We'.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 18:53:55 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jun21.185355.3273@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295733

Right, now a bit of enlightenment is due here to clear up a rather imortant point. The reason royals [sic] use we is because they are speaking for themselves and God, whom they represent here on earth.

pip pip and all that
-buzz

570. Re: 1001 reasons for out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 19:15:55 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910063@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295755

Out of band xmit gives you a signal generator with beefy power capabilities. Many builders use their transceiver as a piece of test equipment. One thing I've done with a wide open HF transmitter is to sweep my drive frequency into a tuned amplifier in search of parasitics. Everything is into a dummy load, so it's legal.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

571. "Communications Quarterly"; Current Opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 19:24:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9106220011.AA06283@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295731

I figure that there must be a pretty good number of `Info-Hams' subscribers who also get "Communications Quarterly". I'm curious what the latest issue (#3 I believe) has done to the earlier perception (expressed here and elsewhere) that there was still a long way to go, in terms of approaching the standards set by the `old' (1980 and before; the `Fisk' era) "Ham Radio Magazine"?

I believe that there is some improvement, although going back through my old "HR's" is still a painful experience (some of the articles from 20 years ago are STILL interesting!).

Comments?

Paul Nix (WB5AGF)

InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

572. Re: Nicad battery "tester"(?) wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 19:24:02 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910064@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295751

I use an LM317 with a 1-ohm resistor to create a 1.2 amp current limiter. It goes nonlinear around 3 volts and draws less current after that point. I've successfully done 19 (and counting) charge/discharge cycles on a set of 8 1000 ma-hr Sanyo 1000 AE cells with no apparent loss in capacity.

To measure the discharge curve, I'm using an HP3468A HP-IL multimeter, an HP82169A HP-IL to HP-IB converter, and an hp9000 series 350 internal HPIB. It's nice working for a computation/instrument company. :-) You could do it for $50K less by using a few resistors, a comparator, an AND gate, an oscillator, and a counter.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

573. Hamfest - Northeast.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 19:25:26 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106211525.aa21756@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295736

```
**************************************************************************
* ANNOUNCING THE 13th ANNUAL > TALK IN: *
* SUSSEX COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB HAMFEST > 147.30/90 *
* AUGUSTA, NEW JERSEY > 222.90/224.50 *
* BUYERS: $4, Spouse & Kids FREE! > 146.52 Simplx *
* Best Value in the NY/NJ/CT/PA area. ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^*
* DATE: JULY 14, 1991 (Sunday) *
* PLACE: SUSSEX COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS *
* AUGUSTA, NEW JERSEY. (Plains Rd off RT 206) *
* A SHORT DRIVE FROM THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA IN THE BEAUTIFUL *
* AND SCENIC SKYLANDS OF NORTH WEST NEW JERSEY *
* WIN AT THE DOOR: 3RD PRIZE; $100 BILL; 2ND PRIZE: ICOM 2SAT HT *
* !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! *
* >>> 1ST PRIZE: ICOM 229A 2m TRANSCEIVER <<< *
* !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! *
* A full day of FUN - rain or shine - For ALL. *
* Vendors: Large indoor selling area in Fairgrounds Exhibition Bldg. *
* $8 at door per space. Acres of Unlimited Tailgate Space, $6 at door. *
* Food & Refreshments. Comodious Facilities. Register in advance & save.*
* Contact: K2OX, 185 Weldon Rd, Lk Hopatcong, NJ 07849. 201-663-0677 *
**************************************************************************
```

574. Re: 5/8wave Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 19:31:27 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910065@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295754

I've measured 3 dB (+/- .5 dB) gain in my mobile 5/8 over my mobile 1/4.
This is nothing compared to the 10 dB peak-to-valley I measured due to
terrain interference/multipath.

I usually have the 1/4 wave on the mobile because it doesn't hit all
the overhead objects. If I really need the gain, I rock the truck
6 feet for the best signal. If I need another 3 dB, I put on the 5/8.

I think the 5/8 groundplane has more gain because there are more
high-current regions on it that a 1/4 groundplane. Perhaps a 1/2 wave
over a groundplane begins to look like a collinear, which is also a
3 dB antenna - just guessing, tho.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

575. Re: 1001 reasons for out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 19:50:40 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910066@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295753

Re: 1001 reasons for out-of-band xmit, and the sociology of the USA

#1
The 55 mph speed limit is a good analogy. Citizens of the US have had a deep-seated mistrust of government ever since the days of King George. I don't find it so amazing that there's a little anarchist in all of us rebelling for the sake of rebellion. If I want to keep a grizzly bear in my bedroom, that's MY business.

#2
Band stops are like training wheels - having them on your radio implies you're getting senile.

#3
WARC is considering moving 40 meters down a few hundred KHz. That should cause quite a few out-of-band mods so hams can remain in-band. :) If the bureaucrats can move one band, they can move them all. Being dependent on the whim of a bureaucrat is very un-American. With a wide-open rig, the WARC bureaucrats can play their games and I can still feed on the scraps.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

576. Re: solid-state automobile regulator for high-amperage power supply?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 19:55:02 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910068@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295752

>I want a regulator that can handle 20A at 13.8V. I was trying to find
>a circuit for a regulator that could handle that kind of amperage and
>came up blank...then I realized that my truck uses an electronic
>regulator which could handle that kind of load.
>
>So my question is: has anyone done this or am I off my nut?
>--
>Andrew Scott Beals

Wrap a couple 2N3055s around an LM317 regulator. Check out the 1990
ARRL Handbook. If you keep the 2N3055s fairly close to the LM317, they
are thermally protected by the LM317.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

577. Re: Marine Radio - What Freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 20:25:54 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910069@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295756

> What are the freqs used for Marine radio?

Here's what I have to offer. Caveat emptor.

Formula for US channels:

(0...30 = 156.000 + (0.050 * C))
(60...90 = 156.025 + (0.050 * (C - 60)); interleaved with 0..30)

Below, where two channel numbers are shown, the first is US; the second
is international.

RECEIVE OFFSET TRANSMIT DESCRIPTION

156.000 . marine 00/00
156.250 . marine 05/ simplex
156.275 . marine 65/ simplex
156.300 . marine 06/06 simplex
156.325 . marine 66/ simplex
156.350 . marine 07/ simplex
156.375 . marine 67/67 simplex
156.400 . marine 08/08 simplex
156.425 . marine 68/68 simplex
156.450 . marine 09/09 simplex
156.475 . marine 69/69 simplex
156.500 . marine 10/10 simplex
156.525 . marine 70/70 simplex
156.550 . marine 11/11 simplex
156.575 . marine 71/71 simplex
156.600 . marine 12/12 simplex
156.625 . marine 72/72 simplex
156.650 . marine 13/13 simplex
156.675 . marine 73/73 simplex
156.700 . marine 14/14 simplex
156.725 . marine 74/74 simplex
156.750 . marine 15/15
156.775 . marine 75/75
156.800 . marine 16/16 simplex, CALLING FREQ
156.825 . marine 76/76
156.850 . marine 17/17 simplex
156.875 . marine 77/77 simplex
156.900 . marine 18/ simplex
156.925 . marine 78/ simplex
156.950 . marine 19/ simplex
156.975 . marine 79/ simplex
157.025 . marine 80/ simplex

```
157.050 . marine 21/ simplex
157.075 . marine 81/ simplex
157.100 . marine 22/ simplex
157.125 . marine 82/ simplex
157.150 . marine 23/ simplex
157.175 . marine 83/ simplex
157.425 . marine 88/ simplex
157.450 . marine 29/29
157.725 . marine 89/89
160.625 -4.600 156.025 marine 60/60 repeater
160.650 -4.600 156.050 marine 01/01 repeater
160.675 -4.600 156.075 marine 61/61 repeater
160.700 -4.600 156.100 marine 02/02 repeater
160.725 -4.600 156.125 marine 62/62 repeater
160.750 -4.600 156.150 marine 03/03 repeater
160.775 -4.600 156.175 marine 63/63 repeater
160.800 -4.600 156.200 marine 04/04 repeater
160.825 -4.600 156.225 marine 64/64 repeater
160.850 -4.600 156.250 marine /05 repeater
160.875 -4.600 156.275 marine /65 repeater
160.925 -4.600 156.325 marine /66 repeater
160.950 -4.600 156.350 marine /07 repeater
161.500 -4.600 156.900 marine /18 repeater
161.525 -4.600 156.925 marine /78 repeater
161.550 -4.600 156.950 marine /19 repeater
161.575 -4.600 156.975 marine /79 repeater
161.600 -4.600 157.000 marine 20/20 repeater
161.625 -4.600 157.025 marine /80 repeater
161.650 . marine /21 repeater
161.675 -4.600 157.075 marine /81 repeater
161.700 -4.600 157.100 marine /22 repeater
161.725 -4.600 157.125 marine /82 repeater
161.750 -4.600 157.150 marine /23 repeater
161.775 -4.600 157.175 marine /83 repeater
161.800 -4.600 157.200 marine 24/24 repeater
161.825 -4.600 157.225 marine 84/84 repeater
161.850 -4.600 157.250 marine 25/25 repeater
161.875 -4.600 157.275 marine 85/85 repeater
161.900 -4.600 157.300 marine 26/26 repeater
161.925 -4.600 157.325 marine 86/86 repeater
161.950 -4.600 157.350 marine 27/27 repeater
161.975 -4.600 157.375 marine 87/87 repeater
162.000 -4.600 157.400 marine 28/28 repeater
162.025 -4.600 157.425 marine /88 repeater
```

578. Reciprocal operations in Mexico

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 21:29:48 UTC
From: dan@dyndata.uucp
Message-ID: <DAN.91Jun21132948@dynamo.dyndata.uucp>
Source record: 295744

I'm planning to go to Mexico in a couple of weeks and I'm wondering
what the current reciprocal operating requirements are for US hams
travelling to Mexico. Can anyone fill me in on this?

Dan WA7WKA
--
_ dan@dyndata.UUCP
/ _ Dan Everhart dan@dyndata.celestial.com
_/ _____ 206-743-6982
/ _/ 7107 179th St SW
_/ Dynamic Data & Electronics Edmonds, WA 98026, USA

--
_ dan@dyndata.UUCP
/ _ Dan Everhart dan@dyndata.celestial.com
_/ _____ 206-743-6982
/ _/ 7107 179th St SW

579. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 22:14:02 UTC
From: painter@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1548@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 295748

In article <1991Jun20.212351.24792@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu> mig@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
>
>Please respect the no-code Techs for what they are and will be...trained radio
>operators and communicators. The MARS experience can only help, and they will
>not hurt MARS! I rather think they will help.
>
I do not mean to speak against such pleadings for the non-code Techs.
HOWEVER, some of us are into construction, etc ... not just
"operators and communicators". BTW, I passed all written exams, and
still could not make 5 WPM at the VEC, (but could do 13-16 WPM sitting
on my couch at home!(:<)) Thanks for the support, but remember that
non-code Techs may be just as Tech-nically inclined.

Working with hams since 1974, and proud of it.

John, N0NDO - Now if I could just get 20 WPM!

580. Re: MARS and the HAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 22:20:55 UTC
From: painter@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1549@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 295749

In article <9106202238.AA09887@tilde> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
>I don't buy the argument that one should have a Ham license to operate MARS.
>So whether or not one is a Technician Class is irrelevant. What is needed
>in MARS is Disciplined Operators; and, from several postings, I gather that
>MARS will take care of the necessary discipline. Even though I continue to
>believe that ALL amateur radio operators should be able to copy Morfse code,
^^^^^^
Some of us non-code Hams can spell it as well as copy it. (:-)
Sorry, I just couldn't resist.

>I won't buy the notion that MARS operators must be Hams.
>73,
>Dube N5PDK

John, N0NDO - BTW I'm looking for a good amateur radio store in
Seattle.

581. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-21 23:06:23 UTC
From: jerry@gumby.Altos.COM
Message-ID: <4943@gumby.Altos.COM>
Source record: 295737

In article <20433@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>
>The reasons all my radios will transmit "out of band".

The real reason is because it's a power trip. Just like people who insist
on owning machine guns and teflon bullets and .44 magnums and all the other
little "toys" that give them a feeling of power and superiority.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry 2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com San Jose, CA 95134
Help stamp out TCP/IP in our lifetime. (408) 432-6200

582. * SpaceNews 24-Jun-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 02:40:43 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <457@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 295762
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0624
* SpaceNews 24-Jun-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0624

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JUNE 24, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* UoSAT-F NEWS *
================
UoSAT-F will fly with a European remote sensing satellite and some other
microsats. Intended orbit will have a height of about 780km and a 98 degree
inclination. UoSAT-F will be called UoSAT-5/OSCAR-22 after launch.

The main mission is to provide store-and-forward communications for a group
called SatelLife who will use it for a non-profit electronic mail network for
health professionals. Initially, 5 African medical schools will use "Health-
Net" for E-mail and to receive up-to-date medical literature. When not serving
HealthNet on commercial frequencies, UO-22 will QSY to Amateur Satellite
channels sending AX.25 data at 9600 bps. Uplink is 2m and downlink is 70cm
(same as frequencies planned for UoSAT4/OSCAR-15). Stations using UO-14 will
be able to receive UO-22 with the same software and hardware. Telemetry,
status messages and files will be transmitted in the same pattern and format
as UO-14.

UO-22 will have a similar role to UO-9, UO-11 and WEBERSAT. Instead of
providing 2-way communications, it will transmit experimental data and
telemetry. UO-22 carries a CCD camera with a wide-angle lens (110 deg)
giving a broad field of view. Images will represent 1600 x 1800 km. Ground
features will be more detectable than on previous cameras (UO-9 and WO-18).
The image will be 578 x 576 pixels, giving about 2 km ground resolution. A
pixel is 8 bits, giving a black and white image with 256 grey levels. UO-22
will broadcast CCD images using the PACSAT Protocol. Two Transputers in the
camera unit will send the image to the main 80C186 On Board Computer. The OBC
will make an image file, with 256 bytes of header information and a PACSAT
File Header, which will then be sent. Interested in writing display programs?
Complete technical file details will be published soon. When UoS confirm the
camera works, they'll release a display program for PC compatibles.

FREQUENCY PLAN:

Downlink : 435.120 MHz 9600 bps FSK 1200 bps AFSK (backup) 5 W or 2 W
Uplink : 145.900 MHz 9600 bps FSK 1200 bps AFSK (backup)

The uplink will only be used by groundstations transmitting "hole lists" and requests for the PACSAT Broadcast Protocol.

Launch has been postponed until at least mid-July while Arianespace check an anomaly in the Ariane rocket's third stage and modify it. The extra time will be used to continue development and testing of flight software. UoS hope to bring UO-22 on-line rapidly, perhaps returning the first CCD images a couple of weeks after launch.

Incidentally, the French SARA satellite which has no connection with amateur radio, on same launch as UO-22, uses 145.995 MHz as a downlink!!

73 Richard G3RWL (GB7HSN, OSCARS 14/16/19/20) 14JUN91

[Story via OSCAR-11]

* VOYAGER RADIO LINKS *
==========
Voyager Spacecraft Radio Telecommunications Subsystem:

Transmitting Frequency (MHz)

Transmitting Parameters: 2295 8415

Transmitter power
- Low Power 6.5W 12W
- High Power 19W 18W
Transmitting antenna gain 35dB 47dB
Transmitting Polarization RCP RCP or LCP

Receiving Parameters:

Receiving frequency 2115 MHz
Receiving antenna gain 35dB
Noise temperature 2000K
Receiving polarization RCP

Performance Parameters of a 64-meter NASA DSN Tracking Station

Receiving Frequency

Receiving Parameters: 2295 8415

64-meter antenna gain 61dB 71dB
Noise temperature at zenith 22K 25K
Receiving polarization RCP/LCP RCP/LCP

Transmitting Parameters:

Transmitting frequency 2115 MHz
Transmitter power 20 to 100 kW
64-meter antenna gain 60dB
Transmitting polarization RCP

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews may be directed to the editor using any one
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!rutgers.edu!ka2qhd!kd2bd
VOICE : 908-842-1900 ext 607
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

583. Re: Dualbanders (2m/70cm) What's your opinion?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 04:21:42 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <h5=lp2+@rpi.edu>
Source record: 295739

In article <9106211742.AA08142@snootles> droid@kerner.sf.ca.us (Marty the Droid) writes:
>Hi gang-
>I just passed my tech test and am waiting for Uncle Charlie to write my
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Aaaaaah.... it's happenning... I qsy to 30 meters.. Safety!!

de KA1UTU
...-.- . .

584. Re: Near Vertical Incident Skywave - NVIS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 04:35:51 UTC
From: durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us
Message-ID: <167@w2xo.pgh.pa.us>
Source record: 295745

In article <11386@bunny.GTE.COM>, dhp1@harvey.gte.com (Dave Pascoe) writes:
> In article <1991Jun20.143511.16563@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
> >
> >All horizontal dipoles radiate some energy at almost all angles. I used
> >an antenna on 40 meter MARS frequencies specifically designed (see
>
> Another method of obtaining high angle of radiation is to use a reflector
> wire just under the low dipole. While I've never seen any detailed
>
> In ham circles, Tim Duffy K3LR and others have used this type of antenna in
> the Sweepstakes with great success.

A couple of things that are of interest here... The angle at which
a radio wave enters the ionospnere does not necessarily have to
be the same as the exit angle. In one scenario documented in some
antenna and propagaion books, the wave enters at nearly 90 degrees
and exits at some much more horizontal angle, producing much more
distance that would be suspected if you don't take this phenomenum
into consideration.

Point #2 is that the reflected wave from the ground or counterpoise
under an antenna combines out of phase with the power flowing in
the antenna. This condition causes a reduction in antenna impedance.
As ohm's law tells you, for the same power, more current will flow
through a lower impedance. The ARRL Antenna Handbook shows a gain
of 3.5 db by going from 70 feet to 35 feet on 80 meters. Why? Well
simply because the far field of an antenna, the part that does the
work in producing a signal at the distant receiver, is produced by
the *current* flowing in the antenna, not the volage. However, this
"gain" is at the sacrifice of low-angle radiation. Even though the
antenna radiates better, the pattern drops off faster at lower
angles, and also, when you put the antenna closer to earth you
make more signal flow in the lossy ground, so this will offset
the gain realized. This is why a counterpoise or reflector is
such a good idea under a low antenna..it cuts the losses
considerably.

-73
Jim, W2XO

585. Yaesu FT-1000 Continuous Coverage Transmit Modification Info Requested

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 09:50:19 UTC
From: annala@neuro.usc.edu
Message-ID: <33826@usc.edu>
Source record: 295757

I would appreciate any available information on continuous coverage transmit modification for the Yaesu FT-1000.

Also, can someone point me to the modifications database server which a few other users have mentioned in previous postings?

586. Re: solid-state automobile regulator for high-amperage power supply?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 10:12:15 UTC
From: system@hale.UUCP
Message-ID: <57TX41w164w@hale.UUCP>
Source record: 295771

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

> >I want a regulator that can handle 20A at 13.8V. I was trying to find
> >Andrew Scott Beals
>
> Wrap a couple 2N3055s around an LM317 regulator. Check out the 1990
> Perry Scott / AA0ET

I did this with a 7812 and five 2N3055's (where would we be without them?) Using an using a design provoked by a circut I believe I saw in John Markus's Master Circut HAndbook or something like that (I know I saw it in one of his collections.) The 7812 drives a 3055, which drives the other 4 3055's, all sinked on a big heat sink. I think it's ultimate ratings are on the order of 80 Amps, although my heatsink and transformer aren't *THAT* big.

My Powersupply question: Browsing through the Handbook, I came accross the smart charger circut. ON a down battery, it'll feed something around 700ma, and taper off to a sustaining trinkle as the battery comes up. Any good ideas for a circut to run a relay when draw exceeds 700ma, so manual switching of the charger in and out of circut is never needed. (I'll just get up from the bench and walk away to do something, and not come back, and would come back to a discharged battery, pre-empting my fun next time a get a billionth of a second to myself.)

Second question; to to measure really high draw? I'd like a 0 to 200 amp meter for this. Automotive ones are a bit hokey and inaccurate.

System Administrator Hale Telecommunications Public Access
system@hale.uucp 619-660-6734 8N1 24 Hours
619-660-6734 8N1 24 Hours

587. Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 14:54:12 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9106221454.AA05645@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 295758

Subject: Out of band mods.

In article <20433@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>The reasons all my radios will transmit "out of band".

jerry@altos.COM (Jerry Gardner)replies:
>The real reason is because it's a power trip. Just like people who insist
>on owning machine guns and teflon bullets and .44 magnums and all the other
>little "toys" that give them a feeling of power and superiority.

The real reason differs for every person. Some are very valid, some are not.
Some do it for no other reason than the fact that it can be done. A lot do
it because they can't stand having a electronic device that has hidden
features that they can not access. Appliance operators are afraid to open
the radio.. it might void the warranty. I believe that part of being a
ham is not being afraid to open and modify ANYTHING! :-)

Oh... have you ever gone to a range and shot a machine gun? If not, you
ought to try it... it's a lot of fun! I like to try anything new, and I
like to quote from personal experience instead of prejudice. But then,
I guess that means I am on a "power trip". Oh well.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

588. ? How to power preamp ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 17:08:54 UTC
From: wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106221308.aa07512@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 295759

I just purchased a 1.7 GHz preamp in expectation of using it to receive GOES transmissions, but I'm not sure how to power it. It (the unit is a "Time Step" preamp) has two screws in the side labled "12 volts", so I thought this was where the unit was powered, but on further inspection, it appears (?) that both screws attach to the case, and on opening the unit they seem to be mounting screws for the pc board, although you can't tell for sure without unsoldering the pc board. I assume then that the unit must be powered through the coax like tvro downconverters? If so, what is the best way to introduce this power without losing signal and hurting the receiver (icom 7000) front end? I assume I could use a radio shack DC-block to protect the receiver. Can I put a "T" in the line and introduce 12 Volts through an RF choke? I presume the choke should be in a shielded enclosure, or is there some sort of screw on (this unit uses N connectors on the antenna end, but those little ("f"?) tv connectors on the receiver end) connector with a built in choke available?
One more question. Since the preamp employs the mini uhf connector, I assume it is expecting 75 ohm cable. Will this hurt much going into the 50 ohm receiver input since the noise will be attenuated too, or should I try to match impedances? I sure got a nightmare of a pre-amp!

Thanks in advance. B.J. (N3JLQ)

589. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 17:54:07 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <wkFy42w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295680

wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:

> And there is the "Emergency where someone's life is in danger, and there's
> no alternate means to get help other than getting on the local police
> radio system" reason. Far as I can figure, the FCC will not object, but
> the police will be very unhappy with someone getting on their internal
> private comm system. I suppose, if you have a close personal friend who
> happens to be the police chief, and you describe your radio's ability
> to transmit on his system, and say you won't unless it's a dire
> emergency, then he might say it's OK if he trusts your judgement.
> There was a whole big thread on this topic last year. Not again!

This is one reason why licenses were once required for radio operators.
If you make it obvious that an emergency exists, words like 'mayday',
and the police operator refuses to respond, he/she is liable for fines,
jail, loss of licenses, etc. But I keep forgeting, Police don't have to
obey the laws :-).

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

590. was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 17:57:52 UTC
From: philb@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun22.175752.13540@techbook.com>
Source record: 295767

Ok, then how well does a 1/2 wave dipole work in comparison to a 5/8 wave? I understand that the 1/2 does not need a groundplane yet still requires a matching coil. The 5/8 on the other hand does require a groundplane and a matching coil. Which works better on, say, in the center of the rooftop of my car?

Phil, N7FWL

--
philb@techbook.COM ...!{tektronix!nosun,uunet}techbook!philb
Public Access UNIX at (503) 644-8135 (1200/2400) Voice: +1 503 646-8257
Public Access User --- Not affiliated with TECHbooks

591. Re: Question on 5/8 antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 18:05:19 UTC
From: philb@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun22.180519.13727@techbook.com>
Source record: 295768

In article <1991Jun20.092708.26316@cc.tut.fi> benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti) writes:
>
>Dan Pritchett writes:
>
>(some lines deleted)
>
>>signal strength between the 5/8 and 1/2 wave antennas, but the 1/2
>>wavelength antenna actually produced a cleaner audio signal. I switched
>>back and forth several times and monitored my speaking voice and
>>distance from the mic carefully and without a doubt the 1/2 antenna
>>was cleaner according to the people monitoring my transmissions. We
>>were all suprised
>
>(some lines deleted)
>--
>>Thanks
>
>>Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
>>Sun Federal System Engineer | Air Waves: KC6TXZ
>
>
>Don't be surprised. There are lots of mysterious things in radio
>communication.
>
>In my opinion the shorter antenna you have, the cleaner audio response you
>get, especially on FM. I usually get 59+20 dB reports on our repeater with
>a handie and a rubber ducky, whereas when I last week tried one of those
>wonderful Japanese triple 5/8 antennas my audio was weak, dark and badly
>distorted.
>
>10-4, good buddy!
>
>benjamin

I don't understand.. I my feeling is that the antenna should not have any
affect at all on audio quality. The only situation I can see where it would
affect it is if one was weaker into a repeater (or whatever) than the other,
then you'd get the usual noise et all. How can this be?

Phil, N7FWL

--
philb@techbook.COM ...!{tektronix!nosun,uunet}techbook!philb
Public Access UNIX at (503) 644-8135 (1200/2400) Voice: +1 503 646-8257
Public Access User --- Not affiliated with TECHbooks

592. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 19:03:48 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun22.190348.27480@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295763

lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:

>Well, in the U.S. we have the 'no-fault society'. The radio is responsible
>for the violation not the person. Therefore, the radio must not be able
>to entice some unqualified person to modify it.
>
>I would have put a smiley there but it's really not funny.

There is an awful lot of this in the US in all kinds of areas:

They blame the gun when someone points it at a kid and pulls the trigger.
They blame the money when someone buys or sells drugs.
They blame the radio when someone selects a police frequency and transmits.

We are probably going to continue to have these kinds of problems until
such time as we can change the attitudes to understand that it is the
people who are making the decisions.
--
/***\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
***/

593. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 19:07:12 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun22.190712.27840@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295764

jerry@gumby.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner) writes:

>In article <20433@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>>
>>The reasons all my radios will transmit "out of band".

>The real reason is because it's a power trip. Just like people who insist
>on owning machine guns and teflon bullets and .44 magnums and all the other
>little "toys" that give them a feeling of power and superiority.

And what about people who own transmitters capable of over a THOUSAND WATTS
of power?

Speaking of "power", just in case you didn't know it, the source of power
in this country is the people themselves.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

594. Re: "Communications Quarterly"; Current Opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 19:32:14 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun22.193214.29674@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295765

nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:

>I figure that there must be a pretty good number of `Info-Hams'
>subscribers who also get "Communications Quarterly". I'm curious
>what the latest issue (#3 I believe) has done to the earlier
>perception (expressed here and elsewhere) that there was still
>a long way to go, in terms of approaching the standards set by
>the `old' (1980 and before; the `Fisk' era) "Ham Radio Magazine"?

It's hard for me to say just yet because few articles have actually
struck my interest. In general it has not been as theoretical as I
would like to see.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

595. "We"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-22 22:00:37 UTC
From: kh6gdr@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <4344@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 295766

21 June 1991

Regarding "WE"

Many years ago (before many of you were born) the amateur radio license came in TWO parts. One was a STATION license which granted the callsign to the station at the indicated location - and the other was an OPERATORS license indicating the Class of use permitted. The EQUIPMENT had the callsign and the person merely had a permit to operate it.

Hams, in those days, built most of their stations - almost from scratch. Some of them even wound the transformers ! The term "WE" came into use in the Lindbergian sense, since in his book he gave equal credit to his airplane for the Atlantic flight. Those hams also felt that their equipment deserved to be included in the "bragging" about their successes.

Perhaps, with today's types of equipment and operators, it INDEED may be much more correct to say, " "IT" worked a VK station last night !"

Joe Weite KH6GDR

596. Re: "Communications Quarterly"; Current Opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-23 00:14:00 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1332@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295769

In article <9106220011.AA06283@ucsd.edu>, nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes...
>I figure that there must be a pretty good number of `Info-Hams'
>subscribers who also get "Communications Quarterly". I'm curious
>what the latest issue (#3 I believe) has done to the earlier
>perception (expressed here and elsewhere) that there was still
>a long way to go, in terms of approaching the standards set by
>the `old' (1980 and before; the `Fisk' era) "Ham Radio Magazine"?

Well, it's kind of interesting, but unless it gets more 'useful', I'll probably let it lapse. I'm _much_ more impressed by RF Design magazine, a 'free to qualified subscribers' rag [subscription inquiries (708) 647-1200] that has actual usable information...

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

597. Re: 5/8wave Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-23 02:22:36 UTC
From: jeffj@seeker.MYSTIC.COM
Message-ID: <1079@seeker.MYSTIC.COM>
Source record: 295679

In article <1991Jun20.173346.28827@axis.dsg.ti.com> edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:
>In article <7206@male.EBay.Sun.COM> dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett) writes:
>
>Another note: if I were starting in on a car antenna again, I'd probably
>go with the 1/4 wave also. As long as you're in range of the repeaters
>you want to use, it is plenty of antenna, and is a LOT less obvious! For
>my public service work I'd slap on a mag mount 5/8 wave to get the added
>capture area and range for work further away from the repeaters.

I use a mag mount 5/8 wave with 5 watts out of my HT with excelent results. When I went up to Seattle and back that combination worked great! Except for some extreme cases up in the mountains I had no trouble hitting any of the repeaters along the way. In fact, 5 watts with a 5/8 seems to be all you need in probably 99% of all cases. Then again I don't do much traveling in the Midwest! 8-)

--
Jeff Jones | Prediction is very difficult, especially
UUCP uunet!seeker!jeffj | about the future.
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 | Niels Bohr

598. Re: "Communications Quarterly"; Current Opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-23 20:01:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun23.200128.27499@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295773

smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com (Willie Smith) writes:

>Well, it's kind of interesting, but unless it gets more 'useful', I'll
>probably let it lapse. I'm _much_ more impressed by RF Design magazine, a
>'free to qualified subscribers' rag [subscription inquiries (708) 647-1200]
>that has actual usable information...

Considering that the way these magazines make their money is by advertisements,
and that they need to have a high ratio of readers the advertisers want to
reach and the number of issues printed and distributed, thet are primarily
interested in qualifying only persons in the business of radio, where a design
by an engineer can end up meaning hundreds to hundreds of thousands of parts
and systems purchased for production.

In short, being an amateur radio operator does not qualify you, even though
they often will send it free to nearly any one-person consulting "company".

What might be interesting, though, is if they can be convinced to at least
sell the magazine subscriptions on a cost-only basis to licensed amateurs
(who don't otherwise qualify at their business). If you look at the actual
subscription rates, they are very very high; certainly higher than real costs.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

599. Re: "Communications Quarterly"; Current Opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-23 20:49:53 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1333@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295775

In article <1991Jun23.200128.27499@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes...
>smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com (Willie Smith) writes:
>>I'm _much_ more impressed by RF Design magazine, a
>>'free to qualified subscribers' rag [subscription inquiries (708) 647-1200]
>>that has actual usable information...
>
>In short, being an amateur radio operator does not qualify you, even though
>they often will send it free to nearly any one-person consulting "company".

Bingo! Invent a name and you become a one-person consulting company. Sure, if someone wanted to try to get them to give hams a deal it would be nice, but it's in their interest to have higher numbers of qualified subscribers, (they attract more advertisers and can command higher rates), so they aren't likely to scrutinize prospective subscribers too closely.

The point I wanted to make was that this wasn't just another industry rag, while it does have 'articles' written by people in the RF industry, they have actual, real-life, useful information in them! ie. Not just "Our new synthesizer is a true-FM modulated PLL(*), but here's how we did it, and here's how we solved all the fiddly little details"

(*) Sound familiar people? Common wisdom is that PLL rigs can't do 9600-baud packet because PLLs can't be true-FM modulated.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

600. HF rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-23 21:22:53 UTC
From: sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.1124787@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 295774

Can people please tell me which HF rig is better and why: (Please explain reason(s) in both technical and non-technical terms)

Kenwood TS-940S vs Icom IC-765

Please send information to: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu

Thanks.

Scott

601. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st June 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-23 22:51:30 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun23.225130.4757@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295777

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H172
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 6/21/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st June 1991
BID: KT7H172
Part 1 of 3.

One wonders how many different ways there are of accessing a mailbox?
As you can understand I use mailboxes a lot to find the DX notes, and
so far I have found 26 different ways of accessing mailboxes. Some,
you are there immediately, others go through a long tirade of telling
you all about their mother-in-law etc, (you go and have a cup of
coffee). Would it not be wonderful if there was a standard entry?
Oh, I know that your's is better than Joe's down the road, but being
logical, it would be good if there was some resemblance between all of
them. It would save a lot of time and mess-ups as well.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, JA5TX, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG, W2FL,
WX5L and 9X5LJ. Thank all of you for your help and information. You
will notice from the following notes that the bands have not really
improved in the past week.

Bandpass:

Friday 14:
VP5JM 14086 at 0131Z
FM5DN 14087 at 0208Z
CP1PR 14089 at 0210Z
FK8BK 21074 at 0713Z ARQ
PJ2MI 14090 at 1123Z
6W6JX 14089 at 1824Z
RY1K 14087 at 1825Z QSL

Saturday 15:
7X2DS 14082 at 0007Z
FM5DN 14082 at 0010Z
VP5JM 21089 at 0104Z
SV0CR 21074 at 0318Z ARQ
RY1K 14086 at 0400Z
KG4DD 14083 at 0609Z
RB5TF 14088 at 1535Z
EA8ASI 21092 at 1744Z
```

EA9MY 21082 at 1755Z
5Z4BH 21085 at 2033Z
EA6ZS 21089 at 2011Z
TA7A 21091 at 2024Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H173
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 6/21/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st June 1991
BID: KT7H173
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 16:
9K2EC 18102 at 0114Z
EA6ZP 14086 at 0214Z
AP2NK 14077 at 0545Z ARQ
4M5RY 14085 at 0716Z
ZC4KS 21083 at 0818Z
CN8GI 14090 at 1239Z
TK5IU 21089 at 1338Z
RB5TF 14092 at 1409Z
A41KB 21080 at 1510Z ARQ/QSL
EA9TL 21097 at 2249Z

Monday 17:
HP1XBH 14091 at 0130Z
UB3JD 21088 at 1135Z
LY1BZB 14089 at 1558Z
5N8ALE 21074 at 2100Z FEC
HI8BG 14085 at 2253Z

Tuesday 18:
FB8WZ 14085 at 0556Z
UB3JD 14083 at 0626Z
BV2BV 14074 at 1341Z ARQ
9V1VN 14079 at 1341Z
RA3AL 14086 at 1613Z
UW9CX 14086 at 1614Z
A41KB 14075 at 1620Z ARQ
RB0HZ 14080 at 1641Z
EA8AGF 14082 at 1911Z
HB0/OE1NVA 14088 at 1958Z
9Y4VU 14088 at 2350Z

Wednesday 19:
9X5LJ 14073 at 0252Z ARQ
OD5NG 14074 at 0349Z ARQ
FB8WZ 14081 at 0600Z
YB1QN 14083 at 0654Z
ZS6HS 21089 at 1615Z
TU2YK 14087 at 2033Z

9K2EC 18106 at 2250Z ARQ

Thursday 20:
9K2DZ 14077 at 0100Z ARQ
5N8ALE 14075 at 0210Z ARQ
T77T 14089 at 0251Z
HI3UD 14089 at 0409Z QSL

QSL Information:

RY1K collects his cards from Box 67, Rovno 266028, Ukraine, USSR.

A41KB says to QSL via ON6BY.

HI3UD says that HI3AB is in charge of his cards.

WX5L informs us that he is now the QSL manager for YN1CB and has all the logs from 4/1/91 onward, though he may be able to assist with contacts prior to that date as well. WX5L is OK in the Callbook.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H174
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 6/21/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 21st June 1991
BID: KT7H174
Part 3 of 3.

Notes of Interest:

Market Reef (OH2AP/OJ0) does not appear to have operated any RTTY during their stay. At least no contacts have been reported.

There have been several reports of possible activity from Burma. Romeo states that he will be there shortly. Another group says that they have verbal agreement to operate, but so far have no official written permission. Wait for the smoke to clear.

DA1WA will operate from Frankenstein's Castle 2nd to 4th August using RTTY, 160 through 10 meters. QSL via bureau or direct to DJ0PU. Special QSL cards will be issued.

K5DIY is at the moment in the Persian Gulf, and is heading for Diego Garcia where he will operate as VQ9JT.

Controversy rages in the USA regarding FB8WZ. No one seems to know why. I have worked MALAKA many times, and he seems to answer all the normal questions correctly, though he does appear to have some problems with his receiver. Work first worry later.

Now Romeo disavows any agreement with Dima (UT5RP) regarding QSL cards. He states all cards should go to the Sofia address. But a note from Dima says that he has seen sample cards for the YA0RR operation and that he will handle all RTTY contacts. Gee, I wish someone would make up their minds. Accept things for what they are

chaps. Don't let your egos get in the way of your brain.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by
VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

602. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 173.01 FROM AMSAT HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-23 22:52:35 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jun23.225235.4844@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295678

```
============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-173.01
AO-21 XPONDER SCHED RELEASED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 173.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 22, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-U-ORBIT Releases AO-21 Experimental Transponder Operating Schedule

AO-21 Experimental Schedule for the Next Few Weeks
================================================

Day of week Time UTC #1 #2 -12dB Lt Timer Comments
(hh:mm) XPDR XPDR ATTN STATUS STATUS
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Monday 04:00 on off on off on #1 Beacon Only
12:00 on off off off on #1 Beacon Only
20:00 on off off off on #1 Beacon Only
Tuesday 04:00 on off on off on #1 Beacon Only
12:00 on off off off on #1 Beacon Only
20:00 on off on off on #1 Beacon Only
Wednesday 04:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on on off on #2 Beacon Only
20:00 off on off on on #2 Mode B On
Thursday 04:00 off on off on off #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on off on on #2 Mode B On
20:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
Friday 04:00 off on off on off #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on off on on #2 Mode B On
20:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
Saturday 04:00 off on on on off #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
20:00 on off off on on #1 Mode B On
Sunday 04:00 off on on on off #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
20:00 on off off on on #1 Mode B On
-------------------------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
-----
Timer: When "on" the 2M downlink will be "off" every 10 minutes for 10 seconds
Lt : Linear Transponder PASSBAND status
```

#1/#2: Transponder system. RUDAK-2 only linked to RX/TX of Transponder #1
-12dB: 12dB Attenuator in receiving section

Transponder #1
==============
Uplink: 435.102 -- 435.022 MHz (80 kHz bandwidth)
Downlink: 145.852 -- 145.932 MHz (inverted)
Beacon : CW Telemetry (8 parameters) @ 145.822 MHz
digital PSK (30 parameters) @ 145.952 MHz (1100 baud scrambled)

Transponder #2
==============
Uplink: 435.123 -- 435.043 MHz (80 kHz bandwidth)
Downlink: 145.866 -- 145.946 MHz (inverted)
Beacon : CW Telemetry (8 parameters) @ 145.948 MHz
digital PSK (30 parameters) @ 145.938 MHz
@ 145.800 MHz (1100 baud scrambled)

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank AMSAT-DL and AMSAT-U-ORBITA
for the information which went into this bulletin.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-173.02
WO-18 STATUS REPORT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 173.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 22, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WA3PSD Provides A WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18 Status Report

There has been a bit of unexpected behavior observed on WO-18 the
last week. If it continues so, it will be quite a timely development.
Rotation about the Z-axis has begun to accelerate. For a period
of months, the spin rate seemed stable at about one rotation every 21 minutes.
It clearly was not. The latest whole orbit data collection unmistakably
indicates a change to around one rotation every 10 minutes. This casts
doubt on the accuracy of what had been evolving as the most popular theory
(assymmetry in shape and moment-of-inertia of the spacecraft) to explain
why spin slowed originally. It's too soon to discard it, though.
But no matter. This is good news. ALL passes across the magnetic
equator now are yielding earth-pointing attitudes. And, perhaps not
surprisingly, we now have aboard and in memory five separate valid (non-
dark, non-washed-out, i.e., detailed) pictures. The best I've seen so far
is picture #6, which is the usual wispy clouds (store-and-forward meteor-
ology from space with imaging equipment priced less than $10,000 IS possible).
We will try to default to it as often as possible during the next few days,
but if your QTH is within a footprint including Utah, you will also be
getting the other picturess as we download 'em to see what's in 'em. We will
always try to reset picture #6 transmitting before the end of our passes
here. If you are on the East coast, picture #6 will probably be what you
see. We intend to start shooting more within a week, but we'll always

try to keep picture #6 or something interesting coming down as long as the Single-Event-Upsets (SEU) stay out of the sync fields.

And now the really good news. Again, if this rotation sustains itself, it produces a substantial increase in the probabilities that we will have a sunward pointing attitude at some point during shadowing in the upcoming eclipse on July 11th. I intend to contrain our shoot conditions during the event to large current generation from the +Y array and very low amounts from the other arrays. With essentially no rotation before, we were stuck with just hoping to be lucky enough to have +Y pointing properly during shadow traversal -- and shooting then. With this new rotation rate, there are better chances for that to happen. I expect to use a 9 through 3 mix of pictures that day with 9 constrained to shoot the sun (with only 10 secs between picture constraint waits) and 3 pics constrained to shoot the Earth with what will be lower light levels. Picture #9 will shoot with different camera iris values. We certainly know more now about the iris than we did, but we don't have much experience shooting the sun so nine different values are probably in order.
Enjoy.

73's,
Chris Williams (WA3PSD)
WO-18 Operations Manager

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-173.03
NEW AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 173.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL JUNE 22, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

New AO-13 Spring Schedule, AO-10 Not Presently Available

The newly announced AO-13 transponder schedule which was expected to commence 19JUN91 and will continue thru 12AUG91 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 ! Perigee eclipses:
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 190 ! Minimum 6, Typical 29, Maximum 60 minutes
Mode-LS : MA 190 to MA 195 ! until end 1991.
Mode-S : MA 195 to MA 205 ! <= Mode-B transponder is OFF !!
Mode-B : MA 205 to MA 256 !
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 060 !

Please DON'T uplink to mode-B 195-205; it interferes with Mode S

Once Magnetorquing is completed the anticipated Spacecraft attitude will be:

BLON = 210 BLAT = 0

Magnetorquing should be completed by 23JUN91.

Currently, OSCAR-10 is not receiving sufficient solar panel until further notice. This period of dormancy is expected to end soon. As soon as OSCAR-10

can support Mode-B transponder operations it will once again be released for general use. Early reports of OSCAR-10's beacon returning to full strength can be sent to VK5AGR @ PACSAT-1 (aka AO-16), @ UOSAT-3 (aka UO-14), @ 8J1JBS (aka FO-20), or @ VK5WI. 73, Graham VK5AGR

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

603. Re: "Communications Quarterly"; Current Opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-23 23:50:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun23.235032.14714@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295776

smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com (Willie Smith) writes:

>Bingo! Invent a name and you become a one-person consulting company. Sure,
>if someone wanted to try to get them to give hams a deal it would be nice,
>but it's in their interest to have higher numbers of qualified subscribers,
>(they attract more advertisers and can command higher rates), so they aren't
>likely to scrutinize prospective subscribers too closely.

There is a trend among these kinds of magazines to authenticate that the
number of subscribers they claim to have are indeed in the industry.
There are at least two auditing agencies in the business to validate
such claims for advertisers and ad agencies. Apparently a claim of
100,000 subscribers where it is expected that 60% are legit is of no
more value to the advertiser than a claim of 60,000 with 100% legit.
Advertisers want more for their dollar, too, and are not interested
(usually) in funding the printing and distribution of copies to hams.

>The point I wanted to make was that this wasn't just another industry rag,
>while it does have 'articles' written by people in the RF industry, they
>have actual, real-life, useful information in them! ie. Not just "Our new
>synthesizer is a true-FM modulated PLL(*), but here's how we did it, and
>here's how we solved all the fiddly little details"

Well it does sound like a good magazine. I sent in several "free subscription"
cards a couple years ago, including to RF Design, and they never sent anything.
I did not make any great effort to make it appear as a consulting firm, though.

>(*) Sound familiar people? Common wisdom is that PLL rigs can't do 9600-
>baud packet because PLLs can't be true-FM modulated.

Why not? Just toggle the divide ratio value and you have FSK. Feed it from
an A/D and you have FM. Of course the PLL will have to track really well.
I'd rather do it with a direct digital synthesizer, though, especially if I
was going to be doing FM.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

604. Re: "Communications Quarterly"; Current Opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 01:32:55 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420007@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295682

>>smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com (Willie Smith) writes:
>>>I'm _much_ more impressed by RF Design magazine, a
>>>'free to qualified subscribers' rag [subscription inquiries (708) 647-1200]
>>>that has actual usable information...
>>
>>In short, being an amateur radio operator does not qualify you, even though
>>they often will send it free to nearly any one-person consulting "company".
> [stuff deleted]
>The point I wanted to make was that this wasn't just another industry rag,
>while it does have 'articles' written by people in the RF industry, they
>have actual, real-life, useful information in them! ie. Not just "Our new
>synthesizer is a true-FM modulated PLL(*), but here's how we did it, and
>here's how we solved all the fiddly little details"

Its interesting to note that the editor of RF Design is an amateur radio
operator, Gary Breed, K9AY.

Probably just a coincidence. :-)

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

605. tr2600a help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 01:50:13 UTC
From: djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.015013.24414@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 295681

Well, it's been 8 weeks and one day since I passed the technocode exams
but I haven't had the license come yet. In the mean time, I've purchased
a Kenwood TR2600A 2 meter HT at a nearby hamfest. I bought it from a
real honest looking guy who said, "oh darn, I must have left the manual
at home. Give me your address and I'll mail it to you." Needless
to say, no manual and the guy hasn't returned a few phone calls. I've
been playing the the rig (with the xmit lockout on, of course) and have
figured a few things out but have a bunch of questions.

I've found out how to assign frequencies to channels, and have been able
to set the xmit offsets. It has what appear to be 4 offset options. I
understand the + and - options, figure that S is for simplex but what is
the M option all about? I assume that the PRIO. CH stands for priority
channel and is checked every few min if you have the alert option set.
How do you set the priority channel? I've figured out the keypad options
for scanning up, down and between two preset limits...but what are the
BS/OS, CALL SGN, TO/CO & CODE buttons for? On the top of the unit, there
are 5 push buttons and two LED's. I understand that the REV button
reverses the offset but is this settable for an individual preset channel
or only across all 10 presets at one time? I assume that the LOW button
reduces the output power of the unit. Is this from 5 to 1 watt? I
assume that the TONE button causes subaudiable tones to be transmitted
along with the voice signal. How do you set this for an individual
preset. How do you tell it which tone frequency you want to send?
I understand that the call led comes on whenever squelch is broken. But
what is the CALL led for? will it light up when you xmit on this unit?
How is it different from the tx led? Finally there are buttons marked
DCS and C.AL/R whose meaning I haven't the faintest clue about.

The seller also told me he would send a vehicle adapter cable for the unit
which would allow it to opperate off 12vdc. Anyone got the schematic for
this cable? Thanks in advance for the help. I'm enjoying listening to
the local 2 meter traffic and trying to learn the repeater culture and
customs.

Davie Brightbill.

606. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 01:55:21 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420008@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295683

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / philb@techbook.com (Phil Biehl) / 11:57 am Jun 22, 1991 /
>
>Ok, then how well does a 1/2 wave dipole work in comparison to a 5/8 wave?
>I understand that the 1/2 does not need a groundplane yet still requires
>a matching coil. The 5/8 on the other hand does require a groundplane and a
>matching coil. Which works better on, say, in the center of the rooftop of
>my car?
>
>Phil, N7FWL
>
>--
Here's what Larsen Electronics (mfg of Larsen antennas for commercial
and amateur mobile radio) says:

Antenna Gain (relative to dipole)
------- -------------------------
1/4 wave 0 dB (assumes good ground plane)

5/8 wave 3 dB (assumes good ground plane)

1/2 wave 0 dB (without a ground plane)

1/2 wave 2.4 dB (with a ground plane)

{ end Larson data, start KB0CY editorial }

I think their numbers are right. Therefore, my analysis is

If you have a ground plane
Choose 5/8 wave for best gain (of the antennas listed)

If you don't have a ground plane (antenna is located above
non-conducting material or on an HT)
Choose 1/2 wave for best gain (of the antennas listed)

There may be other factors (like whether the car will fit in the
garage) which may affect your decision.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

"Not affiliated with Larson, but they seem to make good stuff."

607. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning - 24 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 02:04:35 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910623200435.27a018d4@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295684

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

02:00 UT, 24 JUNE

/\

ATTENTION:

Geomagnetic activity has intensified over the last 6 to 12 hours.
Generally active to minor storm conditions have materialized. At the present
time, activity is running just below the minor storm thresholds. A minor
geomagnetic storm may materialize if activity continues to intensify or
remains at current levels. No significant storming is expected.

Auroral activity could become generally moderate to high over the higher
latitudes during the local evening hours of 23/24 June. Periods of moderate
activity may be observed over the northerly middle latitudes. No significant
auroral storming is expected. Activity will not be visible over the lower
latitudes. Lunar phase will inhibit attempts to view activity.

HF propagation conditions are not expected to be seriously affected by
this recent intensification in geomagnetic and auroral activity. High
latitudes will suffer the most pronounced degradations of increased auroral
flutter, fading and distortion. Most middle and low latitude regions should
maintain generally good propagation conditions, with minor amounts of
increased flutter and fading over the middle latitudes during the local
evening and early morning hours of 23/24 June.

There is an increased chance for isolated VHF backscatter over the
higher latitude regions for the UT day of 24 June. At the moment, conditions
are not particularly favorable. However, if activity intensifies, localized
areas of backscatter may become possible over the higher latitudes. No
significant or widespread backscatter opportunities are anticipated. This
activity is expected to begin to subside later in the UT day of 24 June or on
25 June.

/\

608. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 04:44:07 UTC
From: ycomputr@runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.044407.1761@runx.oz.au>
Source record: 295688

In article <1991Jun21.011230.20084\@sserve.cc.adfa.oz.au>,
pgc\@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au (Phil Clark) writes:

>I have been following this discussion with interest as it also has relevance
>to the situation in Australia, but as yet no one seems to have raised the
>point that is the cause of the problem.
>
>The problem is NOT the modification for out of band transmit by licenced
>amateurs at all. In fact, under most regulations, it is legal for an amateur
>to have equipment that is capable of operating out of band, as long as he/she
>does not actually transmit out of band. This is certainly the situation in
>Australia.
>
>The problem comes from the ease of making those modifications and the ability
>of unqualified and unlicenced people to purchase the equipment, modify it,
>and use it for a pupose for which it was not intened. Someone did mention
>in another article the fact that most commercially made amateur gear does
>meet the necessary specifications for operation in the mobile or fixed
>services.
>
>In Australia, this problem became such a problem that regulations were
>introduced to certify that amateur could not be EASILY modified for out
>of band transmit before it was allowed to be imported as amateur equipment.
>
>Is this the problem that we are all talking about, or have I missed the point?

If my memory serves me (which it often does not), the issue came to a
head here in Australia not because of the availability of such
equipment per se, but the duty it attracted on being landed in the
country. Local manufacturers were happy with ham gear being imported
with virtually no duty, since none of them made any ham gear in Oz.
However, when modified ham rigs started appearing in big enough numbers
for them to notice, they cried foul.

Commercial gear attracts a much higher import duty due to the perceived
need to protect the local industry, and the ham in question rigs were only
attracting the concessional rate, and then being modified subsequently.

I don't think approval came into it much -- the rigs were generally used
on frequencies that the user had a licence to use, so unless somebody
screamed to DOTC (Australia's FCC, FAA and DOT all rolled into one), I
doubt they would have known that non-approved gear was being used.

A common reason put forward at the time was the use of such modified gear
as an 'emergency backup' for the primary (approved) rig, in applications
such as marine HF or the Flying Doctor services. Methinks that a lot of

these people didn't actually have a 'primary' radio at all.

It's a pity that the whole thing came to a head as it did, if I were travelling in the wilds of the Australian outback, or an ocean-going yacht, I'd certainly feel more comfortable if I could transmit on recognised emergency frequencies, even if it was technically illegal.

BTW, what is the position on hams using emergency frequencies to respond to a distress message, if it is obvious that nobody else is listening. If I were to receive a distress call on my (hypothetical) general-coverage HF transceiver, what is my legal position?

--

==========
Mark Cheeseman VK2XGK E-mail: ycomputr\@runxtsa.runx.oz.au
Technical Editor Phone: +61 2 693 4143
Your Computer Magazine Fax: +61 2 693 9720

609. APT-Sats: Status JUNE 23

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 07:52:50 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <4981@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 295685

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, JUNE 23

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 *OFF*
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 *ON*, now regular vis + Th.IR
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On, Burst is transmitted again
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

NOAA-12 is back again since some days, now transmitting channels 2 (vis)
and 4 (Th.IR). NOAA-9 should be on again after JULY 04. METEOR 2-20
now transmits normal signal, including burst, greyscale and digital bars.
METEOR 3-4 drifts towards early morning, if rules apply activity
is soon expected to be switched to other Sat. (METEOR 3-3 ???).

Peter Henne @ GMD -
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp-Science
e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de

610. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 11:26:50 UTC
From: esf100@cck.cov.ac.uk
Message-ID: <L{2{*3}@cck.cov.ac.uk>
Source record: 295686
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

Hello reader,

I am due for my military service in the French Army before Feb 92.
I have volunteered for a PMS (Preparation Militaire Superieure)
starting July the 2nd in Valenciennes, near PARIS -> Valdahon camp.
At the end of this 24 days training, I will be asked for my preferences.
Knowing that I am an graduate in Electronic Engineering and Ham operator,
should I stay in Paris to transmit from the Eiffel Tower or some famous
military transmitting centres (Mont Valerien, Fort de Bicetre)
or should I volunteer to depart to Martinique or Guadeloupe Islands
in the Carribean ocean or New Caledonia in the Pacific ?
I could also help out at the National Radio Society's Headquarters
(and activate the well equipped Radio Club)...

Any thoughts will be carefully considered.
--
********** esf100@cck.cov.ac.uk (Pierre BESSON) Coventry Polytechnic **********
Address in France : 5, avenue Edouard Herriot 38500 VOIRON tel : +33 76 65 80 03
********** final year B. Eng. Electrical & Electronic Engineering **********

611. ALINCO DJ-F1T New 2 Meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 11:44:35 UTC
From: jay@amateur1.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <MailManager.677763875.7590.jay@amateur1>
Source record: 295687

I have had this gem for 3 weeks now and would like to share my findings. In addition to my own I will include some feedback from other hams who have put it through it's paces.

1st: The DJ-F1T is the domestic version for a 2 meter portable. It fits solidly in the palm of your hand with very little overlap. It would fit in your dress pants pocket with no trouble.

2nd: The belt clip is wide and long (length of the radio) and made of metal. Hams who have used the radio all have been very impressed.

3rd: The radio does not appear (to my surprise) to loose receive sensitivity when attached to your belt.

4th: The receiver is red hot, and you should see the 3" antenna approx.

5th: The keys on the front are light touch and it's not difficult to hit the wrong key by mistake. This is lessened by the ptt and function pad lock features.

6th: The LCD illumination is good. BY using the Func Light sequence you can keep the light on. One of the hams left the light on the display constantly to simulate emergency conditions. Usage on a 2 watt battery is about 1 Hr constant use. You will get a full day on receive.

7th: The audio is pretty good for a small handheld. It is more impressive then most. It's not a bose, but none are!

8th: With one snip of a wire, airband can be yours. Freq range would extend from roughly 108 to 173.995. The transmitter doesn't seem to fall off on the transmitting range boundries.Transmit range is 134.5 to 173.995.

9th: The battery does not attach in the conventional way, but is solid in design and works very well. Battery hinges into the top of the radio and folds down to the bottom of the radio and latches closed. There is a locking tab as well.

10th: I have found under constant use with the 2 watt battery, no overheating or warmth to the radio. There is no more heat after an hours use then the heat caused by your hand holding it.

11th: Inside the radio, you can find berilium (??) fingers for EMI strays.

This may help should you be looking for a handheld.

Regards,

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

612. Re: Question on 5/8 antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 13:25:42 UTC
From: mann@eskimo.celestial.com
Message-ID: <761@eskimo.celestial.com>
Source record: 295692

In article <1991Jun22.180519.13727@techbook.com>, philb@techbook.com (Phil Biehl) writes:
>
> I don't understand.. I my feeling is that the antenna should not have any
> affect at all on audio quality. The only situation I can see where it would
> affect it is if one was weaker into a repeater (or whatever) than the other,
> then you'd get the usual noise et all. How can this be?
>
> Phil, N7FWL
>

Well, I'm shooting from the hip (hope I don't shoot my foot) but I
kind of suspect that the cause is a variation of 'multi-path' for
lack of a better phrase. On VHF, a lot of things become good RF reflectors
and you can have several 'wave-fronts' arriving out of phase at your
antenna. If the antenna has a larger capture area, the chances for
this increase. I've noticed the phenomena a lot while listening to
local FM broadcast in the car... sometimes the audio gets real
sloppy, but if I move the car about 12 inches, it cleans up.
I think the 5/8 antenna would give superior performance if used
in a relatively flat area outside of the city, maybe not so good
in city under the right conditions.

73,
Tom KD9NL/7

613. Re: Lids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 13:48:11 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5337@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295697

In article <73190020@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
|>It would be nice if the FCC would shut down these idiots, but I fear
|>they
|>will be around for a while. One of them did give me a call once, but
|>of
|>course the call was bogus. I suspect they do not have more than a
|>Tech
|>license, otherwise they would have a great time on 14.313. But maybe
|>this
|>is a new chapter of the 14.313 gang!
|>Jim, WA6SDM
|>

If they don't follow any of the other rules, why would they let the class of license restrict their operating frequency? They probably chose it because it's available on inexpensive, easily available (i.e. Radio Shack) single band radios. (Sort of a "Saturday Night Special" of the ham bands...)

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

614. Conductive paint question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 13:58:31 UTC
From: mann@eskimo.celestial.com
Message-ID: <762@eskimo.celestial.com>
Source record: 295693
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hello, all.
After a number of years as an inactive 'ham', I'm getting the
urge to get back on the air. In particular, I'm interested in
packet and other 'digital' communications modes. Naturally, this
means having a computer/terminal etc running at the same time as
my transceiver - and there's the rub. All of my computer/terminal
stuff throws so much RFI garbage that my receiver is nearly useless.
I've already installed toroids on the power leads, cleaned up the
shielding and improved my grounds ... all with marginal success.

What I'm looking for now is the next level of suppression. Do conductive
spray paints work? If so, any particular brands and where can I find
them? Also, are there other possibilities (besides putting the computer
in a screen room)

Thanks for any help
73,
Tom KD9NL/7

615. Hams and MARS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 14:14:29 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9106241414.AA19642@tilde>
Source record: 295689

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 24-JUN-1991 08:53:26.80
To: INFOHAMS
CC: DUBE
Subj: HaMS AND MARS

Thanks to Mark for shedding some light on the subject. It was the most comprehensive treatment yet. However, I was a little chagrinned that my statement that I don't buy the fact that you need to be a Ham in order to be in MARS was attacked, then followed by several screens of prose that tend to support it.

I read in one of the postings that there are training nets. If MARS isn't into training, then what are these for? If military MARS members can't operate equipment more complex than "on-off, channel-select", then why must their civilian counterparts be any more technically adept? Okay, okay.. I'll accept the argument that "it's in the regs". As Mark stated, frequently "the regs" is the only thing that counts. But this still doesn't modify my opinion that one shouldn't have to be a Ham to operate MARS.

At one time I was a "trained military radio operator" (I also knew how to string phone wires through trees and set up switchboards and com centers, both wire and radio). But I never was a MARS member. For years I wasn't a Ham, but I was fully up to speed on military com, even as a civilian. I'd like to think that I could have been a MARS member and not been rejected simply because I didn't have a Ham license.

The pervasive truth of Mark's statement that "it doesn't matter what (I) think" is apparent when considered in the light of military rules and regs. I still don't buy it, Mark, but I did enjoy your article.

73,
Dube N5PDK

616. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 14:33:20 UTC
From: bill@vulture.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10010@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 295691

In article <1991Jun20.151144.7720@lonex.radc.af.mil>, popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
|>
|> 2. IMHO the TECH-NO-CODE's would be a diservice to MARS operations. If MARS
|> is looking for heads, the admittence of TECH-NO-CODErs may fill in the gap,
|> but what kind of operator is it that cannot copy 'SOS' in code? Thanks,
|> but no thanks. (this is only my opinion)
|>

A. "SOS" was dropped as an International Distress Signal a number of years ago.
B. I can't speak for the Air Force, but the Army stopped teaching Radio Operators Morse code over 10 years ago. (I know, I was one of the last Morse qualified RTT Operators (05C) and I got out that long ago. Based on their recent performance in the MIdEast, the lack of CW doesn't seem to have destroyed the integrity or the effectiveness of our military.

It seems to me that AF MARS has just decided to catch up with the present.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

617. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 14:54:53 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420009@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295700

Somebody said:
>Another note: if I were starting in on a car antenna again, I'd probably
>go with the 1/4 wave also. As long as you're in range of the repeaters
>you want to use, it is plenty of antenna, and is a LOT less obvious! For
>my public service work I'd slap on a mag mount 5/8 wave to get the added
>capture area and range for work further away from the repeaters.

Another possibility is to use an antenna mount that accomodates both
1/4 wave and 5/8 wave (for example, Larson mounts). I leave the
1/4 wave on 99.9% of the time so getting into the garage is no problem.
Then for situations where I really care about the antenna gain, I put
the 5/8 wave on.

And when I REALLY care about gain, I've got this 11 element yagi...

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

618. re:USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 15:02:51 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"24-Jun-91.11:02:51.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 295690

High Frequency (2 MHz to 30 MHz) transmitting and receiving capability in at least one mode (CW, SSB, RTTY, AMTOR, etc.) is a requirement of ALL three services MARS organizations. The exact frequencies vary by service, but generally you need to be able to transmit/receive in the 2-3MHz, 4-4.5 MHz, 6.9MHz, 7.3MHz range(s) in order to participate in state nets sufficiently to meet minimum operating requirements (1/2 or more, depending upon service, of which must be accomplished on HF!). Later, as a gateway or phone patch station, you might need 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, and/or 27 MHz capabilities. The emphasis is on station capability - not what class station/operator license you hold in the Amateur Radio Service.

Remember that MARS operates on MILITARY frequencies - which are not regulated nor controlled by the FCC but by the DOD and coordinated through the Executive Office of the President.

Your MARS license, when you obtain one, is a STATION license. You are never licensed as an OPERATOR in MARS just as military personnel operating military equipment on military frequencies are not licensed per se. By international treaty, GOVERNMENT operations need only "certify" that operators are trained. The evidence of training for MARS affiliate members is the ham operator license prerequisite. That's why even a Novice class Amateur Radio Service operator license is sufficient for entry into MARS operations.

The international treaty requirement that hams operating in the HF spectrum possess a CW skill is applicable only to the Amateur Radio Service.

Since CW has been eliminated by all military services as a radio operator training skill, it only makes sense that a codeless technician Amateur Radio Service operator license should be acceptable into MARS - pasrticularly since it follows that many military MARS station operators do not know CW! (If in the service, you do not need a ham license to operate MARS). I trust that ARMY and NAVY/MARINE CORPS MARS will follow suit. It does not mean that MARS is abandoning CW as an actively utilized mode - CW nets are active and encouraged.

Regards, Wayne KB6CSP/AAR2ZH NYS ARMY MARS

619. Commercial/Educational TV Scam?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 15:03:16 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570088@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295698

There may be a better news group in which to ask this but I bet someone
here knows the answer and it pertains to amateur operations at n6gn anyway
so I'll ask here.

Our local school board (supervising a rather small district) has
been approached by someone wishing to set up television broadcast facilities
from one of the district's two campuses. The proposition is presented
as a "marriage" of educational television with commercial wireless TV.
The idea is for the commercial concern to provide the entire transmission
facilities along with some number of satellite feeds for the schools
in the area to use under their Instructional Television Fixed Service, ISTF,
qualification. Supposedly under this umbrella the schools can lease some
number of hours of air time per day to commercial interests. The idea being
that the schools get to use whatever educational programs they can find
during the day and the commercial concern takes over and competes with
the cable TV industry at night...more or less.

The school is to get monetary return in addition to setup and maintenance
of the facilities. It almost appears a "something for nothing" deal for them.

The "technical" information that came with the proposal is extremely
sketchy. It implies 10-100 watts (ERP?) and a 200' tower. No frequency
is mentioned but I suspect this is in the 2 GHz region. The estimates
of signal quality and potential viewership are not well documented and
I believe fundamentally flawed, giving an inflated impression of the
coverage and quality. My own estimates and experience indicate that only
a fraction of the number of viewers suggested would be able to receive
quality video.

The school property being considered for this is adjacent to and shares
a property line with N6GN. Needless to say, I am concerned about the
prospect of TV synch lines effectively curtailing weak signal operation at
n6gn, which currently operates on 160 M through 24 GHz.

So, is this a scam? Does anyone have any experience or information regarding
this commercial/educational TV broadcasting arrangement and can you report on
how it has worked and with what kind of problems?
I intend to go to the school board with my concerns but it would be
extremely helpful to have some references to point to.

Thanks for any help. Responses by e-mail gratefully received and summarized.

73

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
glenne@sr.hp.com

620. Glass Mounts and Tinted Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 15:08:48 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <7253@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 295629

I want to put a 2 meter glass mount antenna on my Cherokee, which has very dark tinted windows for all windows but the windshield and the front side windows. I wanted to put the antenna on one of the rear windows instead of the windshield. The guy at the local ham store told me that dark tinted windows use a metal oxide and doesnot work well with glass-mount capacitance coupled antennas.

Can someone either confirm or provide a different opinion on this? First hand experience would be great.

--
Thanks & 73

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | Air Waves: KC6TXZ

I still think the kid would make a great bear.
--Baloo, The Jungle Book

621. Re: HF rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 15:09:35 UTC
From: mann@eskimo.celestial.com
Message-ID: <765@eskimo.celestial.com>
Source record: 295701

In article <memo.1124787@lynx.northeastern.edu>, sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu writes:
> Can people please tell me which HF rig is better and why: (Please explain
> reason(s) in both technical and non-technical terms)
>
> Kenwood TS-940S vs Icom IC-765
>

The Icom is better because I like Icom :-).
Seriously, I predict a 50 - 50 vote. This is a pretty subjective
matter (ignoring published specs, which I never believe). I have
never liked Kenwood (don't know why, I just don't... I don't like
spam, either) but there are a lot of happy Kenwood owners. Same
applies to Icom owners. Both companies probably have some un-happy
customers, too (don't know how they could avoid it).

If I were to offer any advice on buying a transceiver, it would be
the same advice I give on hi-fi equipment:

Play with the system, look at what you want vs what you can afford
and buy the one you like best.

73
Tom KD9NL/7

622. Re: Microwave Questions: Gunn device Mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 15:31:55 UTC
From: dalyb@gtephx.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.153155.164@gtephx.UUCP>
Source record: 295708

In article <5B0613102C1E002D-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>, U009@cs.cciw.CA writes:
> More questions about waveguide constructions.
>
> The item I am working on is a Gunn oscillator. What is the impedance of
> a Gunn device mounted in a waveguide cavity. The optimum power transfer
> should occur when source and load impedances match, so what I am looking
> for is an idea about the position of the diode(?) relative to the center
> line of the cavity.
>
See the IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques from August 1971. There is a paper titled "Theoretical and Experimental Analysis of a Waveguide Mounting Structure" written by Eisenhart and Kahn (pp. 706-719).

This paper gives an analysis of predicting (with high accuracy) the impedance seen by a device placed arbitrarily in the waveguide. It is then possible to match the diode to the waveguide circuit by appropriate choice of waveguide and post dimensions.

Basically, the analysis obtains the dyadic Green's function for the rectangular waveguide by using the Lorentz reciprocity theorem (which relates the electric field and current density at two different locations). This then allows the impedance to be calculated.

You might also want to look at another Eisenhart and Kahn article, published in the IEEE transactions on Electron Devices from September, 1972. This is titled "Some Tuning Characteristics and Oscillator Conditions of a Waveguide Mounted Transferred-Electron Diode Oscillator" (pp. 1050-1055).

> (Aside: how does the characteristic impedance vary
> within a waveguide? low-high Z, centre-wall?)

As above, you would have to relate the electric field and current density, obtained from the reciprocity theorem. Off hand, I do not know of any references where this analysis was published. You might want to check the IEEE publications index, or some of the other journals in the microwave field.

I hope this information is beneficial!

--
Brian K. Daly WB7OML @ AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644 FAX: (602) 582-7111
~

623. Re: Lids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 16:20:25 UTC
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1127@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295695

In article <73190020@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>Ah yes, 28.325 is the frequency used by the North Texas Idiots. God forbid
>that anyone approaches with in 10 khz of their personal frequency.

I once heard V31BB, now a silent key,tangle with these bad boys. He chewed them up and spit them out with great skill and grace. I never heard them mess with him after that. He used to like 28.320 and those guys would actually move when BB came on. Although no actual threats were made, BB was untouchable in Belize and had many friends with little sense of humor in the U.S. I miss the guy.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

624. 1/4-wave, 5/8-wave....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 16:29:11 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <24.Jun.91.17
Source record: 295705

The 1/4 and 5/8 wave antennas need a conducting groundplane of low impedance that extends several wavelengths in all directions from the base of the antenna (ideally an 'infinite extent' groundplane but the difference between, say, 10 wavelengths and infinity is probably near the limits of practical measurement technology). if the groundplane is of non-zero impedance it affects the antenna efficiency.

The 1/2-wave, being voltage-fed (i.e. its feedpoint impedance is high) is much less susceptible to the effects of earth impedance. Thats why 1/2-waves are good for HT's; *you* are a component of the earth impedance as seen by the antenna/radio combination.... The earth impedance essentially appears in series with the feedpoint impedance of the antenna; if your earth impedance is, say, 30 ohms, it will have a far greater effect on an antenna which is current fed (like a 1/4 or 5/8 wave) whose end impedance is less than 100 ohms, than on voltage-fed antennas such as a 1/2-wave with a 5000 ohm feedpoint impedance.

I use a 1/2-wave endfed on my fiberglass-bodied car; it works.

I did not want to strip out the roof lining to fit a groundplane of mesh, aluminum foil or anything like that, and attempting to fit a 10-wavelength-diameter groundplane for 2 meters would do horrible things to the aerodynamics....

Note that voltage-fed antennas have *high* voltages on the feedpoint; several kilovolts of RF may be present if you run appreciable power; this requires good insulation of the matching components and antenna base. It also means you can get RF burns from the antenna.

One military mobile installation i know of actually employs a small 'fence' round the base of the antenna (mounted on the cab of a truck) to keep G.I. Joe from touching the feedpoint when it is hot, and microwaving himself on 2.5Kw of RF. The usual demonstration of the risk is to draw a nice fat RF arc of about a foot long from the voltage node (about 6 inches up the element from the antenna base) using a grounded metal probe.... Sure makes an impressive sound, and looks impressive (specially at night!!)

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

625. R390A receivers -- Research Study/Call for participation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 17:33:27 UTC
From: dennis@tfsg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1142@tfsg.UUCP>
Source record: 295694
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

<>

A friend of mine and I are conducting a research effort regarding the R390A receiver. Our goal is to determine the number of production runs, how many units were produced in each production run, and who the customers of each production run were. In order to accomplish this, we need the help of all current owners of R390A receivers. If you own an R390A receiver, you can help by sending me (via email) the following information:

1) The order number of the receiver. This is usually stamped on the metal tag in the front panel. Please be sure to include all letters and digits shown.

2) The contract number of the receiver. This may appear on the metal tag on the front control panel, or it may be stamped on the rear of the receiver. Please be sure to include all letters and digits shown.

3) The serial number, which is on the metal tag on the front panel of the receiver.

4) The name of the contractor who made the receiver. This is usually shown on the metal tag on the front panel. As far as we know, this is usually one of the following: Collins, Motorola, Capehart, Amelco, Imperial, Stewart-Warner, or Electronic Assistance Corporation.

5) If possible, please try to confirm the approximate date of manufacture. You can do this by examining some of the internal components, often the dates are stamped on the side.

NOTE: Some receivers have only an order number, and no contract number. In this case, provide the full order number shown, and indicate no contract number was shown. Usually, units that do show a contract number also have an order number as well. Also, PLEASE NOTE that this study only covers the R390A, and NOT the R390 (without the A).

Also, it might be helpful if you can indicate the general location of the place (City, State) you purchased the radio. Any other general information you would like to provide would be helpful as well.

We intend to post the results of this effort on the net, but how quickly it gets done depends on the amount of response we get from current owners.

Thanks for any help you can provide!

Dennis Gibbs
...uunet!tfsg!dennis
--

Dennis Gibbs, TRW Systems Integration Group, Chantilly, VA
(703) 802-1961
...uunet!tfsg!dennis

626. Re: Need source for Yeasu FNB-4 Battery Pack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 17:35:17 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <7967@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 295696

In article <19130006@hp-ptp.HP.COM> johns@hp-ptp.HP.COM (John Schubert) writes:
>In-Reply-To: article <7552@cactus.org> of Sat, 15 Jun 1991 05:57:33 GMT
>
>># I am looking for a REASONABY priced Yeasu FNB-4
>># battery pack replacement. I would like to find
>># one of the types that has replacable AA cells.
>># I have one for my Santec. The cells are cheap
>># at the local K-mart!
>
>Yaesu makes a AA battery pack for $12...
>
>73's John KC6OVN

True, but the version for FT73s (I forget the number .. FBA10 ?) comes with a little slip of paper that warns against filling the pack with nicads. This may be merely protecting their overpriced battery packs (30 UK pounds for an FNB10), but I opted for safety and added a small series resistor and a thermal fuse.

A friend involved in commercial radio repair tells me that the screws visible when you remove the battery pack sometimes fall out, shorting out the battery pack terminals. If you have an official Yaesu pack, it makes a regular clicking noise as the trip constantly cycles power to the short circuit. If you have a pack made out of AA nicads, I suppose it trickles down your arm ...

-adrian (g7hwn)

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

627. Re: Out-of-band xmit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 18:00:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.180024.6332@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295699

lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:

>This is one reason why licenses were once required for radio operators.
>If you make it obvious that an emergency exists, words like 'mayday',
>and the police operator refuses to respond, he/she is liable for fines,
>jail, loss of licenses, etc. But I keep forgeting, Police don't have to
>obey the laws :-).

The Illinois Vehicle Code (my copy is at home so I can't post an exact
citation at the moment) says something to the effect that, in an emergency
in the road and/or involving vehicles and people, that I (as a driver who
happens on it or sees it) should contact the appropriate authorities by
the fastest means possible.

Well if my OOB modified HT is in the car with me, and if I know the frequencies
for these authorities (which for my local area I do, with PL) then that radio
could well constitute the fastest possible means under a literal interpretation
of the IVC. Sure, if I had a cellular phone, that would be faster because one
must account for the dispatcher confusion time on the radio. If there is a pay
phone on the sidewalk nearby, that, too, is faster for the same reasons. But,
there could still be cases where that radio is indeed faster.

I would not want to violate the Illinois Vehicle Code by failing to use the
fastest possible means, now would I?

I someone needs the citation, I can followup with it later on.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

628. Alinco DR-590T News

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 18:09:03 UTC
From: drn@hpctdlb.col.hp.com
Message-ID: <32040007@hpctdlb.col.hp.com>
Source record: 295717

I just returned from a 3 week business trip to Japan, with part of that time spent in Osaka, where the headquarters for Alinco is located. During that time, I was able to spend about 90 minutes with Kazuhisa Azuma (International Sales) and an engineer to discuss the Alinco DR-590T. Here are some highlights of that conversation.

1. In Japan, the Alinco brand is known as "Cirfolk." The current Japaneese version is the Cirfolk DR-592SX/HX. The 592 replaced the 590. The most noticable change was that the earlier Japaneese version used LED displays where the 592 uses LCD like the US 590T version.

2. The "domestic" version (SX/HX) receive AM aircraft band, which was confirmedby a trip to a local HAM store.

3. I picked up a published version of the DR-590T service manual complete with schematics and component locators. The diagrams do not show any of the aircraftreceive circuitry, not even the connector located on the VHF board.

4. I was able to get photocopies of the VHF board and "AM Aircraft" board for the Japaneese version. The "AM Aircraft" board is really an additional RF front end, including RF amp. In addition, the main board has about 4 more transistors and a hand full of Rs and Cs. They are for the AGC and AM detector circuit. All are "chip" varieties.

5. There are additional boards that are either standard, or available to add 300 mHz and 800 mHz receive to the UHF portion. I think this must be an option of some type since the unit I saw at Alinco did not have this capability, but the one I saw in the HAM store did (extra coax connector for 800 mHz).

6. Alinco is planning a new US dual band mobile radio to add these features to the existing 590-class radio, with introduction sometime near the end of the year. This confirms your info, Jay.

My impressions are that Alinco is trying to better understand the US amateur market. Cirfolk is not one of the top radios in Japan (Yaesu, Kenwood, and Icom in that order) as far as popularity goes.

Finally, it appears to be technically possible to modify a DR-590T to receive the aircraft band. It will take more that just an additional board. Chip caps, resistors and transisitors are required, plus the knowledge on where those components go. From what I can see, the "raw" pc board is the same for both US and Japaneese versions.

Dave Novotny, WA6IFI
drn@hpctdlb.col.hp.com
Hewlett-Packard Colorado Telecommunications Divison

Colorado Springs, CO
719-531-4494

629. Re: Question on 5/8 antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 18:09:46 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360020@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 295715

philb@techbook.com (Phil Biehl) writes:

>I don't understand.. I my feeling is that the antenna should not have any
>affect at all on audio quality. The only situation I can see where it would
>affect it is if one was weaker into a repeater (or whatever) than the other,
>then you'd get the usual noise et all. How can this be?

Clearly multipath plays havoc with FM audio quality. However, I, too,
fail to see how changing the 'gain' of an omnidirectional antenna can
so significantly affect the audio quality. Maybe the answer lies elsewhere,
like in RF getting back into the transmitter low level stages. Also, a
repeater with audio playback would be really handy to check out reports
like this... It should be obvious whether a 'washed-out' FM signal is
caused by poor audio or lack of signal strength, but I've learned to
not trust most reports I hear from others.

630. Re: Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 18:38:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570089@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295711

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:

>Lot size and layout make me think I have to use a crank-up tower; there isn't
>enough room to guy a tower, and besides, I don't think I could climb a 60'
>tower.

Crank-up towers need guying just as much as standard towers do -- maybe
more so. I believe you can buy free-standing (no guy) towers in both
the crank-up and standard variety. I am not a fan of crank-up towers.
Almost everyone ends up climbing them eventually for some reason (although
the tower manufacturers say this is a no-no). They're OK if you are not
too in love with your fingers and toes.

I feel it is safer (altho scarier) to just buy a good safety belt and
Rohn 25 tower sections and guy it per the Rohn spec. (This is also
cheaper than a crank-up.)

AL N1AL

631. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 18:44:17 UTC
From: myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500007@hpfcrlm.HP.COM>
Source record: 295650

>Ok, then how well does a 1/2 wave dipole work in comparison to a 5/8 wave?
>I understand that the 1/2 does not need a groundplane yet still requires
>a matching coil. The 5/8 on the other hand does require a groundplane and a
>matching coil. Which works better on, say, in the center of the rooftop of
>my car?

The 5/8, no contest. The fact that the 1/2-wave dipole doesn't *need* a ground plane means that it's also happiest without one - placing a ground plane (the roof of your car) next to one end of the diploe with Disturb It Greatly.

Also, I'm not sure I'd agree with the idea that the 1/2-wave dipole "needs a matching coil" - if fed in the center, the feedpoint impedance is about 73 ohms, close enough to 50 for a good match to just about any rig. (Now, if you're talking about something like end-feeding it or some such, THAT'S a different story!)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

632. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 18:48:15 UTC
From: ausman@tsunami.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.184815.29814@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 295702
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <L{2{*3}@cck.cov.ac.uk> esf100@cck.cov.ac.uk (Pierre BESSON) writes:
>
> Hello reader,
>
>I am due for my military service in the French Army before Feb 92.
>I have volunteered for a PMS (Preparation Militaire Superieure)
>starting July the 2nd in Valenciennes, near PARIS -> Valdahon camp.
>At the end of this 24 days training, I will be asked for my preferences.
>Knowing that I am an graduate in Electronic Engineering and Ham operator,
>should I stay in Paris to transmit from the Eiffel Tower or some famous
>military transmitting centres (Mont Valerien, Fort de Bicetre)
>or should I volunteer to depart to Martinique or Guadeloupe Islands
>in the Carribean ocean or New Caledonia in the Pacific ?
>I could also help out at the National Radio Society's Headquarters
>(and activate the well equipped Radio Club)...
>
> Any thoughts will be carefully considered.

Well, I am not a ham (at least not a ham operator), but I have spent
some time in the Carribean courtisy of the US Army. It was definitely
the most enjoyable time I spent in. The beachs and water are fantastic.
I was in Puerto Rico, and I found the people there to be very friendly.
Of course, if you're not into the ocean, you probably wouldn't enjoy it
as much as I did, but there are other things to do as well. How long
will your stint be for?

"When I gave food to the poor, they called me a saint.
When I ask why the poor have no food, they call me a communist."
-Dom Helder Camara

633. RS232 programmable scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 19:09:55 UTC
From: jeffg@loki.asd.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.190955.4808@fido.asd.sgi.com>
Source record: 295714
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I know about the ICOM R7000 and the Yaesu FRG9600. What else is
there? I'm not interested in any "hacks" such as interfaces that
kludge into the keyboard, or something that tricks the local oscillator
into demodulating a different frequency, just units designed to accept
RS232.

I'll post a summary of replies and followups.

Jeff
jeffg@loki.asd.sgi.com

634. licence for foreigners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 19:33:20 UTC
From: ohtsu@plane.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.193320.4024@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 295703

I am a foreigner coming from Japan to pursue degree at
an American university and interested in getting
ham-radio licence here in the States.

Does anyone have an idea whether foreign students are eligible
for such licence or not?

I have a J-1 visa so far.

--Takashi Ohtsu

--

Takashi Ohtsu
ohtsu@cs.berkeley.edu
608-14 Evans, UCB (415-643-7354)

635. Braille Technical Press

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 19:39:21 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.677792361.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 295707

During the years 1952-1973, the late Bob Gunderson, W2JIO, published a ham/electronics magazine for the blind in Braille and on talking-book discs called The Braille Technical Press. I used to have a collection of these but they got lost in one of my moves. Does anyone have a collection of BTP issues they'd like to get rid of? If so, drop me E-mail. Thanks!
-- Mike K7UIJ --
P.S. Be patient for a reply as I'll be gone to the convention of the National Federation of the Blind from June 27 thru July 7. Thanks in advance.

636. Re: R390A receivers -- Research Study/Call for participation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 20:15:58 UTC
From: bill@thd.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.201558.28369@tvnews.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 295704
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

While we're on the subject, anybody know where I can get the "#8 fluted Bristo wrench" you need to disassemble/align the thing? I've found that a #8 Torx kind of works, but can strip the screw if I'm not careful.

--

Bill McFadden Tektronix, Inc. P.O. Box 500 MS 58-639 Beaverton, OR 97077
bill@tv.tv.tek.com, ...!tektronix!soul!bill Phone: (503) 627-6920
"How can I prove I am not crazy to people who are?"

637. Help needed with HP9816 system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 20:31:26 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <173@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 295719
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I've received a plea for help from a school radio club in Warminster, PA.
They've received an HP-9816 computer system as a donation and would
like to use it for packet and for tutorial purposes. But they are
having trouble getting it all to work. They really need an "Elmer" to
guide them. Is there anyone who can help them get their system working,
particularly the serial interface to a packet TNC?

Please email me, I'll put you in direct contact with the school's
club advisor (a ham).

Thanks.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

638. Anyone from TI (Costa Rica)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 21:11:45 UTC
From: luis@louie.UUCP
Message-ID: <1894@nimbus.UUCP>
Source record: 295712

```
> Is anyone out there from any TI zone (Costa Rica),
> if so, please send me email, I don't read this
> group very often, I would like to have email
> contact as well as HF contact, at the present
> time I use my company's shack which is 4U1WB
> at the World Bank in Washington, D.C.
>
> thanks in advance !
>--
>
>---- thanks
>\LH/ Luis
> \/ I/C 57

sorry everyone, I was trying out our new "postnews"
autosignature, but it didn't work. :-(

Luis Herrera (luis@nimbus.UUCP)
World Bank
Washington, D.C.

--
+--------------------------------------+--------------------------------+
| UUNET : luis@nimbus.UUCP | Voice: (202) 473-6981 |
| BITNET : LUISH@IBRDVM1 | Fax: (202) 676-1634 W3/TI5LHM| |
+--------------------------------------+--------------------------------+
```

639. Dual-banded amp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 21:49:14 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9106242149.AA19371@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 295710

Does anyone out there have any experience with the new 2m/70cm amps?
Any comments would be appreciated.

Troy (trop)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

640. Yaesu FT-757GX transceiver --- technical question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 23:01:05 UTC
From: alewis@gmuvax2.gmu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.230105.5771@gmuvax2.gmu.edu>
Source record: 295716
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hi,

I think that I recall hearing/reading somewhere that it is possible
to modify this transceiver to be able to transmit on frequencies outside
the ham bands. I am interested in doing this so that I could use the
transmitter as a sine wave generator from 2 to 30 MHz on my test bench.
If you know about this modification please reply to me via email. If
there is sufficient interest I will post a summary.

Thanks in advance,

Alan (:^|

641. was 'lids'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-24 23:44:34 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <51143@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 295713

rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier AA6PN) nostalgically says:

>I once heard V31BB, now a silent key,tangle with these bad boys. He chewed them
>up and spit them out with great skill and grace. I never heard them mess with
>him after that. He used to like 28.320 and those guys would actually move when
>BB came on. Although no actual threats were made, BB was untouchable in Belize
>and had many friends with little sense of humor in the U.S. I miss the guy.

I sort of miss the Russian woodpecker too :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

642. Re: tr2600a help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 00:39:13 UTC
From: djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun25.003913.11260@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 295709

Thanks to the several folks who sent me operation tips on this
rig. I got the ticket (KD4BTC) and a manual (from a friend of a friend)
on the same day. Now just one more question. I'm a volunteer firefighter
and carry around a commercial HT on 154.19 mhz. Having the 2600 be able
to xmit on that frequency would give me a nice backup. I know that it's
not type accepted but there have been a couple of times when the Motorola
HT was dead and getting back to the dispatcher could have made a difference
and in one case, may have saved a life. So...If I can find the mod
instructions, I'll do it, and if the situation arises again, I'll use it.
Thanks in advance.

Dave KD4BTC

643. Re: licence for foreigners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 01:27:37 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <51144@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 295706

In article <1991Jun24.193320.4024@agate.berkeley.edu> ohtsu@plane.Berkeley.EDU (Takashi Ohtsu) writes:

> I am a foreigner coming from Japan to pursue degree at
> an American university and interested in getting
> ham-radio licence here in the States.
>
> Does anyone have an idea whether foreign students are eligible
> for such licence or not?

When you visit the US, you can take the license exam and get a USA callsign just as any US amateur does. Alternatively, you can get a "reciprocal license" if you are already a licensed amateur in Japan. Contact the JARL or ARRL for current information on reciprocal licenses.

--Trey

644. <None>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 02:23:07 UTC
From: grx1176@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun24.212307.4137@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 295718

I am an amateur Radio licence holder in India.I came here September
1991.At University of Toledo,we don't have a Ham Club where I
wanted to operate .I hear that Indian Govt and U.S Govt have
a treaty allowing each country's licence holder to operate in
their country.In that case I need not take my licence here again.
Can any knowledgeable persons in the net send me mail confirming
this? Also,pl inform me of the kits available at cheap price for
operating individually from Home

Thanks a lot

Gopal
Dept of Mechanical Engineering
University of Toledo
Toledo
OH-43606
PHO

645. Re: Dual-banded amp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 04:28:11 UTC
From: mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun25.042811.12455@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 295720

In article <9106242149.AA19371@lanslide.hls.com> trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>Does anyone out there have any experience with the new 2m/70cm amps?
>Any comments would be appreciated.

No; but if you don't need compactness, it might be cheaper and more versatile
for you to pick up a used 2m amp and a VHF/UHF duplexer, and buy a 440 amp.

* * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * ====================== (Internet) mig@cunixb.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * * ====================== meir@msb.com mig@asteroids.cs.columbia.edu
* * * * * * ====================== (Amateur Radio) N2JPG

646. Re: licence for foreigners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 04:45:44 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1283@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 295722

In article <1991Jun24.193320.4024@agate.berkeley.edu>, ohtsu@plane.Berkeley.EDU (Takashi Ohtsu) writes:
>
> I am a foreigner coming from Japan to pursue degree at
> an American university and interested in getting
> ham-radio licence here in the States.
>
> --Takashi Ohtsu
> Takashi Ohtsu
> ohtsu@cs.berkeley.edu
> 608-14 Evans, UCB (415-643-7354)

1. welcome to usa

2. best of luck on your studies here

3. there are no residence or citizenship limits on who
can get a USA ham license ---
except representatives of foreign governments may not.

4. So you'll be able to stop in at any V.E. session, take
whatever tests you wish, and become a W-licensed amateur.

5. And hoping to hear you on the air soon.

K3TX

647. Re: was 'lids'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 05:40:31 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1284@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 295721

You had to know
Jim Zusskind, K2OJL,
a/k/a V31BB
to appreciate him.

He sure was
"different" on
the bottom end of
10m phone.

I always thought his
MFJ net was hilarious,
especially since it
was so accurate.

Incidentally, for those
who worked Jim and would
actually want a QSL for
whatever they call
British Hounduras these
days, try
KD3AQm,
repeat KD3AQ; a
"green stamp" plus
SASE might help, and then
again might not, depending
on Norm's mood.

648. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 10:24:32 UTC
From: esf100@cck.cov.ac.uk
Message-ID: <272{2C?@cck.cov.ac.uk>
Source record: 295723
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french,rec.travel

In article <1991Jun24.184815.29814@agate.berkeley.edu> ausman@tsunami.Berkeley.EDU (James Ausman) writes:
>I have spent
>some time in the Carribean courtisy of the US Army. It was definitely
>the most enjoyable time I spent in. The beachs and water are fantastic.
>I was in Puerto Rico, and I found the people there to be very friendly.
>Of course, if you're not into the ocean, you probably wouldn't enjoy it
>as much as I did, but there are other things to do as well. How long
>will your stint be for?

My stay would be about 18 months.
I am sure I would love scuba diving in these tropical waters...
Some replies that I got were also in favour of the Carribean Islands
for its beauty, weather, people, food ? What about the prices,
mosquitos, dampness, jobs, social activities, number of tourists ?
Some readers are keen on doing the least possible work,
others fancy the very rewarding challenge of 'arduous', 'isolated' duty.
Some seem to say that New Caledonia in the Pacific is a bit
of a God-forsaken place (the same as Phillipines and Guam ?)

I should indeed seize that opportunity to travel as far as possible
-I'll always have Paris, (to quote Humphrey Bogart) thanks rmp-
travel expenses paid by the French army...

Any more thoughts ?
--
esf100@cck.cov.ac.uk (Pierre BESSON) GX0NCP @ GB7NUN Op FD1NMR @ FE6BIG or FF2LY
Address in France : 5, avenue Edouard Herriot 38500 VOIRON tel : +33 76 65 80 03
Coventry Polytechnic final year BEng. (Hons) Electrical & Electronic Engineering

649. SOS (was Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 12:08:48 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1335@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295726

In article <10010@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>,
bill@vulture.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes...
>A. "SOS" was dropped as an International Distress Signal a number of
years ago.

Hunh? Why on earth would they do that? What took it's place? Does this
mean that the spark-gap transmitter I manage to build when I'm lost on a
desert island will only bring down the wrath of the RF Police?

BTW: Who doesn't know SOS? I knew that when I was 10 years old, and even
though I'm a Technocode and don't know any morse, I still know SOS....

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

650. Re: Lids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 12:08:53 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5346@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295639

In article <1127@chiton.ucsd.edu>, rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) writes:
|>I once heard V31BB, now a silent key,tangle with these bad boys. He
|>chewed them
|>up and spit them out with great skill and grace. I never heard them
|>mess with
|>him after that. He used to like 28.320 and those guys would actually
|>move when
|>BB came on. Although no actual threats were made, BB was untouchable
|>in Belize
|>and had many friends with little sense of humor in the U.S. I miss the
|>guy.
|>

Funny how when he was alive, all mention of V31BB was through gritted teeth, but now that he's dead everyone says how much they miss him. I wouldn't even be surprised if MFJ funded a memorial operating award or named an amp after him or something. Go figure.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

651. Alinco Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 12:11:33 UTC
From: TSDIMO%GOR1@leav-emh.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106251219.AA23860@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295724

A while ago I asked if anyone had problems with lights on Alinco DR110T burning out, and how Alinco responded with service. I got my answer. I sent my radio to Alinco on 12 Jun, and got a replacement radio (complete with mike and mounting bracket) on 24 Jun. They sent it back the same way I sent it, 2nd day air (from Georgia). I think Alinco is a serious contender for Ham customers, and this proves it. BTW, I received lots of replies from other DR110 owners, that had same problem with the lights, they just don't last anytime. While I am happy with Alinco's service, I would not recommend anyone buy a DR110.... get the DR112. 73. AA4DU.

652. Re: Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 12:18:09 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5347@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295637

In article <14570089@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
||>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
|>
|>>Lot size and layout make me think I have to use a crank-up tower;
|>there isn't
|>>enough room to guy a tower, and besides, I don't think I could climb
|>a 60'
|>>tower.
|>

[...Wise words about crank towers deleted...]

|>
|>I feel it is safer (altho scarier) to just buy a good safety belt and
|>Rohn 25 tower sections and guy it per the Rohn spec. (This is also
|>cheaper than a crank-up.)
|>

There's no need to be concerned about climbing towers -- in any community there's always someone who loves to climb. You shouldn't be doing tower work alone anyway, so just make some friends and all the climbing will get done for you. (Personally, I hate going to tower parties where they don't need me to climb, and will often climb anyway when the work is done... very few things are as pleasant as being strapped to the top of a tower.)

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

653. Re: Dual-banded amp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 12:26:04 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5348@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295638

In article <9106242149.AA19371@lanslide.hls.com>, trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
|>
|>Does anyone out there have any experience with the new 2m/70cm amps?
|>Any comments would be appreciated.
|>

Well, I haven't used the new 2m/70cm amps, but I have some experience with an old Tokyo Power Labs 2m/70cm amp. What did you want to know? What can you really say about a brick? You put a small signal in one end and a bigger signal comes out the other end. In the middle they suck a bunch of amps out of your 12-volt supply.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber,
KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

654. Re: V31BB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 13:27:02 UTC
From: hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <143882@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 295725

In article <1284@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>
>You had to know Jim Zusskind, K2OJL, a/k/a V31BB to appreciate him.
>
>I always thought his MFJ net was hilarious, especially since it
>was so accurate.
>
As a memorial to V31BB, I went to the MFJ booth at Dayton this year,
and sent "CQ CQ CQ DE V31BB V31BB K" a few times.

Anyone know how to load an MFJ memory keyer? I'd like to go to their
booth next year and program one to continuously transmit his callsign. I
wonder how long before someone would notice.

73,
Harry WA3TBL

655. Re: Dual-banded amp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 13:46:12 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360024@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 295651

Yes, I have a R-F Concepts 2-70 Amp and have been quite happy with it. With my Yeasu 470 it puts out 33 watts on 2 meters and 24 watts on 70 Cm. Advertised ratings are 30 watts on 2 meters and 20 on 70 Cm. I also am using a Larson Cool rod 2-70 dual band antenna with this setup, and it works together quite well. The FET preamp of the R-F Concepts amp also works in fringe areas quite well, but in heavy trafic areas it also amplifies the intermod. Unless I am out in the country side I usually leave this function turned off.

Roger Mitchell
N0MCR
Steamed Ham
Co-builder Timnath Northwestern Railway
18 inch gauge live steam railroad
2nd longest in the nation.

656. Hams and MARS (another long one!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 14:41:41 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9106251441.AA07131@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 295630

(sorry Dube, I don't have your e-mail address)
CPDVAX::DUBE 24-JUN-1991 08:53:26.80 writes:

>However, I was a little chagrined that my statement that I don't buy the
>fact that you need to be a Ham in order to be in MARS was attacked, then
>followed by several screens of prose that tend to support it.

Sorry about that Dube! I admit that when I read it over I also saw where
it could have been taken as an attack but I was hoping that all would see
what I was REALLY trying to get across. I apologize for any ill feelings
generated as they were not intended.

What I was trying to get across with that kind of "sarcastic" response was
that this is exactly the same kind of treatment you get if you ever question
Navy-Mars people on why things are done certain ways. Let me be a little
careful here... I am NOT talking about civilians, but military hierarchy.

>I read in one of the postings that there are training nets. If MARS isn't
>into training, then what are these for?

I never said that they were not into training Dube... they are. But not
TECHNICAL (i.e radio theory) training. They are into procedural training
BIG TIME! That is why I said that they can "instill discipline".

>If military MARS members can't operate equipment more complex than "on-off,
>channel-select", then why must their civilian counterparts be any more
>technically adept?

Good question actually. Economically speaking not too many people, whether
they are hams or not... can afford $12,000 for a radio which is what a
complete Harris station goes for (more than that actually). But technically
speaking, I think that you have a point here. Try talking to them about it..
..... :-)

>Okay, okay..
>I'll accept the argument that "it's in the regs". As Mark stated, frequently
>"the regs" is the only thing that counts. But this still doesn't modify
>my opinion that one shouldn't have to be a Ham to operate MARS.

Everyone has an opinion... you are obviously welcome to yours! The point I
was trying to make is that your opinion is not going to MEAN too much! Mine
either Dube, so that is not a slur.

>At one time I was a "trained military radio operator" (I also knew how to
>string phone wires through trees and set up switchboards and com centers, both
>wire and radio). But I never was a MARS member. For years I wasn't a Ham,
>but I was fully up to speed on military com, even as a civilian. I'd like to

>think that I could have been a MARS member and not been rejected simply
>because I didn't have a Ham license.

Sorry, you couldn't have been... no matter how much you knew (know) about
military comm. Hey.. talk to THEM about it, and when you are finished, I'd
really LOVE to hear your story! :-)

>The pervasive truth of Mark's statement that "it doesn't matter what (I)
>think" is apparent when considered in the light of military rules and regs.
>I still don't buy it, Mark, but I did enjoy your article.

Dube, I am glad that you liked the article :-) but what is "pervasive" about
what I said? I am sorry, but the fact of the matter is, that in the military
it is a very rare occasion where the individual's opinion matters... unless
the "individual" happens to be pretty far up the rank structure. "Rank has
it's privileges" is a well known term and biggest privilege that I think comes
with rank is being listened to when you express your opinion! :-) However,
as a civilian I wish you good luck in influencing a change in military policy
and regulation structure. If you don't buy that... well, then give it a shot!
If you get it changed let us all know:

1. How you did it.
2. How hard was it?
3. Are you still sane?
4. Was it worth the hassle!

You might have thought (through all this) that I was disagreeing with your
opinion(s). I was not. I was simply playing devil's advocate based on
my own personal experience. Actually some of your ideas make a lot of
sense (!) to ME.

I am glad that you enjoyed the story... I might as well end with another
that tends to demonstrate my point.

First let me say that I left the Navy-Marine Corps MARS program 2 years ago
when I no longer could live with it, knowing how (too many) of the Marine
Corps MARS stations felt (and treated) ham radio operators. That sets the
stage.

In August of 1990 my job (as a civilian) tasked me to deploy to the island
of Bahrain in support of operation Desert Shield. Immediately after I got
there I saw the value a MARS station would have for the moral of the active
duty military men stationed there, and it was a MAJOR base even though CNN
didn't get around to reporting from there (thankfully!).

I went to the local military folks and tried to get them interested. NO WAY!
What money they had they were using to buy a TVRO satellite system to put in
the "O" mess. Concurrently I was also working on an individual Bahrain ham
license (which came through by the way and set the precedent for others to
also become hams in Bahrain - A92FL .. but that's ANOTHER story) Finally I
gave up on the military and started to work on getting a 3rd party traffic
agreement with the U.S. and Bahrain. A few Congressman and the State
Department got involved with this, and it was ALMOST finished when the war

ended.. but I don't think that anyone is pursuing it anymore. By the way the ARRL was absolutely NO help in this regard and in fact scoffed at the idea when first contacted.

Anyway, I then started trying to get equipment sent over.... I tried again to go through the MARS program. We contacted the home base MARS station where we had deployed from and this MCAS MARS station said that they could not "spare" any equipment. Realize that the whole base back in the States was effectively DEPLOYED at this time! They had 4 or 5 complete HF stations, but could not loan ONE out! Then I tried to go through the local civilian MARS people and the immediate reaction was: "You are no longer a MARS member ... what are YOU doing getting involved with MARS?" Can you believe that? They were more interested in the fact that someone who "quit MARS" was involved than they were in helping thousands of military members!

I then went the Amateur Radio route. Well... talk about a different story! KM4OX Danny Hampton in Raleigh N.C., sent over a TS-440S. I purchased a 50 foot Rohn Tower and KLM Log periodic and also three Cushcraft A3S antennas (for the local Bahrain hams and club). WD4JRK Louis Ingram sent over a TL-922 amplifier. One of the guys that had attended my ham classes (another story) built a 4 element wide spaced monobander for 10 meters. WD4DCY Hubert Buck, coordinated the whole thing and made numerous trips to Wilmington N.C. to buy parts and pieces and to pick up the Log and tower. Ham Radio comes through AGAIN!

The unit I was working for had a MARS callsign, but we had to certify that it was "approved" for Desert Storm, and that took another full month.

In the meantime, another MARS station sprung out of the woodwork! A Construction Battalion (SeaBee's) arrived on the base with their OWN MARS station ready to go! They immediately put it up, and then restricted access to it for their own people only, and would not allow the thousands of other military members access to it. Yes... that's illegal according to MARS regs.. but they did it anyway. They also never got permission from the Base Commander (Bahrain Commander) to operate and were technically operating illegally anyway! So... back to the drawing board!

By this time we had built a station out of an old ammo shipping container, and had a long wire and the 10 meter beam up and running. Getting permission from the Base Officials was simply a matter of fixing the Commanders personal TVRO dish, and from there is was Carte-Blanche! We finally got approval to "use" our old MARS callsign, but we could not use the 10 meter beam because the MARS frequency allocations are right in the middle of the CB "Freeband" and they made operation impossible (yes we tried). But in the end we used the longwire (800 feet long and 100 ft. high delta!) and an antenna tuner sent over by another ham, to get on the air.

And yes... in the end we ran a few thousand phone patches on MARS. It only took 5 months and the support from HAM OPERATORS (NOT in the MARS program) to get it done. The military MARS people gave us ZERO support and ZERO help other than the use of the frequency and the OUTSTANDING support of the guys on the other end (civilian MARS people) in actually running the phone patches.

My PERSONAL expense in this was about $2000 and was worth EVERY CENT! However, to me it was another experience that verified my feelings about why I quit MARS 2 years ago.

And by the way... I never operated the "MARS Station". I just trained other service members on how to do so.... you see one of the main concerns of the MARS people back in the States was that I (a civilian) not "operate" a MARS station with no valid MARS affiliation, even though I either arranged for or purchased the gear needed to get it going, even though I was a retired Marine, even though I got the MARS license for the unit to begin with, even though I was training the active duty MARS operators, and even though I was attached to the unit WITH the MARS callsign by DOD directive! None of that mattered, because the regs did not provide for ANY exceptions!

However, I must admit that I had a hell of a good time operating with the A92FL callsign!

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy@wb4uou.nc.usa.na
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

657. Re: <None>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 15:14:18 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun25.151418.28224@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295727

In article <1991Jun24.212307.4137@uoft02.utoledo.edu> grx1176@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:
> I hear that Indian Govt and U.S Govt have
> a treaty allowing each country's licence holder to operate in
> their country.In that case I need not take my licence here again.
> Can any knowledgeable persons in the net send me mail confirming
> this? Also,pl inform me of the kits available at cheap price for
> operating individually from Home
> Thanks a lot
> Gopal

I have been replying to requests like this via e-mail, but there seems to
be a fair number of new-comers to this newsgroup, so:

Gopal (and others who may be looking but haven't asked yet):

Welcome, I hope you enjoy reading and participating with the rest of us
here on the newsgroup. Since you are looking for information, let me
point out a couple of sources you should follow up on.

First, this newsgroup (like most) has a Frequently Asked Questions post
about once a month. Diana Syriac (KC1SP) is kind enough to maintain the
amateur radio FAQ and now posts it in 4 parts. I believe you'l find it
very beneficial to keep a copy of it for reference. It covers both points
of the original question and much more besides.

Second, although this is covered in the FAQ, two very good sources of
information concerning amateur radio are:
W5YI, one of the national Volunteer Examination Coordinators --
Fred Maia is a gentleman with a very great concern for helping people
who want to become licensed. To order materials from W5YI, call them
at 1-800-669-9594.
ARRL, also a national VEC, publisher of QST, and the largest "voice"
of amateur radio in the U.S. Not everyone agrees with all aspects of
the operation and scope of the American Radio Relay Leaque, but it is
certainly true that they provide many services, including license materials,
technical manuals, QSL routing and info, DX organization, public service
info and training, and more. They are the best source of information about
using amateur licenses from one country in another. They also have intro
to amateur radio packages available. Write them for info at ARRL, 225 Main St.,
Newington, CT 06111 - or call at 203-666-1541.

To those who needed this info, I hope it helps; enjoy whatever aspect of
amateur radio YOU like - you will certainly find someone here on the net
who shares your enthusiasm.

To those you I have bored because this is all old hat, I apologise. I hope my doing this once in public here will save a lot of bandwidth in the weeks to come.

To all -- Cheers & 73
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

658. AEA MM-3 + PK232 + Computer in harmony?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 15:29:39 UTC
From: rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun25.152939.1065@watserv1.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 295628

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has had success
in having the MM-3, PK232 and a computer exist in harmony together.
The documentation for both the MM-3 and PK232 state in various
places that it is feasible for these 2 pieces of equipment to
co-exist and work together.
I called AEA Tech support and was told that "YES" it is
feasible but that no one that they know has tried it. I find this
hard to believe.
So, if you have worked with the above combination, I would
very much appreciate hearing from you. Please e-mail me at the
address below.

73,
Randy
--
Randy Nelson VE3WRN Ontario Representative rnelson@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
197A Cedarvale Cr. Disability Information ..uunet!watmath!watserv1!rnelson
WATERLOO, ON Services of Canada. rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
N2L 4T3 (519)884-2989 (Voice and TDD) VE3WRN @ VE3EUK.ON.CAN.NA

659. Re: Conductive paint question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 16:08:35 UTC
From: durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us
Message-ID: <168@w2xo.pgh.pa.us>
Source record: 295645
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <762@eskimo.celestial.com> mann@eskimo.celestial.com (Tom Mann) writes:
(stuff deleted)
>my transceiver - and there's the rub. All of my computer/terminal
>stuff throws so much RFI garbage that my receiver is nearly useless.
>I've already installed toroids on the power leads, cleaned up the
>shielding and improved my grounds ... all with marginal success.
>
>What I'm looking for now is the next level of suppression. Do conductive
>spray paints work? If so, any particular brands and where can I find

I suggest this test: Remove the coax from the back of the "rig". Terminate
the coax connector with a plug and 50 ohm resistor. If the RFI is still
there, you need shielding. If not, you probably need to move or
improve your antenna system.

I moved my dipole farther away from the house. This helped a lot until
the balun failed and I removed it. "Who the heck needs a balun?"
Without starting a "balun vs no-balun" war, removal of the balun
on my dipole made it impossible to operate. That's quite a difference.
Feedline unbalance made the coax, which was much closer to the
noisy computer equipment act like an antenna and pick up the birdies
(Long explanation omitted).
(Balun Haters..cool it..I ended up with a tuner out under the antenna).

I would try this before spray-painting your equipment. Remember the
plastic panels!

Good Luck
Jim Durham W2XO

660. Re: licence for foreigners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 16:36:20 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1578@tsdiag.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 295632

In article <1991Jun24.193320.4024@agate.berkeley.edu> ohtsu@plane.Berkeley.EDU (Takashi Ohtsu) writes:

- I am a foreigner coming from Japan to pursue degree at
- an American university and interested in getting
- ham-radio licence here in the States.
-
- Does anyone have an idea whether foreign students are eligible
- for such licence or not?
-
- I have a J-1 visa so far.
-
- --Takashi Ohtsu

Yes, you are. All that is needed to qualify to be tested for any amateur license is enough identification to show that you are who you say you are, NOT that you're a citizen. Welcome to the USA, good luck in the pursuit of a degree, and I hope to see you on the Ham bands soon!

--

David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

661. What to use for logging?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 16:54:03 UTC
From: 8909296@ul.ie
Message-ID: <17767.2867752b@ul.ie>
Source record: 295649

Hi

I am looking for a logging program to take care of my
logbook needs. What do the netters use?
I have a PC and a Mac so I dont mind which platform it
is for....(Is there any Windows stuff out there?)

Would appreciate any info on what is in use and
what to get/avoid..

Thanks

de John

John Barry EI7DNB
University of Limerick
Rep. of Ireland
8909296@ul.ie

662. Hamming for the Blind

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 17:34:35 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9106251733.AA15149@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295635

Just saw the request for Braile Ham/Tech literature. --Recently, visited a relation - blind from diabetic retinopathy - and demonstrated my 2M rig and HF TS520 I had put in my car for the first time. During the demo a traveler needed a route and my relative was able to guide him. You can guess the reslut. He is more than willing to learn more about hamming.

I found three names of blind hams in his area - even though they are 125 miles away - Boise, Id to his QTH in Twin Falls, ID. He will have access to guidance to more info than I can give him. But, for my own curiosity and for others who might like to know - what sources are there that cater to the blind such as a braile ham rag? I have heard of voice synthesizer that can give power readings; can the same be done for freq. readouts? Other pertinent questions can most likely be answered by blink hams who I'm sure would like to share them. Please post these on this board.

Thanks. Rob N7KCG

663. Re: Police Radar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 17:41:29 UTC
From: arhart@wsuiar.wsu.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun25.114129.191@wsuiar.wsu.ukans.edu>
Source record: 295631

```
In article <ia7y41w163w@lobster.hou.tx.us!n5abi>, gak@n5abi writes:
> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>
>> crs@vax5.cit.cornell.edu writes:
>>
>> > It seems that transmitting is a no-no, but your car can be as
>> > reflective as you want. What about a nice pretty hub-cap design
>> > that incorporates (very reflective) dipoles of the correct length?
>> > It seems to me that since most of the wheel is either moving twice
>> > as fast as your car or not at all (the part near the ground) that
>> > the radar gun would get a confused reflection.
>>
>> There seems to be good indication that it's easier to make the reading
>> faster than slower but if you register 120 in traffic going 60 maybe
>> the officer would think something was wrong and not write you a ticket.
>>
>> There should be some shape tinfoil whirligig that would do this well.
>> Maybe the right design would be the next fad. One for every car. Then
>> we could start working on infra-red defences.
>>
> The few tests that have been attempted with this have shown that just
> modifications to the hub caps don't work. The reason is that the
> reflection from these devices is not strong enough relative to the
> reflection from the far larger areas of the car.
>
> Maybe a combination of the hub cap mods and the radar absorbing
> material? :-)
>

Or if you could make the wheels themselves act as a funky reflector,
coupled with foil whirly-gigs behind the grill, and radar absorbing
material, and a brace of HARM missles... ;^)

>
> --------------------------------------------------------------------------
> Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI - lobster.hou.tx.us!n5abi!gak
> --------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

664. Re: Microwave Questions: Gunn device Mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 18:16:59 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun25.181659.25844@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 295634

In article <1991Jun20.211339.13569@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose) writes:
>
>These questions I can't answer, but much has been written about these
>matters in the professional journals (IEEE-MTT, many textbooks, etc.).
>From what I've been able to learn from the RSGB VHF-UHF Handbook and other
>texts at the same (hobby) level, the only truly important dimension is

The only dimension that is not critical in a waveguide cavity is the height of the cavity. All other dimensions affect the tuning and match of the cavity oscillator.

>the distance between the center of the Gunn diode and the iris; this
>distance distance has a profound effect on the operating frequency. The
>other matters (back-plate distance, off-center distance, altitude of the
>diode within the cavity) are (from my limited reading and experience)
>not very important, at least as far as maximum power output is concerned.
>Of course, keep the back-plate a quarter-wavelength from the diode.

No! The gunn diode's position from the short at the back plate must be such that an impedance match exists. This can be done by using a Smith chart, and moving the diode a distance from the short that provides a match to the combined diode/mount impedance. In practical designs, this distance is about 1/10 guide wavelength.

The distance from the gunn diode to the iris, and the iris dimensions are also very critical. The diameter of the iris determines both the relative impedance the iris presents to the guide at its location, and the amount of power that will be allowed to be extracted from the cavity. If the iris was closed (eg, was just a short), the proper location would be 1/2 guide wavelength from the short behind the gunn diode. The problem with this is that you get no power output. To get power output, you must make the iris be open somewhat. the smaller the iris, the higher the Q of the cavity, and thus the purer the output frequency. The larger the iris, the lower the Q, the more power output, and the greater amount of phase noise in the output. Thus the iris size is largely a design tradeoff. The iris also effects the resonant frequency of the cavity. The larger the iris (for a given iris position) the lower the frequency. This means that you must go back to your Smith chart, and position the iris at the proper distance from the back of the cavity to provide a match at the frequency of operation.

>
>Cheers,
>Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
>mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

665. Cornell Amateur Radio Club, W2CXM -- Field Day

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 18:33:15 UTC
From: payne@theory.TC.Cornell.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jun25.183315.22441@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Source record: 295633

The Cornell Amateur Radio Club, W2CXM, put in its annual field day effort. We operated from a hilltop overlooking Ithaca, NY to the west. The site is currently home to radio WVBR and was a former site for a slew of public service users, which means there were a lot of useful poles and towers sticking out of the ground.

We were 1A: a Kenwood TS-440 and "free" 2m packet station. On HF we had a 2 element beam at about 70 feet on 10-15-20 and a trapped dipole for the bands down to 160. On 2m, we had 30 watts into an 11 element beam at 35 feet. Power was supplied by a 10kw, 1940's vintage, cast-iron monster which idled through most of the weekend (even with both transmitters keyed down and all the lights on). The shack was a pop-up camper.

We ended up with over 1000 contacts, mostly on phone. 20m phone was our bread and butter for most of the weekend: it was almost always open. We worked 20/40/80 CW through the night. We had pretty much given up on 10m when the band opened wide at noon (EST) and carried us through the end (at 2pm, local time).

The packet station was our grand experiment. We used a Mac+ as a terminal thanks to its "RF-quietness". We made over 40 contacts: only one was direct, all others were through digis or network nodes. We made several contacts in the eastern Mass., NH, Maine area: 350 miles east of us. Working VHF contest packet is very different than "conventional" contesting. The usual mode for contacts is through conference nodes (called "CROWD"s around here) or DX spotting clusters. You just sit on the CROWD and wait for people to check in, then you give your exchange: very laid back. When things got sparse, I went hunting through the maze of Net/Rom, KA, and TCP/IP nodes and managed to coerce about 6 non-Field Day stations into giving me a contact.

All in all, things went very well. The only thing close to a problem was our packet station having trouble demodulating s9+40 packets. A 2m pre-amp late Saturday helped a bit, but we *still* don't know what the problem was.

We got the publicity, packet, and W1AW bulletin bonuses.

Participating were myself N8KEI, John KB2MTI, Steve N2BU, Jon AK8V, Dennis "hired fist" WA2PKP, Harry N2KNM, Don KB2HEE, and Martin N2KRV.

"A fun time was had by all" See you next year!
--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

666. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 18:42:14 UTC
From: sawyer@obelix.twg.com
Message-ID: <9167@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 295636
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french,rec.travel

In article <272ł2C?@cck.cov.ac.uk> esf100@cck.cov.ac.uk (Pierre BESSON) writes:
/In article <1991Jun24.184815.29814@agate.berkeley.edu> ausman@tsunami.Berkeley.EDU (James Ausman) writes:
/>I have spent
/>some time in the Carribean courtisy of the US Army. It was definitely
/>the most enjoyable time I spent in. The beachs and water are fantastic.
/>I was in Puerto Rico, and I found the people there to be very friendly.
/>Of course, if you're not into the ocean, you probably wouldn't enjoy it
/>as much as I did, but there are other things to do as well. How long
/>will your stint be for?
/
/ Any more thoughts ?
/--
OK, let me offer you a few. There are a few places the French tricolor flies that a lot of hams would love to add to their QSL collection. You could become a VERY popular fellow if you could situate yourself on Glorioso Island, FR/G. Don't like that one? Then get stationed on Juan de Nova (FR/J) or Europa Island (FR/E). These are all three near Madagascar, and I hear the climate is just fantastic. Failing that, how about Amsterdam or St. Paul Island (FT8Z)? Those are the French possessions I'm still looking for. You could still be a hit from Crozet, Kerguelen, or Tromelin Island. Any of those would keep you busy for weeks working the pile-ups down to size. Good luck!
AA6KX

667. FD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 19:31:03 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.COM
Message-ID: <9106251931.AA09200@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 295640

I was with the W6BB/NALCO setup at Lawrence Hall of Science, and can't address any of the HF issues, because what I did was set up an Oscar 13 ground station, for the first time ever, and we made about 20 QSO's using AO-13. It was exciting for everyone.
Thanx partcularly to N6EEG, who Elmered, and W6/DL5KR who was unfortunately unable to attend.
73, doug

668. WA3WHE Field Day Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 19:53:45 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM
Message-ID: <9106251953.AA00745@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 295643

Deep Creek Radio Nerds (WA3WHE) Field Day Operation

Conditions at Deep Lake in Western MD pretty much mirrored every one else's comments: 10/15 basically useless, 20 M annoyingly unpredictable, 40/80 fantastic. We were 1A with my TS 850, a G5RV, and a really neat homebrew satellite station consisting of a wood'n'wire 2M quad, Cushcraft crossed 450 Mhz yagi, an R2000 with VHF converter and a modified UNIDEN 10 M rig to drive a transverter. We made about 45 satellite QSOs and would have have had a lot more except for the rain.

On HF we had about 600 QSOs, with no one staying up
past midnite and we shut down by 8am Sunday. The last few years FD has turned into a bunch of ham families on vacation, so our goal is to always increase our QSO count while decreasing our operating hours! What helped this year is that my non-contesting buddies finally got "religion" and saw how much faster the contacts roll in when you call CQ. For a pretty rinky dinky set up we had 180 contacts in two hours on 40 SSB, whereas usually the other guys usually spend a lot of time trying to search and pounce for Wyoming and Montana (it is hard to get people to remember there are no multipliers in FD!).

What is the most annoying thing about FD? !!!EVERYONE ALWAYS SENDS THEIR INFORMATION TWICE AND REPEATS THE OTHER GUY'S EXCHANGE, AS WELL!!! The 850 is a FB FD rig: built in antenna tuner, memory keyer, and voice keyer, good filters, lotta flexibility. A couple complaints of mine match NJ2L's comments in July QST.

73 John Pescatore WB2EKK
PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM

669. Review of RF Concepts Dual-Band HT Linear. . .

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 21:08:55 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun25.210855.23114@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 295648

This is a re-post of my review of the RF Concepts 2/70G dual band linear
that I posted about 6 months ago.

I use the amp almost daily during drive-time to and from work - about a
30 min ride each way. I generally run the HT (24AT) at it lowest
power setting on 13.8 V and run the linear. Both are happy and run
cool.

The amp, although is has a significant heat-sink, will really heat up
running its rated power. If you intend to use it in this manner make
sure you have good airflow over the cooling fins.

Gary

```
=====================================================
==================== Re-post ========================
=====================================================
```
Just bought a RF Concepts 2/70G (2m/440 MHz w/preamp) linear for my HT
(ICOM 24AT) so I thought I'd write a few words about it.

So what is there to say. If you have a 24AT HT you know that this baby
really "cooks" running full power on 13.8v. In fact, I'm looking forward
to using this as a hand warmer when it *really* gets cold here in Chicago.
And, it is a good "timer" to disuade rambling QSOs that might otherwise
be deemed monologues.

Seriously, the 24AT just can't effectively sink the heat generated by
the 5+ watts of output on 13.8v. Also, I wanted to get a bit higher
power for my car and getting the dual-band linear was cheaper than buying
a dual-band mobile rig.

The power out is pretty much as expected. (Although my 24AT does seem a
bit "low" on 440 MHz). Here are the results running the 24AT and linear
into a dummy load.

2 meters
24AT power
setting 24AT (Watts) w/linear (Watts)
low1 .4 4.5
low2 1.5 15.0
low3 3.8 22.0
high 6.0 28.0

440 Mhz
low1 .2 2.6
low2 .7 6.5
low3 1.8 6.8

high 2.9 11.0

There are two models of the RF Concepts dual-band HT linear. One with, and the other without the preamp. The cost difference is about $20. I went for the preamp.

Amazingly, the preamp makes quite a bit of difference. In fact, its about a 2 to 3 S-unit difference. And, scanning with the preamp brings in stations that I couldn't even hear before.

Now For the Bad News......

SWR Protection

The user guide makes a big deal about high SWR and having the proper type of antenna attached. The "other" RF Concepts linears have high SWR stutdown protection. This unit seems not to have implemented high SWR protection to the extent that the higher power RF Concepts linears have (such as the 170 Watt 2m unit). When the user manual makes that big of a deal about warning about high SWR - it scares me. Why not just spend the extra $$ to implement good SWR protection than fry the linear ? Accidents do happen - shorted coax or whatever.

Transmit Power Degradation

You can use your HT hooked into the linear with the linear power amp switched "off". (Pre-amp and linear are independent). In this case the signal is routed through the linears switching relays (mechanical) and out through the antenna jack. My initial measurements show that you may loose as much as 30% of your signal. Worst was 440 MHz band where I measured 2.9 watts out from the HT into a dummy load, and 2.0 watts out into a dummy load when routed through the linear powered down.

Receive Signal Strength Degradation

Insertion loss is about 1 S-unit on receive with the pre-amp switched off.

Conclusions

Power out on 2m is expected. My power out on the 24AT seems a bit low but I have no doubt that the RFC 2/70G would put out the rated power on 440Mhz if I had sufficient drive. (440 Mhz 5W in / 20W out; 2m 5W in / 30W out)

Insertion loss is a bit much both on transmit and receive with the linear and/or preamp turned off. But, why would anyone want NOT want to run the linear ? ... especially with the large number of power levels available on the 24AT. The preamp is another matter. In the city, the preamp will pull in alot of stray signals and intermod. For stations that you can already hear the 2-3 S-unit difference won't make any difference. But, as I mentioned, that 2-3 S-unit difference does make a big difference for stations that you can't hear at all - now. You probably won't be able to talk (transmit) to these people... but if you're into monitoring.. then you're all set.

The warranty is confusing. The AES catalog says 5 yrs and 6 mo on the RF transistors. The label on the box that the linear came in says 1 yr / 6 mo. And, the user manual had the entire page that discussed the warranty and return policy "crossed-out". I called Kantronics and in fact it is a 5yr/6mo warranty.

You get a schematic (always good for prying fingers) and a 2 page mini-lesson on RF amplifier design. If you want to mess with the RF peak detector, resistor divider and comparator circuit that trips the transmit relay on other than the factory set .4W then you'll find that the technical writer has not forgotten you.

All in all, I'm satisfied. I now have mobile-rig level power from my ICOM 24AT at 1/2 the price that a dual-band mobile rig would cost. And, I can now also carry on a QSO using my 24AT in low power without it suffering thermal meltdown or me suffering 3rd degree burns.

RF Concepts (Kantronics) 2/70G dual-band HT linear w/preamp - $239 from AES in Milwauke.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

670. Field Day 91! de AABNB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 21:46:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9106252147.AA07707@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295642

What a blast!! A group of ten of us operated AA6NB/N6VRI ("2Alpha Los Angeles") from the summit of Frazier Mountain in the Los Padres National Forest. Frazier Mtn is an 8014' peak with an mostly-abandend fire lookout tower and an small electronics site, located about 70 miles north of Los Angeles. It has a fantastic view, and is line of sight to much of the LA/Orange Co. basin to the south, Lancaster/Plamdale (and probably Las Vegas) to the east, and the SJ valley to the north. The LA entry point into the Condor 220 intertie system is on Frazier.

Perhaps the rest of you were too low - propagation from Frazier was quite a bit different that what you've described. I operated 15M from 4PM until about 9:30, and it was screaming. I'd often get 3-4 callers to a QRZ. When it slowed down, I'd kick in the voice keyer and let it call CQ for me, and pretty soon there would be a pileup again. We were still hearing W1's at 9:30, but we dropped down to 20M, which was open all night for us. That position was running a 440 into a Mosley TA33jr up 30'.

Operating 2m or 220m from a location like that has to be experienced to be believed. I worked a guy in San Diego who was using an HT with a rubber duck - that's about 175 miles! - and he was full quieting. We were running 50W into a vertical. The down side was QRM problems - I'd get a call from somebody in Tulare, who'd get stepped on by somebody in Santa Barbara or Anaheim. I appologize to anyone who tried to work me and couldn't get thru -- the freq may have sounded clear to you, but I could hear half a dozen stations calling. By the way, there are virtually no useable repeaters from Frazier - any freq you key brings up a massive hetrodyne of 4 or more machines (I wish CTCSS were mandatory.)

Our novice position really cranked on 10M (although most of the calls were 6's). They were running the basic 100W into a 3 element beam up about 30'. The lead op was a tech who'd had his ticket only a month. He got sort of glassey-eyed in the beginning with everybody telling him "write neater", "talk faster", "no dead air - call CQ", but turned into a veteran op by Sunday.

We ran a full satellite operation, and our OSCAR guru worked about 300 SSB and CW QSOs. But those weak signal people get

so excited when you key up a 50w rig 100 khz or so from their frequency ... So we let him have 2m and 440 most of the time.

Memorable calls worked: W1AW (but class D?? Come on guys, it's *FIELD* day), Gordon West, the 5yr old Tech, W6RO (Queen Mary). (Best phoenitics, tho, were a couple of yrs ago, about 4AM, when I worked K4CTH "Cold, Tired, and Hungry" - broke me up.) Best DX was England and Japan, on satellite. Other memories: syphoning gas from my car into a jerry can at midnight in a 30 mph 'breeze' to fill a thirsty generator -- do you have any idea how cold it gets at 8000' at night, even in summer? A troop of boy scouts out for a day hike getting introduced to ham radio. Learning about my physical and mental endurance, and what I might be capable of in emergency conditions. The warm glow of friendship. And 11:01 AM Sunday, looking at each other and saying "Are we crazy enough to ever do this again?" followed by "Hell, yes!"

We figure 2100+ QSOs and maybe 5500 points - I'm keying the logs in now. I swear I'm going buy everybody a laptop and make them use it next year.

671. MARS and HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-25 21:58:52 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9106252158.AA00750@tilde>
Source record: 295646

Mark, sorry I can't reach you at wa3@wb4uou.nc.usa.na Can you e-mail me
at dube@csc.ti.com? Your horror story has just about scared me out of the
idea of trying to get into MARS. Let's try to continue via e-mail. Thanks.
73,
Dube N5PDK

672. FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 00:21:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9106260023.AA12443@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295641

"W6/VU2EVR 1D Orange" on 10 SSB Saturday afternoon.

673. Re: <None>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 01:05:27 UTC
From: sawyer@obelix.twg.com
Message-ID: <9171@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 295644

In article <1991Jun24.212307.4137@uoft02.utoledo.edu> grx1176@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:
>
> I am an amateur Radio licence holder in India.I came here September
> 1991.At University of Toledo,we don't have a Ham Club where I
> wanted to operate .I hear that Indian Govt and U.S Govt have
> a treaty allowing each country's licence holder to operate in
> their country.In that case I need not take my licence here again.
> Can any knowledgeable persons in the net send me mail confirming
> this? Also,pl inform me of the kits available at cheap price for
> operating individually from Home
>
> Thanks a lot
>
The United States and India do indeed have a reciprocal licensing agreement.
Thus merely by supplying a copy of your Indian license you will have operating
privileges in the United States. You need to get a reciprocal operating permit
from the FCC, and I believe the 610 form is the paper to submit with your
license copy. I would suggest you call or write the ARRL for further info
if you can't get your hands on a 610 locally.

For what it's worth, I sure wish the Indian Ministry of Telecommunications
would process reciprocal license applications as quickly as I hear the FCC
does here. I have been trying since December to get a permit to operate
/VU4, and so far can't get any answer. I have the equipment ready and the
funding lined up to move VU4 off the top 100 list; now all I need is the
operating permit. Maybe you have suggestions for me on how I can speed that
one up?
Bruce Sawyer, AA6KX
license permits as easily as the FCC

674. Wanted: Collins 32S-1 Transmitter info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 01:28:19 UTC
From: system@hale.UUCP
Message-ID: <wLk542w164w@hale.UUCP>
Source record: 295606

I just came into the possesion of a 32S-1 TX today, and need info for it.

A few questions- Wiring of the power jack (does this thing use an external power supply, or one onboard the reciever or what?) Microphone wiring and tuneup info is also needed. The previous owner said the thing just plugged in, and he lost the plug, but the Collins doesn't have any onboard transformes, so I'm a bit concerned about that.

Please mail me with any info, so I don't miss it on the group, since things move too fast around here...

System Administrator Hale Telecommunications Public Access
system@hale.uucp 619-660-6734 8N1 24 Hours
60-6734 8N1 24 Hours

675. Re: tr2600a help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 02:47:46 UTC
From: djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.024746.4921@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 295647

Thanks to the several folks who send me the tr2600 mod. I really like having the security of a back up for my fire ht. Now I need to find a tone board for the unit so that the dispatcher can hear me. Around here, only the dispatcher has the pl tone on. Almost all the mobiles and ht's either don't have them or have them turned off. So anyone have a tr2600a tone board they don't need?

Dave
KD4BTC

676. Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 08:24:10 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1222@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 295672

Can someone explain this to me? Why did I hear so many stations
in Field Day trying so hard to get the complete station class
and section from the station they were working?

In ARRL Sweepstakes, I can understand the need to get the exchange
right. You have to log it correctly. But in Field Day, you don't.
The only requirement is to exchange the info, but there is no logging
requirement. Under "REPORTING", the rules say:

"A complete entry consists of an official ARRL summary sheet and a
list of stations worked on each band/mode during Field Day, plus
bonus proof."

The rules go on to state that the list of stations worked is just
a dupe sheet, with no other info. It does say that you should keep
a copy of the Field Day log (but unlike Sweepstakes or other contests
{Field Day is an operating event, not a contest!} it does not define
what goes into the log) but says not to send it in unless requested
later by ARRL.

Not worrying about logging any times or the other station's
section or class really made things easier. But it sounded like
a lot of other stations were going to a lot of extra trouble.

I tried explaining to a couple of stations that they didn't need
to log ANYTHING, but they seemed incredulous that they didn't need
to log dates, times, sections worked, station class, etc, as if
it were Sweepstakes. I noticed that the official FD package
from ARRL HQ only had dupe sheets....no logs!

Anyone on the net here keep a log during FD?

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP
or, kt7h@polari.uucp
or, 3288544@mcimail.com

677. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 10:58:27 UTC
From: ea88@ecs.soton.ac.uk
Message-ID: <8297@ecs.soton.ac.uk>
Source record: 295652
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

The best form of military service is to challenge the authorities
and decide not to do any!!! What a nation to decide that all its
sons should be proffessional killers. If you are looking fro an
all-expense paid holiday then consider the other side of things as well.

With 1992 coming up next year you do not need a military service in
france anyway. Just exile yourself to Britain or somewhere (and you
would not be the only one!).

What happenned to Mai '68. We need another one to get rid of t5his
quasi-tyrany imposed by a system that every one accepts.

Remember : Quelle connerie, la guerre !!!!!!!!!!!!

Agneau Belanyek.

Y' a pas d'ecoles pour apprendre a aimer,	Agneau Belanyek
Y' a des ecoles pour apprendre a tuer	(Univ de Southampon)
Roda-Gil	ea88@uk.ac.soton.ecs

	20, Radcliffe Rd,
Les enfants seuls savent ce qu'ils cherchent	Southampton SO2 0PG
	United Kingdom
Saint-Ex	tel 703 22 16 44
---

678. Re: Help needed with HP9816 system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 11:23:05 UTC
From: lawyer@oak.circa.ufl.edu
Message-ID: <0094AB0F.16F39B60@MAPLE.CIRCA.UFL.EDU>
Source record: 295668
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

```
Dear John:
What is an "ELMER"?
Thank you,
```

679. Re: FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 11:26:21 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <23845@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295653

In article <9106260023.AA12443@ucsd.edu>, CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas, AA6SQ) writes...
>"W6/VU2EVR 1D Orange" on 10 SSB Saturday afternoon.

Ok try this one.

VY2PIE/MM 5A Mackenzie Bay Canadian Yukon 20 Meters Sunday

680. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 11:51:18 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <42064@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 295654

In article <10010@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu> bill@vulture.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>A. "SOS" was dropped as an International Distress Signal a number of years
>ago.
>B. I can't speak for the Air Force, but the Army stopped teaching Radio
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

> Operators Morse code over 10 years ago. (I know, I was one of the
^^^

> last Morse qualified RTT Operators (05C) and I got out that long
> ago. Based on their recent performance in the MIdEast, the lack of
> CW doesn't seem to have destroyed the integrity or the effectiveness
> of our military.

Well, that's real interesting. Knowing three Morse Code instructors from Fort Devens who are CURRENTLY teaching Morse Code, I'll be sure to tell them that they haven't been teaching Morse Code for over 10 years.......I think maybe you have your facts mixed up.

By the way, one of these Morse Code instructors asked me if I could give the Amateur Radio Morse Code test as character groups instead of as a standard QSO. Seems he has no problem at copying 25 wpm "the military way", but has real trouble trying to copy a standard QSO. I told him, "as long as all the characters are in the code groups, sure, I can give it to you that way, no problem!"

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

681. Re: Lids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 14:01:23 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1579@tsdiag.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 295655

In article <5346@ryn.mro4.dec.com> taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
-
-Funny how when he was alive, all mention of V31BB was through gritted
-teeth, but now that he's dead everyone says how much they miss him. I
-wouldn't even be surprised if MFJ funded a memorial operating award or
-named an amp after him or something. Go figure.
-

I've been an admirer of V31BB from the beginning because of _one_ incident I personally witnessed on 10m (I didn't hear the MFJ mess). He was chatting away from Ambergris Key, when some w2 idiot decided to call him while he was talking with another station. After about 10 minutes of this deliberate interference, Jim told the w2 station that he didn't appreciate the QRM, and that he might as well go away 'cause he won't answer him anyway. He helped enforce the supposedly 'gentleman's' nature of ham radio, and I think that took a lot of guts. He was always full of humor, and always good for at least one parrot joke. I miss him as well.
--
David E. Tiller davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N 73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

682. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 14:22:07 UTC
From: giacomet@haley.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.142207.2632@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295656
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <8297@ecs.soton.ac.uk> ea88@ecs.soton.ac.uk (Anyope E) writes:
>
>The best form of military service is to challenge the authorities
>and decide not to do any!!! What a nation to decide that all its
>sons should be proffessional killers.

Toi y'en a de'range' ? Demande un peu aux planque's du ZeRo
si ils ont l'impression d'etre des tueurs professionels. D'ailleurs,
pour ton information, ca ne s'appelle plus "service militaire",
mais "service national".

> If you are looking fro an
>all-expense paid holiday then consider the other side of things as well.
>
>With 1992 coming up next year you do not need a military service in
>france anyway. Just exile yourself to Britain or somewhere (and you
>would not be the only one!).

Plutot faire 5 ans de gale`re que de m'exiler le restant de mon existence
en Angleterre. Argl, quel cauchemar.

>What happenned to Mai '68. We need another one to get rid of t5his
>quasi-tyrany imposed by a system that every one accepts.

Oui, c'est 'achement mieux de payer des pros pour faire le sale boulot,
au moins, ca te garde les mains propres, n'est-ce pas ? Bah, donne
bien le salut a` la reine me`re de notre part.

>Remember : Quelle connerie, la guerre !!!!!!!!!!!!

Oui, surtout quand des cons la font faire par les autres.

>Agneau Belanyek.

Encore un fils a` papa ? Dis, t'as bien paye' tes impots
pour l'OTAN; et la contribution generalise'e aux forces du
golfe, c'a n'a pas ete trop dur pour ton budget ?

J'espe`re qu'au moins, tu ne te fais pas ton pognon dans l'etude
et l'amelioration de la technologie des machines a` tuer, mon ami.

```
>-------------------------------------------------------------------------
>| Y' a pas d'ecoles pour apprendre a aimer, | Agneau Belanyek |
>| Y' a des ecoles pour apprendre a tuer | ( Univ de Southampon) |
>| | |
>| Roda-Gil | ea88@uk.ac.soton.ecs |
>|-------------------------------------------| |
```

>| | 20, Radcliffe Rd, |
>| Les enfants seuls savent ce qu'ils cherchent | Southampton SO2 0PG |
>| | United Kingdom |
>| Saint-Ex | tel 703 22 16 44 |
>---

Y'a peut etre des ecoles pour apprendre a` penser. Trouves-en une,
tu as encore le temps.
--

683. Field Day data requested

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 14:33:16 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.143316.27531@sequent.com>
Source record: 295657

I am interested in 'analyzing' your field day data if you used a fixed antenna and can 'e-mail' the call signs to me.

Why? Well, we took our field day results and ran the calls thru the call sign database to pick up zipcodes, then ran the zip's thru our geo-database to make a map of our contacts.......and guess what..... as plain as day, the pattern was the characteristic dipole double lobe pattern. Well sort of. We were on the coast of oregon, so we only have half of the pattern.

So, if you have your contacts on line for a FIXED direction antenna and send me the calls, I'll send you a nice map showing your pattern. Also include your station call if you want it printed at the top of the map. Include your antenna orientation so I can 'check' the results....or not if you want to see if I can tell you what it was. Split the data by bands if you want individual maps...

Please send only the calls in some nice {awk,grep}able pattern...

This offers expires when I get tired of doing it. (i.e. after about ten of these I suspect I won't care any more).

de KG7HH washer@sequent.com 1-503-578-3171

684. 911 open autopatch summary...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 14:46:59 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9106261446.AA17597@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 295659

Well folks,

You may remember some time back I asked the question about what repeater clubs were doing for 'open' 911 emergency autopatches. I also posed a subsequent question about the sequence to close the autopatch. Here is a tally of the number of responses.

Of just 11 respondants:

3 - repeaters used *911 for open autopatch
6 - repeaters used 911 for open autopatch
1 - repeater used *9 for open autopatch
2 - listed abuse of the autopatch as a reason for closing the 'open' patch

4 - used # to drop the autopatch
1 - club-proprietary code for dropping autopatch

Respondants varied in locality from South Carolina to Hawaii. Notably two were from Austin, Texas, and the response from Hawaii claimed that most repeaters there used 911 and #.

Troy (trop)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

685. CHP on 800MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 14:48:24 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9106261448.AA17601@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 295660

Netlanders,,

I just heard tale that the CHP will be switching from their usual 42MHz spectrum to 800MHz trunked. Has anyone else heard this news?

73s...

Troy (trop)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

686. Ham Plates....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 15:04:13 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9106261504.AA17760@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 295658

As long as I'm dredging up old things (i.e. 911 autopatches), let me
update an old debate about Ham Plates in California.

I orignally posted a specific request about how to get a ham plate in
CA after some other postings were listed for info in other states.
A debate soon entailed about what the requirements were and how long it
might take. Here's the scoop about CA ham plates.

One must go to/call the DMV and request a Amateur/CB call plate application.
The completed form must be returned to DMV with the $21 one-time
processing fee. Your current vehicle plates MUST BE SURRENDERED
at the time of application (a temporary permit is provided).

You should receive your plates in the mail in about 90 days. It may
take much longer depending upon the backlog. According to DMV Special
Plates Division, the ham plates are the only types that are still produced
by hand.

In my case, I ended up making the original request, plus two subsequental
requests through the Special Plates Div because DMV was unable to exactly
track the previous requests. Finally, after 6+ months, I received 2 sets
of plates 3 days apart. After checking with DMV Spec. Plates to determine
which set of licence plates tags were valid, I was able to keep both sets.

73s....

Troy (trop)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
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Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

687. FAQ, 2m Handhelds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 15:07:05 UTC
From: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.150705.26946@news.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 295666

Honest to god, I really did search for a internet site that has information and reviews about amateur radio equipment, especially 2M handhelds. I wasn't able to find one or find the the mods server that I've heard mentioned a couple times. Could someone please point me in the right direction

While you're at it, is (where is) the FAQ file for this newsgroup?

Jonathan Bucki
St. Olaf College

688. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 15:17:58 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420011@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295667

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM (Bob Myers) / 12:44 pm Jun 24, 1991 /
[stuff deleted]
>
>The 5/8, no contest. The fact that the 1/2-wave dipole doesn't *need* a
>ground plane means that it's also happiest without one - placing a ground
>plane (the roof of your car) next to one end of the diploe with Disturb It
>Greatly.

Hmmm... Not according to Larson Electronics. See previous posting.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

689. Field Day Llama Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 15:23:52 UTC
From: n2ic@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.152352.23187@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 295661

After operating 20+ Field Days, this year I decided to try something completely different. My XYL and I recently started raising llamas (yes, you read correctly, llamas). Why not use a llama for transportation, and operate from a location that is inaccessable to motor vehicles ?

Myself (N2IC), AA0AS, my XYL, AA0AS's son, and Cusi,
an 8 year old female llama,
hiked to Panorama Peak, just outside of Estes Park, Colorado. It wasn't a very long hike, since I didn't know what Cusi would think of carrying aluminum tubing and a car battery, amongst other junk !

After two llama trips, we got all of our stuff to the peak -
a TS-120, 14AVQ vertical, 20 meter wire beam, 200 feet of coax, 700 feet of rope, a car battery, 2 tents, 4 sleeping bags, 8 gallons of water, food, tools, keyer, etc., etc....

The llama only complained once about the load - by sitting down on the trail and refusing to move. It took about 10 minutes to coax her up. She got her revenge by trying to skewer us with the aluminum a few times.

We operated Class 1B-Battery, running 5 watts. The 20 meter wire beam worked as I hoped - about 10 dB better than the vertical. It was kind of neat to work K6STI using a beam designed with his YO software. My previous FD experiences with wire beams have not been as good ! The 14AVQ worked much better on 40 meters than I expected. 40 meters seemed much quieter than past FD's. I kept having to check the
wattmeter to convince myself I was only running 5 watts. 15 meters was the pits until around 1500Z on Sunday. 10 meters was virtually nonexistent. My previous 5 watt experience from K0NA convinced me to not even bring an antenna for 80 meters. The car battery held out better than AA0AS expected. The voltage dropped from 12.8 to 12.2 over the 24 hours. The battery started my minivan without a problem afterwards.
By the way, the TS-120 draws a staggering 4 amps to put out 5 watts of RF.

We ended up with 538 QSO's (467 CW, 71 Phone), for about 5400 points.

Thanks to everyone who strained to hear our QRP signal !

Steve, N2IC/0

690. Re: Field Day 91! de AABNB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 15:58:31 UTC
From: perley@trub
Message-ID: <20921@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 295662

In article <9106252147.AA07707@ucsd.edu>, CSMSCST@MVS (Chris Thomas, AA6SQ) writes:
>
>Perhaps the rest of you were too low - propagation from
>Frazier was quite a bit different that what you've
>described. I operated 15M from 4PM until about 9:30, and it
>was screaming.

15 was good for me too. Not as crowded as 20, but no trouble finding people to work. I was getting some strange propagation on 15.. I guess you would call it a narrow skip range. I got something like 5 contacts in a row from Santa Clara Valley. With the beam a little more north, I got a bunch in a row from Oregon.

This was my first field day. At least for our group (RPI radio club, Troy radio club, and the county RACES group), it was as much "bring the family and set up the barbie" as it was a radio event.

-don perley

--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

691. Re: Field Day '91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 16:09:36 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360023@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 295664

Charley Kline writes:

>The Synton ARC, the student radio club at the University of Illinois, ran the
>Novice station for K9CW, the Champaign County ARC. We decided to do this
>because techs outnumbered most everyone else willing to participate, and
>thought we could help out by getting some points for "free" for K9CW.
>
>Our station, operating under our club call, W9YH, went on the air only
>about five minutes after the contest started (we started setting up
>around 9am; Field Day started at 1pm).
>
> QRZ DE K0KKV K
> K0KKV DE W9YH/N BK

I guess you guys missed the part of the rules about "The Novice/Technician
station ... should use the call sign of one of the Novice/Techinician
operators"

>
>The "UR" had us puzzled for a while, too; it stands for "yours is" or "the
>information for you to copy is".

I always thought it meant "You Are", (as in UR 599) but i guess the meaning
is the same.

>The final numbers: 110 phone and 30 CW contacts for 170 points. Is
>this good for a Novice station? I really have no idea. But I think
>all three of us know a lot more about operating a radio station in
>less-than-ideal conditions, and best of all, got our Morse code speed
>up towards the next license class.
>

I'd say that was pretty good for a Novice/Tech station. We could only
convice one Technician to come out and operate in a serious sort of
way, and he wouldn't attempt CW; thus just 3 local QSO's on 10 meter SSB.
We never did hear any sort of opening on 10 on Sunday morning, though I think
he checked several times.

Our main call was NN7N (Nancy Nancy 7 Nancy, and other more inventive
phonetics). We wound up with about 950 qso's total, and about 3500 points.
We were 2A class, WWA section, and we had just about all the
free-bee's; packet, Novice, and satellite. In fact, satellite got us
81 QSO's, and we could have gotten more if we'd paid more attention
to it, and put more operators on it.

We were grumbling *last* year because 10 never opened then. This year
15 was almost as useless. 40 was crummy, except in the wee hours. 80 ssb

wasn't too bad, but through some oversight we only put up one 80 meter dipole, and never did get on 80 cw, until it had shut down for the morning. 20 was the work horse band, giving us 650 of our 950 qso's. As usual we didn't have enough CW ops, although one of them did a fantastic job of wringing every last QSO out of 20 meters (good job K0KV!)

The barbeque/potluck went well though, and we finished the keg, a first for us!

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

692. QEX magazine Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 16:16:53 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <175@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 295587
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

What's in QEX this month -- July, 1991

"PSK Anyone?"
A 1200-baud PSK demodulator designed specifically for
narrow-band applications. A practical HF packet
alternative.

Components (column)
The microprocessor--a programmable logic component.
Also, MEC surface mount switch, 2-gigabyte disk drive,
tiny RF mixer, and RF connectors.

VHF+ Technology (column)
Mid-year notes...VHF+ radiation and microwave devices.

Gateway (column)
U2MIR bids farewell and U5MIR wants to know "what's
up?"; AMSAT-NA annual meeting and symposium; thoughts
on BBS authentication; and new packet software
releases.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

693. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 16:25:31 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9106261625.AA04341@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 295663

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 016 (OPDX.016)
June 24, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, ARRL DX Bulletin, WB2REM, WK3N, KA5EJX, NA8A, W8GMH, KA8QMU, W8QWI, K8YVI and TI2TEB for the following DX information.

3D2, FIJI ISLAND. AA7AF/3D2 has been active on 7009 KHz around 0850Z, on 14012 KHz around 1200Z and on 18073 KHz around 0445Z. QSL via WA6ZEF.

4U1ITU, ITU GENEVA. This station has been very active this past week. There was activity on 40 meters CW. Also, 4U1ITU checked in on the 14256 DX Net and operated on 10101 KHz and 18083 KHz. Look between 0130 to 0330Z for 4U1ITU. QSL only to the Bureau or via the operator giving the QSO.

4U1UN, UNITED NATIONS. There was some activity by 4U1UN on RTTY this weekend. Activity was around 14085 KHz at 1207Z and 1707Z. Also check 21092 KHz around 2306Z. QSL via NA2K.

9K, KUWAIT. Plenty of 9K stations are on th air again. Look for 9K2EC on 18144 KHz around 2300 to 0030Z, 9K2NL on 21287 KHz around 2145Z and 9K2IC on 21279 KHz around 2209Z. Also 9K2DZ has been active on AMTOR (FEC) on 14078 KHz around 0116Z.

9U, BURUNDI. Larry, 9U5BZP, countines to be very active until June 28. He can be found on the 14256 DX Net around 0000Z. QSL via G4BZP.

D2, ANGOLA. This will be your last week to work D2ACA. Operations will QRT around June 24 or 26. Most of the operating is CW on 15 and 20 meters.

DIGITAL MODES.
On RTTY: 4U1UN 14087/1207Z, FB8WZ 14086/1316Z, FS/KB4VHW 14083/2345Z
HI8BG 14087/2259Z, HP1XBH 14088/0054Z, T77T 14091/0258Z,
TU2UR 14091/2352Z, VP8BFH 14088/2339Z, YS7OB 21083/2216Z
On AMTOR: 5N8ALE 14076/0142Z, 9K2DZ 14078/0116Z, 9Q5TE 14085/0626Z
9X5LJ 21073/0514Z, FK8BK 14070/0702Z

MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS. SV8/OE6MBG from Kalamaki, Zalynthos Island was on 14179 KHz (IOTA EU-52). QSL to home call. ID8/IK8AUG from Dino Island was on 20 meters. QSL via IK8JVQ.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. VK4MZ reported the Malpelo Island, HK0TU cards are now being sent out. The first batch of 700 cards were sent out June 20. They will be sending batches of 400 QSL cards daily. QSL cards from FR5AI/T are now being received (1 month turn around). YI1BGD QSL card was received with a one month turn around from the Austrian QSL Manager OE6EEG.

S2, BANGLADESH. OA4OS reported, Monday, on W2MIG's Net, that Eric WZ6C (ex-WZ6C/ST4) is now in S2-land signing WZ6C/S2. Also, OA4OS stated Eric had verbal permission only (usually not acceptable for DXCC), and can only operate on Saturdays and Sundays. Other sources report Eric has no permission at all to operate. Eric was on the South American Net on 14243 KHz for 1 1/2 hours this past Sunday. Later in week, it was reported again on W2MIG's Net, that Jim, VK9NS, talked to Eric and advised him that the U.S. does not have reciprocal operating agreement with Bangladesh. With this advice, it seems Eric has terminated his operations. Let's hope Eric can receive written permission and a S2 callsign. KYFC!!!

S21U CARDS. Jim Smith who operated as S21U says he will now handle his own QSL's for that operation, not JA1UT. JA1UT will continue to handle S21U cards for the Japanese operation only.

SV5, DODECANESE. Rod, KA5EJX, reports SV0HV has been delayed about a month for his SV0HV/SV5 Dodecanese Island trip. He will be on the island around the first of July. The island's IOTA number is EU-1. QSL to KA5EJX using only a 1990 or 1991 CallBook address.

USSR DXpedition. Jim, WB2REM, will be operating from the USSR signing U3A/WB2REM from Moscow and U6L/WB2REM from Rostov-on-Don. Operation will be 10, 15 and 20 meters until July 5.

YA, AFGHANISTAN. Some great news was reported by the ARRL DX bulletin. A group of Italian operators will be active from Afghanistan,July 12 to 29. Possible callsign will be YA0AS. QSL will be handled by IT9AZS.

ZA, ALBANIA. The ARRL DX bulletin also reported a possible July 11 operation by I3BZK and I3GJZ from ZA-land. (KYFC!!!)

THE WK3N WORLD DX NEWS REPORT .... Political unrest and problems within Yugoslavia indicate that Slovinia may succeed ..... Albania's new democratic government states its policy as pro USA .... Reunification of North and South Korea is slated for the late 90's. A situation similar to East & West Germany, so this should create yet another new DXCC Country!

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

694. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 16:25:31 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570090@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295677

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:

>
> The 5/8, no contest. The fact that the 1/2-wave dipole doesn't *need* a
> ground plane means that it's also happiest without one - placing a ground
> plane (the roof of your car) next to one end of the diploe with Disturb It
> Greatly.
>

Bob,
I don't think this is necessarily true. Take a look at the vertical radiation
plots for a half wave dipole in the ARRL Antenna Book. It turns out that
a dipole mounted with its center at lambda/4 has a very nice lobe-free
pattern right on the horizon. To get this pattern (and "ground gain") you
do need to have a well performing ground.
I used this characteristic many years ago on 21 MHz. I made a couple of
folded dipoles from twinlead and mounted them vertically with their bottoms
just above ground level. Then by properly phasing the drive to the two I
ended up with an extremely cheap, low angle, steerable beam array. That
antenna appeared to be pretty good competition for tower mounted yagis
when trying to work low angle DX. To perfrom well it does want to have
a good ground and few adjacent trees etc which tend to absorb
transmitted power.
Mounted on a large sheet of metal, like the roof of a car, I'm not so
sure that a vertical dipole with its end near the ground isn't a pretty
good performer.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
glenne@sr.hp.com

695. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 16:43:24 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5360@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295581

In article <42064@genrad.UUCP>, dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
>In article <10010@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu> bill@vulture.cs.uofs.edu
(Bill Gunshannon) writes:
|>>A. "SOS" was dropped as an International Distress Signal a number of
|>years
|>>ago.
|>>B. I can't speak for the Air Force, but the Army stopped teaching
|>Radio
|>
|>^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
|>> Operators Morse code over 10 years ago. (I know, I was one of the
|> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
|>> last Morse qualified RTT Operators (05C) and I got out that long
|>> ago. Based on their recent performance in the MIdEast, the lack of
|>|>> CW doesn't seem to have destroyed the integrity or the
|>effectiveness
|>> of our military.
|>
|>Well, that's real interesting. Knowing three Morse Code instructors
|>from
|>Fort Devens who are CURRENTLY teaching Morse Code, I'll be sure to
|>tell them
|>that they haven't been teaching Morse Code for over 10 years.......I
|>think
|>maybe you have your facts mixed up.

That's the Army Security Agency's Code Intercept School. Not every Army
radio operator goes to that. I was going to say something about my Army
experience and then I realized it was 20 years ago now...

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

696. Re: Hamming for the Blind

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 17:01:37 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.677955697@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 295665

GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU (Robert Giden N7KCG) writes:
>that cater to the blind such as a braile ham rag? I have heard of voice
>synthesizer that can give power readings; can the same be done for freq.
>readouts?
>Thanks. Rob N7KCG

My IC751a has the little option board (sorry, don't have the number here) which lets it speak the active VFO setting. Doesn't give you the split or mode though. The voice is female, and has a distinct Japanese accent. I can see how this would be handy in a mobile-operations context, as well as to the visually challenged. I haven't tried it yet (my d*mned truck is soooo noisy you wouldn't believe, s9 noise all up and down the bands).

--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
`You were s'posed to laugh!' -- Zippy

697. Help for Blind Hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 17:23:17 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.677956997.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 295669

In Info-hams Digest V91 #468, Rob, N7KCG, writes:
>Just saw the request for Braile Ham/Tech literature. --Recently, visited
>a relation - blind from diabetic retinopathy - and demonstrated my 2M
>rig and HF TS520 I had put in my car for the first time. During the demo
>a traveler needed a route and my relative was able to guide him. You can
>guess the reslut. He is more than willing to learn more about hamming.
>
>I found three names of blind hams in his area - even though they are
>125 miles away - Boise, Id to his QTH in Twin Falls, ID. He will have
>access to guidance to more info than I can give him. But, for my own
>curiosity and for others who might like to know - what sources are there
>that cater to the blind such as a braile ham rag? I have heard of voice
>synthesizer that can give power readings; can the same be done for freq.
>readouts? Other pertinent questions can most likely be answered by blink
>hams who I'm sure would like to share them. Please post these on this
>board.
>
>Thanks. Rob N7KCG

I am a blind ham; here's my two cents' worth. As far as I am aware,
there is no longer (at least in the United States) a magazine catering
to hams published in Braille. However, the Library of Congress, as part
of its National Library Service for the Blind and PHysically
Handicapped, does publish a recorded edition of QST on flexible discs
recorded at 8-1/3 rpm and playable on the special "talking book"
machines issued free to NLS patrons. There is also a magazine whose
exact name escapes me (I think it's known as Radio Digest) available for
twenty-odd dollars a year on casette; your relative's nearest NLS
Regional Library can obtain exact info on this. Bill Welch (his call
escapes me -- he was from California) used to put out courses designed
to assist the blind in becoming hams on reel-to-reel tape (that shows
you how long ago this was) but don't know if this is still the case. The
Hadley School for the Blind in Illinois has a correspondence course
designed to assist the blind in becoming hams; the NLS Regional Library
will have it's address also -- I can dig it up if you can't find it.
Recording, for the Blind, Inc. in New Jersey also used to have some
literature pertaining to amateur radio. Finally Handihams has materials
to help the blind (and other disabled) become hams. They have
representatives throughout the country who can either personally assist
prospective disabled hams in their efforts or who can find a local Elmer
to help the prospective hams. Handihams also used to have a limited
amount of used equipment which could be loaned to new handicapped hams.
My personal opinion of Handihams (and I know I'll get flamed for this)
is that they do a fine job but are a bit custodial (toward the blind, at

least) and tend to get caught up a bit with the virtue of their mission (as opposed to protecting the dignity of their students). However, as I say, they do a good job and are a valuable resource not to be spurned lightly. Apparently, ARRL also has some Handiham material (I've never seen it so can't say how good it is). Here's the material from FAQ3 on this:

** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
Courage Center
Handihams
2915 Golden Valley Rd
Golden Valley, MN 55422
(612) 520-0515
ARRL has a Handihams information package (get it by requesting it thru 2155052@mcimail.com) and a book called "The ARRL Plan for the Disabled", available at no charge from the ARRL Regulatory Information Branch.

As to equipment, Tentek used to make a device that hooked up to their transceivers which gave an audible readout of transceiver frequencey (this was around 1978-1980). I saw it a few times; it worked well with Tentek gear but, although it was theoretically possible to get it working with other gear (such as Drake), I never saw this successfully done. About 1983-1984, Kenwood came out with a 2M-70cm dual-band mobile FM rig which, as an accessory, had a very pleasant-sounding female synthesized voice to give you frequency readout and "power on" indication. I understand that a number of other HF and VHF/UHF rigs have speech-synthesizer boards as accessories which can give you various readouts (the boards are surprisingly inexpensive as accessories go). Asside from the Kenwood dual-bander, the only rig with synthesized speech readouts I've played with briefly was the Icom 6000A which I salivated over at the ARRL 1988 convention in Portland, Oregon. Science Products in Pensylvania (again, the NLS Regional Library will have the address) has test equipment modified for use by the blind, I own a modified Simpson 260 multimeter which I bought from them twenty or so years ago; it works fine. Be advised, however, that SF Products' stuff is expensive;; they're **definitely** a for-prophet outfit. If your relative owns a Ureka A-4 note-taker (a Braille keyboard input, speech output device from Australia marketed here by Robotron, Inc. and costing $2500 or so), there's a built-in facility for a multimeter already in it; all you need are the probes. I've not tried the Eureka in this application so can't vouch for its accuracy. In the past, when Mr. Vacuum Tube was king, there also were many circuits designed to facilitate tuning of transmitters via audio signals. QST (and other publications) have carried articles on these (beginning in the late 1950's).
Sorry for this ptome -- but you asked!
Good luck to your relative and prospective ham!

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11

Vancouver, WA 98665 USA | SUPPORT BRAILLE LITERACY FOR THE BLIND
Telephone (206)574-8221

698. Re: Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 17:53:58 UTC
From: johnl@Stardent.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.175358.2290@Stardent.COM>
Source record: 295596

Plenty of Ham Radio software is available for the Atari ST:

Morse code
Radio Teletype (RTTY)
Packet Radio (W0RLI BBS and K9AQ TCP/IP)
Satellite Tracking
WEFAX
Color Slow Scan TV (SSTV)
etc.

For more information contact the Atari Microcomputer Network:

Newsletter Editor - Gil Frederick, VE4AG
130 Maureen Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3K 1M2 Canada
or
Program Librarian - John Adams, KC5FW
17106 Happy Hollow
San Antonio, TX 78232
U.S.A.
or
Tune into the weekly net Sundays 16:00 UTC on 14.325 MHz.

73,
John Langner, WB2OSZ
--

John Langner johnl@stardent.com
Stardent Computer Inc. uunet!stardent!johnl
6 New England Tech. Center (508) 287 0100 x 358

699. AEA CP-1 AMTOR help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 17:55:16 UTC
From: tomg@hpihoah.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <48210001@hpihoah.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 295595

I just purchased an AEA CP-1 with cartridges for the Commodore C-64 for RTTY and AMTOR from a local ham. Everything hooked up and works well except I can not get the AMTOR cartridge to do anything. I have the manuals for the CP-1 and the RTTY/ASCII/CW cartridge, but the seller lost the manual for the AMTOR cartridge. Anyone who can help please email me. Thanks,

Tom Graham N6WLF tomg@hpihoah.cup.hp.com

700. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 18:22:57 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570091@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295578

The problem with a 5/8 wave ground plane on 2 meters is that if you mount the thing on the roof of your car, you can't get it into ;the garage. So most people end up mounting the antenna on the trunk.

IMHO a quarter wave on the roof will outperform a 5/8 wave on the trunk. At the very least, it has a much more omni-directional pattern. The 1/4 wave is also cheaper and less conspicuous.

AL N1AL

701. Re: RG-8/U vs. mini RG-8/U RF characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 18:34:51 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570092@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295585

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, geraldg@oakhill.sps.mot.com (Gerald Garcia) writes:

>Are there any RF characteristic differences (loss, etc.) between full size
>RG-8/U and mini RG-8/U? I can get a better price on the mini coax (even with
>the added cost of adaptors for the PL-259 connectors), but first priority
>is performance. Thanks for the input.

I'm interested in this question, too. My understanding is that the
so-called "mini RG-8" is capable of handling high power like real RG-8,
but that it has loss characteristics more like RG-58.

True?

AL N1AL

702. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 18:51:02 UTC
From: engrand%nepjt@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <ENGRAND%NEPJT.91Jun26145102@nepjt.ncsuvx.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 295670
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

Giaco, boulot, dodo ecrit :

> In article <8297@ecs.soton.ac.uk> ea88@ecs.soton.ac.uk (Anyope E) writes:
> >
> >The best form of military service is to challenge the authorities
> >and decide not to do any!!! What a nation to decide that all its
> >sons should be proffessional killers.

> Toi y'en a de'range' ? Demande un peu aux planque's du ZeRo
> si ils ont l'impression d'etre des tueurs professionels.

En tant que planque du ZeRo (je suis sur que tu parlais
de moi, entre autre, n'est ce pas ma biche ?), je me permets
de prendre la parole :

Je suis anti-militariste invertebre, et pourtant je suis
hyper-content de faire mon service national :

Je suis cooperant (ou VSNA). J'ai un job d'assistant chercheur
dans une Universite americaine, et je suis paye par
une entreprise francaise publique.

Tout le monde y trouve son compte :
Moi : J'evite d'etre trouffion de base (au passage, je compatis
avec les pov' malheureux qui sont en caserne ...)
Je suis relativement bien paye (malgre les fluctuations
du dollar, mais passons ...)
Je passe 16 mois aux States, ce qui me permet
d'apprendre les quelques mots de cette langue
sublime qu'est le ricain (je connaissais deja l'anglais !).
L'Universite : m'emploie sans me payer (tout benef').
La Cie francaise : va beneficier de mon experience acquise ici.
Le gouvernement francais : ca fait un chomeur de moins, pendant
16 mois au lieu de 12.

Conclusion : c'est un moyen intelligent de faire son service
national.
Condition requise : avoir un diplome ET (etre pistonne OU etre
perseverant OU avoir de la chance).
En ce qui me concerne, j'ai eu la chance d'etre au bon
endroit, au bon moment, c'est a dire en cours
le jour ou cet ingenieur est venu nous proposer le
poste que j'occupe actuellement. Finalement
il m'a choisi car j'avais deja fait un stage
dans cette entreprise, ce qui semblait vouloir

dire que j'etais motive par la boite ...

Voila, vous savez tout ou presque de ma vie,
Je ne vous salue pas (quelle horreur),
mais bien le bonjour chez vous quand meme,

PhE.

--
.---.
Philippe ENGRAND (engrand@nepjt.ncsu.edu) (919) 831-0954
" Quant a ces feroces soldats, je le dis, c'est pas pour cafter,
ben, y font rien qu'ameuter les keufs"
____

703. Wanted: Azden PCS-2000 (2m) documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 18:59:12 UTC
From: jmn@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360025@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 295617

I've recently managed to get my hands on a run-down

Azden PCS-2000

2m rig, and I am now in desparate need of (copies of)

schematic
operator's manual

and maybe a

service manual

if there's one to be found.

This radio is ~1978-vintage, so check the back of your file-cabinet and help me get onto VHF (cheaply!). If you have any one of these, or know someone who might, please drop me a line.

John Newman / KB0GOW
jmn@fc.hp.com

704. Re: FAQ, 2m Handhelds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 19:45:12 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.194512.8616@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295671

buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu (Jonathan S. Bucki) writes:

>Honest to god, I really did search for a internet site that has information
>and reviews about amateur radio equipment, especially 2M handhelds. I
>wasn't able to find one or find the the mods server that I've heard
>mentioned a couple times. Could someone please point me in the right
>direction
>
>While you're at it, is (where is) the FAQ file for this newsgroup?

I found these:

archive.cs.ruu.nl: 26089 Apr 2 09:00 FAQ/rec.radio.amateur.misc
archive.cs.ruu.nl: 36286 Apr 2 09:01 FAQ/rec.radio.shortwave
armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12103 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq1
armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 10151 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq2
armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12145 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq3
sol.cs.ruu.nl: 26089 Apr 2 09:00 FAQ/rec.radio.amateur.misc
sol.cs.ruu.nl: 36286 Apr 2 09:01 FAQ/rec.radio.shortwave

I believe archive.cs.ruu.nl and sol.cs.ruu.nl are the same machine or
are using the same filesystem.

Apparently the armstrong host likes to chop things up into small files.
It's the hassle of the small files that I use FTP to get away from :-(
It is also not named with the name of the newsgroup, so people won't
find this if they search using "rec.radio.amateur".

There appears to be no standard for where FAQ's are placed. It would be
nice if some server would open up a subdirectory for all FAQ's and other
newsgroup related info files to be placed, named by the newsgroup name.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

705. kenwood th-77a weirdness

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 19:49:41 UTC
From: deej@thrush.umesve.maine.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.194941.4337@umesve.maine.edu>
Source record: 295593

Has anyone else experienced the following?
When the battery goes dead (the radio starts beeping) you only have a few seconds
in which to shut the radio off, otherwise it won't accept any input from
the keyboard, including that of the power switch. The only way to shut off
the beeping is to disconnect the battery.
I was riding on my motorcycle and the radio started beeping to indicate a failing
battery. I wasn't in a position to remove the battery from the radio, so I just
let it beep - it eventually ran completely dead and stopped beeping (of course).
Probably 10 minutes after this I removed the battery from the radio.
A half hour later, I returned to my office, and attached the radio to a power supply via
the dc in plug at the top of the radio.
It came on in the initial unconfigured state - and all my memory channels had
been wiped out. The battery had run dead previously, and I had removed it
immediately upon hearing the battery failing beeps. Upon reattaching another
battery or power supply, the radio came up and the memory channels were unaffected.
It seems that when the battery failed, it tried to use the internal lithium
battery for power, and ran that dead as well, thus wiping out my memory.
A most nasty bug....
At this point I am not sure that I might have to replace the lithium battery....
I set a couple memory channels, turned the power off, then back on, and it
didn't remember the memory channels I had just programmed in.
Comments?
--

+------------------------------+
| Dj Merrill |
| Systems and Network Manager |
| University of Maine NCGIA |
| |
| deej@grouse.umesve.maine.edu |
| deej@maine.maine.edu |
+------------------------------+

706. Re: Help for Blind Hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 20:29:45 UTC
From: hays@apollo.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.202945.21724@apollo.hp.com>
Source record: 295674

To the poster with a relative in Twin Falls, ID ---

You might have your relative get in touch with Linda, N7HVF, a blind extra class in Salt Lake City --- she teaches at Handi-Hams camps and loves to help.

BTW, I think the Utah Amateur Radio Club does get either Braille or Voice recorded copies of their newsletter the "Microvolt" for their blind members.

John
KD7UW

SRI I DON'T HAVE Linda's QTH Handy.
--
==========
John D. Hays |Email: [UUCP] ...!hplabs!hpuslua!hays
Systems Engineering Consultant | [INTERNET] hays@hpuslua.nsr.hp.com
Hewlett Packard Company | [GEnie] HAYS

707. Re: Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 20:41:36 UTC
From: alan@mesa.dsd.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.204136.13076@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 295673

In article <1222@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>Can someone explain this to me? Why did I hear so many stations
>in Field Day trying so hard to get the complete station class
>and section from the station they were working?
>
>Anyone on the net here keep a log during FD?

Well, I think I understand this. Most of the participants in the Field Day exercise are not contest operators, and most of them likely did not understand this fine point in the rules, if they bothered to read the rules in the first place. You are correct, of course; the exchange is actually irrelevant - it is important to get the call sign correct and that is it. Standard "dupe" sheets are sufficient for reporting if the entire call signs are entered.

We had a computer for logging/duping, and the program "forced" us to enter an exchange before it would log the QSO. We were not too concerned whether we always got the class and section correct. I was asked to repeat our class and/or section numerous times. My motto is: Remember those three little words, don't argue. Keeps the stress level down B^).

--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO __| | "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

708. RACES Bulletin #175

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 20:52:21 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9106262053.AA28168@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295676

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.175

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.175 DATE: June 24, 1991
SUBJECT: Equipment for emergency responders - Part 3

Carry a note book and pencil. Keeping a log or diary of events is very important. It makes interesting reading after an event and if you must write a report it is a great help to have the dates and times of important happenings. If the incident lasts for many days, as they have in the past, the days seem to run together and to recall from memory might prove difficult. If you must handle written messages, use a different notebook for this chore. I carry a small three inch by five inch personal notebook for the diary and a regular size note book for the written messages.
Carry a small flashlight. I use the Mini-Maglite type that use double A alkaline batteries. These flashlights are very rugged and have a spare lamp in their base. If the spare lamp is needed make sure you replace it as soon as possible.
If you are on medication be sure to have an ample supply. Carry more than you think you will need.
Inform the person or persons in charge if you have a health problem and if you require special medication.
You may want to carry a camera. I carry a small 35 mm camera. It has a sliding lens cover that locks the shutter, a built in electronic flash and another feature that should prove invaluable: a clock that will stamp the day, month and year or the time of day on the negative so that it will appear on the prints.
(By Les Ballinger, WA6EQQ. To be continued.)

EOM

709. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 20:54:40 UTC
From: nitrosso@s58.csrd.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.205440.10761@csrd.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295580
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

engrand%nepjt@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu (Philippe Engrand) writes:

>Tout le monde y trouve son compte :
>Moi : J'evite d'etre trouffion de base (au passage, je compatis
> avec les pov' malheureux qui sont en caserne ...)
> Je suis relativement bien paye (malgre les fluctuations
> du dollar, mais passons ...)
> Je passe 16 mois aux States, ce qui me permet
> d'apprendre les quelques mots de cette langue
> sublime qu'est le ricain (je connaissais deja l'anglais !).
>L'Universite : m'emploie sans me payer (tout benef').
>La Cie francaise : va beneficier de mon experience acquise ici.
>Le gouvernement francais : ca fait un chomeur de moins, pendant
> 16 mois au lieu de 12.

le nombre de lignes pour chaque rubrique est revelateur...

>L'Universite : m'emploie sans me payer (tout benef').

Tout benef ? Tu veux dire qu ils ne perdent pas grand chose...

>En ce qui me concerne, j'ai eu la chance d'etre au bon
> endroit, au bon moment, c'est a dire en cours
> le jour ou cet ingenieur est venu nous proposer le
> poste que j'occupe actuellement.

t aurais pas pu filer le tuyau a tes sympatiques petits camarades absents
comme de bien entendu (par exemple moi ?)

> poste que j'occupe actuellement. Finalement
> il m'a choisi car j'avais deja fait un stage
> dans cette entreprise, ce qui semblait vouloir
> dire que j'etais motive par la boite ...

tiens ? j avais une autre version des faits moi... :La boite, l EDF pour ne
pas la nommer, se sentait obligee de te donner le poste car elle se sent
responsable de tes troubles mentaux et tes malformations diverses vu que
tu as pousse a Gravelines et que ca n arrange pas...

>mais bien le bonjour chez vous quand meme,
de meme

>PhE.

-Bruno

710. Re: Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 20:59:16 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.677969956@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 295675

taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>climbing will get done for you. (Personally, I hate going to tower
>parties where they don't need me to climb, and will often climb anyway
>when the work is done... very few things are as pleasant as being
>strapped to the top of a tower.)

Hear, hear! I just put up an 85' stick myself, and it's a marvellous
place to relax. Good view, usually a nice breeze, and *no
interruptions*. Now if I could move the operating position up there
as well, it would be fine (until the WX deteriorates in October,
anyway.) And I'd get back about 2 dB as well....

--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
`You were s'posed to laugh!' -- Zippy

711. Need codes to control ICOM 725 from computer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 21:16:23 UTC
From: dan@cpsc.ucalgary.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.211623.12818@cpsc.ucalgary.ca>
Source record: 295586

Hi folks,

I want to be able to control an ICOM 725 from a computer, but
I don't know what codes to send down the RS-232 through ICOM's level
converter to control the rig.

Does anyone know what bytes are needed in order to set the frequency,
change modes, enquire the current rig settings, etc. are? The ICOM 725
manual does not say, and I don't have the manual for the level
converter.

73
Dan Freedman, VE6DFM

--

U. of Calgary Computer Science Dept., 403 220-7299
2500 University Dr. N.W., dan@cpsc.ucalgary.ca
Calgary, Alberta, Canada. T2N 1N4 VE6DFM

712. Re: Field Day Llama Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 21:22:46 UTC
From: kurt@photon.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <17835@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 295579

I always thought the ARRL stood for The Association for the Rescue and
Resuscitation of Llamas!!!!!
73s 8-}

--
Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8706
Dept. of Computer Science, Texas A&M University DoD #264
*** Not an official document of Texas A&M University ***

713. Re: Field Day '91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 21:54:43 UTC
From: kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.215443.223@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295584

charlier@hplsla.HP.COM (Charlie Panek) writes:
>Charley Kline writes:
>>Our station, operating under our club call, W9YH, went on the air only
>>about five minutes after the contest started (we started setting up
>>around 9am; Field Day started at 1pm).

> I guess you guys missed the part of the rules about "The Novice/Technician
>station ... should use the call sign of one of the Novice/Techinician
>operators"

Actually, no, we didn't. The fact that the rules say "should" and not
"must", and the fact that the club call doesn't really have a class
associated with it, we figured W9YH was effectively a Novice call when
being operated by Novices.

Anyway, we asked Drew, K9CW, who is a FD veteran, and he seemed to
think it was fine.

By the way, the consensus seems to be that "UR" indeed does stand for
"you are" and thus really isn't conveying its usual meaning as such,
but in any other contest you'd say "UR 599", so at field day I guess
"UR 5A IL" is just natural.

Finally, about copying reports when they weren't specifically required,
I dunno, I just felt kind of guilty when I copied a callsign, went
back, heard him call me back, but then couldn't copy anything else.
Doesn't really seem like communication to me. Maybe I don't have the
true spirit of contesting. :) As our club advisor, KA6A, told us,
"You guys did a great job because you had fun."

/cvk

714. Re: FAQ, 2m Handhelds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 21:59:14 UTC
From: willis@photon.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <17840@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 295582

In article <1991Jun26.194512.8616@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:

|> I found these:
|>
|> archive.cs.ruu.nl: 26089 Apr 2 09:00 FAQ/rec.radio.amateur.misc
|> archive.cs.ruu.nl: 36286 Apr 2 09:01 FAQ/rec.radio.shortwave
|> armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12103 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq1
|> armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 10151 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq2
|> armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12145 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq3

ftp armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu
ftp: connect to address 128.205.32.3: Host is unreachable
Trying 128.205.36.1...
ftp: connect: Network is unreachable
ftp> quit

|> sol.cs.ruu.nl: 26089 Apr 2 09:00 FAQ/rec.radio.amateur.misc
|> sol.cs.ruu.nl: 36286 Apr 2 09:01 FAQ/rec.radio.shortwave
|>
These work.

715. Re: Contest Loggers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 22:00:39 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910070@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295616

I have a question in a similar vein.

My club's Field Day station uses some homebrew software. While it works, it has some shortcomings. I'm looking for a PC program that can be linked to another PC or terminal, allowing multiple transmitters to log without working the others' contacts. A forms-based or MS-Windows UI would be nice.

For now, we've designated one station as "voice" and the other "CW" to avoid having to network our loggers. CW is where the points are, so it would be nice if the program would warn you that another transmitter is on 15m CW. Self-induced QRM is the pits. How do those 24A stations do it ?

Perry Scott / AA0ET

716. Re: FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 22:02:14 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <lyndon.677973734@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 295583

CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas, AA6SQ) writes:

>"W6/VU2EVR 1D Orange" on 10 SSB Saturday afternoon.

Nope.

V E 6 Naked Chicken

... operating in the nude from Ardrossen, Alberta!

(Damned good thing it doesn't snow here in the summer :-)

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
atha!cs.athabascau.ca!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Packet: ve6bbm@ve6mc.ab.can.noam
As a math atheist, I should be excused from this. --Calvin

717. Re: Re: ARLB025 (Free Field Day Bulletin)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 22:08:45 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910071@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295618

>Thats one story I don't think anyone can beat.

The only thing that happened to our club station (W0DZ) was a one-hour QRT due to lightning and 1" hail. The wind rotated the novice station's reflector a bit, but it didn't discourage the intrepid souls there. Being on a ridge at 500' above average terrain can be a little frightening.

10 and 15 didn't really come up until Sun am. We must have worked everyone on 20 Sat nite, because 40 was noisy with all the tstorms. I definitely remember logging W6OTX.

Perry / AA0ET

718. Re: FAQ, 2m Handhelds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 22:19:51 UTC
From: gomer@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <gomer.677974791@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 295588

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:

...
>armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12103 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq1
>armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 10151 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq2
>armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12145 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq3

>Apparently the armstrong host likes to chop things up into small files.
>It's the hassle of the small files that I use FTP to get away from :-(
>It is also not named with the name of the newsgroup, so people won't
>find this if they search using "rec.radio.amateur".
...

FYI: armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu bought the farm last week and will not be back
'on the air' as far as I have knowledge.. Source: beers@acsu.buffalo..

-Paul

Paul Kronenwetter - N2KIQ | Amateur Packet: N2KIQ@KA2JXI.NY.USA
gomer@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu | N2KIQ@BBSJXI.NEDA.USA
kronenpj@?? <Machine change in prog>| Snail Mail: Clarkson University
Voice:315-268-4134|St Lawrence Cty: | Box 6942
Buffalo: 146.910- |444.15+|146.910- | Potsdam, NY
146.580| 444.000+ |\/\/\/\|146.580 | 14699-6942

719. Re: Question on 5/8 antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 22:30:02 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.223002.25126@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 295589

Hmmm, this question of antenna type affecting audio quality is beginning to sound like the debate on "Monster Cable" in stereo systems...

But you know, I've found that the 5/8 does give cleaner, more transparent, sibilants than does the 1/4 or 1/2 wave...must have to do with the time domain phase inversion group delay as the sound goes through the matching coil at the base. Of course this can't really work unless the new age crystal energy field is in resonance with the cycle of the moon.

Hmmm, this will require more study...

:-)

Where I live, at the base of some mountains, I have found that many times a plain old 1/4 wave mounted on top of the car outperforms the 5/8 wave. This is because the 2 meter repeaters in this area are on top of the mountains and some upwards radiation actually helps to get in to them... especially when traveling up the canyons in the mountains. At that point, I don't care much about the audio quality -- just want to be heard.

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

720. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 23:41:06 UTC
From: asqj-nbf@zama-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106262352.AA13673@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295591

Diana L. Syriac reply ref the Army not teaching Morse code---
I believe you missed the point. I am an x o5H who learned morese
code at Ft. Devens. They still teach morse code but its receive only.
The 31C course taught at Ft. Gordon does not teach morse Unless there
is a command directed need. There is talk afoot about returning to
teaching Some People morse if after they go to an assignment it is
determined to be necessary. I have not seen the course dates but there
was a msg sent to me about the course being considered. ALL of my
MARS/HF operators WILL attend as soon as I can get them there. The Army
DOES still us Morse code. Both service connect and MARS nets. Altho
the MARS code nets that I have participated in (not very often by the way)
are not running people off because thay have too many participants.
Excuse the typing - they pay me to make things happen not to spell. HI HI
73 de Roland KA2RC (WF4P) x O5H Morse Intercept current 31Z I do what
they tell me (sometimes) in Japan.

721. Re: Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-26 23:57:31 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun26.235731.5978@sequent.com>
Source record: 295590

Tadd, two points...

A)The rules state:
6)Exchange: Stations in any ARRl/CRRL section will exchange their
field day operating class and ARRL/CRRL section.

B)The rules state that home stations (class d) may contact only class a,b,c,
and e stations for points. Now, it would be difficult to determine what
your score was if you didnt exchange the info.

I dont see anything that requires me to keep a log (I did however), but
I feel its clear that I must EXCHANGE the info for a valid contact....

Just for kicks, why dont you include a cover letter saying that you didnt
exchange the info with your entry, then tell us what the ARRL decides...

- jim
KG7HH 1-503-578-3171 washer@sequent.com

722. Re: Police Radar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 00:22:45 UTC
From: ycomputr@runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.002245.13227@runx.oz.au>
Source record: 295597

Here in New South Wales, the sale and use of radar detectors has been illegal since the beginning of the year, and other Australian states are expected to follow soon. Apparently the boys in blue have radar detector-detectors, which presumably pick up the local oscillator radiation. Just how a state government can ban the use of passive reception devices I don't know, but nobody has challenged the legislation to my knowledge.

I suppose the whole thing will become academic anyway if those optical guns take off. Just how do they work anyway - I'd have thought the doppler shift at those frequencies would be undetectable at car-type speeds, or do they modulate teh beam in some way?

-Mark

--
==========
Mark Cheeseman VK2XGK E-mail: ycomputr@runxtsa.runx.oz.au
Technical Editor Phone: +61 2 693 4143
Your Computer Magazine Fax: +61 2 693 9720

723. Multi-Multi Station Isolation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 01:29:26 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <9183@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 295605

This year during field day our station suffered severely from cross interference whenever we put both the SSB and the CW station on the same band. In essence, we couldn't have both on the same band at the same time. For 10/15/20, we had a Butternut Bow-Tie and a Cushcraft A3, both up about 50 feet, separated approx-imately 80 feet. On 40, we had 2 quarter wave monoband verticals spaced a good 50 yards apart. The same results held on all bands--and these were not low end rigs. The SSB rig was an ICOM 781, and it was getting swamped by the CW stations's 100 watts. I know this is an old problem for multi-multi contest stations and that it's easily solvable. I just never paid attention in the past when I heard this being discussed because I never pictured myself setting up a multi-multi station. Now that we suffered for that ignorance, it would be nice to know for next year. Just how do the big guys isolate multiple rigs on the same band in close proximity to each other?

724. Multi-Multi Station Isolation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 01:36:58 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <9185@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 295592

From sawyer Wed Jun 26 18:33:55 PDT 1991
Article: 3590 of rec.radio.amateur.misc
Path: twg.com!sawyer
From: sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Multi-Multi Station Isolation
Message-ID: <9183@gollum.twg.com>
Date: 27 Jun 91 01:29:26 GMT
Sender: news@twg.com
Organization: The Wollongong Group, Palo Alto, CA
Lines: 15

This year during field day our station suffered severely from cross interference whenever we put both the SSB and the CW station on the same band. In essence, we couldn't have both on the same band at the same time. For 10/15/20, we had a Butternut Bow-Tie and a Cushcraft A3, both up about 50 feet, separated approx-imately 80 feet. On 40, we had 2 quarter wave monoband verticals spaced a good 50 yards apart. The same results held on all bands--and these were not low end rigs. The SSB rig was an ICOM 781, and it was getting swamped by the CW stations's 100 watts. I know this is an old problem for multi-multi contest stations and that it's easily solvable. I just never paid attention in the past when I heard this being discussed because I never pictured myself setting up a multi-multi station. Now that we suffered for that ignorance, it would be nice to know for next year. Just how do the big guys isolate multiple rigs on the same band in close proximity to each other?

725. Field Day 91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 02:46:14 UTC
From: nfunamura%mis2.DEcnet@nuwes-lll.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9106270245.AA25063@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295594

As in the past few years, the Honolulu Amateur Radio Club (KH6WO) operated field day '91 from Kualoa Beach Park on the windward side of Oahu. The setting up, operating, eating, eyeball qso's etc. were all as before but a new twist was added this year. At about 10 pm NH6KW whipped out his ukulele and some song sheets and conducted a sing-along till almost 1 am. Needless to say, all had a GREAT time.....especially the XYL's and other non-operators.
Guess he created a new tradition for KH6WO field day....Next year when you work us, Listen up....you might hear 'Lahainaluna' or 'Tiny Bubbles'!!!!

73, Norman KH6R
(808) 668-3087
nfunamura@nuwes-lll.navy.mil

726. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 11:33:59 UTC
From: hollenbe@parc.xerox.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com>
Source record: 295598
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup, but French isn't my first language. Could we keep the posts in a language we all can understand, please?

--
Scott Hollenbeck (hollenbe@arisia.xerox.com or SAH.McLean_CSD@Xerox.COM)
Xerox Special Information Systems
McLean, Virginia

727. FAQ for Amateur Radio - Part 1 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 11:51:11 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <42079@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 295601

Since I'll be gone next week, I'm publishing this a few days early. CHEERS!
Diana

| 25-Jun-91 10:10 dls update, see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
|FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions

Table of Contents:
** What is Amateur Radio?
** Who can become a ham in the United States?
** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
** How much does it cost?
** Where can I take the tests?
** What are the tests like?
** What can I do with a ham radio license?
** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
** I'm interested, who will help me?
** Should I build my own equipment?
** Should I build my own antenna?
** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
** Where do I buy equipment?
** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean
it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)

** What is Amateur Radio?
Amateur Radio is a non-commercial radio communication service
whose primary aim is public service and communication between
private persons. Amateur Radio operators are commonly called
hams. It's great fun to talk to someone in Japan on the radio!

Here's one ham's description of Amateur Radio: "Climbing towers, roofs, trees, or any other fixed object to hang antennas. Restoring ancient equipment to operation. Playing with glitzy new equipment. Blowing up finals. Cutting holes in your (or your buddie's) car. Building your own stuff. Wiping out your neighbor's TV and then having to explain and fix it. The joy and magic of communicating with someone half way around the world with a few bits of glass and wire."

** Who can become a ham in the United States?
Anyone who is not a representative of a foreign government can be an Amateur Radio operator in the USA. There are tests that you must pass to get a license, however the tests are not insurmountable. There are 7-year-old hams and 80-year-old hams. There are many handicapped hams who get great enjoyment out of Amateur Radio.

** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
There are now two entry-level class licenses in Amateur Radio. A Novice license requires passing a 30-question written test and a Morse code test given at 5 words per minute. A Technician license requires passing the 30-question written Novice test and a 25-question written Technician test, but no Morse code test. See local radio clubs or radio stores in your area for more information. Note that you can get a higher class license instead, simply by passing the required tests.

** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
Your local Radio Shack sells some ham radios and Amateur Radio license books. Books can also be obtained through the mail from ham radio organizations, such as ARRL in Newington, CT (203-666-1541) and W5YI in Dallas, TX (1-800-669-9594). There may be one or two ham radio stores in the local area (ie, within 50 miles). Try looking in the Yellow Pages under Radio Communications. Be assured that once you get a callsign, the mail order ham radio companies will find you :-).
For the Novice license, get a Novice License manual, plus 5-word-per-minute Morse code tapes, costing around $25. For the Technician license, get a Novice License manual, a Technician License manual, and an FCC Rules manual, costing around $32. The FCC Rules manual is a good idea for Novice also, but not necessary, since the Novice License manual contains all the FCC Rules that are required for the Novice License.

** How much does it cost?
To take the Novice tests, it's free. To take the Technician or higher class tests, there is a small charge (around $5 currently) to cover copying costs and running the testing sessions. The cost of a radio is really dependent on what you want to do. You can make your own radio and antenna for under $150. You can buy a used single-band radio for $150-$300. Or you can buy a new multi-band

multi-mode radio with all the doodads for $300-$3000. I'd suggest you learn more about ham radio, talk to local hams, find out what you want to do with ham radio first.

** Where can I take the tests?
The Novice tests can be given by any two qualified hams of General class license or above. The Technician tests and all higher class license tests are given by three qualified Volunteer Examiners (VEs) who volunteer their time.

** What are the tests like?
Each of the written tests (Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra) are generally a multiple choice test of approximately one-tenth of the question pool. For example, if the question pool is approximately 300 questions, then the test will be a 30-question test. You need to get 75% correct to pass. Note that they truncate to determine the correct number of questions. That means for a 30 question test, you need to get 22 right, which is actually only 73.3%.

Once you've paid the small fee for Technician-Extra tests, it costs no extra to take another test, so I'd suggest you keep taking the next more advanced test until you fail. If you pass the written but not the Morse code (or vice versa) for a specific class license, you have up to one year to take the other test before you would have to retake the written test again. Note that some VEs will not allow you to take the written test unless you've first taken the Morse code test.

The Morse code test is a receiving test only. The test run 5 to 7 minutes. After the test, you are given a 10-question multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blank test. Passing grade is 7 or more. If you fail the 10-question test, the examiner team will examine your copy sheet to see if you have 1 minute of solid copy with no errors. For 5 wpm, that's 25 characters, for 13 wpm, that's 65 characters, for 20 wpm, that's 100 characters. If they can find 1 minute solid copy, you've still passed.

Hints on Morse code tests: Generally, it will be a standard QSO (conversation), and it MUST contain at least one of each of the following:
26 letters A-Z, 10 numbers 0-9, comma (,), period (.), slant or slash (/), question mark (?), double dash prosign (BT), end of message prosign (AR), end of contact prosign (SK).
The letters count as one character, all others count as two characters. There are a couple other prosigns which are worth knowing, but will not be on the test, like "I'm done talking, next" is K, "I'm done talking, back to you" is KN, "Please wait" is AS.

** What can I do with a ham radio license?
There are so many things, it's a difficult question to answer, but here's some ideas:
* Talk to people in foreign countries.

* Talk to people (both local and far away) on your drive to work.
* Help in emergencies by providing communications.
* Provide communications in parades or walkathons.
* Help other people become hams.
* Hook your computer to your radio and communicate by computers.
* Collect QSL cards (cards from other hams) from all over the
United States and foreign countries and receive awards.
* Participate in contests or Field Day events.
* Provide radio services to your local Civil Defense organization
thru ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) or RACES (Radio Amateur
Civil Emergency Service).
* Aid members of the US military by joining MARS (Military Affiliate
Radio System).
* Have someone to talk to on those sleepless nights at home.
* Receive weather pictures via satellites.
* Build radios, antennas, learn some elctronics and radio theory.
* Talk to astronauts in space, or use the moon to bounce signals
back to people on the Earth.
* Experiment with Amateur TV (SSTV) or send still-frame pictures
by facsimile.
* Experiment with amateur satellite communications.

** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
The most important thing you can't do is transact business of any
kind over ham radio. Interference to other hams or services, as
well as obscene, profane or indecent language is not tolerated and
is illegal. Music and broadcasting are not allowed on ham radio.
Some personal conversations may not be appropriate to Amateur Radio.
Do you really want the whole world to hear about Aunt Mabel's
hemorrhoids?

** I'm interested, who will help me?
There are hams who are willing to become "Elmers" (mentors, helpers)
in your local area. Look around and ask local hams. Search out
local radio clubs. As well, some people have volunteered to be
an Elmer over the Usenet. Paul has volunteered to maintain that
list. If anyone wants to be an Elmer, or needs an Elmer, email him:
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU, acmnews@zeus.unomaha.edu

** Should I build my own equipment?
"Homebrewing" is a fun and educational part of ham radio. It is a
thrill to build your own transmitter and put it on the air. However,
building your own receiver can be quite complicated; if you don't have
electronics experience, you may want to buy a receiver instead. Most
homebrew transmitters are QRP (transmit very low power). That's fine
for an experienced ham with a very good antenna, but a Novice ham will
just get frustrated. Your first rig, therefore should NOT be a home-
brew.

** Should I build my own antenna?
Most hams build their own antennas for base station use and buy

antennas for mobile (car) use. Most beginner ham books describe how to build different types of antennas. Order of difficulty, from easiest to more difficult, for some common antennas are: wire dipole, Zepp, Yagi, Quad.

** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
No! Large beam antennas and 40-foot towers are very expensive. As a beginner, a simple dipole antenna is perfectly adequate. As you gain experience (and money :-), you may want to invest in something bigger.

** Where do I buy equipment?
If you can afford new rigs, there are many mail order stores that advertise in ham radio magazines. If you want to buy a used rig, the best place is at a "hamfest" (ham flea market). You should take along an experienced ham, since some of the used equipment may be inoperative, overpriced or poor quality. You can also answer ads in ham magazines or posted at ham radio stores, although often, by the time you call, the equipment has already been sold.

** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)
Meter refers to the wavelength of the signal at which you are transmitting. There is a inverse relationship between the frequency (specified in kilohertz or megahertz) and the wavelength (specified in meters or centimeters).

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

728. FAQ for Amateur Radio - Part 2 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 11:52:06 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <42080@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 295600

| 27-Jun-91 07:40 dls update, see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions

Table of Contents:
|** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
rec.radio.amateur groups?
** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
can I post?
|** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
|** Where can I find ftp sites that have ham-related files?
** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
** Are there Dialup News services for Amateur Radio?
|** Are there any on-line callbooks?
|** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?

** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
** rec.radio.amateur groups?
To subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.misc, send email to:

Info-Hams-Request@ucsd.edu

In the body of the message, write:

subscribe Info-Hams

Similarly, to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.packet, send email to
Packet-Radio-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Packet-Radio",
and to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.policy, send email to
Ham-Policy-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Ham-Policy", and
to subscribe to rec.radio.shortwave, send email to

| listserv@cuvma.columbia.edu, message is "subscribe swl-l (your name)".
To unsubscribe, follow directions above, changing the command word
"subscribe" to "unsubscribe". Help is available by using the command
word "help". Note that command words MUST be the first word on each
line of the message.

** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
** can I post?
You can post to rec.radio.amateur.{misc,packet,policy}
by sending your posting email to Info-Hams, Packet-Radio, or
Ham-Policy, all at ucsd.edu. To post to other newsgroups, send the
posting email to (groupname)@ucbvax.berkeley.edu and for the
groupname, replace periods with dashes.
For example, to post to sci.space, you would send your posting to
sci-space@ucbvax.berkeley.edu.
All of the Amateur radio newgroups are archived on ucsd.edu under
subdirectory mailarchives/{Ham-Policy,Info-Hams,Packet-Radio}.

** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
| ANY BITNET, EARN, or NorthNET site can access the Princeton mail
| server. It will be most efficient if you know the complete path
| and filename for an;ything you wish to transfer, but you can use
| 'cd' and 'ls -l' commands to move about and browse the remote site's
| directories. Remember, though, that each request to the BITFTP
| server may take several hours (or longer) to be fulfilled.

| For access to the FTP server, send email to bitftp@pucc.bitnet (for
| BITNET, EARN and NorthNET users ONLY!). Subject doesn't matter.
The text of the email is the FTP commands one after another. For
example, suppose you wanted to access the FTP site lcs.mit.edu:
FTP lcs.mit.edu
USER anonymous
PASS yourname@yoursite (not required)
ASCII
CD telecom-archives
GET filenames
BYE
A help file is available giving detailed instructions by putting
the single word HELP into the text of the email.

| For nonBITNET users, there is also a FTPMAIL server at
ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Commands include: REPLY <mailaddr>,
| CONNECT [HOST [user [pass]]], ASCII, BINARY, COMPRESS, COMPACT,
| UUENCODE, BTOA, LS <directory>, DIR <directory>, GET <file>, QUIT,
HELP. Get the help file for more information by sending mail with
| the single line "help". The ftpmail site may complain if you try
| try to get more than 1 file per email request. Here is an example
| of a request:
| reply your_name@your_site
| connect uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
| binary

| uuencode
| get pub/ham-radio/Tech.v3.3.sit.hqx.Z
| quit

| A note on the use of FTP mailservers: If you want to use FTP
| mailservers, like FTPMAIL, please be considerate of any systems that
| your mail must pass through. The quickest way to find yourself cut
| off from the world is to make the admins of sites that pass your mail
| pass 60Mb of X11 graphics system source. If you need large amounts
| of information from a mailserver, contact your admin for help -- it
| may already be available, or he may know a better way to get it.

** Where can I find ftp sites that have ham-related files?
| There is a fairly definitive list of anonymous FTP sites available
| from pilot.njin.net under subdirectory /pub/ftp-list in file ftp.list.
You can also have the latest copy (published monthly) via mailing
list by emailing to odin@pilot.njin.net, subject "listserv-request",
body of message "send help". Revision info for the ftp list should
be send to odin@pilot.njin.net.

General files for any computer and informational archive:
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (submissions to this ftp site should be made to
| bowen@cs.buffalo.edu) - contains many ham radio files,
| including the FAQs, Elmer list, SWL and scanner info and
| the KA2UGQ worldwide BBS list on ~pub/ham-radio/phone_bbs_list
| freja.diku.dk - mirror image of ~pub/ham-radio on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu,
| for access by Northwestern European countries only (server is
| in Denmark)
wsmr-simtel20.army.mil (submissions to this ftp site should be made
| to w8sdz@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil) or wuarchive.wustl.edu (ONLY
| BITNET users!) - these are mirror images of each other - These
contain ham radio mods and ham radio software
| A wide assortment of files covering many topics can be
| obtained from the SIMTEL archives. If you cannot directly FTP
| from wsmr-simtel20, there is a mail server that can help.
| Send mail with the text "help" to listserv@vm.ecs.rpi.edu.
| quiche.cs.mcgill.ca (comments to archie-l@cs.mcgill.ca) - contains
| ham related software on /pub/ham-radio and /hamradio, including
| the FAQs, Elmer lists and geoclk (try the command 'prog geoclk'
| to find all files whose name contains "geoclk")

MacIntosh computer:
ftp uxc.cso.uiuc.edu, log in as "anonymous", password is your email
address, cd pub/ham-radio - This contains the HyperCard
| Hamstacks written by Diana Syriac as well as ASCII readable
| ham radio question pools
apple.com, cd pub/ham-radio - Ham software and information, especially
MacIntosh software

Amiga computers:
ab20.larc.nasa.gov - don't know if there are any ham files here.

** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
WB3FFV has one, phone is 301-625-0817 for 1200 and 2400 baud modems.
This also supports UUCP. Login is uucpanon, no password. For a
listing of available archived, try:
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

** Are there Dialup News services for Amateur Radio?
There are two major news services for ham radio. Both are run by
volunteer hams and provide bulletins of specific interest to amateurs,
hence they are perfectly legal to rebroadcast on ham bands according
to FCC Regulation 97.111B(6). To lessen the load on the dialup lines,
consider getting your local repeater operator to rebroadcast it, or
tape record it to play at your favorite HF net.

RAIN (Radio Amateur Information Network) is produced by Hap Holly,
KC9RP, located in Illinois. The news is typically updated 8am CST
Fridays. Phone numbers are 1-708-299-INFO (299-4636) and
1-708-827-RAIN (827-7246).

NEWSLINE is another, produced by Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Donations
for NEWSLINE are accepted at Newsline Support Fund, c/o Dr. Norm
Chalfin K6PGX, Pasadena, CA 91102. Phone numbers are:
Chicago 1-708-289-0423
N.Florida 1-407-259-4479
Los Angeles 1-805-296-2407

** Are there any on-line callbooks?
If you are at an Internet site you can connect using telnet to one
of the two primary servers:

callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (currently 128.205.32.4)
ham.njit.edu (currently 128.235.1.10) (alias plan9.njit.edu)

The servers sit on port number 2000 which is a different port number
than what telnet usually defaults to. So if you just telnet to these
machines, you will get a login prompt instead of the server. How you
tell your telnet program to connect to port 2000 instead of the
default port is operating system dependent but it is usually done
with a line like

telnet callsign.cs.Buffalo.EDU 2000

If this doesn't work, consult your local systems guru for the proper
command string.

The interactive servers are designed to be somewhat self-explanatory
and they support fairly detailed help facilities. The first command
you should execute when connecting to one of these servers is "info".
This will list general info about that server and how to use it. You
should then type "help" to list the various commands available.
Typing "help" followed by a command name will give you a little more
detail about that command. Servers allow searches by call, last name,
zip code or city and also provide regular expression filters to trim
your searches so you get a reasonable amount of output.

Both these servers are built from a database distributed by Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ. This database currently contains US and Canadian callsigns and it does not contain club calls. A new version of the database is sent around approximately once a year.

There is also an email callsign server at callbook@sat.datapoint.com | (The UUCP address is ...!uunet!dptspd!callbook). In the body of the text, say "lookup" followed by callsigns you want to look up. If your mailer appends signature files, you should put a line "quit" at the end of your request (before the signature file). If you want help, put the word "help" on a line by itself. Here is what a request might look like:

```
help
lookup kc1sp wn4bbj
lookup n0fzd
quit
```

If you are a packet radio station, callserver data is available from REQQTH@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA, subject line should be up to 5 US callsigns, separated by spaces. Body of message is ignored. The server is an OS interface to the MBL packet BBS using the Buckmaster CD-ROM callsign database.

** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?
There are two ftp servers that has this data:
| wsmr-simtel20.army.mil or wuarchive.wustl.edu (BITNET ONLY)
Another FTP site to try is 129.100.22.100.

| There is a new server at pcserver@novell.business.uwo.ca. In the body of the email, send the command HELP.

There is a packet radio Mods Server. To get the directories, send a packet as follows:

```
SP REQFIL@N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA
Subject: MODS\Dir.1
/EX
```

To get the mod, send to same place, with Subject MODS\Filename.ext.

REMEMBER that any modification is likely to void your warrantee and that these mods are NOT guaranteed to work.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

729. FAQ for Amateur Radio - Part 3 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 11:52:51 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <42081@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 295602

```
| 27-Jun-91 07:46 dls update, see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
|FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications

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** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?
** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
** Are there any news groups for CAP?
** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
|** Can I send ARRL electronic mail?
|** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
|** How do I join MARS?
** How do I join RACES?
** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
** Is there any information on antique radios?
** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
allocations?
|** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?
VE sessions are often announced in the local newspapers, but more
often, they are announced by local radio bulletin boards. The
local packet BBS will most likely have a monthly updated schedule
for VE sessions. ARRL or W5YI can generally be called and asked for
local VE sessions as well. Don't forget that you will need the
following when you go in for an upgrade: a copy of your current
Amateur license; your original Amateur license; any CSCEs (duplicate
not required), if applicable and less than a year old; a picture ID,
preferably a driver's license, passport or visa; and the VE test
```

fee (approximately $5 right now).

** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
To use the outgoing QSL bureau, you must be a member of ARRL. In general, you send a bundle of foreign (not States!) QSL cards to the outgoing bureau in Newington, Connecticut, along with a label off of your QST magazine (which shows ARRL membership), along with $2 per pound of cards (approximately 150 cards) or $1 for 10 cards or less.

To use the incoming QSL bureau, you do NOT have to be a member of ARRL. Send one or more Self-Addressed Stamped Envelopes (size 5x7 or 6x9, no bigger, no smaller) with one ounce of postage attached and with your callsign in 3/4" letters in top left hand corner where the return address label would go. If you expect a large quantity of foreign QSL cards, attach extra money or postage with a paper clip. Send the envelopes to the QSL bureau for your callsign area. If your callsign is xx3xxx/5, you would send it to the 3rd call area, NOT the 5th call area. Addresses for QSL bureaus are listed in QST; if you don't have access to a QST magazine, ask another ham. IMPORTANT: BE PATIENT! Turnaround time for a US QSL bureau, not considering foreign QSL bureaus, is about 3 months. Foreign QSL bureaus and hams can be as fast as 2 months or as slow as TEN YEARS, while average is about 6-12 months.

** Are there any news groups for CAP?
There is no news group just for Civil Air Patrol discussions. However, rec.aviation is appropriate for CAP aviation discussions and for CAP radio information, these rec.radio.amateur.* groups are available. In addition, there is a mail digest just for CAP. Subscribe by emailing to capital-request@cps.udayton.edu. Submit articles by emailing to capital@cps.udayton.edu. CAP related files are also stored on the FTP site sunburn.cps.udayton.edu in pub/capital.

** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
QRP Amateur Radio Club International, c/o Bill Harding K4AHK, 10923 Carters Oak Way, Burke, VA 22015.

** Can I send ARRL electronic mail?
Several ARRL HQ staffers can be contacted via the net, using the address username%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu, replace username as shown below:
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom
Tammy Bosco, Technical Secretary tbosco
Ed Hare, KA1CV, Laboratory Engineer ehare
Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Asst Tech Ed, Product Rev rhealy
Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Asst Tech Ed, Hints dnewkirk
Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Asst Tech Ed, Tech Corres ppagel
Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor mwilson
Technical Information Service, tech questions tis

For other questions (VE program, Field Organization matters, ARRL
| policy issues, etc.), try 2155052@mcimail.com, which sends them to
the front office.

** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
Your local ham store may have some, but here's some popular ones
(this is NOT a complete list!):
QST, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - basic projects and
contesting
CQ The Radio Amateur's Journal, 76 North Broadway, Hicksville, NY
11801 - beginner ham radio articles
73 Amateur Radio Today, WGE Center, Forect Rd, Hancock, NH 03449,
| FAX (603) 525-4423, email: COMPUSERVE 70310,775 or Internet
| 70310.775@compuserve.com - more technical ham radio articles
QEX, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - more technical projects
WorldRadio, 2120 28th St, Sacramento, CA 95818, (916) 457-3655.
Subscriptions to 201 Latrhop Way, Ste D, Cacramento, CA 95815,
(800) 365-SUBS - lots of special interst columns, like QRP,
ATV, YL, etc.
W5YI Report, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356, 1-800-669-9594 -
up-to-date information on Amateur Radio happenings, including
VE information and statistics

** How do I join MARS?
To join MARS, you have to be 14 years or older (parental consent
required under age 17), be a US citizen or resident alien, possess a
valid Amateur Radio license, possess a station capable of operating
on MARS HF frequencies, and be able to operate the minimum amount
of time for each quarter (12 hours for Army and Air Force; 18 hours
for Navy-Marines). Novices must upgrade to Technician within 6
| months, else be dropped from MARS. No-Code Techs can apply, provided
| they have transmit and receive HF capability for MARS frequencies
| (they don't need transmit capability for Amateur HF frequencies). For
application forms contact:

Chief, Air Force MARS
TIC/DLTXM
Scott AFB, ILL 62225-6001
(618) 256-5552. Or, contact via Internet goes to
__daniels@server.af.mil, put "Pass to MSgt Trimmer" in subject line.

Chief, Army MARS
HQ, US Army Information Systems Command
ATTN: AS-OPS-OA
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-5000

Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS
Naval Communication Unit
Washington, DC 20397-5161

** How do I join RACES?
Contact your nearest Civil Defense or Emergency Management Agency.
The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service is a part of a municipal,

county, or state government. This does not mean, however, that
every such government has a RACES program. If your government does
not have a RACES, ask them to refer you to the nearest jurisdiction
that does have a RACES program.

** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
Courage Center
Handihams
2915 Golden Valley Rd
Golden Valley, MN 55422
(612) 520-0515
ARRL has a Handihams information package (get it by requesting it
thru 2155052@mcimail.com) and a book called "The ARRL Plan for the
Disabled", available at no charge from the ARRL Regulatory
Information Branch.

** Is there any information on antique radios?
Antique radio classifieds: ARC, PO Box 802-B6, Carlisle, MA 01741 -
old radios, TVs, ham equipment, 40s and 50s radios,
telegraph, books, etc.
Hallicrafter Service manuals: Ardco Electronics, PO Box 95, Dept Q,
Berwyn, IL 60402
Antique Wireless Association, Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, Route 3, Holcomb,
NY 14469 - sponsors the Wireless Museum

** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
Rather than sending out a message on Usenet, you might first try
directory assistance from the phone company or the locator service
provided by the Salvation Army. A Salvation Army post in your
local area may be able to help you. If you have his/her callsign
or name, you might also try one of the on-line callservers shown
above.

** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
** allocations?
Part 97 is available by ftp from wuarchive.wustl.edu, file is
mirrors/misc/hamradio/part97.txt.

** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?
This is really not a good idea, since many of the readers receive
| these newsgroups as mail digests. Posting is also a one-shot thing.
| If you post and someone missed it, it is gone. A better way would be
to announce the existence of your program here, along with
| information on how to obtain a copy of your program. You can also
| submit it to one of the FTP archive sites, which will allow the world
| to access it without you having to mail it to each requestor. If you
just GOTTA post it somewhere, post it to more appropriate groups,
like comp.sources.unix or alt.sources or comp.binaries.pc.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-

->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

730. FAQ for Amateur Radio - Part 4 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 11:53:39 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <42082@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 295599

```
| 25-Jun-91 10:13 dls update, see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
|FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions

Table of Contents:
** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???
** What do all those "tones" mean?
** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the USA?
** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
country?
** My apartment complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what do I do?
** I got TVI...HELP!!!
** What do you need to get started in packet radio?
** What do I need to get started in satellite communications?
** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?
|** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
Novice - has CW (Morse code) privileges on 4 HF bands (80, 40, 15,
and 10 meter), Voice priveleges on 10 meters, and full priveleges
on 2 VHF/UHF bands (220 MHz and 1290 MHz).
Required are 5 wpm Morse code test and 30-question Novice test.
Technician - has full priveleges on all VHF/UHF bands above 30 MHz.
Required are Novice test and 25-question Tech test.
Technician may access Novice HF bands by passing the 5 wpm Morse
code test.
General - has all Technician priveleges, plus larger access to more
HF bands, including CW and Voice on 160, 80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15,
12, and 10 meter bands. A General class amateur can give Novice
```

tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech and 25-question
General test.
Advanced - has all General priveleges, plus wider band access on 80,
40, 20, and 15 meter bands. An Advanced class amateur can
also become a VE and give tests to Novice and Tech tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General and
50-question Advanced test. The Advanced test is the most difficult
of the five written tests.
Amateur Extra - has full privileges on all amateur bands. An Extra
can become a VE and give all amateur tests.
Required are 20 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General,
Advanced and 40-question Extra test.

** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???
AM Amplitude Modulation
AMTOR Amateur Teleprinter Over Radio. A more sophisticated version
of RTTY. Also used commercially as SITOR (Simplex Teleprinter
Over Radio).
ATV Amateur Television - a way to see who you're talking to!
CAP Civil Air Patrol is a volunteer organization that searches for
downed aircraft and missing kids and uses frequencies just
outside of the ham bands and often uses modified Amateur radios
CB Citizen's Band radio, this is NOT part of Amateur Radio and
does not require any license to operate
CQ An on-the-air request for a conversation with anyone
FM Frequency Modulation
FieldDay A June activity to practice emergency communications for
24 hours....wives call it 'an exercise in male bonding' :-).
HF High Frequency - 3 MHz to 30 MHz
HT Handy-Talky, a shorthand for "hand held radio"
LF Low Frequency - 30 kHz to 3 MHz
MARS Military Affiliate Radio System, military affiliated Amateurs
who provide free communications for overseas GIs and other
Federal services. MARS operators are licensed under DoD
instead of FCC.
NTS National Traffic System, a way to send radiograms
OM Old Man, refers to any ham, including female hams
packet computer bulletin boards/electronic mail via Amateur Radio
QSO One of the Q signals used in Morse code to mean "conversation"
RTTY Radio Teletype - older form of computer communications on HF
SAREX In Amateur Radio talk, Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment, a
chance to talk to astronauts in space. In CAP talk, Search
and Rescue EXercise, practicing for the real thing.
SSB Single Side Band - need less band width than AM or FM
SSTV Like ATV but slower and used on lower bands
UHF Ultra High Frequency - 300 MHz and above
ULF Ultra Low Frequency - 30 Hz to 300 Hz
VHF Very High Frequency - 30 MHz to 300 MHz
VLF Very Low Frequency - 300 Hz to 30 kHz, audio frequencies

YL Young Lady, non-ham girlfriend or female ham
XYL eX-Young Lady, or wife
2m Shorthand for "2 meters", which is a reference to the wave-
length of a common Amateur frequency band used for local
communications

** What do all those "tones" mean?
Sub-Audible Tone: A low tone that you're not supposed to be able to
hear. It's used as a "PL Tone." PL is "Private Line", a trademark
of Motorola for their implementation of CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded
Squelch System). Basically, the transmitter sends the signal with
the Sub-Audible tone and the receiver only opens when it hears signals
with that tone. Signals without the proper tone are ignored. This
is useful for "closed" repeaters, or for repeaters on the same
frequency that have overlapping geographic areas.
Tone encode refers to the feature of providing the tone on transmit.
Tone decode refers to the feature of responding to the tone on receive.
Tone squelch refers to all of the above. DTMF refers to Dual Tone
Multi-Frequency, or "Touch Tone" which is a trademark of AT&T. DTSS
probably means Dual Tone Squelch System and refers to the feature of
providing a predefined sequence of Touch Tone digits to open the
repeater for transmit. DTSS is an alternate method from CTCSS, which
provides a way to use a "closed" repeater even if your radio doesn't
do Sub-Audible Tones.

** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the USA?
Write to the ARRL and ask. They can usually tell you how to get a
license in your country.

** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
** country?
You need to submit a FCC Form 610-A to the FCC, PO Box 1020,
Gettysburg, PA 17326. They will then send you a reciprocal permit
for alien amateur licensee (FCC Form 610-AL). You must be a citizen
of a country with which the United States has arrangements to grant
reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien Amateur operators.

** My apartment complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what do I do?
First of all, don't dispair. Many hams have similar problems. Many
books offer advice for the growing group of hams that cannot put up
antennas. Some options are:
* Install an "invisible" antenna made of magnet wire.
* Disguise an antenna as a flag pole.
* Install an antenna in the attic.
* ASK the apartment manager. You may find they will let you put up
something as long as it "is invisible" or "doesn't disturb your
neighbors" or "doesn't attract lightning".
* Operate primarily from your car.

** I got TVI...HELP!!!
Here's some hints on Television interference, but this is not a
complete list. There are also books on the subject available from

ARRL.
* If cable TV is an underground feed, look for central distribution box. Check for a grounding rod.
* Try installing torroids on the cable TV cable close to the TV, and maybe torroids on the AC cord as well.
* VCRs are notorious for RF leakers, try disconnecting the VCR.
* Check to see if interference is better or worse when cable is disconnected and you use rabbit ears instead. It could be the cable company's problem!
* Calling the cable company may get results, since they are also responsible for RF leakage from their equipment. However, they are very often obstinate. Good luck!
* Try moving the radio antenna further away from the TV sets. Make sure the SWR is LOW.

** What do you need to get started in packet radio?
Packet radio is a digital form of communication using radios. There are OTHER digital forms, as well, like CW, RTTY and AMTOR. To use packet radio, you'll need a radio (2 meters or 1.25 meters is most popular), a box that converts radio signals to digital signals that a computer can understand (called a TNC or terminal node controller) and a computer or terminal. For some computers or TNCs you may need special software as well. However, most TNCs and computers get along quite well with just a terminal emulator software package. Most personal computers can be interfaced to use with packet radio. Since there are many digipeaters, generally even an HT will work with packet radio.

For more information on packet radio, you might try TAPR (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio), PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732 (602-749-9479).

** What do I need to get started in satellite communications?
For more information about Amateur Satellite Communications, try AMSAT (Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation), PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044 (301-589-6062). They also have an international net on Sundays on 14.282 MHz at 1900Z.

** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?
It's true! You can receive up to 14 credits in electronics and engineering thru placement tests for CLEP (College Level Entrance Placement) exams and DANTES (Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Educational Support) exams if you have an Advanced or Extra class Amateur license. For more information, ask your campus education office or (for DANTES) your military education office.

** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
Station VHF 10m 15m 20m 40m 80m
| WA3NAN 147.45 28.650 21.395 14.295 7.185 3.860
W6VIO 224.04 21.280 14.282 7.165 3.840
W6FXN 145.46
K6MF 145.58 7.165 3.840
All frequencies are in MHz. Use FM on VHF, USB on 10-20m, LSB on

40-80m.
WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, MD
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA
W6FXN - Los Angeles, CA
K6MF - San Francisco, CA

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

731. Macintosh HyperCard Ham Stacks Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 11:54:45 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <42083@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 295603

LATEST VERSIONS: Novice v3.3, Technician v3.5, General v2.3,
Advanced v2.3, Extra v2.3

This is another announcement about the MacIntosh HamStacks which I have created. If you are not interested, press 'n' now.

I have created five HyperCard stacks to help people practice for the written Amateur Radio tests. There is one stack for each of Novice, Technician, General, Advanced and Extra questions. Each stack is an interactive multiple-choice test, created from the entire question pool for that class of license. The test is randomly generated, using the algorithms provided for each of the tests from ARRL, so this is a real-live simulation of the tests you will get in front of a VE. There are some print capabilities (you can print a test with a separate answer key, but it's slow. you can also print your results of how well you did, along with the accompanying correct answer key) and at the end of each test, it will tell you how well you did, allow you to review the missed questions, and allow you to take another randomly generated test. If you can consistently score over 90 on the tests, it's almost a sure guarantee that you will be able to take and pass the VE proctored test.

Note that these stacks will only work on a MacIntosh computer. HyperCard version 1.2 or later is required; they were generated with HyperCard version 1.2. Because HyperCard data is NOT stored in any ASCII form, there is no way that this data can be used on other computers, including IBM PCs, so please don't ask for the impossible. Also, I do NOT have access to email these stacks over the computerwaves, nor do I have ftp capability. There are a couple of sites which are supporting these stacks via ftp, as follows:

These stacks are supported by ftp by Charley Kline, c-kline@uiuc.edu. To access the files, type "ftp uxc.cso.uiuc.edu", log in as "anonymous", with your email address as the password. Type "binary" at the prompt, then type "cd pub/ham-radio". The five hamstacks are (eg): novice-v3.2.hqx.Z, technician-v3.3.hqx.Z, general-v2.2.hqx.Z, advanced-v2.2.hqx.Z, and extra-v2.2.hqx.Z (or similar names). To retrieve one of the files, (for example, the Novice one), type "get novice-v3.2.hqx.Z". When you're finished retrieving all the files you want, type "quit" to exit ftp. Each file must be uncompressed before moving it to the Mac: "uncompress novice-v3.2.hqx.Z". You need to use Kermit to transfer the files to the Macintosh. The files must then be un-binhexed by UnStuffit, then unstuffed by UnStuffit.

The latest versions of the stacks are shown below, and are compressed with Stuffit Classic. UnStuffit is included on the diskette. These versions include modifications for NoCode (very minor changes from v3.0 or v2.0).
Novice version 3.3
Technician version 3.5

General version 2.3
Advanced version 2.3
Extra version 2.3

If you wish to receive these PUBLIC DOMAIN stacks from me, please send me a SASE (self addressed STAMPED envelope - 2 ounces postage = .52) and 800K diskette. I will no longer send out the stacks unless the envelope has sufficient postage for return mail (in general, that means .52-.98, depending on size of envelope) and for those who send a standard business envelope, I take no responsibility for the condition of the diskette through USnail.

Thank you for your attention.

Diana L. Syriac
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, MA 01453

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

732. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 12:22:49 UTC
From: jewell@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <7874@mace.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295604
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com>, hollenbe@parc.xerox.com (Scott A. Hollenbeck) writes:
> I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup, but French isn't
> my first language. Could we keep the posts in a language we all can understand,
> please?

So that's it!
I wondered why rot 13 didn't work!

--
##
Larry W. Jewell (ex-USN) JEWELL@PURCCMACE jewell@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Primary-claimer: I have not authorized Purdue to share my opinions.
Maintainer of SOC.VETERANS faq, send me the "straight skinny" for inclusion.

733. Re: Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 12:35:27 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5367@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295620

In article <1222@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
|>
|>Can someone explain this to me? Why did I hear so many stations
|>in Field Day trying so hard to get the complete station class
|>and section from the station they were working?
|>

As is often mentioned, Field Day is a communications exercise, not a contest.

Part of the reason for getting the information is because it was The
Right Thing To Do. You were supposed to exchange the information. No
exchange occurs if you don't get the info, and our group would
occasionally declare "no contact" if we couldn't dig it out.

The other reason, unless you plan to be in the bottom ten, is that the
league *can* call for the complete log. You'd feel pretty silly going
through the trials and tribs of Field Day, make a good showing and then
get disqualified because you had incomplete logs.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

734. Re: Field Day '91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 12:55:21 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5369@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295621

In article <1991Jun26.215443.223@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>,
kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Charley Kline) writes:
|>
|>By the way, the consensus seems to be that "UR" indeed does stand for
|>"you are" and thus really isn't conveying its usual meaning as such,
|>but in any other contest you'd say "UR 599", so at field day I guess
|>"UR 5A IL" is just natural.
|>

Everyone has their little hot button about Field Day and that one is mine. In the wee hours, when there's a little more time to be playful, if someone comes back and says "you are 22A East Overshoe" (or some such) I give as my exchange "No, YOU are 22a East Overshoe, WE are 2A Eastern Mass." It often gets a chuckle from the other end (and I notice they often switch to "we are" for subsequent contacts.)

I know why people do it; they're used to "you are 59 into East Overshoe" -- just like the people who call "CW contest" instead of "CQ Field Day" or who start to give you their own call instead of their Field Day call -- they just can't kick the habit. But for some reason it just bothers me to hear it.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

735. Re: RG-8/U vs. mini RG-8/U RF characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 13:06:41 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5370@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295622

In article <14570092@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
|>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, geraldg@oakhill.sps.mot.com (Gerald Garcia)
|>writes:
|>
|>>Are there any RF characteristic differences (loss, etc.) between full
|>size
|>>RG-8/U and mini RG-8/U? I can get a better price on the mini coax
|>(even with
|>>the added cost of adaptors for the PL-259 connectors), but first
|>priority
|>>is performance. Thanks for the input.
|>
|>I'm interested in this question, too. My understanding is that the
|>so-called "mini RG-8" is capable of handling high power like real
|>RG-8,
|>but that it has loss characteristics more like RG-58.
|>

According to my Belden catalog, the attenuation in db per 100 feet at 50MHz for RG-8/U type (their 8214) is 1.2, for RG-8/X (their 9258) it's 2.5 and for RG-58/U (their 8240 or 9201) it's 3.1. They don't give a power-handling rating.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber,
KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

736. Re: Field Day Llama Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 13:16:02 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.131602.22895@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 295609

In article <17835@helios.TAMU.EDU> kurt@photon.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:
>I always thought the ARRL stood for The Association for the Rescue and
>Resuscitation of Llamas!!!!!
>73s 8-}
>
>--
>Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8706
>Dept. of Computer Science, Texas A&M University DoD #264
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
...And, here's the reason why! You've been
gigged once too often 8{)

HOOK 'EM, 'HORNS!! <SWC FOOTBALL CHAMPS>

(...of course, your boys on the gridiron *did* beat Arkansas...)

>*** Not an official document of Texas A&M University ***

Of course, not...someone else colored the official document!

<grin>
Mike
Texas Instruments | 214-995-0712 || N5LTL/AE ||Any opinions stated in
Corporate Research | FAX 214-995-0304 || Allen, TX ||the foregoing message
Dallas, Texas | TI Pager #4359 ||214-727-2832 ||are those of the writer
hoenig@csc.ti.com |This space intentionally left blank||and no other entity.

737. Re: kenwood th-77a weirdness

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 13:26:42 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.132642.23371@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 295610

In article <1991Jun26.194941.4337@umesve.maine.edu> deej@thrush.umesve.maine.edu (Dj Merrill) writes:
>Has anyone else experienced the following?
>When the battery goes dead (the radio starts beeping) you only have a few seconds
>in which to shut the radio off, otherwise it won't accept any input from
>the keyboard, including that of the power switch. The only way to shut off
>the beeping is to disconnect the battery.
>I was riding on my motorcycle and the radio started beeping to indicate a failing
>battery. I wasn't in a position to remove the battery from the radio, so I just
>let it beep - it eventually ran completely dead and stopped beeping (of course).
>Probably 10 minutes after this I removed the battery from the radio.
>A half hour later, I returned to my office, and attached the radio to a power supply via the dc in plug at the top of the radio.
>It came on in the initial unconfigured state - and all my memory channels had
>been wiped out. The battery had run dead previously, and I had removed it
>immediately upon hearing the battery failing beeps. Upon reattaching another
>battery or power supply, the radio came up and the memory channels were unaffected.
>It seems that when the battery failed, it tried to use the internal lithium
>battery for power, and ran that dead as well, thus wiping out my memory.
>A most nasty bug....
>At this point I am not sure that I might have to replace the lithium battery....
>I set a couple memory channels, turned the power off, then back on, and it
>didn't remember the memory channels I had just programmed in.
>Comments?
>--

The manual specifically warns that the radio will not accept input during battery failure mode. It does not, however, warn *exactly* what will happen if you allow it to continue.

I have discovered that the unit *can* be switched on with no battery attached, thus indicating it has *something* constantly monitoring the power switch (a "soft" switch, I'm sure you noticed). Don't misunderstand, nothing appears on the display. But if you remove the battery, turn the rig on, then reattach the battery, you will see what I mean.

As for the lithium battery, if you ran it *dead*, then immediately expected it to maintain your memories, I shouldn't be surprised if it failed. Give it a couple of hours on a fresh main battery, then see if it holds your programming. On the other hand, it may indeed have been ruined.

73 and good luck!
Mike

>
>+------------------------------+

```
>| Dj Merrill |
>| Systems and Network Manager |
>| University of Maine NCGIA |
>| |
>| deej@grouse.umesve.maine.edu |
>| deej@maine.maine.edu |
>+------------------------------+
```

```
Texas Instruments | 214-995-0712 || N5LTL/AE ||Any opinions stated in
Corporate Research | FAX 214-995-0304 || Allen, TX ||the foregoing message
Dallas, Texas | TI Pager #4359 ||214-727-2832 ||are those of the writer
hoenig@csc.ti.com |This space intentionally left blank||and no other entity.
```

738. Motorola Radius GP300

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 13:58:37 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <27.Jun.91.15
Source record: 295482

Anyone know if the Motorola Radius GP300 can be made to cover 144-148MHz?
My local Moto dealer says its not guaranteed to do these frequencies,
the idea of trying to mod. it myself is unappealing (most of the
innards are surface-mount)

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

739. Re: Help for Blind Hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 14:25:50 UTC
From: lewis@pender.ee.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <45337@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 295607

I recall that in Britain there is an organisation called the
Radio Amateurs Invalid and Blind Club (RAIBC). I was a member, in
Cardiff- Wales, of a radio club based at a community disabled centre.
There were a number of hams there who were blind and used the
facilities of the RAIBC. The RSGB could probably put anyone
interested in touch with them.

Nic, W3/GW4WFX
===/\====/=o========/============o======/==================================
/ \ / / /~~ / /__/ / / / /__ / Dept. of EE, U. of Pennsylvania.
/ \/ / |__/ / /__, /_/_/ / ___/ / Phila., PA 19104. Tel:(215) 898-6822
/================/_________________, /======================================

740. Field Day

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 15:14:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <F036AD39C0201680@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 295608

Hi FDers:

The Wabash Valley Amateur Radio Association (Terre Haute, IN), W9UUU, had its FD in a city park. We operated the first hour or so in a thunderstorm. Three inches of rain fell on us, but we already had the antennas up.

The park personnel wisely closed the swimming pool when the storm broke. As a part of the pool closing ritual, they also LOCKED THE RESTROOMS. They remained locked Saturday and Sunday. We improvised by driving a few blocks to Hardee's when necessary. We now have a whole new euphemism, "Going to Hardee's".

Operating 3A plus a nov/tech station, we made a "few hundred or so" contacts not yet tallied. One major plus was the logger program I used on my HP-48SX calculator. All my duper had to do was enter the call and immediately the hand held computer displayed either "Dupe" or "Work 'em!".

Pressing another key automatically logged the contact (whether you need it or not) and any report you wish to enter. I used NO dupe sheets.

The other plus was that with the exception of the novice/tech station (which unwisely stuck to 10 meter phone exclusively) all of our antennas were multiband. They were:

(1) a 132-ft center fed Zepp fed with 300-Ohm twin lead from the balanced output of a "tuner" (all bands), the antenna is portable and can be set up by one person

(2) a high long wire (all bands) matched by the AT in a TS-440

(3) a Cushcraft R-5 (10,12,15,17,20), and

(4) a tunable mobile whip.

Being able to QSY as condx indicated was a definite advantage.

There was no 10-meter activity on Saturday, so the operators of the nov/tech station went home. Sunday morning 10 meters opened up, but they did not return. SAD!

Many of the regular 17-m band dwellers were obviously chagrined that we were operating FD on 17 meters. But, I noticed little activity on 17 when I was on.

The CMOS Superkeyer II took much of the drudgery out of cw operation. Both cw operators used one. It's a great little aid (Nov. 90 QST).

Congrats to all who participated. Whether you were in it for the COMPETITION or not, I'm sure you had fun and got some valuable experience out of it. Hey, let's do it again next year!

73, Jack, K9CUN derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

741. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 15:38:34 UTC
From: hays@apollo.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.153834.13208@apollo.hp.com>
Source record: 295611
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com> hollenbe@parc.xerox.com (Scott A. Hollenbeck) writes:
>I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup, but French isn't
>my first language. Could we keep the posts in a language we all can understand,
>please?
>

I am sure English is not the 1st Language of many participants on the news list either. Are you suggesting we all use only Q-codes?

While English may be the predominate language on the net, and it is helpful to us ignorant Americans (when it comes to languages) to have everything in Amerikun English --- I do not think that we need to restrict those who wish to use their native tounge in discussing a topic of interest to a sufficiently large enough audience who are conversant in that language.

I speak English and can read C, Pascal, FORTRAN, and a little French and Assembler.

:)

73 de KD7UW
John
--
==========
John D. Hays |Email: [UUCP] ...!hplabs!hpuslua!hays
Systems Engineering Consultant | [INTERNET] hays@hpuslua.nsr.hp.com
Hewlett Packard Company | [GEnie] HAYS

742. 1/4-wave, 5/8-wave?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 15:56:04 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <27.Jun.91.17
Source record: 295541

Having tried a good number of mobile antennas for 2 meters, my feelings are like so:-

1/4-wave: Low profile (so does not attract attention to the fact that you have radio on board) but also low gain. No risk of taking out the florescent tubes in underground parking lots. Mag-mount 1/4-wave does not 'walk' along roof. Needs groundplane so no good with fiberglass vehicles.

1/2-wave: More obvious (due to matching transformer at base) but more gain. Works on fiberglass boats/cars. If roof-mounted, you get to see how brittle an exposed florescent tube is the first time you drive into your garage. Mag-mounted 1/2-wave stays put on roof (unless body is fiberglass!!).

5/8-wave: Same visibility problems as 1/2-wave. Same length problems as 1/2 wave. Needs ground-plane so no good for boats/fiberglass cars. Not any noticeable gain improvement over 1/2-wave. Tends to 'walk' when magmounted if your cruising speed is high (national limit over here is 70MPH but the police would give you a ticket for loitering if you obeyed the limit...)..
Can be trunk or fender mounted to reduce height but gain is less and strange things happen to polar diagram.

5/8-over-3/8-collinear: this is one BIG antenna! Needs groundplane, noticeably better gain compared with 1/2 or 5/8wave in open country, makes finding covered parking areas difficult unless you take the antenna off every time. Subject to damage from overhanging trees. Mag-mountable only if you never exceed 5MPH. Gets you some real strange looks from other drivers. Destroys esthetics of almost any normal-sized automobile.
Bends back badly at high speeds (so probably OK for working satellites or aircraft). Needs reinforced mounting to take the strain.

What do i use? Well, a roof-mounted Antenna Specialists 1/2-wave on my (fiberglass) car, and a magmount 1/4-wave for when i have Hertz rental transport or an other vehicle that i am not able to drill. Its a case of compromising efficiency against appearance and convenience.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

743. Re: FAQ, 2m Handhelds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 16:08:12 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <81458@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 295612

In article <1991Jun26.194512.8616@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
|> I found these:
|>
|> armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12103 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq1
|> armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 10151 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq2
|> armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12145 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq3

Ouch! Everyone *please* forget that you saw the name armstrong here. The ftp site here is known as ftp.cs.buffalo.edu and is actually an alias rather than an actual machine. This alias used to point to armstrong but since this machine was retired it now points to a different machine (and I'm not gonna tell you which 8-). Please only use the name "ftp" in the future. Abstractions are our friends.

|> Apparently the armstrong host likes to chop things up into small files.
|> It's the hassle of the small files that I use FTP to get away from :-(

What would be preferable? I figured mget would be sufficient for multi-file tranfers but if there is a better suggestion, I'm open to it.

|> It is also not named with the name of the newsgroup, so people won't
|> find this if they search using "rec.radio.amateur".

Good point. I'll add a link for this.

All you gotta do is ask... 8-)

Devon

744. Re: Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 16:15:55 UTC
From: sawyer@obelix.twg.com
Message-ID: <9191@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 295619

In article <1222@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
]
]Can someone explain this to me? Why did I hear so many stations
]in Field Day trying so hard to get the complete station class
]and section from the station they were working?
]
]In ARRL Sweepstakes, I can understand the need to get the exchange
]right. You have to log it correctly. But in Field Day, you don't.
]The only requirement is to exchange the info, but there is no logging
]requirement. Under "REPORTING", the rules say:
]
]"A complete entry consists of an official ARRL summary sheet and a
]list of stations worked on each band/mode during Field Day, plus
]bonus proof."
]
]The rules go on to state that the list of stations worked is just
]a dupe sheet, with no other info. It does say that you should keep
]a copy of the Field Day log (but unlike Sweepstakes or other contests
]{Field Day is an operating event, not a contest!} it does not define
]what goes into the log) but says not to send it in unless requested
]later by ARRL.
]
The way I look at it, this is an issue of trust. There's a degree of
trust involved in all contest entries, and if you cheat a little you might
as well cheat a lot, since the results are meaningless anyway. Whether
you have to send it in or not, you are required to log the contest exchange.
In fact, I have a whole bunch of contacts I dumped from the log because the
guy moved away before ever hearing me tell him I didn't get his section down.
Since field day isn't billed as a contest (even though it walks like a duck
and quacks like a duck), there's a bit more trust involved in field day
entries than there is in most other contest entries. But as Todd pointed
out, the ARRL reserves the right to request the station log. And they do.
Just a couple of weeks ago I got a very polite letter from KR1R at the ARRL
contest desk asking me to upload my ARRLDX contest logs to their bulletin
board so they could do an electronic cross-check. When I called him to ask
what I had done to arouse his suspicions about my log, he explained that they
were doing this with ALL of the high scorers. And believe me, my score
wasn't that hot! So be warned: not only is it not following the contest
rules to just skip logging the exchange, but if you do well enough you could
get your whole entry disqualified.
AA6KX

745. 6 meter QSL from blind ham in Alaska

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 16:21:52 UTC
From: wade@gazers.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5373@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295624

finally received a QSL card from NL7OW (Alaska on 6 meters) -
it had come blank twice, so I finally typed in all the info,
included a pen, and asked him to just sign it and stuff it
in the SASE.

there was also a note on the back:

"Mr. Corbitt is blind and has lost his helper. He lives
very far from any town. He ask if all the good hams who
would like a card to understand. He ask if you would PLEASE
pass the word around the 50 MHz newsletters."

this is the only newsletter I get - please pass it along.

paul N1BWT

746. Re: WA3WHE Field Day Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 17:08:47 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910072@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295496

>What is the most annoying thing about FD? !!!EVERYONE ALWAYS SENDS
>THEIR INFORMATION TWICE AND REPEATS THE OTHER GUY'S EXCHANGE, AS WELL!!!
>
>73 John Pescatore WB2EKK
>PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM

Sorry, I'm guilty. If the other station is below 59, I send it twice.
That usually takes less time than in the long run since the big overhead
is in the turnaround. I've had to turnaround four times when the QRM is
heavy.

OK, so it takes 5 seconds more on an exchange. If you want to contest,
don't go to FD :) .

Perry / AA0ET

747. Re: Field Day 91! de AABNB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 17:15:44 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910074@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295497

>(Best phoenitics, tho, were a couple of yrs
>ago, about 4AM, when I worked K4CTH "Cold, Tired, and
>Hungry" - broke me up.)

In the wee hours, the Loveland Radio Association station (W0DZ) becomes
Whiskey-Zero-Dead-Zombies. An apt description of the operators.

Perry "If we're on 80, it must be 2 am" Scott
AA0ET

748. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 17:16:54 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <81472@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 295614
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com>, hollenbe@parc.xerox.com (Scott A. Hollenbeck) writes:
|> I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup, but French
|> isn't my first language. Could we keep the posts in a language we all can
|> understand, please?

Ethnocentrism at its finest. Perhaps these people did keep the posts to the only language they could understand? I find it hard to understand why we have no problem posting in English with "world" distributions but they are expected to conform to our language standards when doing the same.

Devon

749. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 17:18:50 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.171850.8622@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 295613
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

Well I do read some French and the thread of the discussion has nothing to do with rec.radio.*.*. It's gone on to a debate about military service and who is dumber than the other, etc.

Please dump this discussion from rec.radio.amateur.misc

Merci Bien, Bill

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

750. Re: Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 17:25:05 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910075@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295498

Wow. This is news to me. I'll have to read the rules better next time.
I'll pass it along to the club. My ears thank you.

Perry / AA0ET

751. K1LT in Ohio Field Day

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 18:14:27 UTC
From: kean@b61512.im.battelle.org
Message-ID: <1322.2869e4b4@b61512.im.battelle.org>
Source record: 295615

Alumni of The Amateur Radio Club of The Ohio State University
1991 Field Day Summary

For many years members of The Amateur Radio Club of The Ohio State University, Inc., W8LT, hereinafter referenced as the OSU Radio Club, have operated Field Day under the call W8LT. A number of traditions had evolved, including the use of a particular site, no advance setup, etc. Gradually, the number of participants decreased and the emphasis changed from "maximizing score" to "maximizing score while minimizing effort". Finally, the OSU Radio Club demanded that those still operating Field Day as W8LT cease and decist since there were no longer any current OSU Radio Club members participating in that effort.

Nevertheless, a few individuals have continued to return to the traditional site each year to operate Field Day. This year, K1LT and K8ND made the trek to the Blue Rock State Park fire tower, near Zanesville in eastern central Ohio. Although there was no official "secret Weapon" this year, we decided to abandon generator framulation (two generators and a switch box) and substitute battery backup. The new TR7 final transistors arrived Friday afternoon and I converted the venerable NMOS microprocessor keyer to battery operation, which provided me the opportunity spend most of Friday night hacking things electronic (another tradition).

Saturday morning we accumulated a subset of the usual pile of stuff and loaded into the K1LT vehicle and the K8ND vehicle. This year, we left behind the second generator, the 250 foot 4 times 12 gauge "extension cord", the backup HF radio, the two 4 by 8 foot work tables, and the army field tent and its 2x4s. Also, my family elected to forgo this Field Day, saving another load of camping and entertainment equipment. Thus, all the equipment fit into two small vehicles, and could actually be loaded in less than two hours.

As usual, departure was scheduled for 1400Z and was actually accomplished by 1600Z. After dodging unexpected orange barrels (not to be confused with the expected ones) and thunderstorms, K1LT and K8ND arrived at Blue Rock at 1740Z, only twenty minutes before the official starting time. Although we outran the thunderstorms along I-70, the rain was rapidly closing. So, we hastily erected the tent and tossed in the equipment. By this point, Field Day 1991 had officially begun.

To make a potentially long story shorter, we quickly hung a 7 MHz sloping dipole from the fire tower and K8ND began operating. Initially, the TR7 was very unstable, but a quick tweak

of the ALC control and the removal of the cabinet settled the radio enough to operate. So, while ND made 55 CW class 1A QSOs per hour, I put up a 3.5 MHz open wire fed dipole, a dual band collinear on top of the fire tower, and set up the packet station.

Operating packet radio during Field Day in eastern Ohio has been an increasingly futil experience. Five years ago, we worked 60 stations in 9 states. This year we worked 4, and we had to use the network to access a node in Columbus to get any attention. One problem is that our location is an exteremly fine example of an exposed transmitter. On 145.01 MHz, the carrier detect never goes off. However, it seems as though there should be more packet QSO activity, given the non-stop bit stream we observed.

K8ND and I traded off operating and eating until about 0430Z, the traditional time to figure Field Day strategy. At this point there were 450 7 MHz QSOs in the log, and a desire to switch to 80 meters to catch some of the action there. K8ND observed that the QSO rate was holding up fine on 40 meters, while I opined that changing bands and retuning the antenna tuner could invite a failure. Nevertheless, a band change was deemed appropriate. So K8ND retuned the antenna tuner and the TR7 went "tink". After poking around on the TR7 final amplifier board for a few minutes, I declared the radio "dead", and that it was time to listen to "UHF" on the portable CD player (a "Weird Al Yankovic" album).

The next morning, the section manager message was transmitted via packet and everything was torn down. The final result was 450 QSOs at 4 points each, 1800 points, plus bonuses for Field Day bulletin received, 100% emergency power, section manager message, and "public place" operation, although only one couple braved the rain to visit the picnic area adjacent to the firetower.

Just wait til next year ...

-Vic, K1LT @ W8CQK or kean@bclcl1.im.battelle.org

752. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 18:51:06 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.185106.7101@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295625
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

Mes Amis -- Perhaps it is just me, but my french is too rusty to write in. I have (more or less) followed your argument. In any case, I believe you are in the wrong newsgroup (for this exchange). Please move it to one of the .soc groups and resume disucussion of amateur radio topics here, rather than military service.
Merci.
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

753. Re: Wanted: Collins 32S-1 Transmitter info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 18:51:50 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.185150.23794@neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 295623

In article <wLk542w164w@hale.UUCP> system@hale.UUCP (System Administration) writes:
>I just came into the possesion of a 32S-1 TX today, and need info for it.
>A few questions- Wiring of the power jack (does this thing use an external
>power supply, or one onboard the reciever or what?) Microphone wiring and
>tuneup info is also needed. The previous owner said the thing just plugged
>in, and he lost the plug, but the Collins doesn't have any onboard
>transformes, so I'm a bit concerned about that.

The 32S-1 does indeed require an external power supply; the 6146 finals
require +300, and you need to supply the filament and operating voltages
for the drivers.

I don't happen to have the manual in front of me, so I don't know what
the pinout for the Mike is.

Tuneup is the standard "peak the grid, dip the plate" procedure.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | - Henry L. Stimson (1929)

754. What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 19:08:34 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9106271811.AA16209@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295481

In article <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com>,
hollenbe@parc.xerox.com (Scott A. Hollenbeck) writes:

> I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup,
>but French isn't my first language. Could we keep the posts in
>a language we all can understand, please?

Aw, c'mon Scott. Lighten up a little bit! This is an
international forum, isn't it? I personally feel that the
international contributors add a stimulating dimension to the
forum, even if I have to do a little extra work to "decode" the
French text. French is a very popular second language in the
USA, and I'll bet that you could print off the French text and
within your circle of friends & acquaintances there is someone
who would enjoy translating it for you!

As for me, my two years of college French are not up to the task
of translating the message, and I'm seeking out a former
instructor to assist.

Au revoir et bonne chance, mon ami!

Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
JSHCH@Alaska.bitnet

755. RG-8 vs RG-8X coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 19:25:23 UTC
From: IANR003%UNLVM.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9106272059.AA00684@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295485

Every ham should go to their local electronic supply store and pick up a usually free BELDEN cable catalog - loads of information. First of all, "what type of coax to get" is very dependent upon the use - is the length 50ft or 500ft? Do you work repeaters, or moon bounce? Are you looking for something for you HF or UHF antennas? At HF, you can use RG-58 (the small stuff) up to a 100ft or so without any great problems, as long as you don't run a KW power level.

Remember that a 3Db difference is basically a difference of 1/2 power. For example, if you put 100 watts into a cable with a 3Db loss, then you get about 50 watts out the other end. A 6Db loss would leave you with 25 watts. The difference between a 100 watt transmitter and a 200 watt transmitter is 3Db. Also, a difference of about 3Db is almost not detectable by the human ear, and is about 1 "S" unit on a radio (on my radios, it is the difference between S1 and S1.5 on the low end of the meter, and S7 and S10 on the upper end - obviously, the meater is not calibrated very well, and the weak signal is the important one anyway - who cares if you are S7 or S10???).

Another fine point. Many coax cables are not made to the EXACT specifications that you might think. For example, RG-8 is RG-8, and that is all there is to it. Manufacturers get around this by throwing in the word TYPE. For example, an RG-8 TYPE coax is simply a cable that looks like an RG-8 cable - the type of insulation, the type of center conductor, and amount of shielding may all be different as compared to the "RG-8" standard. This does not mean the cable is bad, just that it is different. Only really critical users (moon bounce) may ever care.

The following info comes from the 1989 or 1990 BELDEN catalog. It does not represent all of the information on the cable, nor all of the common types of 50 ohm cables - this is just the information that I usually find interesting.

BELDEN OUTSIDE VELOCITY OF SIGNAL LOSS
COMMON NAME NUMBER DIAMETER OHMS PROPAGATION SHIELD (Db/100ft)
---------- ------ -------- ---- ---------- ------ ----------
RG-8/U TYPE 8214 .405 50 78% 97% 50Mhz 1.2
(what most hams use for serious work) 100Mhz 1.8
200Mhz 2.7
400Mhz 4.2

?? 9913 .405 50 84 100% 50Mhz 0.9
(Great for 400Mhz and higher) 100Mhz 1.3
200Mhz 1.8
400Mhz 2.7

RG-8/U 8237 .405 52 66 97% 50 1.3
100 1.9
200 2.7
400 4.1

RG-8/X 9258 .242 50 78% 95% 50 2.5
100 3.7
200 5.4
400 8.0

RG-58/U 9201 .193 53.5 66% 95% 50 3.1
100 4.5
200 6.8
400 10.0

This book does not indicate power levels, but 58 should be good to a couple hundred watts if you have a low SWR, 8/X probably up to 500 to 600, and the big stuff is mandatory if you are at a KW or more. As you can see, 8/X is not that much better than 58 (only 1.5Db difference at 200Mhz), but is better for higher power. Also, there are differences between 58/U & 58A/U, the main difference being that the A/U has a stranded center conductor. I use 8/X coax for many of my HF and VHF work, as it is very flexible, does have a slightly lower loss, and just looks like it should be better. My UHF cables are 9913 - stiff stuff because it uses a 9.5AWG center conductor, but one of the lowest loss cables around next to hardline (I should have mentioned that my VHF work is mainly through repeaters, but one of my VHF radios does have 8214 to a beam, and my HF work is 100 watts only and 75ft of coax).

Hopes that helps.
Michael Ruhrdanz N0FER
University of Nebraska
IANR003@UNLVM.UNL.EDU

756. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 19:42:28 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <7885@mace.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295627
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <1991Jun27.153834.13208@apollo.hp.com> hays@apollo.hp.com (John Hays) writes:
>I do not think that we need to restrict those who
>wish to use their native tounge in discussing a topic of interest to a
>sufficiently large enough audience who are conversant in that language.

Por outro lado, se ha uma conversacao entre dois amigos numa idioma
alternativa, eles debem usar correio electronico.

--
Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN USA
perryr@purccvm
N9LFF

757. 1991 June VHF QSO Contest Score Rumors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 19:43:03 UTC
From: dhp1@gte.com
Message-ID: <11428@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 295626

This year's June VHF Contest was an absolute blast....6m had every mix of propagation one could imagine (except F2) and the other bands were hopping with occasional tropo (at least from eastern PA). I have been involved with the K1TR group (Bird's Hill VHF Society) for 3 years now and I think this event, and the associated learning process, is the most fun I have in Amateur Radio.....

Here are some score rumors that I've been able to gather since the contest. We heard lots of stations in the new rover class......anyone from the PA/NJ/NY area or from New England who's interested in roving should contact me....

Please post any other score rumors or e-mail them to me...thanks.

Score Rumors
1991 June VHF QSO Party

W2SZ/1 K1TR/3 W3CCX**
QSOs Grids QSOs Grids QSOs Grids
50 581 174 573 182 488 151
144 538 51 608 63 492 55
220 130 29 108 34 122 33
432 277 45 197 43 140 34
903 57 16 38 20 43 21
1296 97 21 59 22 58 22
2304 70 15 15 7 24 13
3456 59 13 15 5 17 9
5760 25 10 2 1 2 2
10 GHz 46 9 2 1 2 2
24 GHz 14 7 2 1 2 2
48 GHz 0 0 0 0 0 0
Light 0 0 0 0 0 0
TOTALS 1894 390 1619 379 1390 344
Score 1,267,890 843,654 686,280

N2WK VE3ONT WD3R KZ2S/3*
QSOs Grids QSOs Grids QSOs Grids QSOs Grids
50 296 106 453 196 Not avail. 258 109
144 406 47 250 52 275 55
220 134 35 41 23 50 28
432 167 38 74 30 104 38
903 41 17 9 8
1296 53 21 19 15
2304 21 13 1 1
3456 11 7 0 0
5760 2 2 0 0

10 GHz 4 1 20 2
24 GHz 0 0 0 0
48 GHz 0 0 0 0
Light 0 0 0 0

TOTALS 1135 287 867 327 687 230
SCORE 498,806 360,027 275k 193,430

Single-Operator Rumors
KA1ZE 270K

* = LIMITED MULTI
** = NOT DUPED YET
--
Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
GTE/SCSD |
KM3T | Packet Radio: KM3T @ K1EA.MA.USA.NA

758. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 19:56:07 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420012@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295479

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM (Bob Myers) / 12:44 pm Jun 24, 1991 /
[stuff deleted]
>
>The 5/8, no contest. The fact that the 1/2-wave dipole doesn't *need* a
>ground plane means that it's also happiest without one - placing a ground
>plane (the roof of your car) next to one end of the diploe with Disturb It
>Greatly.

- Hmmm... Not according to Larson Electronics. See previous posting.

- Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

- -

I also have to agree that a 1/2 wave end-fed vertical antenna does
not become "disturbed" around a ground plane. I just measured a
batch of different brands of this type of antenna by looking at
the return loss. It didn't matter whether there were large metal
objects underneath (or nearby) the antenna, or not. The return
loss indicated a very good match at any position of the antenna.

Now rubber ducks were a different story. Their resonant frequency
varied all over as the position or nearness to large metal objects
was changed.

Ken Wyatt
HP Colorado Springs Division

759. Re: CHP on 800MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 20:02:10 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420013@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295480

Man! They just spent a bundle on new radios for their system just a couple of years ago. I guess I'd be surprised at this, at least for the near term.

760. Re: 911 and Ham Radio Was Re: 911 open autopatch summary...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 20:17:37 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420015@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295478

As a matter of fact, 911 _does_ get many hoax calls and so the operators are trained to attempt to screen calls as best they can. With the normal 911 systems (first generation), the operators do not get name and addr info when the call comes in. Consequently, no challenges. HOWEVER, with enhanced 911, folks who call in from repeater sites, as well as from cellular phones(!) may run into this problem. Usually, the explanation that you are using a ham radio system or "mobile phone" system is adequate. This is a problem that needs to be addressed. Probably the best technique would be to contact the appropriate public safety director of your local 911 service. I know this doesn't help your specific situation (traveling), but if we all took it upon ourselves to better educate the 911 operators, then this might become less of a problem.

761. 5/8 (New) Wave.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 20:27:38 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9106271627.aa05269@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295484

Poindexter writes:

>But you know, I've found that the 5/8 does give cleaner, more transparent,
>sibilants than does the 1/4 or 1/2 wave...must have to do with the time
>domain phase inversion group delay as the sound goes through the matching
>coil at the base. Of course this can't really work unless the new age
>crystal energy field is in resonance with the cycle of the moon.

In the 60's we did much research & experimenting with altered metaphysical alchemy (AMA) and came to the same conclusions. But, in our experiments the crystal energy field had to be excited by the vertical positioning daemon that ran continually at hyperbolic speeds*. As you all know the time-domain refractrometry experiments at Mt. Bethel (Fastenock), NY proved to be futile, much like the recent transgression into psycho-cybernetic-fusion, aka cold borsht.

* See Firesign Theatre, Volume I, Side I (We're all Bozos on this bus).

762. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 21:16:11 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.211611.11152@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295490

Ah yes Patrick, how right you are! I pointed the same thing out
to Diana via mail. I was still in it when the Army Security Agency
became part of the Intelligence and Security Command. My wife Dawn,
KI5EV learned code there (DI-DAH, ALPHA, Sergeant!). Wonder if my
ASA patches have anything besides sentimental value :-)

Dawn and I erected many, many hf antenna farms that never saw
any outgoing rf :-)

Cheers & 73
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

763. Re: FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 21:30:33 UTC
From: techie@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <3231@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 295501

I personally liked:

November Six Wild Girls(N6WG, with a YL operator)

I was with the W6YX group (Whiskey Six Yankee X-ray), Stanford ARC.
We operated from a former ATS satellite uplink station in the Stanford foothills. We ran class 2A Battery, with packet, novice, and satellite stations. We made about 40 QSOs on Oscar-13, and about 40 on packet. I also made about 40 QSOs on 2 meter simple 146.52, and about 5 on 446 simplex (with an old tempo S4).
We put a 7 element HF beam on a 50 foot pole that was set in a thrust bearing (who needs a rotor :-), we also ran a tribander beam on 10-15-20, a 40m dipoe, a multiband dipole, a dalband 2m/70cm vertical, and a 4 element 2m beam. Radios were a TS-440, a IC-720 for the CW station (with the 7element beam), and a kenwood th-21 HT for 2m, and a tempo s4 for 440. We also had a novice station using an Argonaut.

The satellite station was a homemade helical on 432, 11 element crossed yaggi on 2m, an ic-390, and a ic-245 (which replaced the ts-9130).
Contacts made included W6BB (UCBerkeley), and WA3NAN (Goddard Space Center)

The biggest problem was getting the 7element beam on top of the pole (lots of fun). The second problem was the 2m repeater that was up the hill 200 yards (145.23, you know who you are), whenever it keyed up, it wiped out the bottom end of 2meters :-(

The kenwood ts-9130 was very sensitive to the repeater, but the ic-245 didn't have as much of a problem, which surprised us. It was also able to hear the satellite better (!)

The 7element beam was left in place for future use, as the site may become the permenant station site for the club.

All told, we racked up about 7500 points.

73's

--
Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine
Bob Vaughan - techie@well.sf.ca.us {apple,pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
KC6SXC - techie@netcom.com {apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!techie
I am me, I am only me, and no one else is me. What could be simpler?

764. Re: Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 21:37:25 UTC
From: alan@mesa.dsd.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.213725.4430@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 295483

In article <9191@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@obelix.twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:
>In article <1222@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>]
>]Can someone explain this to me? Why did I hear so many stations
>]in Field Day trying so hard to get the complete station class
>]and section from the station they were working?
[stuff deleted]
>Since field day isn't billed as a contest (even though it walks like a duck
^^
>and quacks like a duck), there's a bit more trust involved in field day
>entries than there is in most other contest entries. But as Todd pointed
---
True...FD is not a contest. The reason is that if you win, you do not
win; there are no prizes. Although, as Edna, WK7V, puts it, "You win
'bragging rights'". Also, your group's call gets put in the box in the
FD writeup. The ARRL DX contest, for one, is a contest. Lots of plaques
and certificates are awarded to the winners every year.

--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO __| | "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

765. Re: Question on 5/8 antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 21:46:16 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.214616.11615@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295493

1/4, 1/2, 5/8, collinear, -- phased sleeve anyone ??
Wait, you mean that the antenna that works so well for me
doesn't do the job for you?!

The best mobile vhf antenna is (drumroll please):
the one that matches to your rig and gets the job done that
matches _your_ communications needs!
--As long as you don't knock it off going into garages or
under low hanging trees :-) --

Bill, don't you get a crick in your neck from looking up at
those mountaintop repeaters ? :-)

P.S. I love building and playing with various two meter verticals
for mobile application. Has anyone got a mobile collinear design
they could post. Should out-perform BOTH 1/2 and 5/8 waves --
shouldn't it ???
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

766. Re: 911 and Ham Radio Was Re: 911 open autopatch summary...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 22:05:38 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <4J1841w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 295502
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

pjb@nntp-server.caltech.edu (Paul J. Brewer) writes:

> In one case (in CA) I was told that I had reached 911 in Pasadena
> (the location of the autopatch) and was told that to report the accident
> I should call the LA Police Dept, that she could only contact authorities
> locally.

911 seems to have that limited capability of contacting anyone
outside the specific coverage area. I once attempted to report a riot in
East Lansing following the Detroit Tiger win in the World Series,
calling from an East Lansing payphone. The 911 operator was in Lansing,
and could not pass the information on.

> In TN an accident occurred behind me on a busy street inside a tunnel.
> Similarly, upon contacting 911, I got the challenge "Well sir, you
> couldn't possibly be where you say you are because I have your name,
> address and phone number right in front of me." Identifying myself as a
> ham radio operator and explaining the equipment quickly seemed satisfactory
> to this person, but who knows.

The local repeater has a 911 quick-dial that dials into the County.
The suggestion of the club (passed on from the people who answer the
phone) is to start the report with "This is amateur radio station X1ABC,
how do you hear me?". This serves to impress on them that they are
talking on a radio link. Some of them go as far as using their police
callsign over the autopatch.

> If you've had interested experiences with 911, post them and maybe
> the next time there's a problem they can be downloaded, printed out,
> and used as evidence that some sort of local policy changes or additional
> training for these people would be helpful.

The only changes that need to be made are better coordination between
the hams and the cops, with the hams who set up 911 autopatch systems
making sure that the cops know that it is there. The problem you ran
across in TN is the fault of the autopatch owner for not making sure
that the E911 data record explained that the line was a radio link.

767. RG-8/U vs RG-8/X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 22:12:34 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <4713@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 295494

This is from the Belden catalog:

768. Re: 911 and Ham Radio Was Re: 911 open autopatch summary...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 22:27:17 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun27.222717.18269@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295491

kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:

>As a matter of fact, 911 _does_ get many hoax calls and so the operators
>are trained to attempt to screen calls as best they can. With the normal
>911 systems (first generation), the operators do not get name and addr
>info when the call comes in. Consequently, no challenges. HOWEVER, with
>enhanced 911, folks who call in from repeater sites, as well as from
>cellular phones(!) may run into this problem. Usually, the explanation
>that you are using a ham radio system or "mobile phone" system is adequate.
>This is a problem that needs to be addressed. Probably the best technique
>would be to contact the appropriate public safety director of your local
>911 service. I know this doesn't help your specific situation (traveling),
>but if we all took it upon ourselves to better educate the 911 operators,
>then this might become less of a problem.

I would agree. All autopatch operators (phone line owners) should make the
existance of the system known to the 911 management in their area so they
can do whatever is best to handle it. Hopefully such phones are dedicated
just to the autopatch usage so as to not complicate the description of the
phone line in the E911 database.

Perhaps a short voice recording system can be added that states that the
call is coming from a mobile radio system, so that each user won't have to
remember to say this. Sometimes emergency situations get rather nasty.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

769. RG-8/U vs RG-8/X (mini RG-8)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 22:39:08 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <4716@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 295495

This data was taken from the 1989 Belden Master Catalog.

8214 (RG-8/U) 9258 (RG-8X)

center conductor 11 AWG (7 strands of 19 gauge) 16 AWG (19 x 29 ga.)

Nominal O.D. .405 in (10.29 mm) .242 in (6.15 mm)

shield bare copper 97% coverage bare copper 95% coverage

nominal impedance 50 ohms 50 ohms

velocity factor .78 .78

capacitance 26 pF/ft 26 pF/ft

outer jacket black PVC black or white PVC

nominal MHz attenuation	dB / 100 ft -----	db / 100 ft -----------
1	.14	.5
10	.5	1.0
50	1.2	2.5
100	1.8	3.7
200	2.7	5.4
400	4.2	8.0
700	5.8	11.1
900	6.7	12.8
1000	7.1	13.5
4000	18.0	xxxx

I didn't see any max voltage ratings, but RG-8X has a much lower rating
than RG-8U due to its smaller diameter. (The important consideration here
is core insulation type and diameter.) RG-8X is not meant for use with
kW class gs unless your SWR is 1:1.

I hope this helps.

Aloha,
John Shalamskas KJ9U

770. Re: Ham Plates....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-27 23:31:39 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <54416@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 295492

trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:

>One must go to/call the DMV and request a Amateur/CB call plate application.
>The completed form must be returned to DMV with the $21 one-time
>processing fee. Your current vehicle plates MUST BE SURRENDERED
>at the time of application (a temporary permit is provided).

Not mandatory. I signed a form saying that I would destroy the
old plates once the new plates arrive, thereby allowing me to drive
with the old plates (plus a copy of the form in the glove compartment)
until the Ham plates arrived. This was done at the Santa Clara DMV
office. Friendly folks there.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

771. Re: Field Day '91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 01:15:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570093@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295487

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, charlier@hplsla.HP.COM (Charlie Panek) writes:

> I guess you guys missed the part of the rules about "The Novice/Technician
>station ... should use the call sign of one of the Novice/Techinician
>operators"

At W6LFJ, we had so much interest from the Novice/Tech crowd, that they
put FOUR stations on the air (signing KB6PTA). Of course, only 1 counted
for free. Actually one of the stations was packet, and since they were
on 2 meters as well as 10, they were signing W6LFJ.

So we were "5A" with 7 transmitters. (The packet station is also "free"
according to FD rules.)

AL N1AL

772. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 01:22:40 UTC
From: jnmoyne@lbl.gov
Message-ID: <14773@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 295441
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans

References:<1991Jun26.205440.10761@csrd.uiuc.edu> <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com>
<1991Jun27.153834.13208@apollo.hp.com> <7885@mace.cc.purdue.edu>
X-Local-Date: Thu, 27 Jun 91 18:22:40 PDT

>
> [Justified complains about seeing posts in French about the French
military service in the wrong places]
>

Drop it boys ! They've got the point. Since my posting (that you
didn't see of course), and that was even before the first of these
complains, I have corrected the newsgroup distribution of this discussion.

It is unfortunate that some people just don't pay attention to
where their answers might be cross-posted to. They read soc.culture.french
(where most of the postings are in French) and think that the message is
posted only there and that they can post an answer to it in French.

Usually, just one message reminding the readers that the distribution
should be corrected is enough. There is no need to post 4 messages in 2
different languages for that (especially when they all say the same
thing), or the cure might be worse than the disease (-:.

Please, on beneath of the people making this kind of mistake, excuse
them . Thank you.

JNM

#include <std/disclaimer.h>

JNM: jnmoyne@lbl.gov - The postmaster always pings twice (soon
in your mailbox!)

773. Re: Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 01:28:38 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570094@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295486

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>[In Sweepstakes] You have to log it correctly. But in Field Day, you don't.
>The only requirement is to exchange the info, but there is no logging
>requirement.

The rules also state that you must submit a log if required by the
contest checkers. Besides, how can you "exchange" the info without the
receiving station copying it? The intent of the rules is very clear:
you are supposed to correctly copy the exchange and enter it in the log.

>Not worrying about logging any times or the other station's
>section or class really made things easier. But it sounded like
>a lot of other stations were going to a lot of extra trouble.

The times are not required, but the exchange is, IMO. I believe that
if you dont log the exchange, and the ARRL checks your "log", that
you will be disqualified.

AL N1AL

774. Re: Field Day '91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 01:32:49 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570095@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295488

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Charley Kline) writes:

>> I guess you guys missed the part of the rules about "The Novice/Technician
>>station ... should use the call sign of one of the Novice/Techinician
>>operators"

>Actually, no, we didn't. The fact that the rules say "should" and not
>"must", and the fact that the club call doesn't really have a class
>associated with it, we figured W9YH was effectively a Novice call when
>being operated by Novices.

I always assumed that using the Novice callsign for the Novice station
was not optional. Besides, why would you not want to? Otherwise you
have to cross-check the Novice and General+ logs to make sure there were
no duplicates. With separate calls, you can work the same station
twice on the same band.

AL N1AL

775. Re: Multi-Multi Station Isolation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 01:43:35 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570096@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295489

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:

>This year during field day our station suffered severely from cross
>interference whenever we put both the SSB and the CW station on the
i>same band. In essence, we couldn't have both on the same band at
the same time.
>... The SSB rig was an ICOM 781, and it was getting swamped by the CW
>stations's 100 watts. I know this is an old problem...

The problem is synthesized radios. If either one of the two radios
(on the same band) is synthesized, BOTH radios will be susceptible
to interference due to the phase noise in the synthesized radio.

The best FD radios are the old (tube-type!) Collins and Drake units.
The Collins "S-line" (75S3/32S3) and KWM-2 are good, as are the Drake
"4-line" (R4x/T4x where x = A, B, or C) or TR3/TR4. With these rigs,
we have succesfully operated General CW, Novice CW and General Phone
on the 80 meter band simultaneously with antennas only 100 feet or
so apart (but oriented at right angles). A brand new, multi-kilobuck
TS-940 rolled over and died in the same situation. It received
and caused severe interference from/to the Drake 4-line. When we
replaced the proud TS-940 with the old, beat-up TR-4, the problem
totally disappeared.

The answer: Drake or Collins radios and as much antenna separation
as you can get.

AL N1AL

776. Re: FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 02:15:37 UTC
From: hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <145514@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 295499

During Field Day, I worked W2SEX just as KDKA-TV was videotaping our
Field Day operation for the local TV news. However, we were operating
CW at the time, so I doubt many folks in TV-land noticed.

Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

777. Re: Field Day '91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 04:09:38 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <abeals.678082178@melange>
Source record: 295539

taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>Everyone has their little hot button about Field Day and that one is
>mine.

Mine is stations that call cq, you're the only person to answer [they come in a at a real live 599] and they don't answer you [no, they weren't on the "dupe" sheet and even if they were, at this time of nite, it woudl be easiest to repeat the BLAHBLAH de FOOBAR 3A 3A 3A SCV SCV SCV QSL? FOOBAR than to annoy someone].

>I know why people do it [UR <class> <section>]; they're used to "you
are 59 into East Overshoe"

"Your Report Is Three Alpha East Bay. QSL?"

Maybe you could think that UR could stand for "yoU Report is"?

All in all I had a good time, even if we did have to erect six different antennas. NEXT YEAR I'm bringing my entire setup, pre-tested and all that. [need to test it for the next quake, no?]

Oh and thanks to all of the folks who DID work me and who were patient with my sometimes flaky fist. Maybe I should send left-handed.
--
Andrew Scott Beals abeals@autodesk.com, kc6sss@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na
147.300MHz+, 440.900MHz+ [ctcss 114.8Hz]
Vivu libere a>u mortu!

778. Re: FAQ, 2m Handhelds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 05:26:31 UTC
From: richmond@acsu.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <81556@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 295500

In article <gomer.677974791@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu> gomer@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu (Paul Kronenwetter) writes:
>FYI: armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu bought the farm last week and will not be back
>'on the air' as far as I have knowledge.. Source: beers@acsu.buffalo..

You are correct Paul, armstrong is no more (it is sitting in the machine room with all the cables to the outside world disconnected) however do not despair! All of the ham information that armstrong used to host is available (as before) from the host ftp.cs.buffalo.edu, maintained through the good graces of Devon Bowen (KA2NRC).

Jim
(still not a ham but thinking on it HI)

779. NYPD Jammer Caught

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 06:21:36 UTC
From: mab@duvel.princeton.edu
Message-ID: <mab.678090096@duvel>
Source record: 295506

For quite a while now, the NYC police have been bothered by a jammer calling himself the "Voice of god" on the lower Manhattan radio division. The jammer would interfere with police calls, and would taunt the dispatchers and cops for hours on end.

On Tuesday, June 18th, NYC police, assisted by members of its Communications Division and the FCC. arrested Noel Wo and an additional, unnamed individual in their lower east side apartment. In their possession was over $100k worth of radio equipment stolen from Barry Electronics, a local Ham shop. The arrest represents the culmination of a long investigation that included the NYPD radio shop, police internal affairs, and the FCC.

No details yet on exactly what they've been charged with.

I guess the moral of the story is if you have to jam, stick to ham frequencies, where no one important cares. :-)

780. Re: CHP on 800MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 07:45:57 UTC
From: techie@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <3244@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 295505

I don't think they are moving the CHP vehicle radios up to 800Mhz.
What they are doing is to consolidate the bay area command centers into one location for the region (Vallejo). They are also moving their links from 72Mhz to 950Mhz.

One reason for this is propagation. Lo-band VHF frequencies tend to carry longer distances. This means that they can use fewer transmitter sites per area, with fewer dead areas. (when the conditions are right, LA County can be heard across the country)

On the other hand, a lot of the other state agencies are moving to an 800Mhz trunked system. This includes CALTRANS, Adult Corrections, and some inter-agency mutual aid.

--
Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine
Bob Vaughan - techie@well.sf.ca.us {apple,pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
KC6SXC - techie@netcom.com {apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!techie
I am me, I am only me, and no one else is me. What could be simpler?

781. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 28 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 08:40:32 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910628024032.20200748@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295508

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 28, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

The first signs of the possible return of old Region 6659 have been observed over the last 24 hours. Strong calcium emissions on the northeast solar limb have been observed, together with an optically uncorrelated long-duration major solar x-ray flare. This flare began at 04:54 UT, peaked at 06:25 UT and has not yet ended (07:50 UT on 28 June). The flare has been rated a class M6.0 x-ray event with a gradual rise and decay x-ray signature. This event appears to have been lacking significant radio emissions. As well, no sweeps were observed from this event. The post-flare phase is still in progress. More will be known later this UT day.

The background x-ray flux as well as the 10.7 cm radio flux have been increasing over the past 24 hours. The appearance of intense calcium emissions around the latitudinal zone of old Region 6659 (~ 30 degrees north latitude) together with this most recent major flare suggests that old Region 6659 will soon rotate back into view. There is still uncertainty regarding the potential size and level of activity which may be witnessed from this region. Major flaring will obviously be a concern if this region failed to decay as was expected.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This last major flare will not have any terrestrial impacts. If the region which spawned this event originated on the northeast limb as is suspected, the potential for further major flaring will be elevated quite substantially over what has been predicted. If old Region 6659 is still in a complex configuration, occassional X-class flares will not be out of the question.

Note that when old Region 6659 will be given a new region number as it appears around the east limb. This is standard procedure. All regions which appear around the east limb are renumbered.

The Potential Major Solar Flare Warning has been issued and is now in effect as of 06:30 UT on 28 June. Further major flaring may be possible over the next several weeks. Once the region in question rotates into better view for analysis, this warning will be reassessed.

** End of Alert **

782. POTENTIAL MAJOR SOLAR FLARE WARNING - 28 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 09:27:16 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910628032716.202007d0@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295510

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

WARNING ISSUED

/\

June 28, 1991

ATTENTION:

An optically uncorrelated major class M6.0 x-ray flare was observed at 06:25 UT on 28 June. The region responsible for this flare is believed to be just around the northeast solar limb (which has not yet rotated into view). Very strong calcium emissions being observed on the northeast limb at the present time may be the leader portion of old Region 6659, which produced the large barrage of very powerful solar flares several weeks ago.

Additional evidence pointing to this region as the possible source of energetic solar activity has raised concerns of a possible recurrence of major solar flaring with the return of this region back into view. Region 6659 could return at any time now, but should be almost fully in view by 30 June or 01 July.

Until this region becomes visible and can be inspected more closely, this Potential Major Solar Flare Warning will remain in effect. After a preliminary analysis has been made, it will be reassessed.

/\

783. Lithium Batteries (was something about th77)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 09:28:00 UTC
From: fire@vaxfi.cern.CH
Message-ID: <9106280928.AA10893@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 295509

```
##Date: 27 Jun 91 13:26:42 GMT
##From:
swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!csc.ti.com!tilde.csc.ti.com!m2.csc.ti.com!osage!hoenig@uc
sd.edu
##Subject: kenwood th-77a weirdness

(lots deleted)

##As for the lithium battery, if you ran it *dead*, then immediately expected
##it to maintain your memories, I shouldn't be surprised if it failed. Give
##it a couple of hours on a fresh main battery, then see if it holds your
##programming. On the other hand, it may indeed have been ruined.

##Mike

Does this mean that lithium batteries are rechargeable or I'm just confused?

Pierfrancesco Caci, ik5pvx

*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*
* Pierfrancesco Caci *
* Voice: IK5PVX at 144.975, 145.3 MHz FM * Mail: via Pagnini 12 50134 FIRENZE *
* Missile: 43047'18" N 11015'03" E * Locator: JN53PS *
* Computer: fire@Firenze.infn.it (bitnet) 39331::FIRE (decnet) 131.154.32.3 *
*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*
```

784. Languages (was something about military service)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 09:28:52 UTC
From: fire@vaxfi.cern.CH
Message-ID: <9106280928.AA10904@dxmint.cern.ch>
Source record: 295511

##In article <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com> hollenbe@parc.xerox.com
(Scott A. Hollenbeck) writes:
##>I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup, but French
isn't
##>my first language. Could we keep the posts in a language we all can
understand,
##>please?

##I am sure English is not the 1st Language of many participants on the news
##list either. Are you suggesting we all use only Q-codes?

##While English may be the predominate language on the net, and it is helpful
##to us ignorant Americans (when it comes to languages) to have everything
##in Amerikun English --- I do not think that we need to restrict those who
##wish to use their native tounge in discussing a topic of interest to a
##sufficiently large enough audience who are conversant in that language.

##I speak English and can read C, Pascal, FORTRAN, and a little French and
Assembler.

##:)

##73 de KD7UW
##John

What do you think would happen to this net if everyone starts writing in his
own language? I see messages from Finland, Netherlands, Italy, Arabia...
Would you like all of us not english-speaking to use our own language?
I'm not so sure I'd place a :-) after this...

and again

##References <1991Jun26.205440.10761@csrd.uiuc.edu>,
<1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com>, <1991Jun27.153834.13208@apollo.hp.com>
##Well I do read some French and the thread of the discussion has nothing to do
##with rec.radio.*.*. It's gone on to a debate about military service and who
##is dumber than the other, etc.

##Please dump this discussion from rec.radio.amateur.misc

##Merci Bien, Bill

I agree.

Pierfrancesco Caci, ik5pvx
Speaking Italian, English, a bit
of German and reading Mickey Mouse
Fortran and sometimes differential

equations *<:-)= (big crazy smiley)

```
*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*
* Pierfrancesco Caci *
* Voice: IK5PVX at 144.975, 145.3 MHz FM * Mail: via Pagnini 12 50134 FIRENZE *
* Missile: 43047'18" N 11015'03" E * Locator: JN53PS *
* Computer: fire@Firenze.infn.it (bitnet) 39331::FIRE (decnet) 131.154.32.3 *
*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*
```

785. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 10:13:36 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910628041336.20200757@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295503

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
June 28 to July 07, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 21 JUNE TO 27 JUNE

Solar activity during the last week has been generally low. A few minor M-class flares were observed, but activity was substantially lower since the departure of old Region 6659 almost two weeks ago. No major flares were observed throughout the period. A few disappearing filaments were observed as well as a few erupting prominences and a couple of unique low-level C-class flares, including a recent C-class event which sported a massive 245 MHz radio burst of 180,000 sfu at 20:12 UT on 26 June. This event was associated with a 1,600 sfu tenflare and moderate Types II and IV sweeps. There is some uncertainty regarding the location of this flare. There was not a distinct optical correlation with the x-ray burst, which was rated as a low-level class C2.9 event. The only phenomena which can presently be attributed to these x-ray and radio observations was an erupting prominence, which was ejected to a distance of 0.11 solar radii on the west limb.

Over the last 24 hours (since 27 June), indices have been climbing more steadily. The background x-ray flux has also increased notably. Surging has been noted on the northeast solar limb, together with very intense calcium emissions, indicating an active region is ready to rotate into view. This could be the leader area of old Region 6659. The solar flux for 27 June also jumped notably from 185 on 26 June to 200 on 27 June, lending further evidence of a returning active region.

Geomagnetic activity gradually declined from the active levels which have been witnessed over the last several weeks, to more dormant levels of unsettled activity. Minor storming was observed over the middle and higher latitudes on 23 and 24 June. The probable cause of this activity was several fairly well placed coronal holes.

Auroral activity was generally dormant throughout the last week. Activity was highest over the high latitude regions on 23 June, but was not particularly impressive. It has been sporadically dormant since then.

HF and VHF propagation conditions were normal. Some degradations over the higher latitudes were observed on 23 and 24 June due to auroral-induced ionospheric anomalies, but overall propagation was not seriously affected. Polar path signals have experienced elevated levels of noise. Aside from this, generally fair propagation was observed over the polar regions. There were no significant opportunities for VHF communications this week, although several reports of high MUFs over several European regions were received, permitting periods of long-range communications to be sustained on the VHF bands over these areas. Conditions have since returned to normal.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is on the rise again. At least one active region (and perhaps several) are rotating into view around the eastern limb at this time. Old Region 6659 which produced the magnificent barrage of major flares in early June is due to return back to the eastern limb by about 30 June (any time now). At the present time, very strong calcium emissions on the northeast limb within the vicinity of where Region 6659 should be returning, has been observed. This is also consistent with recent observations of increased background x-ray levels (to near the C2.0 level) and optically uncorrelated minor C-class events.

The return of old Region 6659 is expected to bring increased solar activity. Activity is expected to be predominantly moderate, although occassional major flares will be possible. It is not yet known whether this region will be capable of producing significant major flaring. At the present time, we believe the region has probably decayed to a less threatening configuration. Nevertheless, we believe major flaring could still materialize from this region, particularly if a new burst of flux emerged within or near this region as it traversed the far side of the Sun. However, further decay is likely to be observed as this region transits the visible solar disk over the next two week period.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain generally unsettled over the next week. No significant storm periods are anticipated, barring unforseen major solar activity. Geomagnetic activity may begin to increase slightly (to unsettled to active levels) late next week (around 03-05 July). There will also be a slight risk for solar-induced geomagnetic activity by that time.

No significant periods of auroral storming are expected this week, barring unforseen energetic solar activity. Activity should remain confined to the higher latitude regions and should remain sporadically dormant.

HF and VHF propagation conditions are not expected to suffer significant degradations this week. HF communications will likely suffer occassional fading caused by periodic M-class flares. There is chance for a few major HF blackouts caused by major solar flaring and possible solar-induced geomagnetic disturbances, although old Region 6659 is not expected to produce flare activity as energetic as was observed several weeks ago. VHF conditions should remain normal throughout the period. No significant backscatter or other anomalies are expected barring possible major solar activity.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 28 JUNE

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6681 N07W89 093 0120 HAX 02 001 ALPHA
6685 N22W45 049 0060 HRX 01 002 ALPHA
6686 S16W54 058 0060 HRX 01 001 ALPHA
6687 N16W83 087 0120 HSX 03 001 ALPHA
6690 S17W16 020 0030 BXO 04 004 BETA
6693 S07E11 353 0390 DAI 10 029 BETA
6694 N06E08 356 1920 DKI 09 025 BETA
6695 N04E32 332 0510 CAO 05 006 BETA
6697 S05W01 005 0150 DSO 06 008 BETA
6698 S06E22 342 0030 CRO 05 004 BETA
6699 N12E71 293 0240 CRO 07 003 BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 28 JUNE

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- -------------------------------
6688 S23W64 068 NONE
6691 S24W13 017
6692 S11E06 358

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 28 JUNE AND 30 JUNE

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6666 S15 241
6659 N31 244
6674 S01 263
6667 N12 271
6663 N08 271

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM |*** | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE |******* |** * * *|**** * | | NONE |
| ACTIVE |********|********|********|* *****| NONE |
```

```
| UNSETTLED |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hourly UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
The data above represents preliminary planetary geomagnetic activity.
Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in
constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents
geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second
graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send
a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to:
oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (28 JUNE - 07 JULY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | * | | | | | * | * |***|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***| * | * |***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
253| | HIGH
245| * | Moderate
236| F F*F *F*F | Moderate
228| *** F F F*F**F*F* | Moderate
```

```
220| ***** F FF F*F**F*F* | Moderate
211| ******F FF*FF*F*F**F*F*F | Moderate
203| *******F* FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*F | Moderate
195| *******F* FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *| Moderate
186| *******F**F *FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *| Low
178| ********F**F **FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF* **| Low
170| ********F**F* ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F** ** ***| Low
161| * *********F**F*F* ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********| Low
153|**************F**F*F* ****FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********| Low
145|**************F**F*F*********FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********| Low
-------------------------------------------------------------
Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: April 29, 1991

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux
obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar
activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor
flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines
labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare
occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

_____________________________________________________________
| 246 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 238 | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 229 | | | |**|**| | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | |
| 220 | |**|**| | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | |
| 211 |**| | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | |
| 203 | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | |
| 194 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | |
| 185 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | |
| 176 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | |
| 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| |
| 159 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|
| 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 141 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|28|29|30|01|02|03|04|05|06|07|08|09|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|
|Flux | June | July |
-------------------------------------------------------------

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (28 JUNE - 07 JULY)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | |* |* |* | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |***|***| **| **| **|***|***|***|***|* *|
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | * |
60% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | |* |* |* | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***| **| **| **|***|***|***|* *|* *|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | * | * |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
60% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | |* |* |* | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***| **| **| **|***|***|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
60% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 35 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 35 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (28 JUNE - 07 JULY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ____________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
```

```
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | |*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | |*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
```

```
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------+---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (28 JUNE - 07 JULY)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * | | | | | | | * | * |
70% | LOW |***|***| * | * | * |***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
65% | LOW | | | | | * | * | * | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
```

```
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
55% | LOW | | | | | * | * | * | * | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **

786. FD Logging - Just do It

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 12:01:35 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM
Message-ID: <9106281201.AA28096@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 295504

Field Day Logging

Not making sure you get the exchange right? - Yuck.

Someone said it perfectly in a previous post: You make sure you copy the exchange correctly because it is the right thing to do. Field Day is supposed to maintain our ability to set up a functional communications system independent of the commercial trappings we take for granted. Communications involves more than pushing the CQ button and copying half of the information the other station might send.

I'm an active contester and Field Day is no more a contest than the Simulated Emergency Test stuff is a contest. And it should not be a contest (whoops, I can hear my old English teacher screaming about starting a sentence with a preposition or conjunctive or laxative or whatever and is). Field Day has the biggest participation of any on the air event in the world and is a yearly opportunity to improve the operating skills of a lotta people. I hate to sound religious (sp?) about this, but studying the FD rules to find ways to ignore the spirit and sneak by minimally compliant is pretty sad.

By the way, I don't think class D stations should be allowed to call CQ in FD. And I was pretty depressed to hear that W1AW went class D, although I think they were answering CQs when we heard them.

BTW**2, FD may be one of the few opportunities for the new code-less techs to get exposed to HF operating. I hope we can all include new guys in our FD efforts and not teach them the "lawyer's approach" to HF operating.

73 John Pescatore WB2EKK
PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM

787. Re: Field Day logging question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 12:52:05 UTC
From: pascoe%scsd.dnet@gte.COM
Message-ID: <9106281252.AA00184@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 295507

In article <1222@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>Can someone explain this to me? Why did I hear so many stations
>in Field Day trying so hard to get the complete station class
>and section from the station they were working?
>
>In ARRL Sweepstakes, I can understand the need to get the exchange
>right. You have to log it correctly. But in Field Day, you don't.
>The only requirement is to exchange the info, but there is no logging
>requirement. Under "REPORTING", the rules say:
>
>Not worrying about logging any times or the other station's
>section or class really made things easier. But it sounded like
>a lot of other stations were going to a lot of extra trouble.

Tad is right about not *having* to keep a log during Field Day. There were a couple of years when I logged right on dupe sheets.

However, even though Field Day is *not* a contest, it is an operating event. The purpose of Field Day is to demonstrate emergency preparedness and to have a good time. Part of demonstrating emergency preparedness is demonstrating that not only can you set a station up but that you can also copy calls and exchange information accurately (just as in a contest, incidentally). Accurate information exchange is a critical part of providing a useful public service function.

Year after year I hear so many lids on Field Day that it is pathetic. I've listened to incorrect exchanges, broken calls, you name it. How can so many people be so deaf? I happen to be gifted with outstanding hearing and the ability to pull very weak signals out of the noise. I operate contests with operators who have similar abilities. I'm not trying to brag, but I find this sort of thing even on FM repeaters where I've heard public service nets (parade coordination and the like) in operation. How can you not understand what someone on a repeater is saying? On HF, under certain interference conditions, I can understand a certain amount of it, but I hear what I think is an inordinate amount. How can we be trusted to pass traffic when we can't get a simple Field Day 2A Santa Barbara right?!

I guess operating contests trains you to pull weak ones out of the noise and to get exchanges right the first time....some of the best traffic handlers I've run across are also well-known top contesters.

Also, I want to echo what John Pescatore (WB2EKK) wrote about so many ops repeating information ad nauseum during exchanges. It is certainly a waste of time....what if you and I were passing Health & Welfare traffic and I repeated *every* piece of info you sent me? Some throughput we'd have...

--
Dave Pascoe | pascoe@scsd.gte.com
GTE/SCSD |
KM3T | Packet Radio: KM3T @ K1EA.MA.USA.NA

788. Re: Wanted: Collins 32S-1 Transmitter info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 13:20:30 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.132030.22292@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295512

paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:

>In article <wLk542w164w@hale.UUCP> system@hale.UUCP (System Administration) writes:
>>I just came into the possesion of a 32S-1 TX today, and need info for it.
>>A few questions- Wiring of the power jack (does this thing use an external
>>power supply, or one onboard the reciever or what?) Microphone wiring and
>>tuneup info is also needed. The previous owner said the thing just plugged
>>in, and he lost the plug, but the Collins doesn't have any onboard
>>transformes, so I'm a bit concerned about that.

>The 32S-1 does indeed require an external power supply; the 6146 finals
>require +300, and you need to supply the filament and operating voltages
>for the drivers.
The finals require 800 volts, 250 for receiving tubes and about
minus 75 for bias besides the 6.3 AC for filaments. Collins built
two types of power supplies, the 516 with tube rectifiers and
the PM2 with solid state rectifiers, commonly called the "piggy
back" supply which is the one I much prefer. However, almost any
tube type transceiver power supply for heathkit, swan, galaxy, etc.
commercial or homebuilt will work. I think that a field strength
meter or the AVC meter provides a better final tune "touch up"
since the 6146's are pentodes, not triodes. K9ALD
>I don't happen to have the manual in front of me, so I don't know what
>the pinout for the Mike is.

>Tuneup is the standard "peak the grid, dip the plate" procedure.

>--
>-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."
>->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | - Henry L. Stimson (1929)

789. Re: FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 13:39:01 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.133901.29909@sequent.com>
Source record: 295513

In article <145514@unix.cis.pitt.edu> hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu (Harry Bloomberg) writes:
>
> During Field Day, I worked W2SEX just as KDKA-TV was videotaping our
>Field Day operation for the local TV news. However, we were operating
>CW at the time, so I doubt many folks in TV-land noticed.

Believe it or not.... We made the requisite 5 solar contacts to get the 100
points for natural power... The 5th station's call was W6SUN! I going to send
him a qsl/tnx card!

jim
kg7hh - king george's seven happy hookers

790. Re: FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 14:03:49 UTC
From: alan@mesa.dsd.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.140349.14946@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 295514

In article <3231@public.BTR.COM> techie@public.BTR.COM (Bob Vaughan techie@btr.com)
writes:
>I personally liked:
>
>November Six Wild Girls(N6WG, with a YL operator)

...
We used a couple ourselves - KG7 Easy Women and KG7 Elephant Wash

Also, some of the more amusing ones...K4 Big Fat Turkey
WB6 Long Red Underwear
W1 Fuzzy Wuzzy
K6 Silky Yellow Underwear
K6 Soggy Yellow Underwear (near the end of FD B^))
K7 Transistor Radio
W7 Yogi Bear
W6 Beer Bust
W6 X Rated
VE7 Coca Cola
K6 Big Purple Chicken
K6 Purple People Eater
...You get the idea. One of the fun things about FD.
Also, get the last November QST and check the names of some of
the groups. People sure can get creative; like The Ten Four Good
Buddies, The OLD Fairview Amateur Radio Transmitting Society...
--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO __| | "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

791. Solar cell array for charging a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 14:07:34 UTC
From: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.140734.19201@news.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 295516

Hello All,

I need to find a way to make a lightweight and compact solar array to mount on the back rack of a bicycle to charge batteries for an HT. I have only a very simple question: how?

If this can be done, is it very expensive? does it work well? What kind of output can I expect?

Are there any alternatives? I will not have any immediate power sources available other than the sun and my legs. And I'd rather work the sun than my legs.

Jonathan Bucki
(Ham to be)

P.S. If anyone north of Panama and West of the Mississipi has backyard space for two weary bikers who took a year off a school to do this, we'd greatly appreciate it. We do windows.

792. PK232MBX help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 14:18:57 UTC
From: rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.141857.5797@watserv1.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 295515

Having just purchased a PK232, I have a couple of questions
I am having trouble finding the answer to.

1. Reference is made in numerous places about CWID. This can be
activated by pressing CNTL-F. I cannot figure out where it is
getting your callsign info to send with this command. I thought it
might get it from MYCALL but apparently not.

2. MYIDENT is not documented that I can find. What is it for? I
try to put my call in there or anything else and it comes back
with VVEEEEE when I put in VE3WRN for example.

Please e-mail if you can help.

Thanks,
Randy

--
Randy Nelson VE3WRN Ontario Representative rnelson@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
197A Cedarvale Cr. Disability Information ..uunet!watmath!watserv1!rnelson
WATERLOO, ON Services of Canada. rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
N2L 4T3 (519)884-2989 (Voice and TDD) VE3WRN @ VE3EUK.ON.CAN.NA

793. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 14:40:40 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.144040.20482@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295517

In <81472@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU> bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen) writes (concerning a request that recent French language posters switch to English):
>
>Ethnocentrism at its finest.
>
NO. Ethnocentrism is the belief in the superiority of one's own ETHNIC group or the overiding concern with race. Lingucentrism, perhaps.

>Perhaps these people did keep the posts to
>the only language they could understand?
>I find it hard to understand why
>we have no problem posting in English with
>"world" distributions but they
>are expected to conform to our language
>standards when doing the same.
>Devon

Actually, since the ORIGINAL post that started the chain of French language replies was in English, we must assume both parties are capable of using English for PUBLIC posting. One distinct meaning of the word language is the special vocabulary and usages of a specific group: amateur radio qualifies. Computer professionals (and engineers in general) also qualify. In both these cases, the <de facto if not de jure> language is English. So much so, that very little technical literature written in English is translated into others. IN any case, English is the accepted norm for amateur radio and this (as well as most other) newsgroups. Nothing to be proud of (no ethno or other-centrism) BUT nothing wrong with it either. I read French, some German, and a little Spanish - I don't converse in them (well very occasionally French). I'd be willing to learn esperanto if it could get more universal support. English is STILL the language of choice for this newsgroup.

Anyhow, as I (and other posters) have already pointed out, the French language postings on this thread have had nothing to do with amateur radio. They should therefore either cease, or move that portion of their public correspondance to another group.

Finally, to the original poster: Your question is a good one. I faced it when I entered service in the U.S. Army while the war in Viet Nam was still going strong. I chose to study a speciality (rather than requesting a specific geographical location). That speciality took me then to SEA and later to Germany. I've spent 1/4 of my life outside the continental U.S. and never regreted it. Learning about new places, people, and cultures is one of the reasons I entered amateur radio as well as why I enjoy travel. I hope you enjoy where you end up and what you are doing as much as I did. Bon Chance!
--

Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

794. Re: Contest Loggers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 15:52:44 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360024@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 295529

Perry Scott AA0ET write:
>I have a question in a similar vein.
>
>My club's Field Day station uses some homebrew software. While it
>works, it has some shortcomings. I'm looking for a PC program that can
>be linked to another PC or terminal, allowing multiple transmitters to
>log without working the others' contacts. A forms-based or MS-Windows
>UI would be nice.
>
Once again, CT 7.0+ is the answer. We were using home brew software here
also, (running on HP Portable Pluses ;-) and spending a lot of time/effort
supporting it. This year, we took a look at the enhancement list for our sw,
and the features of CT, and switched. CT does have a nice 'window-like'
interface. Hot keys pop-up all sorts of windows giving info about partial
callsigns, multipliers needed (along with a list of section abbreviations)
a band summary, and even a qso rate graph.

CT does not run on the PP's though (surprise!). It does work fine
on other, more compatible laptops, though.

>For now, we've designated one station as "voice" and the other "CW" to
>avoid having to network our loggers. CW is where the points are, so it
>would be nice if the program would warn you that another transmitter is
>on 15m CW. Self-induced QRM is the pits. How do those 24A stations do
>it ?

Well, CT does support linking of multiple computers. (in our case 2).
As the other station logs contacts, they scroll by on your screen, so you
can see what band he's on (and be depressed by his qso rate). There is
also a 'gab' mode. You hit Alt-G, and a window pops up, you type in
a message, and it appears in the gab window on both (all) computers:

Station 1: Hey, we're going to 40 cw!
Station 2: OK, but you'd better refill the generator...

One thing: CT eats COM ports for breakfast. If you want to link
more than 2 stations, N-2 of the computers will need 2 COM ports. This is a
linear network, where the computers in the middle have one port to talk to the
upstream computer, and one to talk to the downstream computer. If you
also want to interface to the radio (change bands on the rig, and the band
automatically changes on the computer) you'll need a COM port for that.
The packet modem interface that another poster mentioned also needs a COM
port. (Not too useful on FD, though). Fortunately, the built-in CW keying
can be interfaced to either a COM port, or and LPT port, so that's what we
used. If you get one of these new-fangled digital voice keyers, that can
be driven from the LPT port also.

In case you missed it, CT is available from:
Bill McGowan
33 Truell Rd.
Hollis, NH 03049

BTW, which group are you associated with? W0DZ by any chance? We worked those guys on satellite, that was a real thrill! (I used to belong to the Loveland club).

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
(SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

795. Field Day Operating

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 16:05:40 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM
Message-ID: <9106281605.AA09284@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 295521

>>What is the most annoying thing about FD? !!!EVERYONE ALWAYS SENDS
>>THEIR INFORMATION TWICE AND REPEATS THE OTHER GUY'S EXCHANGE, AS WELL!!!
>>
>>73 John Pescatore WB2EKK
>>PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM

>Sorry, I'm guilty. If the other station is below 59, I send it twice.
>That usually takes less time than in the long run since the big overhead
>is in the turnaround. I've had to turnaround four times when the QRM is
>heavy.

>OK, so it takes 5 seconds more on an exchange. If you want to contest,
>don't go to FD :) .

>Perry / AA0ET

I am not opposed to people sending unnecessary information during Field Day for any contest-related reason (see my other FD comments, I am kinda opposed to wasted breath/spectrum/time in general. FD is a good time to improve operating skills, not reinforce poor ones.

Unnecessary repeats DO NOT save time, much the way answering a CQ with only the last two letters of your call DOES NOT save time. There is never a need to repeat the other station's exchange unless you are unsure of what you heard, and you should never repeat your information unless requested by the other station. This is true in most traffic handling, emergency operations, and contests. Have you ever been trying to give someone real time directions on 2M, and listened in frustration as he blathered on while passing the next turn? Similar situation, similar poor operating.

I'm also not wild about the 20 line cartoons many people put on their postings. Similar wasted spectrum/time.

73 John Pescatore WB2EKK
PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM

796. Re: Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 16:06:26 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <6181@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 295519

In article <14570089@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
|> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
|>
|> >Lot size and layout make me think I have to use a crank-up tower; there isn't
|> >enough room to guy a tower, and besides, I don't think I could climb a 60'
|> >tower.
|>
|> Crank-up towers need guying just as much as standard towers do -- maybe
|> more so.
This is not true, it all depends on how they were designed. Some towers need guys others do not. Adding guys to a tower that was not designed for guys can be disasterous. The load of the guys can do more damage than good. Don't beleive me find a Mechanical engineer and ask him!

|> I believe you can buy free-standing (no guy) towers in both
|> the crank-up and standard variety.
Yes you can, I own a US Tower TXX-455, It is a 55 foot free standing crank up tower, it is collapsed to about 22 feet, perfect for climbing. If you live in California then more of the work is already done since they have UBC drawings and specs that you can use when you apply for a building permit. I did this and got a building permit in 2 weeks! US Tower also makes other models of towers from 35 feet to over 90 feet, all crank up. You can even add a motor
drive if you don't want to spend 15 minutes hand cranking the tower up / down.

|> I am not a fan of crank-up towers.
|> Almost everyone ends up climbing them eventually for some reason (although
|> the tower manufacturers say this is a no-no). They're OK if you are not
|> too in love with your fingers and toes.
It is safe to climb a crank-up tower if it is cranked down. No danger of loosing a hand or foot. Just crank it down. I do this and with a good climbing belt all I have to climb is 22 feet! No problem!

|>
|> I feel it is safer (altho scarier) to just buy a good safety belt and
|> Rohn 25 tower sections and guy it per the Rohn spec. (This is also
|> cheaper than a crank-up.)
I think this is cheaper, but I know this would have been impossilbe at my house. There is no location were I can put the tower and have guys in each direction. This is a problem that many hams face when they live in tightly packed housing area. Also I find it hard to beleive that it is safer to climb a 55 foot ROHN 25 (watch out for those guy wires) than to climb a 22 foot tower. I would have to guess that falling from 55 feet would hurt more than falling from 22 feet :-)

I have been VERY happy with my tower, it went up very easy and is great to work on antennas with (only 20 feet to climb). The tower has taken a 7.0 quake, 55+ MPH wind and is still

standing perfectly straight!

DE KJ6NN
Phil

P.S. I have not association with US TOWER or ROHN. Both companies make good quaility, but different products!

797. Re: Lithium Batteries (was something about th77)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 16:16:20 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.161620.14374@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 295518

This is what the Kenwood TH-27A manual has to say about the lithium battery:

"The memory is maintained by a rechargeable secondary lithium battery. With the battery case removed, the memory is reset to its initial stage after about 20 days. A fully discharged battery will require approximately 10 hours to reach full charge after installing a NiCd battery pack or external power supply."

I assume the TH-27A is similar. So...I don't think you have to worry about having ruined the battery, it should recharge after about a day. Also, someone asked if the lithium battery is rechargeable, and the answer is clearly yes.

If your TH-77A doesn't retain its memory after having given the lithium battery a chance to recharge for 10 hours, then I'd be worried.

...Joakim

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: N11472 CAP: Freedom 223 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

798. Re: Field Day '91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 16:40:25 UTC
From: kline@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.164025.25474@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295520

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>I always assumed that using the Novice callsign for the Novice station
>was not optional. Besides, why would you not want to? Otherwise you
>have to cross-check the Novice and General+ logs to make sure there were
>no duplicates. With separate calls, you can work the same station
>twice on the same band.

Whoa. Time out. The General+ folk were using K9CW's call. We were using
W9YH. So there was no problem with dups that weren't really dups.

The only reason besides that for using a Novice call is so other folk know
they're working a Novice. but since FD rules don't give special credit for
working Novice stations, who cares?

/cvk

799. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 16:56:41 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420016@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295532

Here's a p.s. to the above note: As I was measuring a couple more AEA "Hot Rod" 1/2 wavelength antennas, I noticed that I could place the antenna flat up on top of a filing cabinet (metal) and it was still resonant at 2m! Then just for fun, I held it so that the full length was within 1-2 inches of the side of the filing cabinet. You guessed it; still resonant and a reasonable match at 2m!

On a not so good note, however, the newer style AEAs seemed to resonate at 143 MHz, while the older one I have is at 146 MHz. The lengths of the rod portions seem to be about the same between the two, so I don't understand exactly what's going on. Collapsing the rod by 2-1/4 inch moves the resonant point to 146 MHz. Think I'll call AEA.

Ken Wyatt
HP Colorado Springs Division

800. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 17:32:52 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420017@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295533

OK, just got off the phone with an AEA technical representative. They claim to hand-tune each Hot Rod using either a reflection bridge or a network analyzer. To tune them, they compress or spread apart the inductor and there is also an adjustable "capacitor" formed by a threaded metal insert down the center of the plastic insulator. This threaded rod also holds the telescoping section. They are willing to supply extra heat-shrink tubing for those who want to "tweak" their own antennas, but he assured me that each one is tuned for 146 MHz prior to shipment. I just wonder if our test setups provide data that correlates? Or do I really have an antenna that is off?

Is there someone else on the net that has a good network analyzer?

Ken Wyatt

801. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 18:06:30 UTC
From: daveh@compnect.UUCP
Message-ID: <978@compnect.UUCP>
Source record: 295552

In article <1991Jun20.151144.7720@lonex.radc.af.mil>, popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>
> 2. IMHO the TECH-NO-CODE's would be a diservice to MARS operations. If MARS
> is looking for heads, the admittence of TECH-NO-CODErs may fill in the gap,
> but what kind of operator is it that cannot copy 'SOS' in code? Thanks,
> but no thanks. (this is only my opinion)
>
IMHO, opinions like yours are a diservice to MARS. You are welcome to
your opinion, but you don't make the MARS rules. Like it or not, MARS
is going to accept no-code Techs.

> For those of you who sent me long messages on the MARS program, thanks but
> I already know a bit about it, I am a member (AFA1VB). I will be sure to
> pass your messages to non-MARS affiliated CODED hams. 73 Len WF2V

Ignoring for a minute the prejudice implied in the above paragraph, how
to you propose to tell who is and who isn't a "coded" ham? Since there
will be no difference in the FCC files between an old Tech (pre 2/91),
no-code Tech and a Tech plus? What if they aren't in the callbook yet?
In 4 land Novices, Techs and Generals are all issued KD4xxx calls!!!
--
Dave Hultberg Packet: KA3UZR @ WB3EAH.PA.USA.NA Fidonet: 1:270/101.28
uunet!rutgers!psuvax1!eds1!wa3wbu!compnect!daveh CI$: 72437,3215
Snail mail: 1407 Concord Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-1955
FAX: 717-790-3689

802. MININEC Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 18:28:03 UTC
From: chideste@nmr1.UUCP
Message-ID: <9106281828.AA07188@UU.NET>
Source record: 295522

Does anyone know if there is a remote FTP site for MININEC, the antenna modeling software? I would like to get a copy of it and the documentation.
Thanks,
Dale N3HAL

803. Permanent Field Day Sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 18:47:50 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106281846.AA05878@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295528

Someone from W6YX wrote...

>The 7element beam was left in place for future use, as the site may become
>the permenant station site for the club.

Do you mean the permanent club site, or the permanent FD site? If the latter, you should be aware that use of permanent structures for FD is expressly prohibited by the rules (specifically, rule 5).

We can argue til FD92 about logging or not logging the exchange (personally, I agree with the folks who say it's the intent of the rules to log it), but this one's pretty clear cut.

Stand by for a full report on the KH6CTQ/USAF MARS FD effort...are we the only ones on the net who worked K5FD?

Yours for more honest FD efforts,

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

804. Radio Operators Needed for Soviet Space Experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 18:49:13 UTC
From: spgreg@mars.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.175155.4703@eagle.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 295523
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space,sci.astro,rec.radio.amageur.misc

I have just heard of a proposed experiment to study the plume of a Soviet electric rocket engine. The experiment may take place during the international space year (1992) and will require the assistance of amateur radio operators with VHF equipment. At this point, the researchers are trying to get approval and schduling of the mission. They are working with someone in the American ham radio association. I don't have that name. They have indicated that a broad interest and support for the experiment is necessary to make it useful. If you are interested, you can write to Soviet Agency involved. This may help make the proposal a reality.

Write to:
Research Institute of Machine Building
International Plasma Plume Characterization Experiment
Kaliningrad, USSR
attn: Prof. Victor M. Surikov/ Deputy Director in Science

Please express an interest in participating and include your name and mailing address. The Research Institute will probably not handle all of the coordination efforts, so you should also ask that they forward your name and address to whoever will handle your region.

The experiment is described briefly below. Follow-ups are directed to sci.space.

The goal of the experiment is to map the plume of a Cesium Hall Thruster by correlating the strength of a satellite signal at known locations on the ground. The plume of such a thruster is highly ionized, so it is opaque to radiowaves below the plasma cut-off frequency. The specific frequency varies withthe local free electron density. A reasonably dense plume has a cut-off frequency in the VHF range.

The spreading of the charged particles in the plume is affected by the earth's magnetic field, so predictions are not simple. The shape can be found by examining a signal broadcast from the same satellite that is firing the thruster. The signal can be examined from groundstations. Each station must provide an accurate location and an accurate record of the times the carrier signal is lost or regained. To get an accurate map, however, requires far more ground stations than the Soviets will ever have.

The minimum equipment requirements for the ground stations are a reciever and an accurate clock (sweep second hand). Actually, I expect that the signal will be modulated with a timing pulse, so the clock may not even be required.

MacRae | Bright red pepper pod...

```
| It needs but shiny wings and look...
spgreg@mars.lerc.nasa.gov | Darting dragonfly!
| -Basho
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```

805. Shopping for an HF rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 19:06:20 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.190620.6231@netcom.COM>
Source record: 295527

Mornin'. Have some coffee. Pass me a donut would you?

I have a nice check that's about to be burning a hole in my pocket, and my YF (she's still a YL) said I could buy my own HF rig.

For the past several months, I've been using a borrowed FT-980, which is now for sale by the owner (ref. my posting in rec.radio.swap). While it's certainly a fine rig, for a few reasons it's not the radio I want.

My operating style: Almost exclusively CW. Most of my operating is traffic handling and contesting on CW and occasionally SSB. Good QSK is a plus. Good filters is a must, and passband tuning is excellent. Good dynamic range and handling of nearby strong signals (same thing) is essential. A good noise blanker would be very welcome. I would also like to plan for expanding into AMTOR and HF Packet.

Aside from these requirements, I don't really care about other frivolous amenities.

I'm hoping to spend no more than a kilobuck. So a good used radio would be a good suggestion if that's my best value. My dream radio would be one of the Ten Tecs, but I fear they're outside my price range.

It's awfully hard to shop from the ads in the magazines, because they never list prices. I have absolutely no concept of what any of these modern radios cost.

If you know of something you think I'd like, would you please drop me a line?

Many thanks and 73,
Mojo AA4KB

mojo@netcom.com

--
mojo@netcom.COM Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

806. Re: Permanent Field Day Sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 20:27:48 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.202748.18259@neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 295530

In article <9106281846.AA05878@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:
>Someone from W6YX wrote...
>>The 7element beam was left in place for future use, as the site may become
>>the permenant station site for the club.
>Do you mean the permanent club site, or the permanent FD site? If the latter,
>you should be aware that use of permanent structures for FD is expressly
>prohibited by the rules (specifically, rule 5).

Permanent club site. The University has promised to move us from our existing site (pair of surplus Nike missile launch trailers) to site 530 (real building, with bathroom) within the next few years. We used FD 91 to test the site out for noise and propagation from the hill. The verdict: excellent, although it appears that the obnoxious wideband noise generator on 145.23 will have to be moved. Now if we can only get rid of all of the boxes up there...

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | - Henry L. Stimson (1929)

807. Re: FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 20:47:17 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.204717.10720@netcom.COM>
Source record: 295534

For many years, the Oswego County Amateur Radio Association (OCARA) operated field day under the call of John Stone -- W2PGS. We used the phonetics of

W 2 Pretty Good Sex

Stoney became a silent key about five or so years ago. He was the radio officer for the Oswego County Sheriff's Department, and other county agencies. I was a new ham going to school in Oswego, and John helped me trim the crystals for my 2 meter rig when I got my technician. He was always a good friend to other hams. I take a moment each field day to remember John Stone -- Whiskey 2, Pretty Good Sex, 2A, Western New York.

John is still listed in the callbook -- he must have renewed and gotten a ten year license right before he died.
-edg
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

808. logging program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 20:49:17 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <250@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 295538

Does anyone know of any ftp servers that will allow me anonymous ftp
for software that does logging ?? I prefer stuff for the mac, but I
am also interested in stuff for the pc.

Please email me replies and I will summarize for the net.

Thanks,

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
New York Network Services
Internetwork Design and Planning
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

809. Re: RG-8 vs RG-8X coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 20:49:44 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.204944.23040@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 295531

In article <9106272059.AA00684@ucsd.edu> IANR003%UNLVM.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Michael Ruhrdanz) writes:
>
> .... As you can see, 8/X is
>not that much better than 58 (only 1.5Db difference at 200Mhz), but is
>better for higher power. Also, there are differences between 58/U & 58A/U,
>the main difference being that the A/U has a stranded center conductor. I
>use 8/X coax for many of my HF and VHF work, as it is very flexible, does
>have a slightly lower loss, and just looks like it should be better.

Also, RG-8/X has a cellular (i.e., foam) dielectric which gives it its light weight and lower loss. The foam is also why the military won't use it -- it probably won't survive being pulled or routed around sharp corners, especially in hot, wet environments. If you use this in exterior applications, you would do well to coat the cable end with Scotch Kote or something similar, and be careful what it rubs against. If it gets slightly squashed in your installation, you can bet that a couple of seasonal temperature cycles will mash it flat. For example, don't slam it in your car door when using a mag-mount or the like.

Of course, these measures are also indicated for solid dielectrics; it's just that 8/X is somewhat more delicate.

Also, while hardline uses foam, it also has a tougher outer conductor, so the military gives it their OK.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

810. Modems and modulation techniques

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 22:30:41 UTC
From: rudolf@sirius.UVic.CA
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.223041.17278@sol.UVic.CA>
Source record: 295536

New user here;

Is anyone out there actively working on modem technology for radio links?
I'm trying to develop a high speed synchronization modem for high data
rates, basically a better mouse trap, and would be happy to establish
contacts with anyone interested in giving me some pointers in this area.

Thanls for the BW.

Rudi

--

rudolf@sirius.uvic.ca

Rudolf Schnorr von Carolsfeld
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
P.O. Box 3055 Victoria, B.C. Canada V8W 3P6
Telephone: +1 604 721 6043
Facsimile: +1 604 721 6052

811. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 22:31:24 UTC
From: kline@wccf.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun28.194242.20847@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 295526
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com>, hollenbe@parc.xerox.com (Scott A. Hollenbeck) writes...
>I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup, but French isn't
>my first language. Could we keep the posts in a language we all can understand,
>please?
>

As a new reader in this group, I just wanted to voice my support for having French posts -- it is the very reason I started reading this newsgroup. I've minored in French and I'm trying to keep up my comprehension skills, so reading about timely topics in "everyday" French is helping me quite a bit. I don't know how this use fits in with the original purpose of this newsgroup (and believe me, some of the alt.* newgroups get _very_ inflamed when new readers suggest something contrary to the group's raison d'e^tre), but I hope to see both English and French posts in the future.

There. And I didn't even have to bring up American linguistic imperialism (oops, it slipped out).

812. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 23:56:32 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106282356.AA20067@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 295525

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #856 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91170.78913751 .00000252 00000-0 29115-3 0 4309
2 00424 80.4625 283.6112 0024137 48.7763 311.5456 13.67543381432939
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91166.61082984 -.00000076 00000-0 99999-4 0 5822
2 03029 13.6445 18.0789 0015170 221.6586 138.1614 1.00272691 86439
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91175.58350280 .00105310 20347-4 47911-3 0 6907
2 04966 51.5075 338.5944 1996256 164.0408 203.4048 11.66470000633870
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91169.35971898 -.00000034 00000-0 20886-4 0 2788
2 07646 49.8278 153.6258 0205883 320.3599 38.2388 13.82159300826426
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91167.96655291 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 2839
2 08820 109.8283 120.0911 0044192 160.7937 199.4272 6.38664239 97230
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91162.61268655 -.00000260 00000-0 99999-4 0 6289
2 10061 8.9569 57.5186 0003984 189.8538 173.4491 1.00268743 52619
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91174.69345195 -.00000179 00000-0 79862-4 0 2918
2 10637 32.8895 112.7681 1393944 3.6191 357.1775 1.00266400 10198
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91173.90677452 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 6873
2 10684 63.9061 78.0945 0125618 198.2736 161.2869 2.00553048 83289
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91174.41443826 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 4090
2 10893 64.1990 318.9031 0173344 24.0247 336.7551 2.00533102 96111
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91172.90946320 .00000101 00000-0 99999-4 0 1425
2 10953 7.8412 61.8502 0004258 71.4778 288.4406 1.00259546 786
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91171.03383296 .00000908 00000-0 34998-3 0 5574
2 10967 108.0250 359.8983 0002550 256.8273 103.2569 14.36699287679262
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91173.64388554 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4483
```

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2 11054 63.5428 314.9953 0067365 119.2509 241.4121 2.00571808 93119
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91168.23792465 .00000124 00000-0 14044-3 0 7817
2 11080 99.1731 69.4352 0008529 184.8960 175.2109 13.83561420638512
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91174.27925863 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2020
2 11141 63.9360 77.9628 0061443 310.8167 48.6827 2.00542883 91827
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91170.42483824 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1917
2 11690 64.3993 80.3784 0124254 202.6392 156.8201 2.00552042 97600
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91174.33095527 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4941
2 11783 63.2966 314.5488 0183885 26.1465 334.7545 2.03456519 81784
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91170.84637613 .00000136 00000-0 99999-4 0 1456
2 12472 4.3816 71.1747 0003025 317.6492 42.0768 1.00282205 35914
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91164.08493488 .00000120 00000-0 12895-3 0 7365
2 13301 82.9310 36.2692 0025886 248.1878 111.6527 13.67925084447012
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91174.89710595 .00000429 00000-0 10492-3 0 8404
2 13367 98.1130 234.0181 0004404 71.4808 288.2544 14.57145121475430
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91175.06881871 .00000297 00000-0 22864-3 0 9928
2 13777 99.0115 10.8207 0013332 80.3894 279.8768 13.98970841 98930
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91162.18032183 .00000114 00000-0 10997-3 0 8319
2 13916 82.9448 106.6665 0036180 219.4980 140.3539 13.74150106411973
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91172.89765487 .00000130 00000-0 99999-4 0 4090
2 13969 5.4864 62.7288 0004012 15.5824 344.1335 1.00281764 3052
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91170.83903953 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 4933
2 14050 3.1497 73.6912 0002092 307.3408 52.2879 1.00268987 1827
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91173.06914142 -.00000000 00000-0 99998-4 0 6782
2 14129 25.7941 139.3114 6032795 252.4433 36.2637 2.05882678 32349
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91167.65377342 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9838
2 14189 63.5506 76.4412 0141794 225.9202 132.9331 2.00567865 58073
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91174.66056469 .00000427 00000-0 99999-4 0 6987
2 14780 98.2314 235.0816 0002173 65.3580 294.7869 14.57090139388816
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91174.09087683 .00001883 00000-0 34349-3 0 323
2 14781 97.8972 218.7097 0013099 146.4442 213.7574 14.67044935390314
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91174.80832824 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2589
2 15039 63.3146 75.3031 0029474 225.6042 134.1806 2.00564656 51495
Cosmos 1574
```

```
1 15055U 84 62 A 91174.90037583 .00000129 00000-0 12732-3 0 949
2 15055 82.9582 148.2861 0028851 11.5168 348.6641 13.73464152351094
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91170.26605008 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 880
2 15271 63.0197 313.9809 0112666 333.2981 26.1598 2.00566627 48511
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91174.58253757 .00002412 00000-0 30931-3 0 6170
2 15331 82.5357 16.1122 0021139 192.3563 167.7096 14.80770201362998
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91175.85571457 .00000459 00000-0 26689-3 0 7914
2 15427 99.1687 189.5550 0015981 45.5087 314.7388 14.13040540336601
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91174.97127950 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7872
2 16129 64.0814 76.5969 0123598 146.6366 214.1757 2.00564933 41819
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91174.59157206 .00023940 00000-0 32068-3 0 5504
2 16609 51.6036 255.1588 0004049 27.7183 332.4514 15.57846771306163
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91174.75255968 .00000403 00000-0 20696-3 0 3650
2 16613 98.6961 248.5890 0000951 137.3582 222.7667 14.20061412116661
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91174.71925752 .00001884 00000-0 24530-3 0 4609
2 16881 82.5220 74.6334 0019275 210.6969 149.3119 14.80019495264055
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91168.35253727 -.00000022 00000-0 15115-3 0 3753
2 16908 50.0150 213.3823 0011104 44.9779 315.1962 12.44396180220320
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91175.85373336 .00000631 00000-0 28999-3 0 6409
2 16969 98.5660 199.8648 0012331 268.0372 91.9394 14.24177629247641
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91166.16747281 .00000222 00000-0 19072-3 0 8677
2 17527 99.0710 238.3038 0000762 111.0249 249.1235 13.94881480219868
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91174.52982753 -.00000088 00000-0 99999-4 0 8571
2 17561 0.0185 91.2918 0004628 325.7652 302.9946 1.00298246 595
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91175.68204542 .00039944 00000-0 52788-3 0 6301
2 17845 51.6103 249.6875 0004535 35.4241 324.6062 15.57932698241061
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91174.82466489 .00000574 00000-0 31779-3 0 253
2 18123 98.8109 5.4662 0015523 47.8393 312.4096 14.14631855206938
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91175.05916594 .00000080 00000-0 81903-4 0 6908
2 18129 82.9269 53.7824 0011792 160.1059 200.0552 13.72194565200537
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 91174.56550126 .00000136 00000-0 11274-3 0 6968
2 18312 82.5536 355.9214 0011251 297.1115 62.8895 13.83804552194349
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91174.68265356 .00000232 00000-0 19634-3 0 5431
2 18820 82.5427 55.1258 0017677 6.7477 353.3911 13.84502120171587
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DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91174.86513352 .00000448 00000-0 21960-3 0 9254
2 18822 98.5939 50.2745 0005493 279.7786 80.2771 14.22062743175634
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91175.73790524 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 3514
2 19163 64.9173 146.7415 0007075 203.8672 156.0746 2.13102483 24084
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91175.79465691 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 3493
2 19165 64.8988 146.7358 0005317 320.4442 39.4870 2.13102792 24088
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91173.75313884 -.00000192 00000-0 86587-3 0 2758
2 19216 56.7478 87.7149 7196447 257.5679 20.2672 2.09706085 23172
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91174.48736359 .00001692 00000-0 22473-3 0 1639
2 19274 82.5238 173.6549 0020931 357.4070 2.7015 14.79129731159766
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91174.63441214 -.00000024 00000-0 -75557-4 0 7950
2 19336 82.5425 14.6317 0018154 103.6229 256.6915 13.16925195139845
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91175.34554025 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 2529
2 19503 65.4797 26.0225 0004922 177.3459 182.7225 2.13103490 21562
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91175.85934802 .00000503 00000-0 29412-3 0 5449
2 19531 99.0305 130.6952 0011567 318.4709 41.5590 14.12187054141558
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91169.74273920 .00000115 00000-0 99999-4 0 2790
2 19548 0.0542 242.1154 0002376 217.1548 260.7442 1.00273281 8596
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91175.38694478 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 529
2 19749 64.8623 146.4060 0007491 275.5672 84.3247 2.13101759 19093
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91175.44487675 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 774
2 19750 64.8811 146.4285 0007513 258.1851 101.7100 2.13102168 19091
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91154.90019117 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2719
2 19802 55.0346 183.5433 0048330 167.9358 192.2382 2.00566052 16807
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91175.70781278 .00037738 00000-0 22835-2 0 631
2 19822 75.1046 52.9620 4062563 339.6758 7.9965 7.32627363 26663
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91174.75130505 .00000195 00000-0 16492-3 0 4959
2 19851 82.5181 292.3801 0015862 45.0164 315.2290 13.84144931116961
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91170.26100652 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 2235
2 19876 0.0370 295.0616 0003512 144.3645 280.5091 1.00272819 4346
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91154.63218050 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2786
2 19883 1.0198 78.6658 0002304 3.6357 355.9343 1.00264606 78410
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91103.87321174 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2711
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2 20061 54.8877 3.6255 0090918 184.4845 175.4971 2.00566450 13525
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91174.58523220 .00000128 00000-0 12502-3 0 3939
2 20103 82.9600 11.2200 0039268 83.4738 277.0879 13.73697566 98707
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89064 A 91104.71060838 -.00000123 00000-0 00000 0 0 01797
2 20185 054.9166 186.3301 0020176 172.0341 188.0316 02.00562496012111
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89085 A 91106.73331065 -.00000084 00000-0 00000 0 0 01794
2 20302 054.3986 304.6789 0029381 333.0204 026.8604 02.00556152010956
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91174.86968868 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3914
2 20305 82.5519 315.8387 0017422 118.3497 241.9385 13.15955648 79832
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91174.56270188 .00000146 00000-0 11695-3 0 3408
2 20322 99.0213 186.4123 0009892 58.4453 301.7668 14.03103341 81568
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91175.61787662 .00062561 00000-0 82086-3 0 7296
2 20335 51.6075 250.0192 0003655 25.7747 334.1226 15.57931840 89987
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91135.16341753 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1718
2 20361 55.0542 127.1787 0062480 62.5659 298.0823 2.00558286 1000
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91174.71819791 -.00003151 00000-0 -14745-2 0 6097
2 20436 98.7374 248.9355 0002523 133.2666 226.8762 14.19990029 73478
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91174.73368879 .00000557 00000-0 23566-3 0 3944
2 20437 98.6652 254.1473 0011185 144.4280 215.7623 14.29159191 73928
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91175.75380340 .00000333 00000-0 14810-3 0 2870
2 20438 98.6697 255.0408 0010537 140.7474 219.4471 14.28726138 74057
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91174.41835947 .00000521 00000-0 22081-3 0 2925
2 20439 98.6714 254.1774 0011992 142.6516 217.5467 14.29243349 73881
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91174.53824628 .00000578 00000-0 24279-3 0 2927
2 20440 98.6721 254.3469 0011938 142.1292 218.0731 14.29330727 73900
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91175.76813716 .00000492 00000-0 20869-3 0 2892
2 20441 98.6715 255.6194 0012598 139.7941 220.4173 14.29373111 74080
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91172.52230334 .00000563 00000-0 23638-3 0 2899
2 20442 98.6718 252.4514 0012822 149.1026 211.0911 14.29447928 73627
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91159.99177998 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 2249
2 20452 54.4441 241.4336 0040419 52.6725 307.8481 2.00559471 10000
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91175.24139934 .00000271 00000-0 22792-3 0 5926
2 20478 99.1471 248.0571 0001428 61.6984 298.4319 13.94854680 70001
DEBUT
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1 20479U 90 13 B 91175.39800348 .00000059 00000-0 18180-3 0 2395
2 20479 99.0267 156.1884 0540300 285.3023 68.8992 12.83205980 64487
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91175.39441778 .00000018 00000-0 70548-4 0 2342
2 20480 99.0290 156.1836 0540184 285.2432 68.9574 12.83183140 64485
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91175.90523256 -.00000123 00000-0 -20779-3 0 3073
2 20491 99.0212 170.5959 0469883 237.5097 117.9822 13.02829731 64936
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91175.06664289 .00007984 00000-0 39846-3 0 5784
2 20496 43.1054 70.2386 0018662 168.1154 192.0122 15.17704535 74955
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91174.53171856 .00019700 00000-0 33817-3 0 6321
2 20497 43.1234 317.4350 0021634 282.3391 77.4882 15.50549674 76160
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91174.38034182 .00000116 00000-0 11201-3 0 3465
2 20508 82.9544 146.2086 0046020 34.8225 325.5929 13.73321815 65956
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91175.54212721 .00001993 00000-0 29191-3 0 5772
2 20510 82.5294 114.3746 0020663 140.5979 219.6903 14.75054972 70920
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91160.11012315 -.00002918 00000-0 -21343-3 0 5270
2 20523 28.3336 82.7550 0015676 48.2017 311.9866 15.03778553 68207
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91167.37758443 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2253
2 20533 55.1912 1.2467 0036403 96.5810 263.8594 2.00571325 8924
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91173.64961223 .00011552 00000-0 56416-3 0 5681
2 20546 94.1349 53.6699 0131295 71.3201 290.2220 15.10914115 65794
HST
1 20580U 91175.00187178 .00003199 00000-0 32553-3 0 4785
2 20580 28.4712 38.6836 0005125 29.1632 330.9244 14.87941341 63333
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1 20619U 90 45 A 91175.28794995 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5550
2 20619 65.0881 26.1650 0021923 212.2286 147.6986 2.13102964 8555
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91175.40581274 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5987
2 20620 65.0782 26.1725 0008361 39.7501 320.3712 2.13102930 8564
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91174.99564216 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5056
2 20621 65.1041 26.1984 0012170 200.1814 159.8354 2.13102416 8550
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91175.81032600 .00053740 00000-0 70654-3 0 5293
2 20635 51.6058 249.0464 0003738 7.2366 352.7286 15.57942321 60892
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91175.44399170 .00002533 00000-0 21559-3 0 3241
2 20638 53.0046 195.1469 0014351 24.3048 335.8601 15.01252702 58126
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91174.55965370 .00000141 00000-0 11729-3 0 2451
2 20670 82.5437 353.8515 0016121 331.3879 28.6393 13.83981893 49884
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1 20712U 90 65 A 91173.36392617 .00000126 00000-0 29337-3 0 3293
2 20712 17.8306 269.6263 7176730 94.8031 342.8250 2.34974995 319
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91155.26001400 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1259
2 20724 54.6709 182.2340 0095676 127.1562 233.7769 2.00565075 6109
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91175.57544136 .00000046 00000-0 42071-4 0 2015
2 20788 98.9474 208.9748 0014229 151.5320 208.6625 14.01164006 41244
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91174.79813378 .00000192 00000-0 16536-3 0 1964
2 20826 82.5233 292.6259 0011933 219.5385 140.4904 13.83355557 37128
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91155.79270836 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1254
2 20830 54.9564 124.5603 0072551 115.2474 245.4882 2.00570245 5196
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91160.18959019 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 804
2 20959 54.9067 183.6590 0048771 216.2913 143.4579 2.00567536 3876
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 91175.40971680 .00001178 00000-0 44765-3 0 2241
2 20978 98.8377 212.3326 0081737 118.2799 242.6661 14.31051006 29281
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91174.56500434 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2340
2 21006 64.8352 145.8397 0061150 187.3824 172.5061 2.13101909 4228
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91175.21162529 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2444
2 21007 64.8555 145.8531 0038730 182.1850 177.7724 2.13100242 4237
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91175.56380693 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2324
2 21008 64.8275 145.8307 0009728 291.8783 67.9910 2.13099764 4240
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91175.16264941 .00000120 00000-0 11471-3 0 939
2 21087 82.9417 228.5594 0033826 239.4483 120.3325 13.74390104 19986
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91174.83113993 .00000135 00000-0 13233-3 0 935
2 21089 82.9234 99.1855 0027752 262.6262 97.1735 13.73906619 19058
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91155.14155437 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 768
2 21140 1.0185 298.5943 0002488 139.5070 221.0011 1.00241720 736
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91174.67119241 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1058
2 21152 82.9234 54.0964 0042744 8.1932 351.9915 13.73351554 14121
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91176.05786659 .00105376 55032-5 22973-3 0 1894
2 21213 72.6972 243.5994 0010381 246.6723 113.3598 15.98055186 13678
Cosmos 2139
1 21216U 91 25 A 91175.05356911 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1433
2 21216 64.8419 26.2962 0006515 215.8207 144.1959 2.13102872 1735
Cosmos 2140
1 21217U 91 25 B 91175.11227648 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1413
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2 21217 64.8325 26.3053 0008602 238.7394 121.2374 2.13102330 1730
Cosmos 2141
1 21218U 91 25 C 91175.22984384 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1457
2 21218 64.8214 26.2876 0006706 318.1439 41.8645 2.13102420 1734
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91175.71083946 .00013725 00000-0 31862-3 0 1221
2 21225 28.4651 43.9241 0010276 84.4655 275.7126 15.40672333 12367
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91174.64825317 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 334
2 21232 82.5444 219.9460 0018174 38.9043 321.3382 13.15983034 7970
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91175.88613146 .00000339 00000-0 17260-3 0 174
2 21263 98.7336 205.1440 0013973 142.0234 218.1937 14.21440490 5855
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91175.61787147 .00070600 00000-0 92475-3 0 386
2 21311 51.6035 250.0120 0004594 15.8360 344.0158 15.57923526 5819
Aurora II
1 21392U 91 37 A 91170.63520821 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 216
2 21392 0.1231 238.9435 0012801 168.9227 312.2294 1.00276540 106
1991 037B
1 21393U 91 37 B 91174.74238285 .00007230 00000-0 81478-3 0 207
2 21393 25.0148 295.0745 1257395 266.4289 79.1837 12.71710392 3170
Progress M8
1 21395U 91 38 A 91175.55376020 .00036998 00000-0 49005-3 0 281
2 21395 51.6057 250.3360 0005402 21.9181 338.1292 15.57903642 3955
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91175.02111138 .00001246 00000-0 18717-3 0 241
2 21397 82.5282 23.4825 0023055 203.0647 156.9539 14.73673162 2901
1991 039B
1 21398U 91 39 B 91173.59278065 .00000645 00000-0 96657-4 0 160
2 21398 82.5284 24.7947 0022435 210.4636 149.5255 14.73835703 2694
1991 041A
1 21418U 91 41 A 91174.89985861 .00000241 00000-0 99999-4 0 107
2 21418 74.0384 329.8079 0017971 325.6344 34.3643 14.28752965 1816
1991 041B
1 21419U 91 41 B 91175.86657648 -.00001613 00000-0 -61892-3 0 235
2 21419 74.0407 327.9968 0017887 354.5679 5.5344 14.30063401 1953
1991 042A
1 21422U 91 42 A 91174.96455367 .00001101 00000-0 16577-3 0 111
2 21422 82.5142 154.0161 0018379 254.7688 105.1520 14.73550817 1524
1991 042B
1 21423U 91 42 B 91170.41350255 .00000859 00000-0 12754-3 0 165
2 21423 82.4958 158.1994 0017937 271.8977 88.0187 14.73906289 859
1991 043A
1 21426U 91 43 A 91175.88247850 .00000092 00000-0 99999-4 0 112
2 21426 62.8888 352.1626 7429975 280.4638 257.9982 2.00651138 149
1991 043B
1 21427U 91 43 B 91175.89019698 .01357140 39106-4 11585-2 0 218
2 21427 62.8301 328.0310 0104722 137.8772 223.1403 16.02182670 1049
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813. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-28 23:57:27 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9106282357.AA20138@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 295524

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
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Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

814. Re: Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 00:24:52 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570097@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295540

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, phil@hansen.ncd.com (Phil Graham) writes:

>It is safe to climb a crank-up tower if it is cranked down. No danger
>of loosing a hand or foot. Just crank it down. I do this and with
>a good climbing belt all I have to climb is 22 feet! No problem!

The instructions for crank-up towers that I have seen say this is a no-no.
In fact, some crank-up towers come with prominent signs saying you
should never climb them. The problem is that it is easy to THINK you
have the tower cranked down, when in fact there are a couple inches to
go. Also, I have heard some hairy stories about crank-up tower failure
modes. What do you do if it jams halfway up? Hire a cherry picker,
I guess.

AL N1AL

815. Re: Police Radar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 01:41:33 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <17135.286b90ed@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 295545
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.autos

```
In article <ia7y41w163w@lobster.hou.tx.us!n5abi>, gak@n5abi writes:
> Article-I.D.: lobster.ia7y41w163w
> Lines: 31
>
> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>
>> crs@vax5.cit.cornell.edu writes:
>>
>> > It seems that transmitting is a no-no, but your car can be as
>> > reflective as you want. What about a nice pretty hub-cap design
>> > that incorporates (very reflective) dipoles of the correct length?
>> > It seems to me that since most of the wheel is either moving twice
>> > as fast as your car or not at all (the part near the ground) that
>> > the radar gun would get a confused reflection.
>>
>> There seems to be good indication that it's easier to make the reading
>> faster than slower but if you register 120 in traffic going 60 maybe
>> the officer would think something was wrong and not write you a ticket.
>>
>> There should be some shape tinfoil whirligig that would do this well.
>> Maybe the right design would be the next fad. One for every car. Then
>> we could start working on infra-red defences.
>>
> The few tests that have been attempted with this have shown that just
> modifications to the hub caps don't work. The reason is that the
> reflection from these devices is not strong enough relative to the
> reflection from the far larger areas of the car.
>
> Maybe a combination of the hub cap mods and the radar absorbing
> material? :-)
>
>
> ------------------------------------------------------------------------
> Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI - lobster.hou.tx.us!n5abi!gak
> ------------------------------------------------------------------------

(rec.autos added to Newsgroups: line and Followup-To: changed to rec.autos
because of low radio content of my followup)

For all this talk about going to large amounts of effort to make your car
"stealthy" to include radar absorbing materials, passive reflectors,
and even chaff (just kidding....:-), the fact remains that police radar
is still very dependent on operator skill and data interpretation, let
alone the additional fact that the police don't need radar to pull you
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over. Pacing you from a car or an airplane, or via new optical techniques work just as well.

As has been hashed out previously, a radar gun doesn't directly measure speeding. What it does is send out radio waves and measure the shift in frequency (Doppler shift) of the strongest waves reflected back, presumably as a result of being reflected off of a moving vehicle. Independent studies of the overall system accuracy of radar enforcement are interesting, but I don't have the exact reference and don't want to post exaggerated numbers (probably around 50/50) as fact.

There was a very good article in the Washington Post Magazine (Sunday Supplement) about avoiding tickets. I forget the issue date or the author, but some very good suggestions went like this:

1. Drive a low-profile, less flashy automobile (this could also save you insurance money). This doesn't necessarily mean a less powerful car. I can attest to that, having owned several nice cruisers that aren't even classified as "sports" cars.

2. Don't attract attention to yourself by making stupid moves, lane changes, significant speed differences relative to other traffic, etc.

3. Let some other idiot drive "point" for you (thus ensuring that any surprise radar will most likely bounce off of him).

4. Keep a sharp lookout, both front and rear. If you see anything remotely police-like (i.e. big, chromeless, with fat blackwall tires and anything on the roof) slow down.

5. If you think you've been "spotted" try the old trick of running with lights off or on, then slipping ahead of another car or truck and changing your lights. You might confuse the officer, particularly if you drive a look-alike econobox.

6. Even if you get caught, all is not lost. If you act VERY deferential (a nice frightened look helps), you might get off with a warning or a very mild ticket.

7. Act very impressed with the officer's radar equipment and ask for a demonstration. In addition to gathering system accuracy information for use in court, this is also an excellent opportunity to check whether he "locked in" your speed. In some states you can almost tear up the ticket if he didn't. An expired radar license or calibration certification, or equipment used inconsistently with that license (stationary radar used while moving and vice versa, wrong band or terrain, etc.) will also not look good in court

7. As always, you can challenge it in court. There is the chance the officer might not show up, or a judge will reduce the charge. In many western states, you can at least get the reckless driving offense dismissed. If you're lucky, the whole thing can be written off as an "energy conservation violation" which doesn't even appear on your driving

record.

Before you flame me, keep in mind the following:

1. Now that the nationwide speed limit has been raised to a reasonable 65 mph, I NEVER speed.

2. I have NEVER been in an accident.

3. The previous advice is for the purpose of avoiding illegal radar traps and other unlawful means of selective enforcement for the sole purpose of raising revenue (which have questionable effects on traffic fatalities) as well as protecting your interests with respect to your driving record and insurance rates.

So put all those brillo pads and rolls of Reynolds wrap away, avoiding police harrassment on the road is mostly a psychological, as opposed to technological, game.

Paul W. Schleck

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

816. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 01:53:06 UTC
From: larratt@is.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun29.015306.24551@rice.edu>
Source record: 295535
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <1991Jun28.194242.20847@athena.mit.edu> kline@wccf.mit.edu writes:
>In article <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com>, hollenbe@parc.xerox.com (Scott A. Hollenbeck) writes...
>>I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup, but French isn't
>>my first language. Could we keep the posts in a language we all can understand,
>>please?
>>
>
> As a new reader in this group, I just wanted to voice my support for
>having French posts -- it is the very reason I started reading this newsgroup.
>I've minored in French and I'm trying to keep up my comprehension skills, so
>reading about timely topics in "everyday" French is helping me quite a bit.
>I don't know how this use fits in with the original purpose of this newsgroup
>(and believe me, some of the alt.* newgroups get _very_ inflamed when new
>readers suggest something contrary to the group's raison d'e^tre), but I hope
>to see both English and French posts in the future.
>
> There. And I didn't even have to bring up American linguistic
>imperialism (oops, it slipped out).

Okay. Attention, all net.users...

YES! YOU! THE ONE WITH YOUR HAND OVER THE "F" KEY! STOP AND [insert favorite vulgarity here]ING LISTEN!

The original article requesting information was crossposted to rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans, and soc.culture.french.

Several enlightening responses followed. They might have decreased bandwidth if they had been mailed, but c'est la vie (yeah, I know some French too, even if I probably misspelled it, you all know what I meant).

HOWEVER:

Flame wars are bad enough in one group: when inappropriately crossposted, they're a pain in the patookus.

Posts in French are appropriate to soc.culture.french, but of limited value elsewhere.

Anti-militaristic harangues, especially in French, were a waste of bandwidth with a world distribution to soc.veterans.

Both items were as if not more useless in rec.radio.amateur.misc.

The point being, check the Newsgroups: line to see who your audience is.

If you want to flame me, do it by mail. Don't make paying users waste
their money on more senseless drivel.

--
===/| Glenn Forbes Larratt | Networking | - "So, what do we need?" |/
==/| GLRATT@RICEVM2.BITNET | CRC OCIS | - "To get laid!" |/=
=/| glratt@uncle-bens.rice.edu | Rice University | - "Can we get that |/==
/| The Lab Ratt (not briggs :-) | Houston, TX | at the 7-11?" |/===

817. Re: Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 02:40:02 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun29.024002.20076@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 295537

In article <6181@lupine.NCD.COM> phil@hansen.ncd.com (Phil Graham) writes:
>Yes you can, I own a US Tower TXX-455, It is a 55 foot free standing
>crank up tower, it is collapsed to about 22 feet, perfect for climbing. If
>many hams face when they live in tightly packed housing area. Also I find
>I have been VERY happy with my tower, it went up very easy and is great to
>work on antennas with (only 20 feet to climb). The tower has taken a 7.0
>quake, 55+ MPH wind and is still standing perfectly straight! >DE KJ6NN
>Phil
>

I have had the 38' TX-438 version of the U.S. Tower up for several years and I am very pleased with it as well. It fits easily in a tight space and is self supporting. As I hate climbing, I purchased the tower raising fixture (tilts at the base). I can crank it down and tip it over unassisted, though I make sure someone is standing by in case of unexpected accident. I usually prop it on a ladder and service it and the antennas from the ground at my leisure. On a 12' foot mast, a 10-15-20 tribander, 6 element 6 meter beam, a pair of 11 element 2 meter beams sit, with a ringo to Ringo to top it off. It's very steady in the heavy wind and thunderstorms we have in the Chicago Area. The tower raising fixture is a real joy, as it attaches to the same baseplate as the tower and comes off when not in use. The cranks are automatic, load actuated brakes and are easily to locked to inhibit unauthorized access.

Jerry S. Weiss WB9MRI

818. Re: Tower and Rotor information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 03:43:57 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jun29.034357.9324@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 295542

In article <14570097@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, phil@hansen.ncd.com (Phil Graham) writes:
>
>>It is safe to climb a crank-up tower if it is cranked down. No danger
>>of loosing a hand or foot. Just crank it down. I do this and with
>>a good climbing belt all I have to climb is 22 feet! No problem!
>
>The instructions for crank-up towers that I have seen say this is a no-no.
>In fact, some crank-up towers come with prominent signs saying you
>should never climb them. The problem is that it is easy to THINK you
>have the tower cranked down, when in fact there are a couple inches to
>go. Also, I have heard some hairy stories about crank-up tower failure
>modes. What do you do if it jams halfway up? Hire a cherry picker,
>I guess.
>
>AL N1AL

I don't recommend this myself, but I do notice that U.S. tower sells
a service platform for the top of their towers. If you mark the retracted
position of your tower segments when you install it, you probably can be
assured that its retracted. But then again, Im not going to try it.

Jerry

819. Re: FAQ, 2m Handhelds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 04:57:46 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <17136.286bbeea@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 295546

In article <gomer.677974791@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu>, gomer@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu (Paul Kronenwetter) writes:
> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
> ....
>>armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12103 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq1
>>armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 10151 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq2
>>armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu: 12145 May 1 12:11 pub/ham-radio/faq3
>
>>Apparently the armstrong host likes to chop things up into small files.
>>It's the hassle of the small files that I use FTP to get away from :-(
>>It is also not named with the name of the newsgroup, so people won't
>>find this if they search using "rec.radio.amateur".
> ....
>
> FYI: armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu bought the farm last week and will not be back
> 'on the air' as far as I have knowledge.. Source: beers@acsu.buffalo..
>
> -Paul
>

Which is precisely why the site administrator, Devon Bowen, wants you to use the alias ftp.cs.buffalo.edu which is updated on their name server to whatever host has the current ftp files in case one goes down or they just want to switch. Currently it's aliased to hadar.cs.buffalo.edu

Again, the archives are on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu, armstrong going down will not affect this.....

Incidentally, this is also why you should use callsign.cs.buffalo.edu 2000 and not marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000 for the callsign server. Marvin is still up (last time I checked) but they may want to use the computer for something wierd, like academic uses....:-)

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

820. Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 06:58:56 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <17137.286bdb50@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 295547

A Brief Historical Overview:

If there is any one constant in the changing state of the communications art, it is that "hams" have always been on the forefront of it. Whether the word HAM originated with the acronym "Home Amateur Mechanic" or from the Cockney pronunciation of "L'amateur", or of the initals of the founder of the American Radio Relay League Hiram A Maxem, or some other obscure source, it is universally recognizable as describing one who experiments in radio and communications. Whether it be constructing a low-power CW radio with vacuum tubes, or designing TCP/IP packet networks, such experimentation has historically spilled over into the mainstream with ham-originated technologies like AM, FM, and Single-Sideband, as well as ham-perfected technologies like packet radio.

Since in many cases hams are writing "the book", there is often no "book" or other established reference for a beginner to refer to. Traditionally, information has been passed on from ham to ham via word-of-mouth. Like many of the traditional crafts, a variation of the Master-Apprentice system has emerged, the Elmer-Novice relationship. Called "Elmers" because they are usually older and wiser, having the benefit of many years in the hobby, including several failed projects, and an electric shock or two, they have traditionally been the mainstay of the hobby, and the source of many new hams, particularly those interested in working on emerging technologies.

What is an Elmer today?

An Elmer today is of any age, male or female, who has some expertise and is willing to share it with beginners. Elmers don't even need to be licensed amateurs, just people with knowledge in some area of electronics or communications technology.

What is a Usenet Elmer?

With the ever-widening scope of the Internet, and the amateur radio newsgroups on Usenet, the potential for Elmers to share their information to a wide audience has never been greater. To that end, I have started to maintain a list of such Elmers. Volunteers need only send me their name, E-mail address, and area of expertise.

Naturally, the more that volunteer, the more the work is distributed. If upon volunteering, you are unable to meet your obligations, simply write to me and I will remove your name from the list. I could also add that because of "personal committments" or "career broadening" you

no longer are available to Elmer on a regular basis.

I will be the point-of-contact for this project. I will maintain the list, post it to the groups on the first of each month, and have the latest copy placed in the supplemental archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu in subdirectory pub/ham-radio.

The latest version of the list can be found in the companion posting to this message, "Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory." If you sent me mail and are not on it, please resend as it may have been lost on the way or once it reached my host.

Currently, the list is over 27 Elmers strong, has been featured in informational postings in the comp.archives and news.announce.newusers postings, and has become an invaluable resource for many. Thanks to all the volunteer Elmers, as well as courteous list users, for making this service a success.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

ps67@umail.umd.edu

821. Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 07:02:41 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <17140.286bdc31@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 295548

More information about this list can be found in the companion posting to this file, "Elmers List Info and Administrivia"."

73, Paul, KD3FU

Usenet Elmers Resource Directory (as of 06/27/91)

John Brewer WB5OAU

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com

Miscellaneous, Wire antennas,

Alan Brubaker, K6XO
alan@pebbles.es.com

HF Antenna Systems
Contest Operating
General HF operations
Propagation

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ
The Ham Callsign Project-part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

---

Betsey Doane, K1EIC

DOANE@CSTATEU (Bitnet)

DOANE%CTSTATEU.BITNET@YALEVM.YCC.Yale.Edu (Possible Internet path)

I am Section Traffic Manager of Ct. and Packet Region Manager first Region on the Eastern Area Staff. I would be happy to help folks on packet operation (AX.25), NTS procedures, Amtor, General Field Organization, ARRL and Navy MARS. My real loyalty is to NTS! I am also a blind amateur radio op having been on the air for 31 years and can probably give a hand with regards to equipment or referrals to somebody if needed.

Kim Elmore, N5OP
1103 South Gay Drive
Longmont, CO 80501

elmore@rap.rap.ucar.edu
elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu
n5op@n5op.ampr.org

I'm a Technical Specialist in the Colorado Section.
Areas of expertise:
RFI/EMI
Antennas
DX'ing
Contesting
HF propagation
CW

Areas where I have enough knowledge to be dangerous:
Troubleshooting
TCP/IP and Packet
Traffic Handling
Homebrewing and construction practices

KJ6NN
Philip Graham
723 Berkshire Place
Milpitas, CA 95035

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com

My skills are listed below in no special order
- PC RFI reduction (Wrote a chapter for the new ARRL RFI BOOK)
- Repeaters (How to put one up)
- Repeaters (How to use one, without making others mad)
- 1.2 GHz (My repeater is on this band)
- VHF packet only (I hate HF packet)
- HF DX
- HF AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII
- Putting up a tower and/or HF beam

Dan Halbert, KB1RT
QTH is West Newton, MA, near Boston.

halbert@crl.dec.com

Building homebrew QRP gear, Advice on simple antennas

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare

225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer

Radio Frequency Inteference (RFI) matters
Equipment Testing

Dave Heller K3TX

wells!k3tx@dsinc.dsi.com

TVI (long time manager of major TVI committee)

The VE business (though why anyone would want to know is
beyond me)

General operating (i.e., keep CB'isms off the Ham Bands.)

R.D. Keys

Dept. of Crop Science
NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7620

rdkeys@ccvr1.cc.ncsu.edu

de NA4G, "Boat Anchor Bob", an ol' cw fart .....

If I can be of assistance in older equipment, junk-boxing
your way to hamdom, the cheapskate's approach, let me
know.

22 yrs a ham, extra class, mostly cw, mostly boat anchors
and radio in the traditional sense.

{Telegraphy has been in my family for almost 100 years!}

I'll be glad to help out with tube circuits and VE testing.
(W5YI VE# 3182)

73,
Louis J. Kohnen K2ANC
Penfield, NY near Rochester

K2ANC.Wbst128@xerox.com

Alan Larson WA6AZP

larson@snmp.sri.com

My areas are fairly general, and I teach classes
(Novice, with code, and upgrade sessions) at w6yx. My
main audience is to the Stanford (University)
community.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

I can provide advice & assistance to any hams (or prospective hams) who
might be interested in things like reciprocal licenses, the differences
between European and USA Bandplans/operating practices etc.
Similarly, where to go in Britain to take ham tests, how to get information
on joining RSGB or local radio clubs, details of hamfests/swapmeets etc. over
this side of the pond...
Also advice on old tube-type radios (from the 1940s to the 1960s) and
'low budget' radio - converting commercial VHF 2-way dispatcher radios to
work on packet etc.

Joel Magid KD1AX

magid@esis.enet.com

ARES/RACES
Novice Instruction

Tom Moore K1KAY

tom@xn.ll.mit.edu

Junque-box specialties
old conversions vhf-oriented
shoulder to cry (or laugh) on

Dave Potter, K1MBO

potter@think.com

electronics theory, regulations, antennas and
transmission lines, operating practices.

Tony Reeves
KK6XC
QTH Beach Area of So. Los Angeles
Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan beach

tony@hacgate.scg.hac.com

Novice training, local VE for Novice-Tech tests,
General questions

Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD | Internet : steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet : STEVE@KSUVM
Packet: KB0AGD @ K0VAY.#NEKS.USA.NA

A contact for people with question about Kantronics packet
equipment. I am not affiliated with Kantronics, but know quite
a bit about them.

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

acmnews@zeus.unomaha.edu
ps67@umail.umd.edu

Miscellaneous, Internet, College Clubs

Tom Sefranek WA1RHP

tcs@ll.mit.edu

Elmering for the last 20 years.
Almost all fields,
Specializing in power supplies, micro-controllers, antennas

Marty Squicciarini NR3Z

skitch@nadc.navy.mil

DX and Contesting
QSL'ing

Diana L. Syriac
Leominster, MA

dls@genrad.com
KC1SP

QSL Bureaus (how to use them)
Volunteer Examiner Service (how to become one)
Macintosh Hamstacks
Civil Air Patrol

Roger Taylor K9ALD

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

K9ALD RT 5, Box 70, Mahomet, IL 61853 217-586-4958

Help on antennas, MARS, components, Tube circuits,
linear amplifiers, trouble shooting.

Ren J. Tescher Resume~
ren@virga.rap.ucar.edu AAS, Electronic Technology
Technician AAS, Computer Systems Technology
Research Applications Program (RAP) 4 years consumer electronics repair
National Center for 2 years calibration lab and repair
Atmospheric Research (NCAR) 1 year unix sysop
Rm 259 Flatirons West, 2555 55th St. ethernet and serial cable
PO Box 3000, phased-array radar
Boulder, CO 80307 (303)497-8407 doppler weather radar
He knows enough to be dangerous. non-freon appliance repair
PC's
dona nobis pacem strung interior phone lines, too!

Mike Waters AA4MW/7

waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com

Miscellaneous

Put me down for ARES, RACES, and ARRL Field Organization as my
primary areas of interest (I probably qualify at one level
or another for all of the other topics except for perhaps
MARS, CAP, and Skywarn. And if I don't know the answers
I usually know who to ask locally...).

73's de Steve Wilson, KA6S

SCV Section Manager
813 Berryessa St.
Milpitas, Ca 95035

Hm (408)946-7410 Wk (408)473-2580

stevew@wyse.com

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."

Volunteer Examiners
Novice Instructors
VHF and Repeaters
HF Operating
Electronics Theory
RFI
Miscellaneous

End of Directory

822. * SpaceNews 01-Jul-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 16:38:17 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <458@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 295553
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 01-Jul-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0701
* SpaceNews 01-Jul-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0701

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JULY 1, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* SHUTTLE NEWS *
================
Preparations are underway for the launch of US Space Shuttle "Atlantis"
(OV 104) on mission STS-43 in this month. Atlantis is currently located
on launch pad 39-A at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. Mission STS-43
will deploy the tracking and data relay satellite TDRS-E from Shuttle
Atlantis.

A helium signature leak test of the main propulsion system and a test of
the three main engines was scheduled for June 28th. Payload to orbiter
interface verification tests were planned for the 29th, and a terminal
countdown demonstration test will take place on July 2nd and 3rd.

* UoSAT-2 NEWS *
================
Here is a recent UoSAT-2 On-Board Computer (OBC) status report:

* UOSAT-2 OBC STATUS INFORMATION *

DIARY OPERATING SYSTEM V3.1 SMH MLJM MSH

Today's date is 29 /6 /91 (Saturday)
Time is 0 :50 :10 UTC
Auto Mode is selected
Spin Period is - 304
Z Mag firings = 0
+ SPIN firings = 140
- SPIN firings = 80
SEU count = 1502
RAM WASH pointer at D07D
WOD commenced 29 /6 /91 at 0 :0 :8

with channels 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
Last cmnd was 109 to 0 , 0
Attitude control initiated, mode 1
Data collection in progress

In addition to this status report, UoSAT-2's telemetry report indicated
a total of 7 primary OBC errors and a total space dust count of 166
during the 4.84 second telemetry sample period. These values are higher
than "normal" and can probably be attributed to high solar activity.

The space dust experiment is similar to what was flown on the GIOTTO
spacecraft and was built by group of students at the University of Kent,
England. It uses a dielectric diaphram which, when punctured by a large
particle, discharges the capacitance associated with it, thereby indicating
the impact. This works in conjunction with a piezo electric microphone
which detects particles of a smaller size.

* AO-21/RS-14 SCHEDULE *
========================
AO-21 Experimental Schedule for the Next Few Weeks:

Day of week Time UTC #1 #2 -12dB Lt Timer Comments
(hh:mm) XPDR XPDR ATTN STATUS STATUS

Monday 04:00 on off on off on #1 Beacon Only
12:00 on off off off on #1 Beacon Only
20:00 on off off off on #1 Beacon Only
Tuesday 04:00 on off on off on #1 Beacon Only
12:00 on off off off on #1 Beacon Only
20:00 on off on off on #1 Beacon Only
Wednesday 04:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on on off on #2 Beacon Only
20:00 off on off on on #2 Mode B On
Thursday 04:00 off on off on off #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on off on on #2 Mode B On
20:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
Friday 04:00 off on off on off #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on off on on #2 Mode B On
20:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
Saturday 04:00 off on on on off #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
20:00 on off off on on #1 Mode B On
Sunday 04:00 off on on on off #2 Mode B On
12:00 off on on on on #2 Mode B On
20:00 on off off on on #1 Mode B On

NOTES:
=====
Timer: When "on" the 2M downlink will be "off" every 10 minutes for 10 seconds
Lt : Linear Transponder PASSBAND status
#1/#2: Transponder system. RUDAK-2 only linked to RX/TX of Transponder #1
-12dB: 12dB Attenuator in receiving section

Transponder #1
==============
Uplink: 435.102 -- 435.022 MHz (80 kHz bandwidth)
Downlink: 145.852 -- 145.932 MHz (inverted)
Beacon : CW Telemetry (8 parameters) @ 145.822 MHz
digital PSK (30 parameters) @ 145.952 MHz (1100 baud scrambled)

Transponder #2
==============
Uplink: 435.123 -- 435.043 MHz (80 kHz bandwidth)
Downlink: 145.866 -- 145.946 MHz (inverted)
Beacon : CW Telemetry (8 parameters) @ 145.948 MHz
digital PSK (30 parameters) @ 145.938 MHz
@ 145.800 MHz (1100 baud scrambled)

* TELEPHONE BBS INFO *
======================
Here are some telephone bulletin board systems that carry SpaceNews on a
regular basis. This information is provided for those without packet radio
equipment:

G3ZCZ Landline BBS No Frills Plus Ham BBS
1-301-593-9067 1-516-661-3643
Silver Spring, Maryland USA Long Island, New York USA

* THANKS! *
===========
Thanks to all those who sent feedback to SpaceNews, especially:

WF1F K2TV N2CXX VK2BQS WB2QOQ N4MEY SM6FIE KD8SU

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews may be directed to the editor using any one
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!rutgers.edu!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

823. Re: 6 meter QSL from blind ham in Alaska

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 17:18:03 UTC
From: keith2@hpfcrd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230071@hpfcrd.HP.COM>
Source record: 295551

I worked NL7OW on 6M on Nov 23, 1989 and after a lot of work got a similar response (he had a helper at that time). I'm glad to know that he is still on the air even with his disability!

Long live 6M operators!

John Keith
KD0GD

824. Re: Permanent Field Day Sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 17:41:09 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <54480@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 295543

paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:

>to test the site out for noise and propagation from the hill. The verdict:
>excellent, although it appears that the obnoxious wideband noise generator
>on 145.23 will have to be moved. Now if we can only get rid of all of the
>boxes up there...

Hey Paul,

Get rid of the Big Dish on site 522 as well; it's a real eyesore :-).

I used to work at 522 almost everyday for a few years when I was with
the Radar Astronomy group at Stanford.

So, how do you give members of YX access to the field sites? Used
to require card access to drive up there (and I remember using keys
before they installed card access in about 1975). Since Stanford
has always been very sensitive about the rapes that occur up there,
are they really going to issue card-key access to YX members?

Speaking of QRM, I would imagine that W6YX is considered to be
QRM by the SETI crowd. :-) That's what I did before leaving Stanford.
Couple of Hams in that group, wonder if you know Cal Teague.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

825. Re: Permanent Field Day Sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 17:56:42 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <54481@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 295544

Whoops! SRI, people, that last posting was a slip of a keystroke.
Hit an 'F' instead of an 'R.' (Only an extra dot in CW... :-).

Apologies & 73

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

826. Re: Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-29 20:38:50 UTC
From: lewis@tramp.Colorado.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jun29.203850.11802@colorado.edu>
Source record: 295549

In article <17137.286bdb50@zeus.unomaha.edu> acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU) writes:
>A Brief Historical Overview:
>----------------------------
... stuff removed

..... ham-originated technologies
>like AM, FM, and Single-Sideband.....

Typical ARRL propaganda that has nothing to do with the truth. AM and Single-Sideband were developed and put into service long before amateurs even knew what the words meant and FM was the brainchild of Edwin Armstrong, hardly your typical ham.

827. *- NEED MODIFICATION INFO FOR TS-940S KENWOOD -*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-30 04:01:52 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <43827@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 295550

Hi, Usenet friends. I need help. I need any available modification information for the Kenwood TS-940S/AT transceiver...such as general coverage transmit mod, increased sensitivity on mediumwave mod, etc. Please help. Thanks. -- Randy, WA4FJF

Randy Padawer, Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Randy Padawer | Telephone: |
| Internet: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com | (615) 637-7263 |
| America Online: GwRepRandy GEnie: RANDYPAD | Ham Radio call: |
| CompuServe: 72150,407 Plodigy!: BVWJ88C | WA4FJF |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|Don't you just love those "amusing" little sayings beneath net addresses?|
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

828. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - 30 JUNE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-30 05:16:16 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910629231616.21c000cb@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295429

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JUNE 30, 1991

Flare Event Summary
Potential Impact Assessment

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Several notable events have occurred over the past several hours.
Perhaps most noteworthy was a low-level major solar flare which began at
02:41 UT, peaked at an x-ray class M5.0 level, and ended at 03:14 UT on 30
June. This event was accompanied by a short tenflare (6 minutes in duration)
and was not optically correlated. It is suspected the event occurred beyond
the east limb within the vicinity of returning old Region 6659. This flare
was also accompanied by a Type IV sweep.

Old Region 6659 has not yet rotated into view, but should do so very
shortly. Low-level C-class flaring has increased in frequency over the last
24 hours. Background X-ray levels are also above the C1.5 level.

An interplanetary shock was observed at 01:16 UT on 30 June. The
associated sudden magnetic impulse was measured to be between approximately
30 and 40 nT.

Proton levels have also been increasing over the last 24 hours. At
approximately 00 UT on 30 June, proton levels began to climb more rapidly as
the interplanetary shock approached. Proton levels surpassed event threshold
values of 10 pfu at greater than 10 MeV on 30 June at 02:30 UT on 30 June and
are presently hovering near the 12-16 pfu level (as of 05:00 UT on 30 June).

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This last class M5.0 flare is not expected to have a terrestrial impact.
However, as the region responsible for these flares rotates into a better
position over the coming week, the risk for potential terrestrial impacts
will increase, provided this region maintains a suitable flaring
configuration.

Geomagnetic activity over the next 24 hours is expected to become
unsettled to active as we experience the effects of the recent interplanetary
shock. A few periods of minor storming may occur over the higher latitudes,
although nothing particularly significant is expected to materialize from
this event.

High latitude auroral activity is expected to be mostly moderate during the local evening hours of 30 June/01 July. Sporadically localized areas of high auroral activity associated with substorming may also be observed over the higher latitudes. No widespread auroral activity is expected. Northerly middle latitudes should witness generally low levels of auroral activity with possible periods of moderate activity.

HF propagation conditions will be generally good over the low and middle latitudes. Some increased levels of fading and distortion can be expected over the northerly middle latitudes to central middle latitudes over the next 24 hours. No serious degradations are expected at this time over the low and middle latitudes. High latitudes will suffer the worst conditions. Auroral flutter and associated radio anomalies can be expected on the evening of 30 June/01 July. No significant degradations are expected, although generally fair to poor propagation conditions can be expected during the local night hours over the high latitudes. Polar path signals will become noticably degraded due to signal passage through the disturbed auroral zone.

There is only a slight chance for VHF backscatter over the next 24 hours. No significant opportunities are expected if this disturbance remains below storm levels (as it should).

** End of Alert **

829. Re: Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-06-30 19:39:06 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <17222.286ddefa@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 295554

In article <1991Jun29.203850.11802@colorado.edu>, lewis@tramp.Colorado.EDU (LEWIS WILLIAM M JR) writes:
> In article <17137.286bdb50@zeus.unomaha.edu> acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU) writes:
>>A Brief Historical Overview:
>>---------------------------
> .... stuff removed
>
> ..... ham-originated technologies
>>like AM, FM, and Single-Sideband.......
>
> Typical ARRL propaganda that has nothing to do with the truth. AM and Single-
> Sideband were developed and put into service long before amateurs even knew
> what the words meant and FM was the brainchild of Edwin Armstrong, hardly
> your typical ham.

Shh! We've almost got all the newcomers fooled! :-)

To soothe offended sensibilities, I will edit my post next month to be more in keeping with historical accuracy and point out that most technologies were more ham-tested and developed rather than "invented." Gotta keep those patent attornies happy.......

And could everyone please do me, the net, and the Elmers List service a favor and not turn this thread into a big flame war a la USAF Mars and NoCoders, Free French vs. the Vichy Hams, etc.? (followups directed to alt.flame if you can't resist)

--

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
ps67@umail.umd.edu

/ Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
/ telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
/ York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
/ And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
/ receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

830. Re: What is THE BEST FORM of MILITARY SERVICE for a HAM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 01:57:35 UTC
From: nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul01.015735.2547@ecst.csuchico.edu>
Source record: 295556
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.veterans,soc.culture.french

In article <1991Jun27.153834.13208@apollo.hp.com> hays@apollo.hp.com (John Hays) writes:
>In article <1991Jun27.113359.23282@parc.xerox.com> hollenbe@parc.xerox.com (Scott A. Hollenbeck) writes:
>>I don't know about the rest of the readers of this newsgroup, but French isn't
>>my first language. Could we keep the posts in a language we all can understand,
>>please?
>>
>
>I am sure English is not the 1st Language of many participants on the news
>list either. Are you suggesting we all use only Q-codes?
>
>While English may be the predominate language on the net, and it is helpful
>to us ignorant Americans (when it comes to languages) to have everything
>in Amerikun English --- I do not think that we need to restrict those who
>wish to use their native tounge in discussing a topic of interest to a
>sufficiently large enough audience who are conversant in that language.

I agree. Americans are usually fairly ignorant of other languages
(unfortunately). I wish that our schools really forced us to learn a second
language fluently. Alas, that hasn't happened. While I'm far from fluent
in French, I've been able to wade through it and translate it to English...
It's actually kind of fun.

>I speak English and can read C, Pascal, FORTRAN, and a little French and Assembler.

Hehehe...you're right along with me...almost perfectly...
--
Michael Larish aka Nomad | 31x-ray1078 X-Ray Sideband Club, Paradise, CA
nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu | C&M Radio Group - Frequency: 27.215 MHz AM
CSU Chico, CA | Future Ham Operator

--
Michael Larish aka Nomad | "It is a far, far better thing I do than I've
nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu | ever done before...a far better resting place
CSU Chico, CA | that I go to than I've ever known."

831. Re: FD91 - Wierdest call candidate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 03:48:00 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1286@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 295557

1 Maybe those jokers who keep trying
to dream up "phonetic cartoons" of
themselves don't much care if the
ops on the far end get their calls
right

2 for Field Day I guess it doesn't much
matter anyway.

3 The standard phonetic alphabet works
fine.

4. Variations lead to repeats and errors

5 But the majority of the FD operations
I heard this year were quite similarto
other years - generally quite poore,
repetitious, inefficient.

6 Maybe that's why our group, which is far
from being a high-power coutest group,
consistently comes in at or near the top.

7 We at least try to do a good job.

8 How about the phonetics I heard being used
on F.D. a few years ago by K4FU?

9 The best comment I heard about it was he
couldn't even spell right!

K3TANGO-XRAY

832. Races Bulletin #176

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 06:11:16 UTC
From: ENGE@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <063091.231028.enge@ibm.com>
Source record: 295558

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.176

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.176 DATE: July 1, 1991
SUBJECT: Equipment for emergency responders - Part 4

You may wonder how big your pockets will have to be to carry
these things. I use a fanny pack or, as some people call it, a
belly pack. It is basically a belt with a pouch attached and
made of nylon. Mine has three compartments -- a large central
compartment that will hold my camera, speaker mike, boom mike,
spare rubber duck antenna, and other miscellaneous items. It has
outer compartment, which is smaller that the central compartment,
I use for my spare batteries and battery pack. The inner
compartment is next to the belt and is ideal for your diary or
small note book. All compartments have zippers. They can be
bought for less than ten dollars.
Always have drinking water available with a reserve supply in
your vehicle or other storage area at your site.

THINGS TO HAVE AVAILABLE:

Always carry a warm jacket in your vehicle. Even in the
summertime it can get quite cool at higher elevations.
Carry plenty of clothing. A good rule is to carry twice as
many changes of clothing as you think you will need.
Carry a blanket or, better yet, a sleeping bag.
Carry food that does not need refrigeration. I carry granola
bars and canned pork and beans. Be sure to have a can opener.

(By Les Ballinger, WA6EQQ. To be continued.)

EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

833. Major Solar Flare Alert - 01 July

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 07:21:04 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910701012104.21c0023b@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295437

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JULY 01, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- No Significant Impact Expected -

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major class M5.8/1N flare erupted from new Region 6703 early in the UT day of 01 July. The event began at 01:24 UT, peaked at 02:40 UT and ended at 03:27 UT on 01 July. This long-duration event was located at N33E79. It was characterized by a slow rise and fall in x-rays and was not associated with any sweep frequency events. The radio spectrum was also relatively weak. No significant bursts were observed from this event.

New Region 6703 is the return of old Region 6659, which spawned a number of very powerful solar flares. It is unclear whether the entire region has rotated into view now. It is too near to the east limb to discern any significant detail, although Calcium XV observations still show strong emissions from this Region. Region 6703 is located at approximately N30E72 and will rotate into a progressively better position for analysis and observation over the next couple of days.

Please note the following correction. The last major flare (class M5.0 at 03:02 UT on 30 June) was not an east-limb flare. It was located within Region 6693, at a position of S06W19. It was an optically important 1N flare with a respectable 245 MHz burst of 77,000 sfu (10.7 cm burst was 1,400 sfu). No significant impacts are expected from that event, as was reported.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The last major class M5.8/1N flare is not expected to have a terrestrial impact. However, major flaring from Region 6703 is expected to continue. Judging from the previous history of this region, it is not unreasonable to expect potential isolated major X-class flares from this region. However, that is still to be determined. This region is still too near to the eastern limb to discern any significant details. More will be known within the next 48 to 72 hours.

Occassional major flares can be expected over the next several days at least. Region 6703 is the most threatening candidate for major flaring, while Regions 6693 (S06W34) and 6699 (N12E32) will likely contribute isolated M-class flares over the next several days. Region 6699 is developing increased magnetic complexity and is growing in size, but is still a

relatively small region.

The satellite proton event continues in progress at the present time. Protons have levelled off (for the moment) at around 20 pfu at greater than 10 MeV. A slow decay may have commenced and may continue if proton levels are not enhanced again from further energetic flaring.

Polar latitudes have experienced increased absorption over the last 24 hours due to the increased proton levels. Complete absorption has not occurred and is not likely to be observed provided further major flaring does not inject additional protons into the polar regions (this will be possible throughout the next week). Most other latitudes have had good propagation conditions.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain generally unsettled to active over the next 24 to 48 hours. Brief periods of minor storming may be possible over the high latitude regions. No significant activity is expected.

** End of Alert **

834. APT-Sats: Status JUNE 29, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 07:49:21 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5036@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 295555

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, JUNE 29, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 *OFF*
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On, normal vis- and Th-IR- channel
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On, normal signal with burst etc
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On, vis during day, Th.IR during night

OKEAN-3 transmitted an APT-image 137.40 MHz during N-S-pass over
northern USSR, combined 8mm microwave-scanner + active radar.
I wonder if these oceanographic sats are active outside europe.

No other APT was observed 136.00 to 137.99 MHz 6.00-17.00 UT

Peter Henne @ GMD -
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp-Science
e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de

835. Re: 1/4-wave, 5/8-wave?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 11:44:24 UTC
From: tocherd@ul.ie
Message-ID: <17784.286f1598@ul.ie>
Source record: 295560

My 2 cents worth.

If one looks at a 5/8 antenna on the roof of a moving car, it bends! This must lilt the plane of max radiation - some goes up and some goes down onto the road. I've found that 1/4 wave, being stiffer, gives almost the same performance as a 5/8 with the advantages of a compact design.

David Tocher EI2AMB
Dept of Maths
University of Limerick
Ireland

836. Solvonics Address &c

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 13:45:19 UTC
From: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul1.134519.3616@news.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 295563

Hello,
Because I'm not yet a member of ARRL, nor do I have any friends who are hams (*sigh*) I don't have access to QST which, I am told, would contain an add for Solvonics. Could someone please send me they're address?

Also, if you know of any other suppliers of good solar cells and related equipment, please let me know.

Thanks Much

-73-

Jonathan Bucki
St. Olaf College

837. Re: RFD: rec.radio.free-radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 13:49:49 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <17233.286ede9d@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 295559
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <z1kl!3d@rpi.edu>, foley@meteor.wisc.edu (Jonathan Foley) writes:
> This is a call for discussion for the creation of a new group,
> rec.radio.free-radio (or another name could be alt.radio ?).
> This group, if created, would not be moderated.
>
> The purpose of this group would be to provide a forum for discussing
> the political, social and techical aspects of Free Radio. Free
> Radio can, for these purposes, be defined as radio that exists
> without the benefit of a government license and/or radio that
> does not aim for financial gain. Free Radio stations could
> be said to include 'pirates', 'free-banders', clandestines and others.
> --
> Jonathan Foley | email: foley@meteor.wisc.edu |
> University of Wisconsin
> 1225 West Dayton Street (608) 262-0794
> Madison, WI 53706 - United States (608) 262-2839

While I think this is a great conceptual idea, I think it will inevitably
butt heads with those that think that the current rec.radio.* heirarchy
is necessary and complete and don't want to see topics of interest spread
all over several newsgroups. Currently, rec.radio.shortwave discusses
"DC to light" and should remain so.

I still think that such a group could be accepted under the alt.*
heirarchy for the following types of postings.

1. Anything regarding pirates clandestines.

2. Anything regarding "free-banders" on 11 meters (above CB).

3. Anything that doesn't quite fit under rec.radio.* or would be
flamed if it appeared.

Who knows, maybe if such a group is created, it will fall under the
"restricted access" policies of UNO (where you have to agree to a
statement of understanding freeing UNO of any legal responsibility for
content) like alt.sex or alt.drugs....:-)
--

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
ps67@umail.umd.edu

/ Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
/ telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New

/ York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
/ And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
/ receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

838. TS940 mods.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 13:59:24 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9107010959.aa22002@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295571

>
>Hi, Usenet friends. I need help. I need any available modification
>information for the Kenwood TS-940S/AT transceiver...such as
>general coverage transmit mod, increased sensitivity on mediumwave
>mod, etc. Please help. Thanks. -- Randy, WA4FJF
>
Randy,
International Radio Co. has a user's newsrag for Kenwood (Icom & Yaesu, too) radios. I used to subscribe when I first bought my 940. I implemented many of the "mods" in my set. Such as: improved talk power on SSB, bypass of linear amp relay thru QSK FULL/SEMI switch, improved sensitivity on 500kHz - 1500kHz band, gn'l covergae xmit, etc. They sell back issues of the rag for a fair price. They also have a catalog of back issues broken down by make, model and subject.

As of this writing (Monday morning) I don't have the address handy. But, I'll tell you what I'll do. Tonite I will find their addr and mail it to you tmw. I have the back issues for the Gn'l coverage mod and many more. My collection is abt 1.5" thick, though, and it wud be a pain in the gool to copy all of them. 73 - walt - k2wk...

839. help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 14:24:46 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.678378286@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295567

I wonder if anyone out there has a valid address for N9LAP, Sturgeon Bay Wisconsin. The 1991 callbook doesn't have it and neither does my online resource. I'd sure appreciate it.

Duane, WB9OMC

840. Re: Lithium Batteries (was something about th77)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 14:42:22 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul1.144222.4205@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 295561

In article <9106280928.AA10893@dxmint.cern.ch> fire@vaxfi.cern.CH writes:
>
>##Date: 27 Jun 91 13:26:42 GMT
>##From:
> swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!csc.ti.com!tilde.csc.ti.com!m2.csc.ti.com!osage!hoenig@uc
> sd.edu
>##Subject: kenwood th-77a weirdness
>
>(lots deleted)
>
>##As for the lithium battery, if you ran it *dead*, then immediately expected
>##it to maintain your memories, I shouldn't be surprised if it failed. Give
>##it a couple of hours on a fresh main battery, then see if it holds your
>##programming. On the other hand, it may indeed have been ruined.
>
>
>##Mike
>
>Does this mean that lithium batteries are rechargeable or I'm just confused?

That's why I put the last sentence in there...I'm uncertain about the Lithium
battery's ability to hold a recharge but, "nothing ventured..."

Mike

>
> Pierfrancesco Caci, ik5pvx
>
>
>
>
>*~*
>* Pierfrancesco Caci *
>* Voice: IK5PVX at 144.975, 145.3 MHz FM * Mail: via Pagnini 12 50134 FIRENZE *
>* Missile: 43047'18" N 11015'03" E * Locator: JN53PS *
>* Computer: fire@Firenze.infn.it (bitnet) 39331::FIRE (decnet) 131.154.32.3 *
>*~*

Texas Instruments | 214-995-0712 || N5LTL/AE ||Any opinions stated in
Corporate Research | FAX 214-995-0304 || Allen, TX ||the foregoing message
Dallas, Texas | TI Pager #4359 ||214-727-2832 ||are those of the writer
hoenig@csc.ti.com |This space intentionally left blank||and no other entity.

841. VE <--> W license?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 14:52:04 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9107011828.AA03768@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295572

I would like to get a VE (that's Canada, not Volunteer Examiner) licence. Does anyone on the "net" have the address/telephone number handy so I can call and find out about procedures, limitations, etc?

Thanks in advance -

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN @ STLAWU

842. Re: WA3WHE Field Day Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 15:10:27 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5427@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295468

In article <39910072@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
|>
|>>What is the most annoying thing about FD? !!!EVERYONE ALWAYS SENDS
|>>THEIR INFORMATION TWICE AND REPEATS THE OTHER GUY'S EXCHANGE, AS WELL!!!
|>>
|>>73 John Pescatore WB2EKK
|>>PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM
|>
|>Sorry, I'm guilty. If the other station is below 59, I send it twice.
|>That usually takes less time than in the long run since the big overhead
|>is in the turnaround. I've had to turnaround four times when the QRM is
|>heavy.
|>

I have to admit to doing it as well -- every operating event seems to have its own customs and I try to follow them because it's faster to be regular than "right" (when in Rome....) But I have one exception -- if we worked the station before, I don't repeat and only send my exchange once. My assumption is that they have computer-based logging too, and they already know what I'm going to say (just as I already knew what they were going to say. Well, usually -- we did have one operator who made up exchange info when he didn't hear it the first time. Another one of these "you don't really have to log it" guys.)

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

843. Antenna Manufacturers..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 17:14:13 UTC
From: mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <9107011714.AA05039@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu>
Source record: 295562

Hello All,

Not to continue the flame fest on 1/4 vs 5/8 wave antennas, but.. regardless
of the particular antenna, which manufacturer do you think makes the best
antennas for mobile use ?

I'm looking primarily for 2m antennas, although 2m/440 are a possibility.

Thanks..

=-=-=-

844. Fast/Fun CW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 17:48:29 UTC
From: gb@nixon.cs.unc.edu
Message-ID: <4675@borg.cs.unc.edu>
Source record: 295564

Do any of you CW wizards have some advice for a 15 wpm hacker on how to achieve high-speed and enjoy it? I think I could really enjoy CW if I could copy in my head, rather than struggling to write it all down. When I try this I tend to get lost after a few letters.

Please, share with me and others how you learned to copy CW faster while enjoying it more.

73, wa4fut

845. Re: Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 18:31:26 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570099@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295568

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, lewis@tramp.Colorado.EDU (LEWIS WILLIAM M JR) writes:

>In article <17137.286bdb50@zeus.unomaha.edu> acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU) writes:
>>A Brief Historical Overview:
>>---------------------------
>... stuff removed

>....... ham-originated technologies
>>like AM, FM, and Single-Sideband.......

>Typical ARRL propaganda that has nothing to do with the truth. AM and Single-
>Sideband were developed and put into service long before amateurs even knew
>what the words meant and FM was the brainchild of Edwin Armstrong, hardly
>your typical ham.

The original commercial SSB installations used very accurate (like a few Hz) fixed-frequency point-to-point links. I believe it was the hams who first showed that SSB would work with tunable radios.

And didn't Edwin Armstrong consider himself a radio amateur?

AL N1AL

846. Antenna Question (HF2V)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 19:27:24 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190023@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 295428

I have a HF2V that I am putting up for use on 30, 40, and 80 meters. In reading over the tunning instructions, the use of the "Top Hat" loading to increase the bandwidth on 80 meters seems like a good idea, but Butternut says it should not be used if the 30 meter resonator is used.

Question: Would using a 30 meter trap on the top hat wires isolate the top hat on 30 meters and still allow the top hat to be effective on the lower frequencies?

Has any one done this sort of thing?

Any comments would be useful...please keep the laughter down to a small chuckle.

Thanks,
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

847. Re: Antenna Manufacturers.. Mobile 2m/70cm: Comtelco

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 19:54:33 UTC
From: tpoind@skipy
Message-ID: <1991Jul1.195433.21613@cherokee.uswest.com>
Source record: 295565

In article <9107011714.AA05039@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu> mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU (Mark E. Bouver) writes:
[asking about 2m/70cm mobile antennas & recommended manufacturer]

I saw an ad for a cheapie 2m/70cm mag mount from an outfit in Chicago called Comtelco in 73 Magazine. Does anyone have any experience with this antenna? Good/bad/indifferent?

Thanks in advance.
--
Tom Poindexter tpoind@uswest.com ..!uunet!boulder!uswat!tpoind

/usr/bin/postnews: $HOME/.signature rejected, poor taste

848. Re: Contest Loggers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 21:02:05 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910076@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295574

> BTW, which group are you associated with? W0DZ by any chance? We worked
>those guys on satellite, that was a real thrill! (I used to belong to the
>Loveland club).
>
>Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
> (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

Egads ! It's a small world after all. I was working satellite for W0DZ
for about an hour until the bird decended. It was entirely too much fun.

I'll look into CT. Thanks.

Perry / AA0ET

849. 2m-70cm antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 21:02:39 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.678402159@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 295566

I have a radio shack discone at home and a radio shack magnet mount scanner antenna on my van. I'm thinking about running a Hand/Talkie (2m/70cm) on these antennas. I'd like to hear comments from people who've tried them. My biggest concern is the mobile antenna on my van. Should I replace it with something else and if so, will I notice degraded performance on my scanner.

David

850. Ramsey 2m rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-01 21:08:58 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3212@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 295569

Hi All,

Well, I finally finished off the Ramsey 2m rig this weekend that
I bought at Dayton. Thought I'd mention a couple things I discovered/
changed along the way.

I found that the receiver wasn't even close to the specs. The problem
was in the receiver input tank circuits...they were way off resonance.
The two tank circuits used the little pre-formed 0.04uh coils that
are prevalant in the kit. The sensitivity with these coils was measured
at about 6uV best case...thats quite a ways from the .35uV spec! This
wouldn't have been any problem if I'd needed less inductance...turns
out I needed alot more! The fix was to replace these with two
variable inductors I got from Digikey. The receiver is now performing
at about 0.5uV which is more than enough sensitivity. So fair warning...
The rig will turn on and play, but it may not hear nearly as well as it
is capable of doing. A real signal generator is a must for actually
getting the rig to work at its' best.

Beyond some basic building errors that were all my fault ;-) the
other item I think everyone ought to look into is the harmonic
content of the transmitted signal. I tuned up the transmitter
per their instructions and had some problems. The first point was
that the inductor (L17 I think) between the driver stage and
the final should probably be smaller than it is. I was loosing
all the RF into this guy and not getting any power into the final.
I took off one turn from the coil and this seems to do the trick.
The driver stage also had some problems...if the driver stage
is too hot for you to touch it, then you have the same problems.
The heat is a bad sign, and actually has a direct correlation to
the xmtrs harmonic content(i.e. the strength of the harmonnics)
I found that where I had to lessen the inductance between the
driver and final, the inductor feeding the driver needed to be
shoved tightly together. I wound up adding a turn to this
inductor to get the best performance. Before I made these
adjustments the harmonics of the transmitter were only 30 db down.
After making the adjustments the harmonics are 45 db down
from the fundamental(and now legal ;-) Point being that if you
have access to a spectrum analyzer, it would be advisable to use
it as an indicator of how well the radio is performing.

I had a good time putting the kit together and have some plans
to tie it in as a remote base for my 220 repeater...should be
more fun ;-)

I'm curious if anyone else has stuck the radio on either a
sig gen, or spectrum analyzer, and what the results were?

73's de Steve KA6S

851. increasing cw speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 00:23:52 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <51566@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 295570

gb@nixon.cs.unc.edu (Gary Bishop WA4FUT) asks:

>Do any of you CW wizards have some advice for a 15 wpm hacker on how
>to achieve high-speed and enjoy it? I think I could really enjoy CW
>if I could copy in my head, rather than struggling to write it all
>down. When I try this I tend to get lost after a few letters.

>Please, share with me and others how you learned to copy CW faster
>while enjoying it more.

First, welcome to the net. You must be a new reader because we had this discussion a short while ago. There were some useful suggestions, but of course it degenerated into "CW is old-fashioned" - "No it's not" - "Yes it is".

My answer to your question is that you should keep using CW, and you'll get faster almost without noticing. Write the stuff down if you feel happier doing that, eventually you will realize that it's just a waste of pencil lead. But I do still write some of it down, in the same way I write a few notes if I'm having a voice QSO, to remind me of something to say on the next over.

I don't think anyone started out being able to copy 30+ wpm, I'm at about 35 - my copying and my writing run out at that speed. I'm still trying to improve, but not worrying about it. If you enjoy it, it will come. And it's not old-fashioned :-) Well, OK, maybe it is, but it's fun, and it's more challenging than shouting into a microphone, so there!

The W1AW practise sessions are very good for increasing your speed, at least they send decent CW. One of the less pleasant challenges is trying to copy 15 wpm stuff that is badly sent.

Good luck with it, and have fun - it's only a hobby!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

852. Re: NYPD Jammer Caught

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 00:25:44 UTC
From: bigsteve@dorsai.com
Message-ID: <LPLF54w163w@dorsai.com>
Source record: 295576

mab@duvel.princeton.edu (Matt Blaze) writes:

> For quite a while now, the NYC police have been bothered by a jammer
> calling himself the "Voice of god" on the lower Manhattan radio
> division. The jammer would interfere with police calls, and would
> taunt the dispatchers and cops for hours on end.
>
> On Tuesday, June 18th, NYC police, assisted by members of its
> Communications Division and the FCC. arrested Noel Wo and an additional,
> unnamed individual in their lower east side apartment. In their
> possession was over $100k worth of radio equipment stolen from Barry
> Electronics, a local Ham shop. The arrest represents the culmination
> of a long investigation that included the NYPD radio shop, police
> internal affairs, and the FCC.
>
> No details yet on exactly what they've been charged with.
>
> I guess the moral of the story is if you have to jam, stick to
> ham frequencies, where no one important cares. :-)

Here is some more info from an article in the NY Daily News of 6/20 and from inside info from an officer who was in on the arrest. He phoned in to a radio talk show after I had read the news article.
The 2nd person was a David Yung, 23. Both were charged with transmiting illegally over an emergency frequency, according to the news. Another paper said it was interfering with government administration. According to the police officer the crime is a violation of State and local laws as well as the FCC regs.

The motive according to the officer was revenge on the local precinct where they had a run in with local officers, he gave no other details. The two, he continued, figured how to run their station by reading the manuals included with the equipment. They were caught because they had no concept of how a repeater works. The NYC repeaters are interconnected & sync'ed. Get picked up on one and you're al over the borough or city, depending on what channel. It was easy to isolate the area and then DF to their apartments on Columbia Street, just north of the Williamsburg Bridge. Ironicly, I live just South of the same bridge!

He had no word as to wheater or not they were suspect in the theft. Accoring to the Ham Radio Newsline, two jokers were trying to sell hot equipment at a hamfest 2 weeks before, the local Maine cops couldn't prove it was the loot from Barry's. It looks like it could have been them.

853. Re: Solar cell array for charging a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 00:36:51 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910077@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295575

> I need to find a way to make a lightweight and compact solar array to
> mount on the back rack of a bicycle to charge batteries for an HT. I
> have only a very simple question: how?

Buy some solar panels and hook 'em up. The hard part is finding the right panels... which type? You can get crystalline or thin film (not as long lived but apparently cheaper and more (?) efficient). What form factor? What type of packaging?

And then there is the electrical match. A solar panel at full light intensity can be run anywhere from shorted (near zero E, reasonable I) to open circuit (maximum E, no I). There is a point on the E/I curve where EI (power) is maximized for a given input light level. Ideally you want this point to be where I (current) is about right for charging your NiCads when E (voltage) is about the NiCad output level plus 1-2 volts. That is, the charging level, allowing for a diode (if not already built into the pack) to prevent back discharge.

You might have to shop around. I bought a pair of MSX-01 units from a local contractor called Remote Power (which usually deals in much larger quantities, to businesses). They were "seconds" -- not top performance -- but small, light, nicely packaged in a plastic frame, about 6" square. They put out optimal juice, about 60ma at 8.5V or so, for charging some Yaesu FNB-17 packs (600mAh, six cells). Or was it 110mA? I forget. Something in that range. I don't recall because frankly I don't use them much. Nice toys to have around in case I need them...

> If this can be done, is it very expensive?

I think I paid $25 apiece.

You might also consider a system that (somehow) draws charging current from a wheel only while coasting downhill. The hard part would be mechanically disconnecting the generator while you are pedalling and reconnecting it to the tire when you start coasting.

854. Rejuvenating cooked NiCd cells - war stories?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 05:27:20 UTC
From: obrien@aero.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul2.052720.22656@aero.org>
Source record: 295573

Several reports have appeared in this newsgroup relating
the rejuvenation of overcharged, cooked NiCd cells by injecting them
with deionized or distilled water with a hypodermic syringe. Well,
I'd like to know two things:

1) How do you go about injecting a metal-cased battery
without snapping the needle off?

2) Where, in these drug-maddened days, can you lay hands
on such a highly illegal and restricted piece of hardware as a
functioning, metal-tipped hypodermic syringe?

Actually, I can see it now: "Hi, I need to buy a hypodermic
syringe and several nice big steel needles for it. And oh yeah, how
about a gram balance while you're at it, to weight the batteries and
find out which ones are light and need water? Er, hello? Hello...?"
--
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

855. Re: Antenna Manufacturers..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 05:46:41 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <ik1F53w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295460

mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU (Mark E. Bouver) writes:

> Not to continue the flame fest on 1/4 vs 5/8 wave antennas, but.. regardless
> of the particular antenna, which manufacturer do you think makes the best
> antennas for mobile use ?

Decibel Products, Dallas,TX.

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

856. Re: 911 and Ham Radio Was Re: 911 open autopatch summary...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 06:04:38 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <Fe2F54w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295459
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

phil@hansen.ncd.com (Phil Graham) writes:

> I don't have any problem reporting a problem. This can really help people
> I think that a few cases of the 911 system not working is rare. They just ge
> alot of TV time since it is an easy target. If the 911 system was so bad the

The cellular telephones have more problems here than the hams. There
are three systems in the Dallas/Ft.Worth area and at first they would
not transfer across those boundries. Neat to be in downtown Dallas
trying to get an ambulance and the 911 operator you reached in Ft. Worth
wants to know how you are going to pay the long-distance charges. The
hams have patches in both areas so only DFW airport would be a problem
(the third system covers only the airport). There seem to be some
agencies which have problems transferring to others but most of the
fire/ambulance agencies have a policy to take the info and call the
proper agency for you.

911 is better than not have it but it's main purpose is to make money
for the phone company. I get a charge on my phone bill for 911 but I
don't have 911 service!

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

857. Bearcat 220

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 11:09:12 UTC
From: phn@dde.dk
Message-ID: <1991Jul2.110912.22780@dde.dk>
Source record: 295432
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am the happy owner of an old Bearcat 220, and I have a couple
of questions regarding this scanner:

Is it possible to make the unit scan all 20 channels at power up
instead of the first 10? When used mobile, it's annoying
to have to push a button every time the car has been started.

The delay function seems to count down on the delay time. Thus
after a few change overs or signal drop outs the scanning will
continue even if all periods without signal have been less than
the delay value. Is it possible to make the unit always delay
the expected time regardless of the number of short periods
without signal ?

Is it possible to increase the delay value ?

The model I have is the european version with 66-88 Mhz coverage
instead of 30-50 Mhz. However the logic seems to be the same, as
I can program in frequencies in the 30-50 Mhz region, but it
does not seem to receice anything. What modifications are needed
to enable 30-50 Mhz receive (I still want 66-88 Mhz, as this
area is used i Europe).

Where can I obtain a service manual? I am living in Denmark
where scanners are illegal, so there are no stores selling
scanner equipment here. I could go to Sweeden, but I doubt
anyone there carries information on the Bearcat 220 any more.

Thanks in advance
Per
--
=-=-=-

858. Re: increasing cw speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 12:22:40 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5445@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295471

In article <51566@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
|>
|>My answer to your question is that you should keep using CW, and you'll get
|>faster almost without noticing. Write the stuff down if you feel happier
|>doing that, eventually you will realize that it's just a waste of pencil
|>lead. But I do still write some of it down, in the same way I write a few
|>notes if I'm having a voice QSO, to remind me of something to say on the next
|>over.
|>

One of the things that helps with "head copy" is learning the customary phrasing used on CW. Once you hear it enough, "TNX FER CALL" or "UR RST 5<#>9" you begin to hear them as words rather than as collections of letters. There's a cassette called "QSO Master" (I've seen it advertised in QST) that drills you on phrases -- I can't claim it has made me a CW star, but it certainly helped me relax a little bit when copying. It would be an easy thing to rig up with a code practice program too.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

859. How does FM-SCA work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 12:39:00 UTC
From: bkreps@resq.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <182.2871762B@resq.fidonet.org>
Source record: 295464

> My father bought a radio recently that recieves a FM-SCA station
> on 104.5MHZ / 92 KHZ only. I have a basic understanding of how
> radios work but don't know anything about how SCA circuits or
> methods of broadcasting works. Can someone out in Ham-Radio
> give me a detail explaination? I appreciate your help and
> thank you in advance.

Hi Jeff, I'm not a real whiz-bang on this but I believe SCA is FM Sub Carrier Audio. In the Radio Shack semi-conductor reference book (a couple years back) was a complete circuit for receiving SCA.

--- FD 2.00
* Origin: RES-Q [A usenet <-> Fido gateway] (1:269/133)
--
Compact Software, Inc. Res-Q is FidoNet node 1:269/133
483 McLean Blvd. System Postmaster: Bill Kreps
Paterson, Nj. 07504 Bill Kreps@resq.fidonet.org

"Compact Software, The Leader in CAD Software"

860. Re: kenwood th-77a weirdness

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 12:55:05 UTC
From: dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul2.125505.22991@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 295577

In article <1991Jun27.132642.23371@csc.ti.com> hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com (Mike Hoenig) writes:
>In article <1991Jun26.194941.4337@umesve.maine.edu> deej@thrush.umesve.maine.edu (Dj Merrill) writes:
>>Has anyone else experienced the following?

My own bit of TH-77A weirdness was this week: The internal speaker (only) went nearly dead. The external speaker port worked fine, and the internal one gave a _little_ noise. I looked at the schematic and incredibly, there are separate amplifier dhips for the two; the shorting jack for the external speaker is another soft switch that tells the microprocessor which amplifier to enable. Very strange.

I was ready to send the rig back to Kenwood for warranty work but I decided to call and ask for advice. The extremely friendly rep (who even called me back, since he was busy when I called) said "oh, yeah, that happens. Reset the microprocessor."

Sure enough. I lost all the memories, but the audio is fine.

Great rig.

He told me the TS450 will be shipped in a few weeks, by the way, and that the features are much different from the 440.

73,

David, AD8Y

861. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 13:38:34 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jul2.133834.19725@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295430

In article <978@compnect.UUCP> daveh@compnect.UUCP (Dave Hultberg) writes:
>In article <1991Jun20.151144.7720@lonex.radc.af.mil>, popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
**Stuff deleted
>to you propose to tell who is and who isn't a "coded" ham? Since there
>will be no difference in the FCC files between an old Tech (pre 2/91),
>no-code Tech and a Tech plus? What if they aren't in the callbook yet?
>In 4 land Novices, Techs and Generals are all issued KD4xxx calls!!!
>--
It's easy to easy to tell who is a "coded" ham....they are the ones that
don't drool.

862. Re: Fast/Fun CW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 13:40:35 UTC
From: zslf08@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul2.134035.12777@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 295438

In article <4675@borg.cs.unc.edu> gb@nixon.cs.unc.edu (Gary Bishop) writes:
>Do any of you CW wizards have some advice for a 15 wpm hacker on how
>to achieve high-speed and enjoy it? I think I could really enjoy CW
>if I could copy in my head, rather than struggling to write it all
>down. When I try this I tend to get lost after a few letters.
>
>Please, share with me and others how you learned to copy CW faster
>while enjoying it more.
>
>73, wa4fut

You're on the right track - putting the pencil down after jotting down a
few QSO particulars is the first step. Eavesdropping on QSOs at speeds
just a **little** above your abilities is good practice. And W1AW code
practice sessions are very valuable too. In real QSOs, its good form to
tell the other op what you're doing and warn him that you might have to
ask for repeats. Most cw ops are very accommodating in this respect.
Note: I'm not a "wizard" - 35 wpm is just about my limit for rag chews,
with 30 wpm being a much more comfortable rate. At these speeds, I just
close my eyes and watch the words scroll by on the back of my eyelids.
The **real** wizards are the 40+ wpm ops. I've no idea how they do it.
I can't even **think* that fast :-)

73 - Steve WA5RPF

863. Re: Ham Plates....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 14:16:06 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <8cmlxyq@rpi.edu>
Source record: 295431

A similar situation to the one Troy described happened here in NY.
My friend Jack N2JNT, sent in for his call plates (here we can keep our regular plates
until the call plates arrive.) after many months of waiting
they returned with the whole call jammed on the edge of the pl;ate..
In New York the custom plates have the statue of libertyon the far left
so with his call all the way on the right it looked well ... funny.
So he calls the DMV to find out exacty what happened and the lady says
"Thats been happening a lot lately, lets order a new set for you .. and
she does.. then just 3 weeks later the new set shows up .. he goes down
to drop off the off-centered plates and they are like.. "Keep em."
So he decides to leave the off-centered ones on the car and now he has
a nice set for the Shack!

Luigi Giasi
KA1UTU
RPI
luigi@rpi.edu

864. Re: Multi-Multi Station Isolation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 14:56:54 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <!fml35q@rpi.edu>
Source record: 295433

In article <14570096@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sawyer@twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:
>
>>This year during field day our station suffered severely from cross
>>interference whenever we put both the SSB and the CW station on the
>i>same band. In essence, we couldn't have both on the same band at
>the same time.
>
>The problem is synthesized radios. If either one of the two radios
>(on the same band) is synthesized, BOTH radios will be susceptible
>to interference due to the phase noise in the synthesized radio.
>
The problem we had with radios getting into each other was not
even band related, the group that comes out for field day has many TS-440s
as they are small and easy to handle in FD. The problem being that everyone
could hear the other 440's operating no matter what frequency you were on!
This lead us to believe that it was IF leakage from rig to rig.. on both
SSB and CW every band and mode each 440 op could hear the other two almost
exactly on frequency.. it was most disturbing!!!

This is tyhe only time we use 440s and I am wondering if anyone else has
had the problem. During W2SZ/1 the contest group uses a myriad of rigs
multiple 930s and 830s as well as a smattering of ICOMs that change from year
to year, oh wait and a 940 too... (each rig operates on a different band
as an IF for the Transverters.. 6m on 21M, 2m on 28M, 220 on 14M etc.)
and we never have any pproblems (I mean this cross-IF? problem.. Murphy
seems to show in other areas, like the 2m amp and rig that the guys in the
six meter truck smelt smoke and went over to see the 2m op in his truck
looking very POed at a smoking setup.)
Also during FD (3A - 3 440s, 2 830s , we switched one of the 440s out of the
loop and operated one SSB and one CW.. and tried to live with it.)
There were no problemns with the 830s at all...

Luigi Giasi
KA1UTU
luigi@rpi.edu

865. Antenna Manufacturers..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 15:18:49 UTC
From: kd6hr.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".2-Jul-91..8:18:49.PDT".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 295434

There are a number of good antenna manufacturers, also some bad ones. But try to get an antenna with a "NMO" (new motorola) mount. Larson, Celwave, AS and Motorola are some of the users of this style mount. By using this mount you can interchange antennas of different manufacturers just by screwing them off and on. I have both a roof top mount (3/4" hole) and a mag mount. The hole is no problem. The first time is the worst, after that it is painless to poke the hole in any new car. Even your BMW.

Pete

866. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 15:38:09 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9107021538.AA15858@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 295435

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 017 (OPDX.017)
July 1, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, ARRL DX Bulletin, WK3N, K8BL, WB8HIW, N8HUR, K8YSE and W8ZD the following DX information.

3X, REP. OF GUINEA. Carl, N8HUR, received his 3X1AU QSL with a note on the back of card. The note was from the QSL Manager ON6BV stating that the documentation for 3X1AU was sent to the ARRL on May 5, 1991. For those who need DXCC credit for 3X1, KEEP YOUR FINGERS CROSS (KYFC). By the way, ON6BV is also QSL Manager for 3X1SG.

9V, SINGAPORE. There have been plently of 9V stations this week operating on CW. Activity has been mainly long path 10 to 30 KHz on 20 meters between 1030 to 1130Z. Look for 9V1JY, 9V1XQ, 9V1YC and 9V1YR.

JY, JORDAN. Paul, W8ZD, had a QSO with Ray, JY9SR on July 29th. Ray said he will be going QRT in two weeks. In the meantime QSL via Box 354 Amman, Jordan. No IRCs Please.

KC6, PALAU. Mine, JA2NQG, announced another operation from Palau. He will again be accompanied by JH2BNL and JI2UAY. Mine and his friends will operate all bands and modes from September 8th thru 12th. Look for the callsigns: KC6AZ, KC6CW and KC6DX. Mine says he is now accepting written requests for schedule making for contacts on 160 and 6 meters! Write to: Mine Sugiyama, P.O. Box 5, Ninomiya, 259-01, Japan. Also see V63.

SV5, DODECANESE. As reported last week, Mike, SH0HV/9, will most likely start operating from SV5 on July 2nd for a 3-7 day operation. If he does not make the July 2nd start, he will try for July 13th. He will be on 80-10 meters phone only including the 12 and 17 meters WARC bands. In another DX effort, he will attempt to operate from Ierapetra which is to be the southernmost town in Europe. He will apply for a J49 callsign for that operation. QSL to KA5EJX.

TZ, MALI. TZ6VV has been active this week on 20 meter SSB and CW around 0000Z to as late as 0800Z. Listen for TZ6VV between 14200 to 14232 KHz on SSB and 14003 KHz for CW. QSL via N0BLD. TZ6DH was also active but on 21280 KHz around 2200Z.

V63, YAP ISLAND. On their way back from Palau Island, Mine and one of his friends will activate Yap Island (OC-12) as V63AR & V63AX September 13-14, 1991.

VP8, SOUTH SANDWICH ISLAND. The group that was forced to cancel their DXpedition to South Sandwich last year will be trying to do it again this December. They located a different vessel for travel that will cost less than the previous chosen ship. The eight team operators will land on Thule Island December 6 and operate for two weeks. Operations will be on all modes and all bands, which include the WARC bands. Callsigns and frequenices will be announced later in attempt to discourage pirate operations. CW and RTTY QSL's will be handled by KA6V and SSB QSL's will go to AA6BB. (More on QSLing at a later date.) This group is still seeking contributions. Send contributions to Jerry Branson, AA6BB, 93787 Dorsey Lane Junction City, Oregon 97448.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. XU8DX was active again this week. Activity was on CW between 14005 to 14010 KHz long path around 1100Z.

XX, MACAO. Look for XX9AF on the 14165 KHz W2MIG Net often at 1100Z with his QSL Manager K8CW (N.O.D.X.A. member).

XZ, BURMA (MYANMAR). Romeo, 3W3RR, was stateside this past week. Documentation for licensing for Romeo's upcoming XZ DXpedition was reviewed by the ARRL DXCC Desk. With the help of Ed, NT2X, who delivered the documentation, Romeo was informed that his license appears to be valid and is acceptable for DXCC.

YA, AFGHANISTAN. IT9AZS, IT9PHY, IT9GSF and I2RLX will be active from Afghanistan, July 12 to 29. Possible callsigns will be YA0AS or T6AS. Check for them on the following SSB frequencies: 3780, 7080, 14180, 18142, 21280, 24292 and 28580. On CW, look for them 1 KHz up from the bottom of the band edge. QSLs will be handled by IT9AZS.

DXCC/DXAC INFO. Although there has not been an official word or ARRL Bulletin, word has it the DX Advisory Committee has voted 16-0 to recommend that North Korea be added to the DXCC Countries List. Now it is up to the ARRL Awards Committee to accept the recommendation. The DXCC Desk is shooting for the October issue of QST for the annual Honor Roll Listing. The operation by 7X5ST who signed /3V8 still has not sent documenation to the DXCC Desk. The cards Don Search has seen are homemade and have very poor printing. Don said he is very skeptical of them and will not accept 7X5ST/3V8 cards at this time. The DXCC Backlog as of June 15, 1991: processing endorsements received 03/21/91.

17 METERS QSN REPORTS
(BECOMING A VERY INTERESTING BAND - LOOK WHAT YOU MISSED THIS WEEK)
3B8FE 18083/0416Z HB0/DL2YEF/P 18070/2356Z
9H1IP 18149/0201Z HI3ADJ 18125/0022Z
A92BE 18150/0338Z HI8A 18077/0328Z
C31LL 18071/2031Z JY9SR 18072/2016Z
CQ4DX 18075/0508Z T77T 18071/2031Z
FH5EJ 18078/2249Z Z21HQ 18069/1951Z

FK8FS 18078/0336Z ZL2AGY 18069/0504Z

THE WK3N WORLD DX NEWS.............
Fighting continues in Yugoslavia this week as Croasia and Slovinia
have vowed independence. Should this actually happen we could be
looking at two possible new DXCC countries! .... SRI LANKA and
ETHIOPIA still have rebels fighting. This could reduce amateur
activity from these two areas. Traditionaly any persuit of independence
by third world countries that fails, leads to less or no amateur
radio licencing!! Peace de WK3N!....

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as
OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS
online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the
Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send
BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message
via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

867. address wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 17:20:19 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.678475219@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295439

Wonder if anyone out there has an Address for N9LAP in Sturgeon Bay,
Wisconsin? He's not in my 91 callbook or online....

Duane

868. 2 Mtrs up, 10 Mtrs down

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 17:44:07 UTC
From: price@marlin.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9107021744.AA25207@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 295443

My interest in satellites got recently rekindled. When RS-10/11 first went up, I used the 15 mtrs up/10 mtrs down mode for a year or so and was making pretty fair progress toward WAS. Then the 15 mtr uplink was turned off, we moved, I lost track of the satellite passes, etc.

Now I understand there's an RS-12/13. Also AO-13 is usable daily, and AO-10 may come back someday.

So, I'm thinking about buying a 2 meter all mode radio, specifically the Kenwood TR-751 which, apparently, is going out of production. The question is: with 2 mtrs up, 10 mtrs down, which satellites can I use? Would I be better off to bite the bullet and buy a multi-band (2 mtr + 70 cm) radio? (I just *hate* to spend that kind of $ on VHF/UHF gear!) Does OSCAR have a 2 up/ 10 down mode ever? Any other suggestions for satellite-capable radios?

Thanks--Jim, K6ZH
Milnet: price@nosc.navy.mil

---

869. Re: Solvonics Address &c

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 17:51:24 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <177@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 295436

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
(Jonathan S. Bucki) writes:

>I don't have access to QST which, I am told, would contain an
>add for Solvonics. Could someone please send me they're address?
>
>Also, if you know of any other suppliers of good solar cells and related
>equipment, please let me know.

From the ARRL Technical Department files:

SOLAR PANELS

The following companies have been identified as being retail distributors for solar panels and related products. There is also a list of about 14 solar-panel manufacturers in the Gold Book, available at the reference desk of many libraries, or through the publisher, Hayden Publishing Company, 10 Mulholland Drive, Hasbrouck Heights, NJ 07604 (201) 393-6072. (Electronic manufacturer's Purchasing or Engineering Department often has a copy.)

Alternative Parts and Equipment
120 Village Square #90
Orinda CA 94563
(415) 254-6920

Antenna West
P.O. Box 50062
Provo, UT 84605
1-801-373-8425

Appalachian Solar Electric
Box A
Millboro VA 24460

Backwood Cabin Electric Systems
Steve Willey
8530 Rapic Lightning Creek Rd
Sandpoint ID 83864
(208) 263-4290

Dick Smith Electronics
POB 468
Greenwood IN 46162
(317) 888-7265

Edmund Scientific Co
101 E Gloucester Pike
Barrington NJ 08007-1380
(609) 573-6250

Harding Think Tank, Inc.
633 Washington St
Grand Haven MI 49417
(616) 847-0989

Solar Electric
116 4th Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
1-707-452-1990

Sovonics - see QST 5/87 New Products page 20
Energy Conversion Devices, Inc.
1100 West Maple Rd
Troy MI 48084
Sovonics distributor:
Seelye Equipment Specialists
913 State St
Charlevoix MI 49720
(616) 547-9430

Sun Electric Company
POB 1499
920 South First
100 Skeels St
Hamilton MT 59840
(406) 363-6924

Yellow Jacket Solar
POB 253
Yellow Jacket CO 81335-0253
(303) 562-4884

I hope this helps. Sovonics is not a regular QST advertiser, so
you would not have found them in the current issue. 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer
RFI, equipment testing, QRP, mobile
---

870. Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 18:10:57 UTC
From: harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com
Message-ID: <2JUL91141057@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>
Source record: 295442

Anyone out there know where I can get a three conductor 3/32" (2.5mm)
jack like the one ICOM uses for the microphone input on their HTs?
Any leads will be welcome and appreciated. BTW, Radio Shack doesn't
carry them.

871. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 18:12:51 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul2.181251.4836@neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 295440

In article <1991Jul2.133834.19725@lonex.radc.af.mil> szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:
>It's easy to easy to tell who is a "coded" ham....they are the ones that
>don't drool.

Funny, I would have said just the opposite, given the average age of the
typical "coded" ham...

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | - Henry L. Stimson (1929)

872. Re: Fast/Fun CW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 18:42:28 UTC
From: mojo@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jul2.184228.11634@netcom.COM>
Source record: 295445

In article <4675@borg.cs.unc.edu> gb@nixon.cs.unc.edu (Gary Bishop) writes:
>Do any of you CW wizards have some advice for a 15 wpm hacker on how
>to achieve high-speed and enjoy it?

Hi Gary ... high-speed CW is indeed enjoyable, especially with full QSK.
I have three tips for improving your CW speed:

1) Copy behind
2) Copy behind
3) Copy behind

Don't write or type anything until you've heard a few more characters go
by. It takes practice, and I'm still practicing it myself at 35-wpm.
I don't know what it is about the internal head-buffer that helps, but it
certainly keeps you listening, and improves the loop somehow.

Nearly all of my CW ragchews are done without writing down anything but
the essentials, or maybe notes for the next exchange, if we're not QSK.
But, after all, the point is to get the text to paper, especially if
you want to upgrade your license soon.

Personally I credit my CW speed to handling message traffic on CW.

Good luck!

73, Mojo AA4KB

--
mojo@netcom.COM Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA 800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER ... 408-423-2212
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

873. Need Tektronix Manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 19:28:51 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9107021528.aa11430@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295446

Greetings fellow Netters:

I am looking for a service manual for a Tektronix

model 465M oscilloscope. This is a militarized version

of the 465 and it is different inside. I got a manual on a

465 and it was no help.

Please contact Clark Fishman WA2UNN PO Box 150

Andover, NJ 07821

e-mail: cfishman@pica.army.mil

phone: day: 201 -724 -6940

night 908-852-7416 (call collect if you want, machine
answers all calls , i'll pick up)

874. Re: V31BB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 19:38:55 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <54555@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 295444

hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu (Harry Bloomberg) writes:

> As a memorial to V31BB, I went to the MFJ booth at Dayton this year,
>and sent "CQ CQ CQ DE V31BB V31BB K" a few times.

Shouldn't that be "CQ CQ CQ DE V31BB SK" ? :-)

HI,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

875. Re: increasing cw speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 20:12:59 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9842@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 295448

CW Speed & Fluency

I can generally copy pretty well when I am just listening but get very
distracted when I have to think about how I am going to respond and actually
thinking about what is being said. This has been my greatest obstacle.
So off the air I may copy 15wpm but may have an operating speed of only 10wpm.

876. Helical Vertical For 75M ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 20:22:25 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9843@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 295458

I have acquired an old sailboard mast which is fiberglass and approx 15' long ?? and 3" diameter. I am wondering if I might be able to wind a helical on the sucker and load it up for a compact 75M vertical.

I haven't yet consulted the antenna book but has anybody done something similar?

NC1P Vince Kurpan

877. apt info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 20:25:31 UTC
From: SHMC0874@BCIT.BC.CA
Message-ID: <9107022025.AA18354@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295447

From: Colin Schmutter

Does anyone know if Feng Yun 1-2 or Okean is active? If so what are their operating modes and frequencies?

Any info would be appreciated

COLIN SCHMUTTER <SHMC0874@BCIT.BITNET>
NETWORK TECHNICIAN, COMPUTER RESOURCES : (604) 432-8858

878. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 20:40:06 UTC
From: hgw@luna.math.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul2.204006.26966@math.ucla.edu>
Source record: 295456

In article <2JUL91141057@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com> harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com writes:
>Anyone out there know where I can get a three conductor 3/32" (2.5mm)
>jack like the one ICOM uses for the microphone input on their HTs?
>Any leads will be welcome and appreciated. BTW, Radio Shack doesn't
>carry them.

Greetings,

Sorry to change the subject but it is along the same lines.
Does anybody know where I can get a chassis mount BNC connector WITH
A DOUBLE D cut on the threads? This is for an ICOM H2 radio.
Everybody sells it with only a single D cut. Thanks.

Harold

Harold Wong (213) 825-9040
UCLA-Mathnet; 3915F MSA; 405 Hilgard Ave.; Los Angeles, CA 90024-1555
ARPA: hgw@math.ucla.edu BITNET: hgw%math.ucla.edu@INTERBIT

879. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 20:56:02 UTC
From: gettys@yacht.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24056@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295449

In article <2JUL91141057@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>, harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com (Jon Harding, RDCS, x75944, mc23302) writes:
|>Path: nntpd.lkg.dec.com!decuk.uvo.dec.com!hollie.rdg.dec.com!pa.dec.com!decwrl!wuarchive!udel!rochester!kodak!eastman!b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com!harding
|>From: harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com (Jon Harding, RDCS, x75944, mc23302)
|>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
|>Subject: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs
|>Message-ID: <2JUL91141057@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>
|>Date: 2 Jul 91 18:10:57 GMT
|>Sender: news@eastman.UUCP
|>Reply-To: harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com
|>Organization: Eastman Kodak Company - Rochester NY
|>Lines: 4
|>News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.4-a4
|>
|>Anyone out there know where I can get a three conductor 3/32" (2.5mm)
|>jack like the one ICOM uses for the microphone input on their HTs?
|>Any leads will be welcome and appreciated. BTW, Radio Shack doesn't
|>carry them.
|>

If you don't need to get the "5v" line coming out on the ring for something, use a standard two conductor 3/32 plug. The mike only uses the tip and shell (hot and ground respectively). Don't worry, the ring connection is designed to be shorted to ground so that the old Icom speaker mikes would still work. That "signal" on the ring might be to light the led on the speaker mikes that have one (like the 46's) or it might be to power the vox circuit in the headphones - I can't remember which is on which ring (I know one is on the ring of the mike jack and the other is on the ring of the speaker jack). Whichever it is, it is definitely designed to be shorted to ground.

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

p.s. I've hooked many things up to ICOM walkies with no ill effects using the two conductor plugs.

880. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 20:56:38 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1343@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295450

In article <2JUL91141057@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>, harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com (Jon Harding, RDCS, x75944, mc23302) writes...
>Anyone out there know where I can get a three conductor 3/32" (2.5mm)
>jack like the one ICOM uses for the microphone input on their HTs?

I've used the 2-pin jacks (from Radio Shack) for mike connectors. You don't get the 5-volt supply for driving a condenser mike, but it's really easy to wire up a 3-wire condensor mike as a 2-wire mike (connect to high and low sides of the mike and connect the output thru a resistor to ground). BTW: You do 'short out' the 5-volt supply, but it's current limited to some appropriately low value so you don't have to worry.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

881. Re: Fast/Fun CW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 23:14:38 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <51641@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 295452

In article <1991Jul2.134035.12777@trc.amoco.com> zslf08@trc.amoco.com (Steven L. Farmer) writes:
>In article <4675@borg.cs.unc.edu> gb@nixon.cs.unc.edu (Gary Bishop) writes:
>>Do any of you CW wizards have some advice for a 15 wpm hacker on how
>>to achieve high-speed and enjoy it? I think I could really enjoy CW
>>if I could copy in my head, rather than struggling to write it all
>>down. When I try this I tend to get lost after a few letters.
>
>You're on the right track - putting the pencil down after jotting down a
>few QSO particulars is the first step.

I think this is the right idea. Most slower speed QSOs start out with
the A de B TKS FER CALL UR RST xxx QTH is xxxx NAME is xx SO HW CPY? BK
TO U format, with some information possibly repeated. Since you know
the basic idea, start out by only writing down the xxx parts and try
copying the other words strictly in your head. The xxx parts are the
only data in that sequence. Everything else is context.

--Trey

882. Re: Need info on Hallicrafters SX-111

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-02 23:48:22 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920010@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 295453

$200 for a Hallicrafters SX-111. The price seems rather high. I
suspect you are paying for "collector value" rather for functionality.
In any event make sure it is in good working order unless you already
have an established supply of spare parts, especially vacuum tubes.

73, Paul AA6PZ

883. DR110 mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 00:21:52 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.002152.13883@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 295455

copied from packet:

From: "CARTY ELLIS (KA2Y)" <CELLIS@BROCKVMA>
Subject: ALINCO DR-110T MODS

To broadband the DR-110T, while holding the "F" and "VFO/M" keys down,
turn off the power and then turn it back on (still holding the keys).
The radio now has factory programming reset - you just lost your memories
but at least mine now transmits and receives from 130 Mhz to 169 Mhz.
Before you do this, remove the top cover - notice the long (2 inchish)
loop of yellow wire coming off the back of the front panel - clip it!
NOW - after resetting the microprocessor - press the "F" key, then
press the "Mhz" key (mine now says 370). press the "f" key again, then
press the "Mhz" key again - (mine now says 870!). Mine will scan from
870.000 to 889.995 Mhz. I selected a 15Khz step because the channel spacing
in this range is 30 Khz. Toggle the "F" and "Mhz" keys and you're back at
144 mhz. Enjoy.

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

884. Re: Multi-Multi Station Isolation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 02:27:41 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570100@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295457

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:

>The problem we had with radios getting into each other was not
>even band related, the group that comes out for field day has many TS-440s
>as they are small and easy to handle in FD. The problem being that everyone
>could hear the other 440's operating no matter what frequency you were on!
>This lead us to believe that it was IF leakage from rig to rig.. on both
>SSB and CW every band and mode each 440 op could hear the other two almost
>exactly on frequency.. it was most disturbing!!!

>... During W2SZ/1 the contest group uses a myriad of rigs
>... (each rig operates on a different band
>as an IF for the Transverters.. 6m on 21M, 2m on 28M, 220 on 14M etc.)
>and we never have any pproblems (I mean this cross-IF? problem...

Perhaps the reason is the TW-440's leak the IF out the antenna connector.
With an HF antenna connected, it radiates pretty well. With a VHF/UHF
transverter and VHF/UHF antenna, the HF interference is effectively
blocked.

AL N1AL

885. Cushcraft R5 Comments Solicited...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 03:38:06 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <43929@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 295454

Please post comments regarding the Cushcraft R5 to this thread.
I just ordered one. Did I go wrong...? Or right? I have limited
space. How does this antenna score performance-wise?
Randy, WA4FJF

Randy Padawer, Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Randy Padawer | Telephone: |
| Internet: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com | (615) 637-7263 |
| America Online: GwRepRandy GEnie: RANDYPAD | Ham Radio call: |
| CompuServe: 72150,407 Plodigy!: BVWJ88C | WA4FJF |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|Don't you just love those "amusing" little sayings beneath net addresses?|
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

886. Re: Dualbanders (2m/70cm) What's your opinion?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 03:40:43 UTC
From: fyfe@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <7703@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 295451

From article <9106211742.AA08142@snootles>, by droid@kerner.sf.ca.us (Marty the Droid):
> Hi gang-
> I want to get a dual bander to add to the cluster of commercial
> radios in my truck.
> Send or post your opinions of the other dualbanders and of these units.
> I'm leaning towards the Yaesu since I use their commercial units. I'd
> also like to hear about handhelds.

I looked into dualbander HT's. After looking at all the dualbanders I ended up looking at the Yaesu FT-470 and the Alinco DJ560T. Many of the others like ICOM and Kenwood just got out of my price range. I ended up with the Yaesu and am completely happy with it. I need to keep the manual handy though since there are a lot of bells and whistles (I think it brews coffee but just haven't read about it in the manual yet :-). A fellow Ham purchased the Alinco and he is happy with it although as I compare the two radios, I am glad of the choice that I made.

It is also worth noting that I called about every 800 number in QST to get the best price. Oklahoma Radio won the bid.

bobb

****
* Bob Fyfe KA8YWQ, EMT-A *
* c/o Computer Services *
* Rm. 241 Math-Scieince Building "This world is not my home... *
* Bowling Green State University ...I'm just-a passing through" *
* Bowling Green, Ohio 43403 *
****
* Phone: (419) 372-2103 *
* Bitnet: BFYFE@TRAPPER -or- FYFE@BGSUOPIE *
* Internet: fyfe@andy.bgsu.edu -or- bfyfe@trapper.bgsu.edu *
****

887. 32S1 and the 516E-2 Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 05:09:13 UTC
From: system@hale.UUCP
Message-ID: <3HTH52w164w@hale.UUCP>
Source record: 295386

OK, if you've been watching the groups, you may remeber that I got my hands
on a Collins 32S1, less power supply... (Dubbed 516F-2)

Fair Radio Sales has a 516E-2, will this work?
Any E2<>32S1 info (pinouts)?
The 516E-2 they advertise seems to need 24 VDC, anyone know how many amps,
or if it needs to be regulated and filtered?

Thanks in advance.

System Administrator Hale Telecommunications Public Access
system@hale.uucp 619-660-6734 8N1 24 Hours
-6734 8N1 24 Hours

888. Mobile antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 09:53:13 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <03.Jul.91.10
Source record: 295384

Mark E. Bouver, N3JLP asks:-

>Regardless of the particular antenna, which manufacturer do you think
>makes the best antennas for mobile use ?

I have always used Antenna Specialists (AS); expensive, but their
products seem relatively robust, and you can buy replacement parts
if you need them. My AS mobile 2m 1/2-wave has been exposed to the elements
for six years, and apart from replacing the whip element (got hit by an
overhanging branch at about 95MPH and pulled clean out of the top of
the shock-spring... BOINNNNG!!!) i have had no problems at all.
If you are after an 'Industrial Strength' antenna, look to the commercial
mobile-radio business, not the made-for-amateurs products!

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

889. Re: Ham Plates....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 12:21:35 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.122135.19729@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295462

In article <8cmlxyq@rpi.edu> luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu (John L Luigi Giasi) writes:
>A similar situation to the one Troy described happened here in NY.
>My friend Jack N2JNT, sent in for his call plates (here we can keep our regular plates until the call plates arrive.) after many months of waiting
>they returned with the whole call jammed on the edge of the pl;ate..
>In New York the custom plates have the statue of libertyon the far left
>so with his call all the way on the right it looked well ... funny.
>So he calls the DMV to find out exacty what happened and the lady says
>"Thats been happening a lot lately, lets order a new set for you .. and
>she does.. then just 3 weeks later the new set shows up .. he goes down
>to drop off the off-centered plates and they are like.. "Keep em."
>So he decides to leave the off-centered ones on the car and now he has
>a nice set for the Shack!
>
>Luigi Giasi
>KA1UTU
>RPI
>luigi@rpi.edu

Same thing happend to me! I guess the NYS prisoners do not know how to center a ham plate the first time! 73 Len WF2V

890. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 12:25:03 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.122503.20388@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295463

In article <1991Jul2.181251.4836@neon.Stanford.EDU> paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>In article <1991Jul2.133834.19725@lonex.radc.af.mil> szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:
>>It's easy to easy to tell who is a "coded" ham....they are the ones that
>>don't drool.
>
>Funny, I would have said just the opposite, given the average age of the
>typical "coded" ham...
>
It would be like going to an x-rated movie with a blindfold on.....

891. Re: apt info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 12:46:14 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5058@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 295461

To anwer Colin Schmutter+s question (could not reach him via e-mail):

Feng Yun 1-2 (1b) has lost attitude-stabilization some months ago, the same thing happend to Feng Yun 1. Tumbling-rate decreases, but little hope that APT will ever be active again. APT-freq. was 137.80 MHZ, format was very similar to NOAA+s.

OKEAN (3): APT-freq. 137.40 MHz, 4 lines/sec (!), transmission is *NOT* continuous. "low-res"-vis-scanner (1.8km resolution), passive 8mm-microwave-scanner, active radar-imaging, pictures sometimes combine 2 or 3 sources. I suppose that APT is mainly used to monitor ice-coverage of the northern USSR on demand of the ground-stations. I am interested to hear about OKEAN-APT-activity outside europe, any info is appreciated. Peter

e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Peter Henne, GMD
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1 Fed. Rep. of Germany

892. 1991 June VHF QSO Contest Score Rumors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 12:46:56 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9107031248.AA16596@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295465

Regarding propagation during the June VHF Contest -

In addition to the forms that Dave Pascoe listed (Es,
Tropo, Auroral E, Auraora) there was also a bit of F2 -
We at VE3ONT worked 5 LUs on Sunday morning.

Mike

893. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 14:03:42 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1344@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295467

In article <1991Jul2.204006.26966@math.ucla.edu>, hgw@luna.math.ucla.edu (Harold Wong) writes...
>Does anybody know where I can get a chassis mount BNC connector WITH
>A DOUBLE D cut on the threads? This is for an ICOM H2 radio.
>Everybody sells it with only a single D cut. Thanks.

Have you tried the service folks at ICOM? I haven't noticed that their prices are completely outrageous....

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

894. Re: 2 Mtrs up, 10 Mtrs down

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 14:05:43 UTC
From: cole@jazz.concert.net
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.140543.8053@rock.concert.net>
Source record: 295466

In article <9107021744.AA25207@marlin.nosc.mil> price@marlin.nosc.mil (James N. Price) writes:
>-------
>My interest in satellites got recently rekindled. When RS-10/11....
>
>So, I'm thinking about buying a 2 meter all mode radio,
>specifically the Kenwood TR-751 which, apparently, is going out of
>production. The question is: with 2 mtrs up, 10 mtrs down, which
>satellites can I use? Would I be better off to bite the bullet
>and buy a multi-band (2 mtr + 70 cm) radio? (I just *hate* to
>spend that kind of $ on VHF/UHF gear!) Does OSCAR have a 2 up/
>10 down mode ever? Any other suggestions for satellite-capable
>radios?
>

I'm very interested in satellite work as well. I thoroughly enjoy packet on 2m, but have always wanted to pursue satellite. All I have is a PC, TNC, and a 2m/70cm HT. What else do I need? I see ads for OSCAR up/downlink antennas, I hear about Kansas City Trackers, know that satellites have various up/downlink bands, etc. Could I get away with nothing more than an amplifier for the HT and some kind of antenna, or do I need the fancy tracking programs, radios, and such? Any and ALL help will be greatly appreciated!!!

Derrick (KC4WEJ)

895. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 14:06:48 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1346@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295469

Sorry, I just couldn't resist:

Does anyone else see this subject and have their brain translate to:

(Announcer's voice from the Muppet Show, saying "Pigs In Space")

"Hams From Mars!"
:+)

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

896. Re: Cushcraft R5 Comments Solicited...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 14:38:53 UTC
From: zslf08@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.143853.13074@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 295473

In article <43929@cup.portal.com> Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com writes:
>Please post comments regarding the Cushcraft R5 to this thread.
>I just ordered one. Did I go wrong...? Or right? I have limited
>space. How does this antenna score performance-wise?
>Randy, WA4FJF

My R5 has been very good to me. You might want to take a look at the new R7 instead though. The folks at AES tell me that they are shipping. The price is pretty high, but still under $400. That's no doubt quite a bit more than R5s are selling for now, so you'd have to decide if two more bands (40 and 30) are worth the extra cash. I was told by AES that no upgrade kit for the R5 is (or will be) available. Sigh.......

73 - Steve WA5RPF

897. Re: Ramsey 2m rig - Help! (Steve Wilson)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 15:12:11 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.101211.5034@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 295470

In article <3212@wyse.wyse.com>, stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>
> Hi All,
>
> Well, I finally finished off the Ramsey 2m rig this weekend that
> I bought at Dayton. Thought I'd mention a couple things I discovered/
> changed along the way.
>
> I found that the receiver wasn't even close to the specs. The problem
> was in the receiver input tank circuits...they were way off resonance.
> The two tank circuits used the little pre-formed 0.04uh coils that
> are prevalant in the kit. The sensitivity with these coils was measured
> at about 6uV best case...thats quite a ways from the .35uV spec! This
> wouldn't have been any problem if I'd needed less inductance...turns
> out I needed alot more! The fix was to replace these with two
> variable inductors I got from Digikey. The receiver is now performing
> at about 0.5uV which is more than enough sensitivity. So fair warning...

I called Ramsey about this problem and they told me to spread the 0.04 uH
inductors (L26 and L27) to tune the front end. But spreading them reduces the
inductance; you mentioned you needed more inductance...

How MUCH MORE inductance did you need? What value did you order from Digikey?
Was it the TOKO America MC120 series? MC122 series? 0.065 uH? 0.0994 uH?
0.141 uH? What Q inductor did you choose for the input tank circuit?

Can you provide the part number you ordered from Digikey? Thanks in advance
for your help!

inquiring minds want to know.... (namely I want to do the same thing!)

--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

Of all the things I've lost, I miss my mind the most...

898. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 15:35:00 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <21101@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 295390

In article <2JUL91141057@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>, harding@b56vxg (Jon Harding, RDCS, x75944, mc23302) writes:
>Anyone out there know where I can get a three conductor 3/32" (2.5mm)
>jack like the one ICOM uses for the microphone input on their HTs?
>Any leads will be welcome and appreciated. BTW, Radio Shack doesn't
>carry them.

Just to be sure, are you looking for the male or female end? For my packet setup I bought a replacement speakermike cord that has the 2 plugs mounted on one handle with a curly cord. If that meets your need, and you can't find a source, I got mine at Rivendell Electronics (603-434-5371).

don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

899. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 15:59:51 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420018@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295477

From: hgw@luna.math.ucla.edu (Harold Wong)
Subject: Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

-Greetings,

-Sorry to change the subject but it is along the same lines.
-Does anybody know where I can get a chassis mount BNC connector WITH
-A DOUBLE D cut on the threads? This is for an ICOM H2 radio.
-Everybody sells it with only a single D cut. Thanks.

-Harold

From ICOM? Their service dept is at 206-454-7619 (WA).

900. Alinco DJ-560 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 16:09:39 UTC
From: dan@cpsc.ucalgary.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.160939.20010@cpsc.ucalgary.ca>
Source record: 295472

Does anyone know of any mods for the Alinco DJ-560 dual band
hand-held? I saw the out-of-band transmit mod, but am more interested
in opening up the receive range, particularly down into the aircraft
band. The display does have an "AM" indicator, so maybe there is
hope. Of course, it would also be nice to receive in the 800MHz range
too.

73
Dan Freedman
VE6DFM

--

U. of Calgary Computer Science Dept., 403 220-7299
2500 University Dr. N.W., dan@cpsc.ucalgary.ca
Calgary, Alberta, Canada. T2N 1N4 VE6DFM

901. Re: Rejuvenating cooked NiCd cells - war stories?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 16:20:15 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910078@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295391

>Several reports have appeared in this newsgroup relating
>the rejuvenation of overcharged, cooked NiCd cells by injecting them
>with deionized or distilled water with a hypodermic syringe. Well,
>I'd like to know two things:

I've tried it. I ran into a metal cap under the positive button.

> 1) How do you go about injecting a metal-cased battery
>without snapping the needle off?

Apparently, some cells have small vent holes and rubber seals. I haven't
found one yet.

> 2) Where, in these drug-maddened days, can you lay hands
>on such a highly illegal and restricted piece of hardware as a
>functioning, metal-tipped hypodermic syringe?

I thought this, too. I went to the local Phar-Mor and learned that
there are diabetics that regularly have to buy syringes. They cost
about 10 cents.

>Mike O'Brien

Perry / AA0ET

902. QST table of contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 16:49:38 UTC
From: tbosco%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <179@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 295396
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.electronics

What's in QST this month -- August, 1991

Technical

"A High-Performance, Easy-to-Build 432-MHz Transverter-Part 1"
If you've been thinking of making the move up to the 70-cm band, this inexpensive construction project is a good way to do so!

"RFD-1 and RFD-2: Resonant Feed-Line Dipoles"
The unique design offers simplicity and general utility. In short, these are "reel" great antennas for the HF bands.

"What Your Frequency Display Really Tells You"
How close to a band edge can you operate? What you radio's frequency display doesn't tell you may be more important than what it does!

"An Infrared Keyer Interface"
Here's a simple and inexpensive gadget that links your keyer (or straight key) to your transceiver-using light waves!

Product Review: "MFJ-948 "Deluxe Versa Tuner II" Antenna Tuner"

News and Features

It Seems to Us: "Don't Ask the FCC"

"Reflections of a Microsat Lab Volunteer"
As this ham discovered, building satellites isn't the exclusive domain of NASA-trained scientists. When it comes to amateur satellites, the rewards of seeing "their" bird fly are available to amateur volunteers.

"Spectrum Management in the '90s and Beyond"
Ever wonder why your local ".94 repeater" is on 146.94 MHz? In Part 1 of an occasional series, we'll answer that question and take a look at some issues surrounding the use of our bands.

"Senator Gore Introduces Amateur Radio Spectrum Act"
A potentially far-reaching bill to preserve Amateur Radio frequencies has reached an important milestone-introduction in the Senate. Your support is still

needed. Here's how you can help.

"The 1991 ARRL Convention: Saginaw, Michigan"
From tours of superconducting Cyclotrons to old-fashioned trolleys-and Amateur Radio, of course!-the 1991 ARRL National Convention has something for everyone. August 23-25 is a weekend you won't soon forget!

"VHF Traffic Nets are for Everyone"
February QST carried an installment of Novice Notes to help hams get started on CW traffic nets. Here's a similar introduction for VHF/UHF FM operators.

"Motivating Newcomers"
An Amateur Radio instructor offers tips on how he kept his student interested and helped them succeed in passing their license exams.

Happenings: "League Seeks Access to 216-220 MHz"

Public Service: "A City Prepares: Amateurs Assist-Everyone Benefits"

Operating

"Results, Third ARRL RTTY Roundup"
This RTTY contest was great!-KD2BW

"Rules, September VHF QSO Party"

Tammy Bosco, Technical Secretary
American Radio Relay League
225 Main St.
Newington, CT 06111
203-666-1541

903. Minneapolis hamfest/old tube xmtr

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 16:51:39 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.115140.31865@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 295474

Two topics:

(1) There's supposed to be a hamfest in or around Minneapolis/St. Paul next week (July 12-13?)--does anyone out there know anything about it?

(2) Just in case anyone is amused by this sort of thing: Last weekend the father of a friend of mine gave me a tube-type CW transmitter that he had built sometime in the '60's. We plugged in the power supply to see if it still worked, and although the light came on, in a few seconds one of the paper capacitors began sizzling and dripping (not too surprising, I suppose, since the rig has been in the closet for over twenty years). The transmitter itself is a two-tube unit, crystal-controlled, built for 40 and 80 meters. I don't recall the oscillator tube type, but the power amp tube is a 6L6. The power supply is in a separate chassis, and the transmitter itself is built into a rack-mount chassis that came out of some kind of military aircraft. We didn't find the crystals when we dug the thing out, but he's going to send them when they turn up. (He also showed me a pair of Globe Champions he had stored in a shed. These are *big* units. Anybody out there ever see/use one?)

Some may remember my earlier post about my father's lament that integrated circuits have "taken all the fun out of ham radio," etc...He's gonna *love* this old tube rig...:-)

If I actually get on the air with this thing, I'll let you know how it goes...

--
+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

904. Re: 1/4-wave, 5/8-wave?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 18:06:13 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.180613.26265@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 295475

In article <17784.286f1598@ul.ie> tocherd@ul.ie writes:
>My 2 cents worth.
>
>If one looks at a 5/8 antenna on the roof of a moving car, it bends! This must
>lilt the plane of max radiation - some goes up and some goes down onto the
>road. I've found that 1/4 wave, being stiffer, gives almost the same performance
>as a 5/8 with the advantages of a compact design.

I once made a trial with a good-quality coaxial relay to switch between a fender-mounted 5/8 and a 1/4 mag-mount on the center of the roof.

At 60 mph or more the 1/4 (a very stiff one) seemed to outperform the 5/8. At the fringe areas you could hit a repeater with the 5/8 when it was impossible with the mag-mount 1/4 wave but only if you carefully searched for a good place and stopped the car.

Then I came across an article describing a "windom halo", i.e. a halo with a 1/2 lambda single wire feedline. It suits the original 5/8 mount on the fender and since the single wire feedline radiates vertically a bit, it is only about 6 dB below the 1/4 wave when working repeaters. But on horizontal polarization IT IS THE KING.

To substitute the negligible loss when working repeaters I just installed a small 80 W brick with a preamp. I can work our repeater all the way from my countryside 2nd QTH to work. That is all I need with repeaters. But operating FM, SSB and CW simplex is Real Fun. Last week I worked to Denmark via aurora (CW, at a parking lot waiting for my YL). It is more than 600 miles away (I once read in a handbook that VHF mobile is only good for 50 miles or so - with a repeater).

>
>David Tocher EI2AMB
>Dept of Maths
>University of Limerick
>Ireland

Benjamin OH3BK

PS. If someone likes to experiment with the antenna, please e-mail. I may even have the English transcript of the original article left - I made it for a Norwegian friend a year ago.

905. Re: How does FM-SCA work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 18:08:44 UTC
From: slr@nntp-server.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.180844.4660@nntp-server.caltech.edu>
Source record: 295476

In article <182.2871762B@resq.fidonet.org> bkreps@resq.fidonet.org (Bill Kreps) writes:
>
> > My father bought a radio recently that recieves a FM-SCA station
> > on 104.5MHZ / 92 KHZ only. I have a basic understanding of how
^^^^^^^
I'm kinda curious what he receives on a 92 Khz SCA. Most of the SCAs
I'm familiar with operate at 67 Khz. Some of them carry Muzak (tm),
the Physician's Radio Network, and, in some cities, a reading service
for the blind. Here in L.A., we used to have an SCA that would translate
selected prime-time network programs (real-time translation) into Russian.
(For you trivia buffs, it was on KROQ's SCA.)

It's difficult to find an "assembled" radio that receives it.
I built one many years ago using (I may be wrong on the part no.) a
LM 120. You might try to find a data book on it.

--
Internet: slr@caltech.edu | Voice-mail: (818) 794-6004
UUCP: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!tybalt!slr | USmail: Box 1000, Mt. Wilson, Ca. 91023
Bumper sticker:
"I refuse to have a battle of wits with an unarmed person"

906. Testing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 18:16:42 UTC
From: wiou@cbnewse.att.com
Message-ID: <1009@cbnewse.att.com>
Source record: 295379

```
QRZ DX? Can anybody out there hear me?
You're 5A in Eastern Mass. QSL?
```

907. Re: Ramsey 2m rig - Help! (Steve Wilson)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 18:47:36 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.184736.12888@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 295378

In article <1991Jul3.101211.5034@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com> gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:
>In article <3212@wyse.wyse.com>, stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>>
>> Hi All,
>>
>Can you provide the part number you ordered from Digikey? Thanks in advance
>for your help!
>
>inquiring minds want to know.... (namely I want to do the same thing!)
>
[much stuff deleted]
Watch out! DigiKey wants a $25 minimum order. Jameco is even worse ($50).
Be prepared. Maybe you can order one for everyone of the Net...

908. Re: Another datum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 19:33:15 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570101@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295385

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com (Mike Hoenig) writes:

>73 de AA5ZC

>...Zombie Combo?
>...Zeppelin Captain! Yeah! I like that one!

... Zulu Chief
... Zorked Coax
... Zipper Closer
... Zany Clown

AL N1AL

909. Re: Testing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 19:46:28 UTC
From: alan@mesa.dsd.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.194628.4594@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 295380

In article <1009@cbnewse.att.com> wiou@cbnewse.att.com (Larson E. Rapp) writes:
>QRZ DX? Can anybody out there hear me?
>You're 5A in Eastern Mass. QSL?

QSL. But April was 3 months ago B^). Guess it works...

--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO | |_ "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

910. Yaesu FT-2400H 2m mobile info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 20:35:51 UTC
From: mark@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu
Message-ID: <9107032035.AA18915@cogsci.cog.jhu.edu>
Source record: 295381

Hello,

I've been thinking of getting the new Yeasu FT-2400H 2m mobile.
I understand this is a new unit, but have any of you had any experiences
with one (or own one) that you'd care to share with me ?

Also, I understand this rig receives 140-174 Mhz, does anyone know
of any mods to let it receive down to 118 Mhz for aircraft band ?

Thanks..

=-=-=-

911. Need MIR Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 21:25:53 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.212553.7483@anasaz>
Source record: 295395

Can someone tell me how to use the bulletin board on MIR? There is
not exactly a lot of time to experiment with it :-) I would like
to leave a message for U5MIR, but am not sure of the procedure.

Thanks.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

912. Re: How does FM-SCA work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 21:27:11 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul3.212711.12361@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 295382

I've seen (and picked up) a few manufactured SCA receivers at hamfests.
I've also tried building into regular radios SCA decoders, using CA3086
FM demod chips. Usual problem I always got was crosstalk leaking into
the demodulated SCA program from the main audio carrier. This was more
of a problem with the stuff I built, so I figure the manufacturers know
a lot better proper filter design, etc. (I'm sure no expert!)
But these manufactured receivers also suffered some crosstalk. Maybe
the antenna is important? Maybe the SCA decoder doesn't like multipath
reception? Anyone know?

913. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-03 22:31:17 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <45638@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 295383

In article <1991Jul2.204006.26966@math.ucla.edu>, hgw@luna.math.ucla.edu (Harold Wong) writes...
>Does anybody know where I can get a chassis mount BNC connector WITH
>A DOUBLE D cut on the threads? This is for an ICOM H2 radio.
>Everybody sells it with only a single D cut. Thanks.

Call ICOM parts: 206-454-7619. I had to order a new BNC connector, among other things, for an IC-2GAT when it fell off a tower :-(

Icom parts department is really good, and really fast. Better than Kenwood and Yeasu from what I've seen.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

914. MD/DC QSO Party Rules & Sample Log (LONG)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 01:07:44 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Jul4.010744.18385@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 295387

NEWS RELEASE

For immediate distribution

The Antietam Radio Association of Hagerstown, Maryland, W3CWC, will present the 1991 Maryland-DC QSO Party this summer. The contest will run from 1600 UTC August 17 to 0400 UTC August 18 _AND_ from 1600 UTC to 2359 UTC August 18.

[In other words, the contest will run from 1600 UTC August 17 to 2359 UTC August 18 with a 12 hour break from 0400 UTC to 1600 UTC August 18.]

MODES : PHONE AND CW/RTTY/DIGITAL

* Stations may be worked _ONCE_ per band using each mode.
* CW contacts may only be claimed if the QSOs was in the CW portion of the band.
* Non-Maryland/DC stations may only claim Maryland/DC contacts for scoring.
* Maryland/DC stations may work any other amateur station.

Portable and mobile stations that change Maryland counties [or states] during the contest count as a separate station in each new county [or state] of operation. Contacts through a repeater do _NOT_ count for scoring purposes. [Repeaters may be used to set up skeds with other stations, however.] All other HF/VHF/UHF contacts do count.

EXCHANGE: Signal Report, QTH _AND_ the MAJOR CATEGORY OF ENTRY.

* Signal reports should be in the standard "RST" format.
* QTH for Maryland/DC stations is either the Maryland county, "DC" for Washington, DC or "Baltimore City" for Baltimore City.
* QTH for non-Maryland/DC stations is either the US state or country of operation, if DX.
* Major Categories are: CLUB, QRP, MOBILE, NOVICE, TECHNICIAN, YL (XYL) AND STANDARD (for all others).
* Use only the one major category for your station.

SUGGESTED
FREQUENCIES:
* SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
* CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW listening times are on the odd half-hour, i.e., 1730, 1930, 2130, etc.

SCORING: QSO POINTS
---

* Each simplex phone QSO counts as one point.
* Each simplex CW QSO (including RTTY/digital) counts as two points.
* For Maryland/DC stations, each QSO with a mobile station counts as five points.
* Each QSO with a club station counts as 10 points.

N.B. The highest point value applies, e.g., a CW/mobile contact counts as five points or a CW/club contact counts as 10 points.

MULTIPLIERS
---
* Multipliers may only be counted once; _NOT_ once for each band.
* For non-Maryland/DC stations, each Maryland county, Baltimore City and Washington, DC are multipliers. -- N.B. maximum 25.
* For Maryland/DC stations, multipliers are: Maryland counties, Baltimore City, the District of Columbia, each of the 49 other US states and one for DX -- N.B. maximum 75.

BONUS POINTS
---
* Mobile stations may ADD 100 bonus points to their raw score for each Maryland county/Baltimore City/DC they work outside their home locations from which 20 contacts were made.

FINAL SCORE:
* QSO Points X Multipliers + Bonus Points = Claimed Score

AWARDS:
* High score verified for each US state, Canada or DX;
* Top three Maryland logs;
* High scoring Maryland/DC club;
* High scoring Maryland YL (XYL);
* High scoring Novice;
* High scoring Technician.

CERTIFICATES:
* For each station with at least 100 QSO points;
* To the best SWL log (N.B. Must not be a licensed amateur radio operator.);
* For the highest scoring QRP station.

The decision of the judges is final.

The committee reserves the right to issue additional awards and/or certificates if deemed appropriate by the Antietam Radio Association.

Logs should be postmarked no later than September 10, 1991 and mailed to:

Antietam Radio Association
P. O. Box 52
Hagerstown, MD 21740

USA

Attn: MD/DC QSO Party Contest Committee (Log Enclosed)

Logs postmarked later than September 10, 1991 will _NOT_ be processed.

Be sure your log indicates your complete exchange information and your major category of entry, i.e., CLUB, NOVICE, MOBILE, QRP, TECHNICIAN, YL or STANDARD.

Any questions may be directed to:

WA3EOP
Contest Chairman MD/DC QSO Party
W. Page Pyne
109 South Artizan Street
Williamsport
Maryland 21795
USA

If you would like a complete listing of the results of the contest, send an SASE to the MD/DC QSO Party Contest Committee at the Antietam Radio Association address above.

------------------------------PAGE BREAK--------------------------------
1991 MARYLAND/DC QSO PARTY (Sample/Optional Log Form)

Log of Station: _____
Competing as [ ] Maryland/DC Station [ ] Non-Maryland/DC Station
[ ] Club Station [ ] Mobile [ ] Novice [ ] QRP w/____Watts
[ ] Standard [ ] SWL [ ] Technician [ ] YL (XYL)
(Check ALL that apply!)

DATE	TIME	BAND/MODE	STATION	RST/QTH/CATEGORY SENT	RST/QTH CATEGORY RECEIVED	QSO PTS

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LOG PAGE # _________ TOTAL QSO POINTS THIS PAGE:_______

-------------------------------PAGE BREAK---------------------------------
1991 MARYLAND/DC QSO PARTY (Sample/Optional Log Form - Final Page)

Log of Station: _____________________________________________
Competing as [ ] Maryland/DC Station [ ] Non-Maryland/DC Station
[ ] Club Station [ ] Mobile [ ] Novice [ ] QRP w/____Watts
[ ] Standard [ ] SWL [ ] Technician [ ] YL (XYL)
(Check ALL that apply!)

DATE| TIME| BAND/MODE| STATION |RST/QTH/CATEGORY|RST/QTH CATEGORY| QSO
| | | | SENT | RECEIVED | PTS
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LOG PAGE # _____ TOTAL QSO POINTS THIS PAGE:_____

_____ X _____ + _____ = _____
QSO POINTS MULTIPLIERS BONUS POINTS CLAIMED SCORE

Certification:
The claimed score, as indicated above, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

_____ _____ _____
Signature Date Call Sign

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-- 30 --

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915. Yaesu FRG-9600 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 03:35:26 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <43961@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 295388
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,misc.forsale,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am selling an excellent Yaesu FRG-9600 receiver for VHF/UHF
(60-905 mHz). It has the optional video card installed (so it will
DX television signals if connected to a monitor) as well as the
optional Yaesu FIF-232C "CAT" computer interface. First $385.
Email or telephone. 73 de WA4FJF, Randy

Randy Padawer, Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Randy Padawer | Telephone: |
| Internet: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com | (615) 637-7263 |
| America Online: GwRepRandy GEnie: RANDYPAD | Ham Radio call: |
| CompuServe: 72150,407 Plodigy!: BVWJ88C | WA4FJF |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|Don't you just love those "amusing" little sayings beneath net addresses?|
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

916. AX.25 protocol in host mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 07:10:38 UTC
From: edw@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1288@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 295389
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,sci.electronics

PACKET INFORMATION NEEDED.

Does anyone have the details on AX.25 protocol in a file? If so,
could you please send it to 'edw@wells.UUCP'.

I am in the process of writing some software for the PK-232 (actually,
any TNC) in HOST MODE (RawHDLC ON possibly).

--
==
Edward E. Wells Jr., N3IAS, President Voice: (215)-943-6061
Wells Computer Systems Corp., Box 343, Levittown, Pa. 19058
{dsinc,francis,hotps,houxl,lgnp1,mdi386,pebco}!wells!edw

917. NiCd Cell rejuvenation - war stories?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 09:21:41 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <04.Jul.91.10
Source record: 295392

SUBJECT: NiCd Cell rejuvenation - war stories?

> 1) How do you go about injecting a metal-cased battery
>without snapping the needle off?
>
> 2) Where, in these drug-maddened days, can you lay hands
>on such a highly illegal and restricted piece of hardware as a
>functioning, metal-tipped hypodermic syringe?
>
> Actually, I can see it now: "Hi, I need to buy a hypodermic
>syringe and several nice big steel needles for it. And oh yeah, how
>about a gram balance while you're at it, to weight the batteries and
>find out which ones are light and need water? Er, hello? Hello...?"
>
In my case, i was using cells of the type that have a small rubber vent
plug next to the positive terminal (note this is often obscured by an
insulating cap). The needle goes through the rubber no problem, and it
seals up as soon as you pull the needle out.
My local practitioner of veterinary medicine supplied the syringe -
he also let me use the digital balance in his pharmacy to weigh the cells,
in exchange for me fixing a persistent software problem on the practice PC.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

918. Re: Ramsey 2m rig - Help! (Steve Wilson)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 14:29:20 UTC
From: zateslo@geomag.gly.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul4.142920.28272@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 295393

In article <1991Jul3.184736.12888@lonex.radc.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>[much stuff deleted]
>Watch out! DigiKey wants a $25 minimum order. Jameco is even worse ($50).
>
>Be prepared. Maybe you can order one for everyone of the Net...

Jameco does seem to be abandoning the small-parts customer with its $50 minimum, but Digi-Key still accepts tiny orders. They just tack on a $5.00 handling charge for orders under $25.00. It's not fun paying the $5, but often the total (with the $5 added) is stll less than what I would pay locally -- assuming I could find the parts locally. Not really such a bad deal.

-Ted Zateslo, W1XO
zateslo@geomag.gly.fsu.edu

919. HAMs and WAR in Slovenia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 15:07:00 UTC
From: yu3fk@ijs.ac.mail.YU
Message-ID: <9107041508.AA08967@ixgate.gmd.de>
Source record: 295394

Hello friends !

I still do not beleive what happened here, it is so awfull.
Anyhow, it is maybe of interest to see how HAMs responded to
emergency.

When unexpected attack of YU Army to Slovenija happened, the first HAMs
reaction was: be QRV, stay tuned. There was no need to help with
proffesional communications, all worked OK. We only blocked
military repeaters and simplex channells on 2m band;
forunately most of MODS to
expand RX/TX range of japanese RIGs were available on BBSes.

Later on we were requested not to make QRM on military QRGs, because
we blocked channells so effectively, that YU3 intelligence could
not get any information from military communications. there is not yet
enough 6m equipment here, to effectively block military there, but
we were of some help to YU3 police. (YU got 50 MHz band few weeks ago).

Most of HAM communications(beside those helping actively defense operations)
are on helping press (some telephone lines are broken) and red cross. A lot
of personal request were handled by HAMs also (like: My parents are there and
there, we can not get them by telephone, are they OK ?).

YU3 HAMs can be found on 2m and 70cm FM, also there is a net on 3.605 SSB.

Packet:
As my role was in packet, I can tell the story from first hand.
First action was to check network. Everthing worked, so I send few bulletins
with emergency instructions to BBSes. Packet stations on R TV stations was
activated, with printer connected to C-64. I got few tlf numbers, like
red-cross, direct line to news service etc. Quickly, first news reports
were comming from area telephone cut. Also, i helped forward a QTC to
DL radio, when international telephone lines were overloaded.

When army started bombing of TV and communication centers, where most of
packet nodes were, we prepared secondary links. Few HAMs left packet stations
QRV, to be used as digipeaters. Several nodes were attacked:
4N3B on mt Boc, 4N3P on mt Pohorje, several times 4N3H on mt Kum,
and 4N3L on mt Krvavec. 4n3H antennas were destroyed, thus 23cm backbone
network was cut into two pieces. But, 2m links were ready - and YU3 packet
network is fully operative. No harm was done to 2m and 70cm FM
repeaters, so 4n3H is the only HAM installation destroyed.

We get also some help from outside YU3 - First of all, I asked everybody
to stop BBS forward and other DXing over YU3 - network is now free for
emergency traffic. Also, neighbour HAMs are ready to help us with

secondary links on 2m, if our current nodes are destroyed. We have a backup ready for any node. Also, they are in touch with red cross and others, if there is any need.

So far, HAMs were again playing our role in defence of our country. I hope is needed no more, but we are ready.

Packet node 4N3H is probably first HAM packet node to be destroyed in military attack. It had 4 antennas on 23cm to 38400 bd YT3MV 23cm station (4N3H-12), 2m port on 144.600 (4n3h), converse node 4N3H-3 and we were fixing also 70cm wide bandwith 19200 bd manchester user access node on 70cm.

So much about HAMs in war, I hope we would be able to make full report when war is over.

Best 73, peace to everybody, iztok YU3FK

920. Re: USAF MARS welcomes no-code Techs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 18:35:18 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul4.183518.20881@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 295397

In article <1991Jul2.181251.4836@neon.Stanford.EDU> paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>In article <1991Jul2.133834.19725@lonex.radc.af.mil> szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek) writes:
>>It's easy to easy to tell who is a "coded" ham....they are the ones that
>>don't drool.
>
>Funny, I would have said just the opposite, given the average age of the
>typical "coded" ham...

Funnier, I'm a Technocode (still waiting, 6 weeks, 5 days...) and I'm certainly drooling. The FCC was most accomodating, giving me all these wonderful lands north of 30Mhz... Lovely bandwidth, modes, fun fun fun... Enjoy <30, I'm just drooling over TechNoCode land....

--
<>==============================<>==============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4C?? Grid Sq. FM08RF		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>==============================<>========<>

921. Motorola to BNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 21:07:09 UTC
From: alyosha@drycas.club.cc.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul4.160709.260@drycas.club.cc.cmu.edu>
Source record: 295398

Howdy folks...

Quick question:

I've got a dual-band mag-mount which I've had for years fo the end
of the antenna. Now here's the thing: I recently bought a Motorola
MT1000 for use on 440. As you may know, the antenna Motorola uses
there ever rigged someone up that would allow you to connect an
antenna that had a BNC connector on it to a Motorola radio? See
what I'm getting at? Presumably it would be something that
screwed into the Motorola, but had a male BNC connected to the
screwed-in thing.

If anyone has ever seen this done or has any idea how I could do
it, please let me know.
Thanks.

73 - Alex, KA2ZOO ALYOSHA@DRYCAS.CLUB.CC.CMU.EDU OR @DRYCAS.BITNET

its portables screw in. So what I'm wondering is, has anyone out there

922. Re: Out-of-band Rig Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 23:09:49 UTC
From: ash@mlacus.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Jul4.230949.29770@mlacus.oz.au>
Source record: 295423

ycomputr@runx.oz.au (Mark Cheeseman) writes:
>
>BTW, what is the position on hams using emergency frequencies to respond
>to a distress message, if it is obvious that nobody else is listening. If
>I were to receive a distress call on my (hypothetical) general-coverage
>HF transceiver, what is my legal position?
>
In an emergency anyone can use any frequency to assist with the emergency,
at least that's the case here. Whether the DOTC might ask you later about
the capability of your rig is an unknown.

--
==
Ash Nallawalla Tel: +61 3 550-1638 BH; Fax +61 3 742-4566 (Home)
ZL4LM/VK3CIT Postal: P.O. Box 539, Werribee VIC 3030, Australia
ash@mlacus.oz.au, ash@csource.oz.au Fidonet: 3:635/508

923. Re: Antenna Manufacturers..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-04 23:44:44 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <45669@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 295399

In article <ik1F53w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>mark@COGSCI.COG.JHU.EDU (Mark E. Bouver) writes:
>
>> Not to continue the flame fest on 1/4 vs 5/8 wave antennas, but.. regardless
>> of the particular antenna, which manufacturer do you think makes the best
>> antennas for mobile use ?
>
>Decibel Products, Dallas,TX.

I agree, but I can't afford them. Larsen makes all around decent antennas. Prices are reasonable, performance is good. Antenna Specialists are also good. For dual-banders, the Diamond SG series is probably tops. I also use an Austin dual-bander, which is OK, but performance is basically equal to a 1/4 wave, which isn't suprising, considering it's 18" long, despite the manufacturer's claim that it's "known to outperform larger antennas". I have had bad luck with Pro-AM (made by Avanti?) and Cushcraft mobiles and have heard from a number of people that the Comet antennas, although similar in appearance to Diamond, are not as good as the Diamond equivilents.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

924. Re: Alinco DJ-560 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 04:17:50 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <7807@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 295400

In article <1991Jul3.160939.20010@cpsc.ucalgary.ca>, dan@cpsc.ucalgary.ca (Dan Freedman) writes:
>
>Does anyone know of any mods for the Alinco DJ-560 dual band
>hand-held? I saw the out-of-band transmit mod, but am more interested
>in opening up the receive range, particularly down into the aircraft
>band. The display does have an "AM" indicator, so maybe there is
>hope. Of course, it would also be nice to receive in the 800MHz range
>too.

I have a DJ-160 and I performed the out-of-band mod (clipping the loop of wire, then reseting the unit). I found that after the mod if you go into VFO mode, and press the "B" key, it will toggel between regular mode, air mode, and 800MHz mode. When in the 800 MHz mode the unlock dot is lit, meaning that it can't tune that high. When in the air mode it receives nothing because it doesn't have an AM detector.
I don't know if your DJ-560 will do this, I would think that it could. And it may be able to tune 800 MHz since it has a 440 MHz VFO. It may even be able to do air receive.
Let me know what you find out if you try this, I have a friend of mine that has a DJ-560 but hasn't tried this yet.

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

925. QSO via RS-12

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 12:33:02 UTC
From: USERFRFA%LNCC.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <270336@LNCC.BITNET>
Source record: 295406

The satellite RS-12 is now with the mode K (21.210 MHz to 21.250 MHz up and 28.410 MHz to 28.450 MHz down) transponder on. The signals are very strong (Beacon 28.408 MHz) but I wasn't able to copy a CQ via the sat. It should be possible a contact with South U.S. because we are in the footprint for some short time. I would like to know if there is someone there using the RS-12 and what are the usual call frequencies (down link). I would like also to have the informations to decode the telemetry.

Fran, P T 2 T D
Department of Physics
University of Brasilia
Brazil

926. Re: Yaesu FT-757GX transceiver --- technical question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 12:43:24 UTC
From: ts74113@cs.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jul5.124324.3796@funet.fi>
Source record: 295401
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Jun24.230105.5771@gmuvax2.gmu.edu> alewis@gmuvax2.gmu.edu ( ) writes:
>Hi,
>
> I think that I recall hearing/reading somewhere that it is possible
>to modify this transceiver to be able to transmit on frequencies outside
>the ham bands. ....

Yes. It is possible and very easy to modify the FT-757GX as general coverage transmitter. There is a slide switch on one of the printed circuit boards which is in off position when you buy your radio. If you turn the switch in the other position your radio transmits where ever you want.

I don't have manuals here now, but I think the PC-board is named as Display Board or something like that. It is the one what is located just behind the rig's face. There is very much stuff in front of the switch but you can slide it for example with a small screwdriver.

73 & gl de Timo, oh3yn

--
+---+
| - InterNet : ts74113@cs.tut.fi | There's never enough time to do all |
| - HamRadio : OH3YN@OH3RBR.FIN.EU | the nothing you want! (Calvin&Hobbes) |
+---+

927. Re: Motorola to BNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 13:33:10 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1351@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295402

In article <1991Jul4.160709.260@drycas.club.cc.cmu.edu>, alyosha@drycas.club.cc.cmu.edu writes...
>I've got a dual-band mag-mount which I've had for years fo the end
>of the antenna. Now here's the thing: I recently bought a Motorola
>MT1000 for use on 440. As you may know, the antenna Motorola uses
>[for] its portables screw in. So what I'm wondering is, has anyone out
>there ever rigged someone up that would allow you to connect an
>antenna that had a BNC connector on it to a Motorola radio? See
>what I'm getting at? Presumably it would be something that
>screwed into the Motorola, but had a male BNC connected to the
>screwed-in thing.

Well, the Motorola portables have a 75-ohm antenna connection, so you need an impedance matching device as well. Fortunately, Motorola makes such a device, it plugs into (no need to screw it in) the antenna connector, has a little spring to connect to the ground side of the portable, contains a couple of parts to convert the impedance, and has a BNC. They come in different frequency ranges, so make sure you get the right one.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

928. Re: Minneapolis hamfest/old tube xmtr

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 13:45:40 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul5.135027.9915@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 295404

Good show. "Real radios glow in the dark" and all that. I've got a Heathkit DX-20, a Knightkit T-60, and a Harvey Wells TBS-50 (Bandmaster) transmitter, all on the air. I use the DX-20 with a Drake 2-B all the time, and am well on my way to WAS with the vintage rig. I have so much fun crystal controlled on 40 meter CW that I hardly ever fire up my Yaesu sideband rig anymore. Keep the faith; nostalgia just isn't what it used to be...

73s... Mike, N4PDY

929. Re: 2 Mtrs up, 10 Mtrs down

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 14:39:50 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2429@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 295410

In article <1991Jul3.140543.8053@rock.concert.net> cole@jazz.concert.net (Derrick C. Cole) writes:

I'm very interested in satellite work as well. I thoroughly enjoy packet on 2m, but have always wanted to pursue satellite. All I have is a PC, TNC, and a 2m/70cm HT. What else do I need? I see ads for OSCAR up/downlink antennas, I hear about Kansas City Trackers, know that satellites have various up/downlink bands, etc. Could I get away with nothing more than an amplifier for the HT and some kind of antenna, or do I need the fancy tracking programs, radios, and such? Any and ALL help will be greatly appreciated!!!

That should be enought to work some of the pacsats. To work voice you need to be able to do sideband instead of FM. And for these satellite you usually need some steerable high gain antennas.

BTW, I am selling my Yaesu 726 all mode multi-band radio. Great for satellite work. Inquire for details.

jv

"A screaming comes across the sky"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

930. 2 Mtr <--> 10 Mtr QSO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 15:45:38 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9107051545.AA04854@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295403

Am starting to amuse myself about by thinking of setting a 2 M/10 M repeater. I'd like info to learn more about it - technical details, cost, etc. Thanks.

931. JULY 14 SUSSEX COUNTY (NJ) HAMFEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 17:30:35 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9107051330.aa09600@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295405

```
*************************************************************************
* ANNOUNCING THE 13th ANNUAL > TALK IN: *
* SUSSEX COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB HAMFEST > 147.30/90 *
* AUGUSTA, NEW JERSEY > 222.90/224.50 *
* BUYERS: $4, Spouse & Kids FREE! > 146.52 Simplx *
* Best Value in the NY/NJ/CT/PA area. ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^*
* DATE: JULY 14, 1991 (Sunday) *
* PLACE: SUSSEX COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS *
* AUGUSTA, NEW JERSEY. (Plains Rd off RT 206) *
* A SHORT DRIVE FROM THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA IN THE BEAUTIFUL *
* AND SCENIC SKYLANDS OF NORTH WEST NEW JERSEY *
* WIN AT THE DOOR: 3RD PRIZE; $100 BILL; 2ND PRIZE: ICOM 2SAT HT *
* !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! *
* >>> 1ST PRIZE: ICOM 229A 2m TRANSCEIVER <<< *
* !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! *
* A full day of FUN - rain or shine - For ALL. *
* Vendors: Large indoor selling area in Fairgrounds Exhibition Bldg. *
* $8 at dorr per space. Acres of Unlimited Tailgate Space, $6 at door. *
* Food & Refreshments. Comodious Facilities. Register in advance & save.*
* Contact: K2OX, 185 Weldon Rd, Lk Hopatcong, NJ 07849. 201-663-0677 *
*************************************************************************
```

932. Learning CW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 17:56:03 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM
Message-ID: <9107051756.AA18647@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 295407

By far the most effective way to increase your code speed is to get on the air and QSO on CW, even better in a contest.

If you can't do that, the NEXT best way would be to by the AEA MM3 keyer. The MM3 has two wild modes that are fantastic for learning and mastering CW, in addition to the standard code tape emulation modes.

The first is the QSO simulator. Put the keyer in that mode and CQ de your callsign on the paddle, or let the keyer sit there a while and IT will call CQ. You will "work" stations with random call signs, names, and QTHs and they will call you by the name you send and acknowledge your QTH, tell you about their rig and WX, etc. Pretty slick.

The other mode is the contest simulator, along the lines of Doctor DX if you are familiar with that. Changes bands and you will hear callsigns appropriate for your area for that time of day. Call CQ and you might get to run stations or someone else may start calling CQ. You can set the range of code speeds that stations will use, and many other parameters. The callsigns are realistic and random.

It is also a FB keyer, as well. 73 John Pescatore WB2EKK

933. Police Radar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 19:53:21 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9107051952.AA24198@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295408

After seeing the discussion on police radar pop up again, I just couldn't help throwing in a plug for an organization seeks to protect the interests of motorists:

National Motorists Association
6678 Pertzborn Rd.
Dane, WI 53529
(608) 849-6000

I know at least one other ham is a member, because a picture of his Trans Am appeared in both the NMA newsletter and 73 Magazine some time back.

(I have no other connection with NMA other than as a dues-paying member. In other words, I get no commission for referring new members. So there.)

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

934. Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 19:59:22 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9107051958.AA24578@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295412

Dave Hultberg writes:

>Ignoring for a minute the prejudice implied in the above paragraph, how
>to you propose to tell who is and who isn't a "coded" ham? Since there
>will be no difference in the FCC files between an old Tech (pre 2/91),
>no-code Tech and a Tech plus? What if they aren't in the callbook yet?
>In 4 land Novices, Techs and Generals are all issued KD4xxx calls!!!

Ah, yes...the more things change, the more they stay the same...seems like
this was the status quo prior to 1978, when the new calls came out, except
that it was *W*D4...same thing happened in 6-land, too. Only difference
now is that Adv/Extras are getting "better" calls, but even now they're
both getting 2x2's....

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

935. Another Hawaiian Field Day Report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 19:59:40 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9107051959.AA24623@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295413

My colleague from over Kolekole pass, KH6R, writes...

> As in the past few years, the Honolulu Amateur Radio Club (KH6WO) operated
>field day '91 from Kualoa Beach Park on the windward side of Oahu. The setting
>up, operating, eating, eyeball qso's etc. were all as before but a new twist
>was added this year. At about 10 pm NH6KW whipped out his ukulele and some
>song sheets and conducted a sing-along till almost 1 am. Needless to say, all
>had a GREAT time.....especially the XYL's and other non-operators.
> Guess he created a new tradition for KH6WO field day....Next year when you
>work us, Listen up....you might hear 'Lahainaluna' or 'Tiny Bubbles'!!!!

So *that's* what that sound rolling across Waimanalo Ridge was....

Just down the road at KH6CTQ (Bellows Field, Waimanalo), our field day
was just a little bit less musical...well, OK, cw is music to some people's
ears...

We made about 300 QSO's, mostly on 20 and 15 phone, with a smattering of
40 phone and 20/15 cw. Also made a few 20m packet QSO's...tried satellite,
but operator inexperience combined with pass time uncertainty proved too
much to overcome :-).

As others noted, 17, 12, and 10m were pretty much a wash...

Well, at least we got on the Sunday night local TV news...oh yeah, the
bodyboarding on the Windward side isn't too bad this time of year, either :-)

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

936. info request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 20:12:02 UTC
From: walmsley@mdivax1.MDI.COM
Message-ID: <9107052012.AA01204@sun15a.mdi.com>
Source record: 295409

I am interested in subscribing. I know very little about Internet (yet).
Any Access information is appreciated.

Steve Walmsley (VE7SGW/VE3GBK)

Motorola Mobile Data Division
Richmond, B.C. Canada

937. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 20:15:15 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910705141515.21c00b05@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295411

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
July 05 to July 14, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 28 JUNE TO 04 JULY

Solar activity this week was generally moderate to high. The most significant solar flare of the week originated behind the east limb from returning old Region 6659 (now numbered as Region 6703). The event was a very long duration class M6.0 x-ray event. Its poor position behind the eastern limb prevented any optical correlation with the x-ray burst. The x-ray event endured for a period of 334 minutes, reaching its maximum at 06:26 UT on 28 June. The only optical correlation was a loop-prominence located at 30 degrees north latitude on the eastern limb. Significant calcium emissions preceded the appearance of this region. This major solar flare is believed responsible for producing the satellite proton and polar cap absorption events at 07:55 UT on 30 June and 17:15 UT on 01 July respectively. The proton event reached a peak of 110 pfu at 10:10 UT on 02 July (at greater than 10 MeV) and ended on 04 July at 20:15 UT.

The geomagnetic field was generally unsettled to active throughout the week. The most active day of the period was 03 July, when minor storming was observed over the higher latitudes. This activity was confined mostly to the higher latitudes although a few brief periods of minor storming were observed over the middle latitudes. Since 03 July, activity has been mostly unsettled, becoming quiet.

Auroral activity was relatively dormant. The most active day of the period was 03 July. Northerly middle latitudes experienced periods of moderate auroral activity. High latitudes witnessed moderate to high levels of activity on this date. Thereafter, activity diminished over the northerly middle latitudes and became generally low over the high latitudes (with a few periods of moderate activity).

HF propagation conditions were not particularly good this week. Polar regions experienced strong absorption levels and periods of complete blackout due to the proton activity and associated polar cap absorption event. High latitudes faired better, but still experienced periods of high absorption and isolated periods of near blackout conditions. Middle and low latitudes

suffered daytime shortwave fades (SWFs) associated with minor and major solar flaring, but retained relatively good propagation conditions during the evening hours after sunset.

VHF propagation conditions have been generally normal over most regions. No significant signal scatter opportunities were observed, except possibly over some higher latitude regions where some forward scatter may have occurred during the evening hours. Meteor scatter probabilities are elevated at this time (and will remain elevated throughout the month of July), although no reports of meteor scatter have been received.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to continue mostly moderate. There are several regions which may be capable of producing minor M-class flares. This includes Region 6703, 6713, 6711 and 6699 (for locations, see the data below). There is also a slight risk for another isolated major flare over the next week from one of these regions, although at the present time, the most likely candidate for future major flaring will be Region 6703. Region 6703 (old Region 6659) exhibited significant decay since it's last appearance as the potent Region 6659 in early June. It is now a relatively simple beta spot group of moderate size.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to remain generally quiet to unsettled. Recurrent coronal effects should increase geomagnetic activity slightly between 08 July and 12 July to mostly unsettled to active conditions. Provided no significant solar events occur, no significant storm periods are anticipated. This could change, however, should a major energetic solar event occur this week. The risk for such an event occurring is rather low at this time.

Auroral activity is expected to remain generally dormant. An increase is likely to be observed between 08 July and 12 July, although the activity is expected to remain confined to the high latitudes. Northerly middle latitudes should witness periods of low to moderate auroral activity on these dates. No significant auroral storming is expected, barring any major solar activity.

HF propagation conditions will remain generally good over the low and middle latitudes, with isolated and localized periods of fair conditions. Minor SWFs will continue to be observed during the local daytime hours with good conditions during the local evening hours after sunset maximizing over most regions. High latitude regions should maintain generally fair to poor propagation conditions. Provided further major flaring does not replenish proton densities in the near-Earth environment, polar regions should witness generally fair to poor propagation conditions with a gradual decline in absorption levels. Protons are still enhanced below event thresholds at this time and are continuing to decay toward background levels.

VHF propagation conditions will remain mostly normal this week, with a slightly better probability for DX during the month of July. Increased meteor scatter should provide some potential DX periods. Localized regions

of sporadic E are also likely to push local MUFs above the 6 meter band for brief periods over the low and middle latitudes. However, overall MUFs are expected to remain below 45 MHz.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 04 JUNE

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6693	S07W88	359	0540	EAI	13	007	BETA
6694	N05W85	356	0840	EAI	12	006	BETA
6695	N04W62	333	0720	HKX	03	002	ALPHA
6699	N10W15	286	0300	DAI	10	026	BETA GAMMA
6700	S27W71	342	0240	CAO	05	004	BETA
6701	N19W09	280	0150	CSO	04	004	BETA
6703	N28E30	241	0600	FAO	17	023	BETA
6704	N10W65	336	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6706	S13W10	281	0180	DAO	10	007	BETA
6707	S12E18	253	0210	CSO	05	003	BETA
6709	N14E13	258	0330	DAO	07	015	BETA
6710	S32W54	325	0030	BXO	05	004	BETA
6711	N22E29	242	0300	DAO	09	007	BETA
6712	S16E25	246	0030	BXO	04	004	BETA
6713	N34E45	226	0690	DAO	06	007	BETA
6714	N11W05	276	0120	DAO	06	014	BETA
6715	S18E53	218	0180	HSX	02	001	ALPHA
6716	N12E58	213	0990	CKO	05	005	BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 04 JULY

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)
NONE			

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 05 JULY AND 07 JULY

Region	Latitude	Longitude (Helio.)
6680	S14	148

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

EXTREMELY SEVERE				HIGH

```
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | ** | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE |** | ** ***|********|* * | NONE |
| ACTIVE |** ** | *******|********|*** ** | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hourly UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
The data above represents preliminary planetary geomagnetic activity. Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc. For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (05 JULY - 14 JULY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | *|***|** | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | | | * | * |***|***|***|***| * | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
------------------------------------------------------------
253| | HIGH
245| F = Major Flare(s) * **| Moderate
236| F F*F *F*F FF***| Moderate
228| *** F F F*F**F*F* FF***| Moderate
220| ***** F FF F*F**F*F* *FF***| Moderate
211| ******F FF*FF*F*F**F*F*F F*FF***| Moderate
203|*******F* FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*F F*FF***| Moderate
195|*******F* FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF***| Moderate
186|*******F**F *FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF***| Low
178|*******F**F **FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF* **F*FF***| Low
170|*******F**F* ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F** ** ***F*FF***| Low
161|*******F**F*F* ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF***| Low
153|*******F**F*F* ****FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF***| Low
145|*******F**F*F*********FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF***| Low
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: May 6, 1991

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------
| 246 |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 238 | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 229 | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 220 | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 203 | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 194 | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | |**|
| 176 | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | |**|**| |
| 168 | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | |**|**| | | |
| 159 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | |
| 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 141 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|05|06|07|08|09|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|19|20|21|22|23|24|
|Flux | July |
--------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 70%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (05 JULY - 14 JULY)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |* *|* *|* *|* *|* | | | *|* *|* *|
------- | POOR | * | * | * | * | **|***|***|** | * | * |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* *|***|***|***|* *| *| *|* *|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | * | | | | * |** |** | * | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***|***|***|***|* *|* *|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | * | * | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 35 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 35 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (05 JULY - 14 JULY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

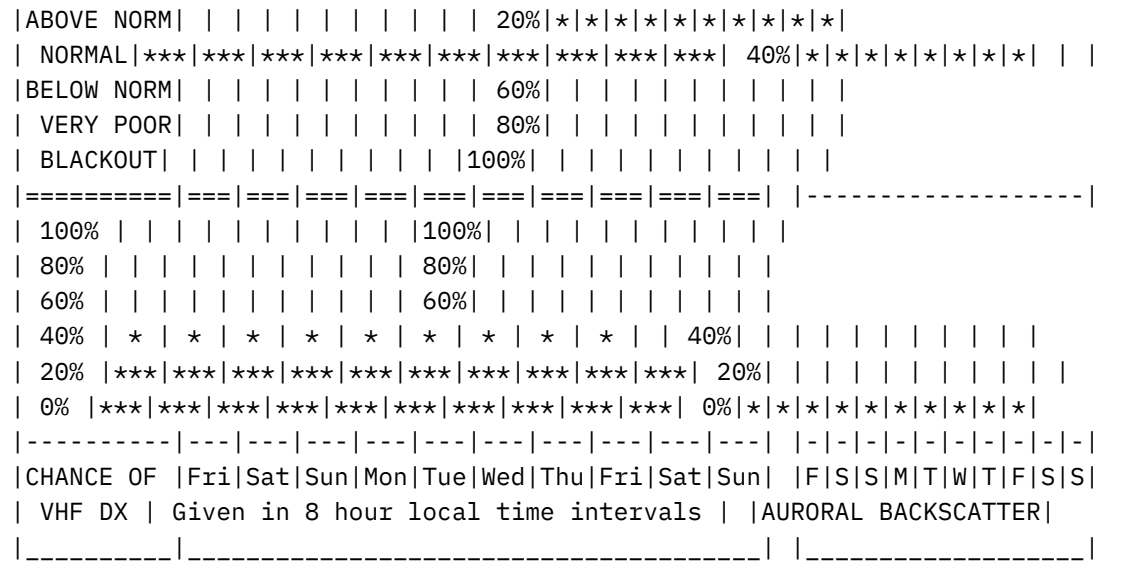
SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun		F S S M T W T F S S
VERY GOOD			0% * * * * * * * * *
ABOVE NORM			20% * * * * * * * * *
NORMAL	*** *** *** *** *** ** * ** *** ***	40%								
BELOW NORM				* * *		60%								
VERY POOR								80%								
BLACKOUT								100%								
100%								100%								
80%								80%								
60%								60%								
40%	*	*	** **	*	** *** **	*		40%		* *	* * *		
20%	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	20%	* * * * * * * * * *
0%	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	0%	* * * * * * * * * *
CHANCE OF VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
	Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun		F S S M T W T F S S

MIDDLE LATITUDES

SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun		F S S M T W T F S S
VERY GOOD			0% * * * * * * * * *
ABOVE NORM			20% * * * * * * * * *
NORMAL	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	40%	* * * * * * * *		
BELOW NORM								60%								
VERY POOR								80%								
BLACKOUT								100%								
100%								100%								
80%								80%								
60%								60%								
40%	** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	40%								
20%	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	20%		* *	* * *		
0%	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	0%	* * * * * * * * * *
CHANCE OF VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
	Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun		F S S M T W T F S S

LOW LATITUDES

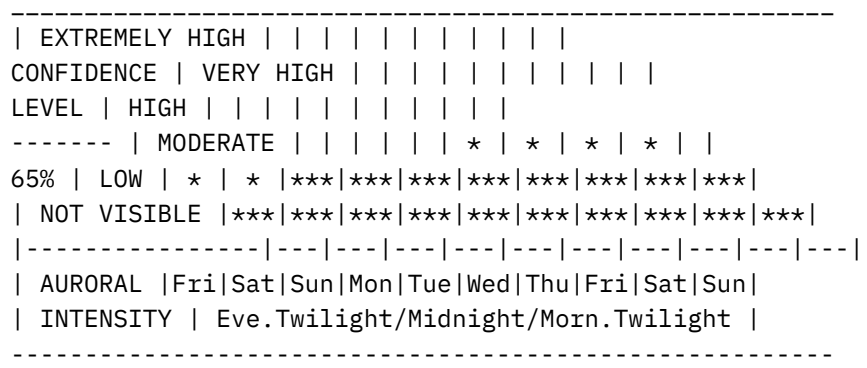
SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun		F S S M T W T F S S
VERY GOOD			0% * * * * * * * * *


ABOVE NORM									20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
BELOW NORM									60%									
VERY POOR									80%									
BLACKOUT									100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										100%									
80%									80%									
60%									60%									
40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%									
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

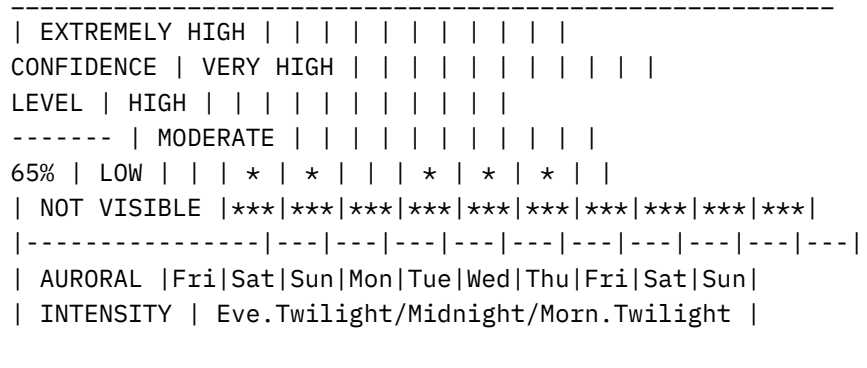
NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (05 JULY - 14 JULY)

High Latitude Locations


| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | * | * | * | * | |
65% | LOW | * | * |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight

Middle Latitude Locations


| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
65% | LOW | | | * | * | | | * | * | * | |
NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight

```
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations
_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **
```

938. extended xmit mod for IC-4SAT needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 21:47:03 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24110@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295415

I vaguely remember seeing a mod for the Icom IC-4SAT to extend its xmit range. I intend to use this to access the lower portion of the ham band that Icom left out! No flames about out of band xmit please! If someone could send them to me or post it, it would be much appreciated. An ftp site is a poor third to me as I must use a mail server to get ftp stuff and have had poor results with that route in the past.

Thanks much

73's Bob N1BRM

939. expanded tx coverage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 22:23:36 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <2Pum51w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295421

I can't beleive we missed this obvious reason for modifying ham rigs:

When unexpected attack of YU Army to Slovenija happened, the first HAMs
reaction was: be QRV, stay tuned. There was no need to help with
proffesional communications, all worked OK. We only blocked
military repeaters and simplex channells on 2m band;
forunately most of MODS to
expand RX/TX range of japanese RIGs were available on BBSes.

Best 73, peace to everybody, iztok YU3FK

Good luck, iztok, and keep us informed.

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

940. Major Solar Flare Alert - 05 July

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 22:36:36 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910705163636.21c00c32@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295414

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JULY 05, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- No Significant Impact Expected -

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major solar flare was observed from Region 6703 at a location of N25E28 on 05 July. The event began at 08:37 UT, peaked at 09:06 UT and ended at 09:31 UT. The flare was rated a class M5.4/2B event. This flare was not associated with any significant radio emissions or sweep frequency events.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

No terrestrial impacts are expected from this event. Likewise, no proton enhancements are expected as a result of this flare. If any impacts do materialize, they should be light.

Region 6703 was quite dormant prior to this last major event. There is a fairly good possibility for another major flare from this region within the next week. There is a slight possibility for an event energetic enough to enhance proton levels back above event thresholds. For this reason, the Potential Satellite Proton Warning and the Potential Polar Cap Absorption Event Warning will remain in effect until Region 6703 begins to exhibit more dormant activity levels. There is a slight risk for an isolated X-class flare from this region, although the risk is rather low (~ 10 - 20 %).

Region 6703 is now in a fairly good position for beginning to produce terrestrial impacts should particularly significant flaring develope. At the present time, the probabilities are not very high for significant solar flaring from this region, although the potential is still there.

The geomagnetic field is expected to remain generally unsettled over the next 48 to 72 hours, barring further major flaring or other significant solar events.

** End of Alert **

941. Field Day - Counting satellite QSOs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-05 23:04:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9107052305.AA08149@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295416

Our FD satellite guru just passed me the following info vis
a vis counting satellite QSOs, which he confirmed by phoning
the ARRL:

"Satellite" is one band. Therefore, you cannot count credit
for working the same call on both SSB and CW. You still get 2
points for CW and one point for SSB contacts, but you have
merge both logs together when culling out dupes. (Obviously,
one discards the SSB dupes since the CW contacts are worth twice
as much.)

Somehow I doubt very many people picked up on this subtle
point...

73, /Chris

942. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-06 01:35:48 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9107060135.AA04974@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 295417

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #858 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91180.73914469 .00000171 00000-0 19451-3 0 4326
2 00424 80.4658 273.8016 0023607 24.9945 335.2337 13.67546316434291
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91179.57508297 -.00000076 00000-0 99999-4 0 5854
2 03029 13.6590 17.9605 0016167 230.7469 129.1467 1.00272888 86561
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91184.99920651 .00099009 20342-4 44228-3 0 7087
2 04966 51.5161 312.4061 1988234 183.7152 174.6729 11.68369578634974
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91169.35971898 -.00000034 00000-0 20886-4 0 2788
2 07646 49.8278 153.6258 0205883 320.3599 38.2388 13.82159300826426
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91167.96655291 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 2839
2 08820 109.8283 120.0911 0044192 160.7937 199.4272 6.38664239 97230
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91179.56824169 -.00000258 00000-0 99999-4 0 6309
2 10061 8.9055 62.1966 0019028 3.3316 355.5930 1.00255404 52786
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91174.69345195 -.00000179 00000-0 79862-4 0 2918
2 10637 32.8895 112.7681 1393944 3.6191 357.1775 1.00266400 10198
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91181.88478674 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 6908
2 10684 63.9060 77.8421 0126484 198.3027 161.2945 2.00552638 83447
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91179.89986794 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 4138
2 10893 64.2077 318.7323 0171598 23.9768 336.8086 2.00533396 96226
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91183.88047949 .00000100 00000-0 99999-4 0 1477
2 10953 7.8714 61.7497 0004584 66.9139 293.1020 1.00264163 893
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91177.50917806 .00000692 00000-0 27697-3 0 5592
2 10967 108.0232 13.2874 0002529 245.0940 114.9930 14.36707653680191
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91185.60971264 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4545
2 11054 63.6472 314.6902 0066073 118.6591 242.0320 2.00572306 93357
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91180.74860226 .00000074 00000-0 83039-4 0 7824
2 11080 99.1689 81.6299 0009116 150.2807 209.8865 13.83563725640246
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91181.26033763 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2060
2 11141 63.9392 77.7308 0061320 311.0229 48.4988 2.00542704 91964
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91173.91521321 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1920
2 11690 64.4012 80.2726 0124206 202.5806 156.8772 2.00551974 97677
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91181.21205640 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4956
2 11783 63.2983 314.3280 0188047 32.1319 328.9817 2.03456902 81920
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91184.80676718 .00000133 00000-0 99999-4 0 1521
2 12472 4.4083 71.0368 0002746 100.0078 259.9785 1.00288344 36056
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91181.56645017 .00000089 00000-0 97454-4 0 7385
2 13301 82.9311 23.4555 0026449 195.8846 164.1479 13.67928051449409
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91181.69528163 .00000959 00000-0 22248-3 0 8475
2 13367 98.1116 240.6395 0004018 55.2785 304.8791 14.57161010476423
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91184.50951384 .00000081 00000-0 68287-4 0 9969
2 13777 99.0096 20.0922 0013158 56.5153 303.7256 13.98968479100256
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91162.18032183 .00000114 00000-0 10997-3 0 8319
2 13916 82.9448 106.6665 0036180 219.4980 140.3539 13.74150106411973
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91172.89765487 .00000130 00000-0 99999-4 0 4090
2 13969 5.4864 62.7288 0004012 15.5824 344.1335 1.00281764 3052
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91180.81189255 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 4988
2 14050 3.1830 73.6607 0001234 353.2101 6.4907 1.00273752 1926
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91180.83822331 -.00000093 00000-0 99998-4 0 6820
2 14129 25.8249 138.0188 6036857 254.6320 34.6191 2.05884160 32503
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91181.61419082 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9872
2 14189 63.5613 75.9981 0141173 226.0156 132.8695 2.00567663 58357
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91181.66492936 .00000428 00000-0 99999-4 0 7047
2 14780 98.2348 242.0110 0002311 23.8373 336.2913 14.57097648389838
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91181.59343001 .00001602 00000-0 29349-3 0 351
```

```
2 14781 97.8973 225.9361 0013129 123.8238 236.4194 14.67065075391415
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91181.78867933 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2640
2 15039 63.3272 75.0783 0030062 223.6027 136.2190 2.00564417 51632
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91181.82106510 .00000115 00000-0 11092-3 0 993
2 15055 82.9582 143.1848 0028414 352.9079 7.1666 13.73465257352048
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91184.22650184 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 954
2 15271 63.0195 313.5157 0112426 333.5943 25.8426 2.00566710 48795
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91177.01520552 .00002306 00000-0 29540-3 0 6188
2 15331 82.5357 13.8476 0021287 184.2788 175.8237 14.80779777363352
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91185.20239564 .00000218 00000-0 13805-3 0 7979
2 15427 99.1665 199.1288 0015366 21.0564 339.1226 14.13047664337920
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91181.95157664 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7929
2 16129 64.0785 76.3836 0124577 146.5197 214.3314 2.00565566 41955
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91186.20018675 .00015871 00000-0 21056-3 0 5690
2 16609 51.6025 196.8948 0004378 60.7701 299.3127 15.58411447307970
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91181.72800905 .00000384 00000-0 19832-3 0 3706
2 16613 98.6966 255.4446 0001151 123.7440 236.3844 14.20067013117656
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91185.13079094 .00002452 00000-0 31964-3 0 4630
2 16881 82.5216 64.9334 0020407 174.7201 185.4264 14.80067790265593
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91182.40760841 -.00000025 00000-0 12503-3 0 3767
2 16908 50.0152 170.1743 0011331 80.2280 279.9834 12.44396776222075
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91182.52803727 .00000487 00000-0 22759-3 0 6455
2 16969 98.5623 206.3708 0012221 244.1871 115.8043 14.24182908248596
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91184.17158596 .00000232 00000-0 19723-3 0 8712
2 17527 99.0703 255.9994 0000982 92.6180 267.5089 13.94889759222376
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91185.49743989 -.00000094 00000-0 99999-4 0 8673
2 17561 0.0479 58.7935 0004191 17.4037 283.9204 1.00296700 706
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91185.36656305 .00024257 00000-0 31836-3 0 6396
2 17845 51.6012 201.0827 0004775 49.1403 310.9979 15.58381617242579
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91181.82685038 .00000185 00000-0 11563-3 0 307
2 18123 98.8102 12.3752 0015019 29.9780 330.2243 14.14635506207928
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91185.34045809 .00000073 00000-0 73900-4 0 7027
2 18129 82.9257 46.1834 0012579 132.7852 227.4369 13.72196107201940
Meteor 2-16
```

```
1 18312U 87 68 A 91185.84511092 .00000123 00000-0 10055-3 0 7042
2 18312 82.5533 346.9758 0010837 262.1658 97.8274 13.83806876195905
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91185.66748883 .00000180 00000-0 15118-3 0 5516
2 18820 82.5422 46.3909 0016913 336.5346 23.5038 13.84505102173107
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91181.83078276 .00000403 00000-0 19948-3 0 9311
2 18822 98.5920 57.0621 0005423 253.2843 106.7708 14.22068931176625
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1 19163U 88 43 A 91180.89974801 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 3575
2 19163 64.9173 146.5700 0007060 203.4256 156.5138 2.13102557 24191
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2 19165 64.9047 146.5521 0005242 320.0840 39.8508 2.13103083 24200
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91173.75313884 -.00000192 00000-0 86587-3 0 2758
2 19216 56.7478 87.7149 7196447 257.5679 20.2672 2.09706085 23172
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91178.00509016 .00001624 00000-0 21541-3 0 1640
2 19274 82.5234 170.3810 0020976 345.5662 14.4940 14.79139802160287
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91185.87862866 .00000019 00000-0 36222-4 0 8036
2 19336 82.5402 6.6708 0018478 77.2136 283.1046 13.16926285141324
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91180.97663080 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2583
2 19503 65.4753 25.8288 0005190 175.7217 184.3486 2.13103974 21689
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91185.84935652 .00000526 00000-0 30725-3 0 5504
2 19531 99.0312 140.7594 0011189 289.7520 70.2477 14.12196958142963
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91177.72100155 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 2804
2 19548 0.0437 206.3436 0003158 256.9011 256.4042 1.00263411 8670
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91180.54881156 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 614
2 19749 64.8549 146.2339 0007370 275.3822 84.5047 2.13101543 19202
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91180.60672940 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 825
2 19750 64.8774 146.2578 0007294 256.3916 103.4993 2.13102161 19205
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91154.90019117 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2719
2 19802 55.0346 183.5433 0048330 167.9358 192.2382 2.00566052 16807
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91181.71247402 .00035038 00000-0 21071-2 0 716
2 19822 75.1123 49.8964 4060570 335.6580 9.6013 7.33045982 27105
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1 19851U 89 18 A 91185.73896893 .00000188 00000-0 15817-3 0 5030
2 19851 82.5187 283.6245 0015540 16.4955 343.6713 13.84148649118489
MOP-1
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1 20061U 89 44 A 91103.87321174 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2711
2 20061 54.8877 3.6255 0090918 184.4845 175.4971 2.00566450 13525
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1 20185U 89064 A 91104.71060838 -.00000123 00000-0 00000 0 0 01797
2 20185 054.9166 186.3301 0020176 172.0341 188.0316 02.00562496012111
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1 20302U 89085 A 91106.73331065 -.00000084 00000-0 00000 0 0 01794
2 20302 054.3986 304.6789 0029381 333.0204 026.8604 02.00556152010956
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1 20305U 89 86 A 91185.81807627 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3983
2 20305 82.5515 308.1143 0017377 91.8241 268.4870 13.15956390 81273
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91181.55106586 .00000041 00000-0 37336-4 0 3422
2 20322 99.0201 193.3343 0009921 40.5688 319.6211 14.03102031 82547
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91185.87952150 .00013645 00000-0 18203-3 0 7379
2 20335 51.6035 198.5013 0004579 50.1358 309.7322 15.58405717 91581
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91135.16341753 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1718
2 20361 55.0542 127.1787 0062480 62.5659 298.0823 2.00558286 1000
SPOT 2
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2 20436 98.7374 255.8189 0001405 74.0954 286.0374 14.20011020 74464
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91183.27503364 .00000458 00000-0 19621-3 0 3973
2 20437 98.6663 262.6440 0011908 120.2000 240.0366 14.29165649 75149
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91185.62834364 .00000284 00000-0 12850-3 0 2896
2 20438 98.6698 264.8530 0010876 112.5176 247.7161 14.28731554 75468
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91185.19941271 .00000421 00000-0 18113-3 0 2953
2 20439 98.6716 264.9026 0012510 112.4429 247.8088 14.29251527 75421
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91184.54861412 .00000460 00000-0 19653-3 0 2954
2 20440 98.6719 264.3057 0012573 113.5163 246.7340 14.29338734 75335
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91184.23820207 .00000411 00000-0 17715-3 0 2917
2 20441 98.6717 264.0467 0013018 115.6271 244.6258 14.29379257 75299
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91185.75169764 .00000426 00000-0 18236-3 0 2926
2 20442 98.6718 265.6155 0013426 111.4419 248.8196 14.29457970 75514
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91159.99177998 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 2249
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2 20478 99.1479 254.4587 0001389 56.1342 303.9944 13.94854185 70905
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2 20479 99.0272 157.8313 0540210 280.6973 73.3764 12.83206074 64742
FO-20
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2 20480 99.0269 162.6925 0540073 266.9854 86.9346 12.83183333 65519
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1 20491U 90 13 D 91180.51299028 .00000067 00000-0 17133-3 0 3102
2 20491 99.0212 174.4534 0469814 226.6739 129.4310 13.02836309 65530
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91181.51606177 .00007257 00000-0 36223-3 0 5816
2 20496 43.1094 34.4227 0019618 222.7854 137.1392 15.17797006 75934
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91179.68471531 .00020047 00000-0 34148-3 0 6352
2 20497 43.1205 287.3433 0021475 316.4947 43.4255 15.50758311 76969
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1 20508U 90 17 A 91181.30173520 .00000089 00000-0 88401-4 0 3506
2 20508 82.9554 141.1060 0045590 16.0022 344.2548 13.73323026 66908
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91181.78294703 .00002264 00000-0 33173-3 0 5817
2 20510 82.5292 108.6131 0021043 120.9117 239.4174 14.75084736 71844
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1 20523U 90 21 A 91180.68532154 .00001419 00000-0 94711-4 0 5309
2 20523 28.3326 307.6998 0015276 264.1537 95.7298 15.03577614 71309
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1 20533U 90 25 A 91167.37758443 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2253
2 20533 55.1912 1.2467 0036403 96.5810 263.8594 2.00571325 8924
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91186.16556436 .00014936 00000-0 72582-3 0 5780
2 20546 94.1315 60.4469 0129383 26.2429 334.5294 15.11255846 67687
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 91185.53261071 .00003980 00000-0 40828-3 0 4791
2 20580 28.4713 331.3233 0005864 133.0860 227.0250 14.88022846 64904
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1 20619U 90 45 A 91180.91905773 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5633
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1 20620U 90 45 B 91181.50617501 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 6046
2 20620 65.0844 25.9643 0008429 41.4285 318.6895 2.13103105 8694
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1 20621U 90 45 C 91181.09602454 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5120
2 20621 65.1034 25.9876 0012084 200.0944 159.9147 2.13102355 8683
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91181.64671291 .00054317 00000-0 70654-3 0 5321
2 20635 51.5988 219.7502 0002995 78.6220 279.8948 15.58223944 61805
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1 20638U 90 49 A 91180.17074277 .00002149 00000-0 18593-3 0 3264
2 20638 53.0064 174.0680 0014972 39.2004 321.0008 15.01271550 58831
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1 20670U 90 57 A 91181.50005510 .00000137 00000-0 11381-3 0 2498
2 20670 82.5445 348.3402 0015570 311.6252 48.3569 13.83983648 50842
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91178.04356076 .00000856 00000-0 15101-2 0 3341
2 20712 17.8085 267.8245 7185359 98.1791 325.0511 2.34006951 423
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1 20724U 90 68 A 91182.18365951 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1265
2 20724 54.6906 181.1483 0099044 131.2011 230.1050 2.00564025 6649
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1 20788U 90 81 A 91175.57544136 .00000046 00000-0 42071-4 0 2015
2 20788 98.9474 208.9748 0014229 151.5320 208.6625 14.01164006 41244
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91181.74169012 .00000182 00000-0 15626-3 0 2000
2 20826 82.5236 287.1035 0012406 197.8663 162.2062 13.83357813 38085
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91172.24516866 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1260
2 20830 54.9834 123.8700 0073455 114.8610 245.8972 2.00571157 5521
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1 20959U 90103 A 91160.18959019 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 804
2 20959 54.9067 183.6590 0048771 216.2913 143.4579 2.00567536 3876
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1 20978U 90105 A 91181.77228637 .00001069 00000-0 40777-3 0 2293
2 20978 98.8352 218.8050 0081902 100.2284 260.8164 14.31063126 30191
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1 21006U 90110 A 91180.19614722 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2432
2 21006 64.8308 145.6823 0061642 186.7931 173.0942 2.13101637 4344
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91181.31204837 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2508
2 21007 64.8535 145.6508 0038795 181.7399 178.2196 2.13100522 4365
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91180.25644189 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2396
2 21008 64.8139 145.6827 0010687 288.7042 71.1493 2.13099261 4349
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1 21087U 91 6 A 91181.56911254 .00000100 00000-0 99639-4 0 988
2 21087 82.9420 223.8207 0033907 220.6938 139.1684 13.74391051 20863
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1 21089U 91 7 A 91181.82245529 .00000109 00000-0 10425-3 0 989
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1 21140U 91 15 B 91172.10044912 -.00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 771
2 21140 0.9819 301.1381 0001551 123.1621 236.7334 1.00270675 907
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91181.66528626 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1102
2 21152 82.9255 48.9183 0042354 348.9670 11.0555 13.73352287 15084
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91182.12789067 .00103177 54770-5 20973-3 0 2079
2 21213 72.6957 228.1194 0010679 237.7633 122.2794 15.99303245 14641
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Cosmos 2139
1 21216U 91 25 A 91181.62317197 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1537
2 21216 64.8447 26.0712 0006821 215.2615 144.7532 2.13103453 1878
Cosmos 2140
1 21217U 91 25 B 91181.21265688 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1495
2 21217 64.8321 26.0924 0008729 236.4523 123.5240 2.13102439 1860
Cosmos 2141
1 21218U 91 25 C 91181.33019067 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1521
2 21218 64.8246 26.0741 0006470 319.3671 40.6400 2.13103224 1860
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1 21225U 91 27 B 91179.85626065 .00013744 00000-0 31796-3 0 1233
2 21225 28.4649 15.1541 0009496 136.9990 223.1351 15.40784925 13005
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91181.56686270 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 369
2 21232 82.5449 215.0618 0017907 24.8237 335.3744 13.15983567 8888
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91179.54644908 .00000726 00000-0 34975-3 0 195
2 21263 98.7334 208.7650 0014169 132.3462 227.8918 14.21447315 6375
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91181.83923497 .00071493 00000-0 92475-3 0 423
2 21311 51.6047 218.7905 0004975 28.3861 330.7542 15.58250789 6783
Progress M8
1 21395U 91183.95573289 0.00037577 49005-3 0 349
2 21395 51.6045 208.1910 0005434 32.5262 327.4776 15.58311546 5268
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91183.57637200 0.00001308 19636-3 0 297
2 21397 82.5273 15.5980 0023311 174.6775 185.4686 14.73695254 4161
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1 21418U 91183.79225289 0.00000240 10000-3 0 183
2 21418 74.0384 313.6827 0018075 307.5321 52.4193 14.28758109 3086
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1 21419U 91182.86199956 -.00000182 -65873-4 0 302
2 21419 74.0421 315.2818 0017353 343.3627 16.6959 14.30073762 2957
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1 21420U 91182.79105226 0.00001531 65862-3 0 105
2 21420 74.0730 315.8038 0007025 244.7822 115.2610 14.25368416 2944
Cosmos 2151
1 21422U 91183.86002959 0.00001401 21151-3 0 159
2 21422 82.5139 145.8040 0018616 222.7817 137.2084 14.73574376 2839
1991 042B
1 21423U 91 42 B 91180.86828517 .00000700 00000-0 10320-3 0 180
2 21423 82.4960 148.5222 0017960 237.8155 122.1314 14.73919668 2393
Molniya1-81
1 21426U 91184.01267256 0.00000079 10000-3 0 335
2 21426 62.8900 350.8551 7428593 280.5182 10.7482 2.00650451 312
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1 21429U 91183.67499790 -.00000089 70143-3 0 54
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1991 044A
1 21524U 91183.88049630 0.00071409 14834-5 11206-3 0 141
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2 21524 82.3362 59.6373 0010753 296.1370 63.8766 16.03760886 738
1991 045A
1 21527U 91182.60148255 0.00000266 11541-3 0 88
2 21527 89.5752 188.0603 0070426 242.1749 117.2303 14.20451736 289
1991 045B
1 21528U 91 45 B 91181.54480461 .00015682 00000-0 69674-2 0 42
2 21528 89.6094 188.1140 0061341 248.4460 115.6459 14.21862537 136
1991 045C
1 21529U 91182.74179790 -.00000522 -23912-3 0 74
2 21529 89.5736 188.0515 0068598 242.5304 116.8078 14.20823979 302
1991 045D
1 21532U 91182.46077080 0.00015782 71429-2 0 28
2 21532 89.5333 188.0506 0077634 244.0507 115.2671 14.20305336 272
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1 21533U 91183.72193303 -.00000293 10000-3 0 38
2 21533 1.5140 271.7541 0014299 111.6559 248.4246 1.00673451 26
1991 046B
1 21534U 91184.23094007 0.04020338 59682-4 39212-3 0 66
2 21534 51.6200 265.1061 0006850 297.8691 62.9417 16.37442684 209
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1 21535U 91183.37454679 0.14881358 59423-4 13951-2 0 57
2 21535 51.6053 269.8082 0009366 21.3898 339.0560 16.37685299 66
1991 046D
1 21536U 91183.96482226 -.00000296 10000-3 0 13
2 21536 1.5439 271.7132 0015123 55.2804 33.5612 1.00928295 39
1991 046E
1 21538U 91183.44396058 0.00000042 10000-3 0 13
2 21538 47.4552 271.8697 7238129 0.0754 359.4351 2.28230074 26
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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943. Re: Yaesu FRG-9600 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-06 03:50:09 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <44012@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 295418
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,misc.forsale,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The FRG-9600 has sold.

944. Re: 911 and Ham Radio Was Re: 911 open autopatch summary...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-06 04:49:56 UTC
From: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul6.044956.18569@dhw68k.cts.com>
Source record: 295419
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In some article during this extended discussion, someone wrote:
> In TN an accident occurred behind me on a busy street inside a tunnel.
> Similarly, upon contacting 911, I got the challenge "Well sir, you
> couldn't possibly be where you say you are because I have your name,
> address and phone number right in front of me." Identifying myself as a
> ham radio operator and explaining the equipment quickly seemed satisfactory
> to this person, but who knows.

We use a slightly different technique, which may or may not apply to your area depending upon the coordination level of your local law enforcement agencies.

In Southern California, there is a single coordinating agency for 911 calls that come from CELLULAR TELEPHONES! We obtained the 7-digit number that 911 translates to from a cellular phone, and installed it as the 911 speed dial number in the autopatch. Now, whenever anyone dials 911, at least the person answering the call is expecting a mobile "phone" - most of them are even starting to recognize the characteristics of an autopatch call.

Contact your local cellular telephone company and ask how "mobile 911" calls are handled. If they're sent to a central agency, this scheme may work for you. I suggest that you get the phone number from a friend of the agency rather than from the cellular phone company, however; they consider it to be a "non-published" number and have been known to go to great lengths to keep it secret.

--
Mark Hartman, N6BMO "What are you just standing there for? Where
Applelink: N1083 or BINARY.TREE do you think you are, DIS-ney World??"
Internet: emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com -- General Knowledge, from
uucp: ...{spsd,zardoz,felix}!dhw68k!emmayche CRANIUM COMMAND

945. * SpaceNews 08-Jul-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-06 16:59:09 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <460@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 295427
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 08-Jul-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0708
* SpaceNews 08-Jul-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0708

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SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JULY 8, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* ERS-1 SATELLITE LAUNCH *
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ERS-1 SATELLITE LAUNCH SCHEDULED FOR 16 JULY

The first European Remote Sensing Satellite, ERS-1, whose launch was
previously planned for 03-May-1991, is now scheduled to be launched
from Europe's spaceport at Kourou, French Guyana, during the night of
16 to 17 July 1991 at 0346 Paris time.

The launch had to be delayed to allow additional tests on, and a
modification to, the third-stage engine of the Ariane-4 launch vehicle.

The launch will put into orbit the biggest, heaviest and most complex
European satellite developed so far. During it's two to three year
mission, it will make a significant contribution to research into the
Earth's environment.

In addition to the ERS-1 payload, this mission will also launch the
latest Amateur Radio satellite, UoSAT-F.

[Info via Kaj Wiik, OH6EH/2]

* GALILEO NEWS *
================
NASA's Galileo spacecraft turned and fired its small on-board thrusters
last Tuesday setting its course for an encounter with the asteroid Gaspra
on 29-Oct-91. Galileo is expected to enter a Jupiter injection orbit in
December 1995 after sending a probe into Jupiter's atmosphere.

* SOVIET VHF EXPERIMENT *
========================

An International Plasma Plume Characterization Experiment is planned for some time in 1992. VHF radio operators will take part in this experiment in order to map the plume of a Cesium Hall rocket thruster by correlating the strength of a satellite signal at known locations on the ground. The plume of such a thruster is highly ionized, so it is opaque to radio waves below the plasma cut-off frequency. The specific frequency varies with the local free electron density. A reasonably dense plume has a cut-off frequency in the VHF range.

The spreading of the charged particles in the plume is affected by the Earth's magnetic field, so predictions are not simple. The shape can be found by examining a signal broadcast from the same satellite that is firing the thruster. The signal can be examined by ground stations. Each station must provide an accurate location and an accurate record of the times the carrier signal is lost or regained.

[Info via Greg Macrae @ NASA Lewis Research Center]

* SOLAR ECLIPSE INFO *
==========
On July 11, 1991 starting at approximately 18:00 UTC, a major solar eclipse will begin to engulf North America. During this event, several OSCAR satellites will be flying through the umbra or the darkest part of the eclipse. Radio amateurs have a unique opportunity to observe the eclipse by watching the telemetry from these satellites. In fact, AMSAT is asking all radio amateurs to make an attempt to collect telemetry as the satellites pass into and out of the eclipse. The focal point of the data collection will be Weber State University (WSU). A plan is being formulated to have all the telemetry collected sent to WSU for a "quick-look" analysis and to post the results as quickly as possible in the AMSAT News Service (ANS) according to Chris Williams (WA3PSD) of WSU. Jim White (WD0E) says that he will be particularly interested in examining solar array currents and temperatures as the MICROSATs pass through the transition zone, the penumbra, to darkest zone, the umbra.

[Story via ANS]

* THANKS! *
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Thanks to all those who sent feedback to SpaceNews, especially:

N4XKS N6TBA KB7ADO N8EMR

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
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Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

946. Mods for Yaesu FT-411E

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-06 18:29:00 UTC
From: sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.1146881@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 295420

The subject says it all. I am now the owner of a Yaesu FT-411E, and would like to know if there any mods available for it (especially for out-of-band). I discovered the mod when, while the rig is turned off, holding down the up/down arrow keys, then turning the rig back on. Any other mods available (even internal mods i.e. clipping things here and here, throwing in jumpers, etc).

Thanks in advance for any info.

73 de N1IYD
Scott - Internet: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu

947. 2 Meter Rigs Compared - Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 01:37:52 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jul7.013752.13588@netcom.COM>
Source record: 295425

I'm considering a two meter mobile rig. I don't have enough dough for
a dual bander, or an all mode rig, or the like, but I would like to get
a new 2 meter jobbie with all the bells and whistles.

Under consideration at this time are the:

ICOM IC-229H -- Up to 50 Watts, 20 memories, 136-174 MHz
receive, etc.

YAESU FT-2400H -- Up to 50 Watts, 37 memories, Remembers names
of channels, mutes pending incoming DTMF, automatic repeater offsets,
etc.

Both units offer CTCSS encode as standard.

Both seem to come in under $400.00.

The Yaesu doesn't offer expanded receive capability, at least not in the
brochure.

Questions: Does anybody have either of these rigs. In the case of the
ICOM, there are other 229's that are the same except for lower power.

Do you have comments, yea or nay, on either of these rigs.

Do you know of an out-of-band receive mod for the Yaesu?

Any other rigs to be considered? What do YOU like?

Thanks,
-edg

--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

948. Re: Antenna Manufacturers.. Mobile 2m/70cm: Comtelco

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 01:49:34 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul7.014934.4996@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 295422

Tom Poindexter writes:
> I saw an ad for a cheapie 2m/70cm mag mount from an outfit in
> Chicago called Comtelco in 73 Magazine. Does anyone have any
> experience with this antenna? Good/bad/indifferent?

I've got one of their permanent 2m/70cm antennas mounted in the center
of the roof of my car. Here's a summary:

1) it fits in my garage
2) it is a very good 1/4 wave 2m antenna (it has the same gain as an
end fed 1/2 wave Larsen dual band mounted in the same place)
3) it fits under trees
4) it is a 70cm dummy load (it compares poorly to my HT's rubber duck)
5) it was cheap
6) despite its performance, it does function on 70cm (no SWR info...)
6) it unscrews and can be replaced by a real antenna when needed :-)
7) it fits in parking garages

I do not claim that my (careful, scientific, accurate to the 12th
decimal) measurements of this antenna represent the antenna (rather
than my coax or connectors).

Some side notes:

The antenna comes with a (cheap) press fit connector on the end of
the lead wire. If you plan to permanently mount the antenna, you
will probably have to remove and replace this, so ask them to leave
it off.

This is a 1/4 wave antenna at 2m. It really wants to be mounted in
the center of your roof with the coax braid solidly connected to
the metal of the roof. Magnetic mounts can't really do this.

> /usr/bin/postnews: $HOME/.signature rejected, poor taste

Cute...

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

949. Field Day results - AA6NB/N6VRI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 01:50:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9107070151.AA18679@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295424

AA6NB+N6VRI - 2A - 5558 points - 2258 QSOs

Our QSOs came as follows.

QSOs	MODE
525	20 SSB
453	15 SSB
245	10 SSB
229	N/T 10 SSB
155	40 SSB
127	80 SSB
112	SATELLITE SSB
56	20 CW
56	N/T 220 FM
52	SATELLITE CW
46	N/T 146 FM
39	80 CW
16	220 FM
16	PACKET (2m/220)
11	NATURAL POWER (2m)
7	15 CW
7	N/T 40 CW

Thanks: AA6NB, AA6NP, AA6SQ, AA6WG, KC6RAN, KC6VZP, KJ6HC, N6VRI, N6VUA, N6XFA, N6ZEM, WR1P

I'd be interested in seeing other people's QSO breakdowns. Pls email me if you don't feel it is of general net interest. BTW, in our 2258 QSOs, there are 1678 unique calls.

73, Chris, AA6SQ, csmscst @ mvs.oac.ucla.edu

950. review of Kenwood TM941A tribander 2/440/1.2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 02:59:42 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <36928@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 295426

I've had a new 941 for about two weeks now, and I'm rather pleased with it so far. It is a tri-band box, with three independent modules for 144, 440, and 1.2 G, with a nice LCD display in a detachable control head.

Lots of memories and features - see the brochure for details. $1025 from Juns.

Transmitters were clean and did nearly rated power: 52 w on 2m, 31 w on 440, and 11 w on 1.2. Receiver sensitivity was .22 uv on 2, .25 on 440, and I can't measure it on 1.2 because my generator is on its second harmonic up there.

Major problem, however: ALL the synthesizers were off channel out of the box. 2m was 500 Hz low, which is far enough that I wanted to reset it, 440 was 1.8 kHz low, which is totally unacceptable, and 1.2 was 1 kHz low, which should have been better.

To set two of these isn't too hard; first (or last) you set the 2m freq by tweaking a trimmer through a hole in the top of the top module; all you have to do to get to that hole is take out four screws, loosen two others, and lift off the top housing.

To set the 440 reference osc, you remove a bunch more screws and a A+ bus strap, then unplug the top (2m) module, turn the radio on (display will show OFF where it used to show 2m stuff), and tweak the trimmer.

It is an A-prime-#1-sterling pain in the butt to set the 1.2 GHz synthesizer. You can easily remove the middle (440) module to get to the 1.2 ref osc, but when you do that, you've also removed the power feed to the radio, so what you have to do is tweak the trimmer just a bit, slide the 440 module back in place, check the freq, and repeat until you're happy or totally frustrated. I'm sure Kenwood tweaks the modules in some sort of test jig - wish I had one. Three other samples were also off channel - one worse than mine on 440. Dunno where Kenwood gets their crystals, but they ought to age them more than they do before they use them for synthesizer references!

Receive audio is good, but the microphone supplied is real short on low frequency response. I found a .033uf capacitor in series with the electret; by crushing that and replacing it with a .1 uf the bass response came up just a bit and the audio is much more pleasing, especially if you have a big speaker on the receiving end. (I use an old stereo bookshelf speaker system.) Without that mod, the microphone sounds too tinny. You MUST learn to talk ACROSS the microphone, not INTO it, or else you'll sound like someone in Cheyne-Stokes.

Out of band receive is ok, with the AM aircraft rx somewhat of a bizarre feature, but it works nicely. Sensitivity falls off by the time you

reach the coverage edges, but it's still 2uv at 174 MHz. I haven't installed the out-of-band transmit mod yet - laziness, primarily, although when you do it you lose the AM aircraft mode. There's also a cross-band repeater mod for extending the coverage of your walkie, repeating police onto the autopatch, etc.

Human interface is a bit bizarre, but short of putting a complete ASCII keyboard on the radio, it's not too bad. Only a few of the functions are not obvious, although it's sometimes hard to remember which ones you get to by holding the function key for 5 seconds and which you get to by merely touching it for less than a second. Bleah.

This radio runs HOT, even when it's not transmitting. There are two stereo 6w audio amp ICs near the front, and they dissipate a lot of heat. (Why FOUR audio channels? 2m, 440, 1.2 each can have their own speakers, plus there is a mixed output.) I'm very seriously considering adding a micro fan to the device to run some air past them. There is a separate fan on the back of the unit which blows air past the RF power amp heatsinks - that fan turns on when you key the unit, and runs for about a minute after your transmission ends. The heatsink fan doesn't cool the inside of the radio, though.

The control panel detaches and can be Velcro'd to your dashboard or sun visor (it's less than an inch thick). It communicates with the radio over a four-wire flat cable which carries ground, +V, and one serial line in each direction. I haven't yet figured out the protocol used on the serial cable, so I don't yet have a way to interface the radio to a computer, but the serial data contains ALL the control and display information, including S-meter, frequency display, etc. What happens is that a microprocessor in the body of the radio is communicating with a second uP in the control head. Kinda nifty. By the way, the uP in the radio is on all the time it's powered, even when the control head is switched off - you can see the radio polling the control head about once a second even when the control head is dark. The microphone plugs into the body of the radio separately, using a standard 8-pin modular phone RJ-45 plug. You can buy an extension cable and bracketry for way too much money if you want.

I haven't been able to worm a service manual out of anyone yet; HRO keeps telling me it'll be $30 if it ever shows up. No one I know has one.

Considering that a recent telephone survey of most of the mail order ham radio suppliers yields the information that there aren't any TM-541 single-band radios in stock anywhere in the USA, this may be the way to upgrade your 2m and 440 radios whilst expanding to 1.2G. That's why I saved up my pennies and bought one. Takes up less room too.

I'm told the 741 will be essentially the same radio with the 1.2 module omitted - you can buy your choice of one of 10m, 6m, 220, or 1.2 to go in the hole, according to preliminary reports. In the boondocks where 1.2 activity isn't hot (it is here in SoCal), that might make a nice

2/220/440 radio. Betcha it costs more.

- Brian

951. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - HIGH IMPACT POSSIBLE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 07:33:06 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910707013306.21c00e90@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295328

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JULY 07, 1991

Flare Event Summary
** ALERT - HIGH IMPACT POSSIBLE **

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Region 6703 spawned a major class X1.9/2B tenflare with Type II and IV sweeps at a sensitive location of N26E03. The event began at 01:19 UT, peaked at 02:23 UT and ended at 02:48 UT on 07 July. The 10.7 cm emissions peaked at 690 sfu. The duration of the tenflare was a respectable 64 minutes. Although this event has been rated a 2B optical flare, there are concerns that it may actually have been a 3B event. Poor observing conditions at the observing sites prevented an accurate determination of the optical flare size. This flare could be corrected to a 3B event, although at the present time it will stand as an optical 2B flare.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A moderate to high terrestrial impact is expected from this latest major energetic solar event. A minor to major geomagnetic storm is anticipated for 09 and 10 July. The interplanetary shock is presently expected to arrive late in the UT day of 08 July or early on 09 July. The ensuing geomagnetic storm could reach severe storm levels over the high latitude regions.

A major auroral storm is possible on the UT days of 09 and 10 July. The most intense period of storming is expected to occur on 09 July. A Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch is being issued for the low latitude regions. Auroral activity may become intense enough to be viewed over the central middle to low latitude regions. Lunar phase will not be a major factor either, which should provide optimum viewing conditions under a dark sky. The risk for potential major auroral storming is fairly high.

A satellite proton event began at 04:55 UT on 07 July. A rather strong HF sudden enhancement was observed above 20 MHz over the night hemispheric regions with the arrival of these 10 MeV protons. 100 MeV protons have so far remained at background levels. Polar cap absorption is beginning to increase. A PCA event is likely to be observed over the next 12 hours.

An ionospheric storm is expected to be observed on 09 and 10 July. Significant degradation in HF signal quality and propagation is expected with this disturbance. All latitudes are expected to suffer the effects of this activity, although the middle and high latitudes should experience the worst

conditions. Periods of near complete HF blackout conditions may be observed over many middle and high latitude regions. Some improvements may be observed on 10 July although no real improvements are expected until 11 July. Daytime propagation conditions are expected to be the most stable. Night time propagation conditions should yield the most unstable HF conditions. Middle and high latitudes could suffer severe auroral flutter, fading and distortion on 09 and 10 July. Low latitudes should also suffer periods of strong fading and distortion, particularly on the UT day of 09 July.

There is a fairly high probability for middle and high latitude VHF auroral backscatter on the UT days of 09 and possibly 10 July. This will be dependent on the nature and strength of the interplanetary disturbance. The potential for possibly significant VHF scatter conditions exists for these dates (particularly the UT day of 09 July).

Region 6703 (which is old Region 6659) is a proven potent region. Almost every previous major X-class flare from this region has had a moderate to very high terrestrial impact. This flare is not expected to be an exception. It was well placed and had most of the characteristics necessary for producing moderate to high terrestrial impacts. We expect at least a minor geomagnetic storm, with a high risk for a major geomagnetic storm. Periods of severe storming will be possible over the high and northerly middle latitude regions on 09 July.

** End of Alert **

952. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 07:40:07 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910707014007.21c0041b@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295330

/\

LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 07:00 UT, 07 JULY

/\

ATTENTION:

A major class X1.9/2B tenflare located at N26E03 from Region 6703 is expected to have a moderate to high terrestrial impact. A minor to major geomagnetic storm is expected from this event. Present evidence suggests the geomagnetic activity will likely be within the major event category.

A major auroral storm is expected to develope on the UT day of 09 July. If activity is sufficiently intense, lower latitudes could observe the activity. Preliminary analysis suggests this flare event could provide the necessary conditions to spawn a major auroral storm visible from the lower latitudes. Lunar interference will not be a major factor during this event, provided observations are made before 2 am local time and after evening twilight ends. For these reasons, there is a sufficiently high risk to warrant the issuance of this Watch.

There is a good possibility that the main phase of the geomagnetic and auroral storm (the most intense phase of the activity) could occur during the evening and early morning hours of 09/10 July. If this occurs, North American observers may have the best opportunities for viewing auroral activity.

By 10 July, activity should enter the post-storm phase where auroral activity is less likely to be observed over the lower latitudes, but may still be remotely possible over localized areas (particularly over the central and northern middle latitudes).

A formal auroral prediction will be issued later this UT day. This Watch may be upgraded to a Warning within the next 24 to 48 hours if evidence warrants.

** End of Watch **

953. POTENTIAL MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 07:46:10 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910707014610.21c00b97@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295329

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

07:00 UT, 07 JULY

/\

ATTENTION:

A major class X1.9/2B tenflare located at N26E03 from Region 6703 is expected to have a moderate to high terrestrial impact. A sudden storm commencement should be observed late in the UT day of 08 July or early in the UT day of 09 July.

Current data suggests the geomagnetic disturbance will likely reach the major storm category (A-index greater than 50). Middle latitude K-indices of 5 and 6 are expected with possible excursions of 7. High latitude K-indices between 5 and 7 are expected with possible excursions of 8.

The main phase of the activity is expected to be observed on the UT day of 09 July. The duration of the main phase should be between 12 and 18 hours. The post-storm phase should be observed sometime on 10 July with definite improvements and increased stability occurring on 11 July.

A Geomagnetic Storm Alert will be issued if activity surpasses event thresholds.

/\

954. Re: Ham Plates....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 08:06:05 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <180@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 295355

The following information is from the ARRL Regulatory Information
Branch files:

This report was compiled from data given to ARRL HQ from ARRL
State Government Liaison volunteers. If you know that any of this
information is incomplete, a letter to the Regulatory Information
Branch at ARRL HQ would be appreciated. Email sent to
2155052@mcimail.com Subject: "Attention RIB" will be printed
and forwarded to the Regulatory Information Branch.

NOTE: Most states require a copy of an FCC amateur license as well as
proof that tax has been paid on the vehicle. They also require
that the title is in the ham's name. The license fees, in most
cases, are in addition to the usual registration fee.

The asterisk indicates that the information is from 1986.
All other information is current as of 1991.

STATE INITIAL/RENEWAL FEE NOTES

Alabama* $ 3/3
Alaska* $ free/free General or above with 5 band
capability
$ 20/30 Novice or Technician
Arizona $ 5/free
Arkansas $ 2 private passenger vehicles and pickups
only - October 1 deadline
California $ 21/none
Colorado $ 2/2
Connecticut $12/Free Only issued for passenger, commercial,
combination, camper or motorcycles
Processing time-9 weeks
Delaware* $ 10/free
Florida $ 5.00/1.50
(service fee) 2.50
(postage fee) 1.30
Georgia* $25/25 same cost as vanity plates
Hawaii* $ 3.25/3.25
Idaho $ 5/free
Illinois $3/free Illinois residents over 65 can get
plates at half cost--excludes amateur
"Ham Radio" appears on plate
Car, truck or motorcycle only
If driver has ham tags, may legally
use a headset
special brochure available

Indiana $ 2/2
Iowa* $ 5/5
Kansas $ 1/1 Passenger or trucks
Same call sign/tag permitted on cars
and trucks
Kentucky* $ 25/25
Louisiana $ 1/1
Maine $ 15/15
Maryland* $ 5/5
Massachusetts $40/40 Ham tag fee is half way between
regular plate registration of $20 and
vanity plate fee of $70
processing time is 3-4 months
passenger vehicles only (law pending
to include other types of vehicles
Michigan $ 2/free Novice operators not eligible for ham
plates
Only people with ham tags eligible for
a permit to own a ham rig capable of
receiving police frequencies
Minnesota $ 10/free
Mississippi $15/
Missouri $15/15 Affidavit required stating that
Amateur holds an amateur license
Montana $ 5/ SGL is state legislator
Ham tags issued only to "conditional"
tags expire Dec. 31
Nebraska $9/5 Passenger, camper, or truck
Processing time--4-6 weeks
Nevada $25/free plus usual registration fee
New Hampshire Plates not available in NH
New Jersey $ 10/free more than one car can use a ham
call (e.g. W2WEC-2)
New Mexico* $ 3/3
New York $11/5 More than one ham call can be used,
but must be altered (KB1HQ-1)
North Carolina $10/ Bills currently in House and Senate to
raise the fee to $10.00 each year
North Dakota $ Free/ Free
Ohio* $ 5/free
Oklahoma* $ 2.70/2.70
Oregon* $ 5/free
Pennsylvania $ 20/free request for multiple plates (WA3IAO-1)
pending
Rhode Island $ free
South Carolina $ 1/1 Deadline: July 1 and plate is valid
starting Nov. 31
South Dakota* $ 2.50/2.50
Tennessee* $ free/free
Texas $ 2/1

Utah $ 5/none
Vermont* $15/15
Virginia $ 1/1 Amateur equipment must be kept in the
vehicle
Washington $ 6/free
West Virginia $ 5/ All plates expire July 1
Wisconsin $10/free
Wyoming* $ 4/4

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | Freedom is not found
(203) 666-1541 - voice | in the way your life
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | is structured . . .
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | Freedom is no more than
RFI, QRP, mobile, | the way that you feel
transmitter and receiver testing | about yourself.
---

955. Re: 911 and Ham Radio Was Re: 911 open autopatch summary...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 14:27:15 UTC
From: gcreager@life.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Jul7.123216.9782@aio.jsc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 295331
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <1991Jul6.044956.18569@dhw68k.cts.com>, emmayche@dhw68k.cts.com (Mark Hartman) writes...
>> <previous reference deleted>
>
>We use a slightly different technique, which may or may not apply to your area
>depending upon the coordination level of your local law enforcement agencies.
>
>In Southern California, there is a single coordinating agency for 911 calls
>that come from CELLULAR TELEPHONES! We obtained the 7-digit number that 911
>translates to from a cellular phone, and installed it as the 911 speed dial
>number in the autopatch. Now, whenever anyone dials 911, at least the person
>answering the call is expecting a mobile "phone" - most of them are even
>starting to recognize the characteristics of an autopatch call.
>
>Contact your local cellular telephone company and ask how "mobile 911" calls
>are handled. If they're sent to a central agency, this scheme may work for
>you. I suggest that you get the phone number from a friend of the agency
>rather than from the cellular phone company, however; they consider it to be
>a "non-published" number and have been known to go to great lengths to keep
>it secret.

I've had real good luck with a slightly modified technique. When I have to call 911, I identify myself as an amateur radio operator "Calling from a mobile phone" and ask if they can hear me all right. That usually keys 'em in to what's happening and everything is pretty good from there. I prefer to call the most appropriate agency directly (Fire/EMS for a major accident, cop shop for a minor with traffic obstruction) because they actually have hams in the dispatch center, and have no problem with am autopatch call...The 911 folks are a little less 'worldly'...

gerry creager
gerry@n5jxs.jsc.nasa.gov

956. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 187.01

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 17:37:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul07.173753.22454@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295332

```
============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-187.01
NO ANS BULLETINS THIS WEEK

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 187.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 06, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

No AMSAT News Service Bulletins This Week

There is no AMSAT News Service Bulletin release this week, the staff
has the U. S. Independence Day Holiday off.

/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)
```

957. AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 17:38:32 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul07.173832.22540@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295333

```
============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-187.O
Orbital Elements 187.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX July 6, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 91180.83822331
Element set: 682
Inclination: 25.8249 deg
RA of node: 138.0188 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6036857
Arg of perigee: 254.6320 deg
Mean anomaly: 34.6191 deg
Mean motion: 2.05884160 rev/day
Decay rate: -9.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3250
Checksum: 291

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 91181.59343001
Element set: 35
Inclination: 97.8973 deg
RA of node: 225.9361 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013129
Arg of perigee: 123.8238 deg
Mean anomaly: 236.4194 deg
Mean motion: 14.67065075 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.602e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 39141
Checksum: 296

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 91185.34045809
Element set: 702
Inclination: 82.9257 deg
RA of node: 46.1834 deg
```

Eccentricity: 0.0012579
Arg of perigee: 132.7852 deg
Mean anomaly: 227.4369 deg
Mean motion: 13.72196107 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 20194
Checksum: 308

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 91173.75313884
Element set: 275
Inclination: 56.7478 deg
RA of node: 87.7149 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7196447
Arg of perigee: 257.5679 deg
Mean anomaly: 20.2672 deg
Mean motion: 2.09706085 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.92e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2314
Checksum: 338

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 91183.42520788
Element set: 237
Inclination: 99.0269 deg
RA of node: 162.6925 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540073
Arg of perigee: 266.9854 deg
Mean anomaly: 86.9346 deg
Mean motion: 12.83183333 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6551
Checksum: 314

Satellite: AO-21
Catalog number: 21087
Epoch time: 91181.56911254
Element set: 98
Inclination: 82.9420 deg
RA of node: 223.8207 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0033907
Arg of perigee: 220.6938 deg
Mean anomaly: 139.1684 deg
Mean motion: 13.74391051 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.00e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2086
Checksum: 285

Satellite: RS-12/13
Catalog number: 21089
Epoch time: 91181.82245529
Element set: 98
Inclination: 82.9239 deg
RA of node: 94.0044 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0027607
Arg of perigee: 241.9584 deg
Mean anomaly: 117.8776 deg
Mean motion: 13.73907444 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.09e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2001
Checksum: 312

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-187.D
Orbital Elements 187.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX July 6, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 91183.27503364
Element set: 397
Inclination: 98.6663 deg
RA of node: 262.6440 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011908
Arg of perigee: 120.2000 deg
Mean anomaly: 240.0366 deg
Mean motion: 14.29165649 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.58e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7514
Checksum: 290

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 91185.19941271
Element set: 295
Inclination: 98.6716 deg
RA of node: 264.9026 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012510
Arg of perigee: 112.4429 deg
Mean anomaly: 247.8088 deg
Mean motion: 14.29251527 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.21e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7542
Checksum: 307

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 91184.54861412

Element set: 295
Inclination: 98.6719 deg
RA of node: 264.3057 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012573
Arg of perigee: 113.5163 deg
Mean anomaly: 246.7340 deg
Mean motion: 14.29338734 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.60e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7533
Checksum: 301

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 91184.23820207
Element set: 291
Inclination: 98.6717 deg
RA of node: 264.0467 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013018
Arg of perigee: 115.6271 deg
Mean anomaly: 244.6258 deg
Mean motion: 14.29379257 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.11e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7529
Checksum: 301

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 91185.75169764
Element set: 292
Inclination: 98.6718 deg
RA of node: 265.6155 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013426
Arg of perigee: 111.4419 deg
Mean anomaly: 248.8196 deg
Mean motion: 14.29457970 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.26e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7551
Checksum: 336

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-187.W
Orbital Elements 187.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX July 6, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 91185.20239564
Element set: 797
Inclination: 99.1665 deg

RA of node: 199.1288 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015366
Arg of perigee: 21.0564 deg
Mean anomaly: 339.1226 deg
Mean motion: 14.13047664 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.18e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 33792
Checksum: 326

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 91182.52803727
Element set: 645
Inclination: 98.5623 deg
RA of node: 206.3708 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012221
Arg of perigee: 244.1871 deg
Mean anomaly: 115.8043 deg
Mean motion: 14.24182908 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.87e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 24859
Checksum: 314

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 91185.66748883
Element set: 551
Inclination: 82.5422 deg
RA of node: 46.3909 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016913
Arg of perigee: 336.5346 deg
Mean anomaly: 23.5038 deg
Mean motion: 13.84505102 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.80e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 17310
Checksum: 299

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 91185.87862866
Element set: 803
Inclination: 82.5402 deg
RA of node: 6.6708 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018478
Arg of perigee: 77.2136 deg
Mean anomaly: 283.1046 deg
Mean motion: 13.16926285 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.9e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 14132
Checksum: 314

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 91185.84935652
Element set: 550
Inclination: 99.0312 deg
RA of node: 140.7594 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011189
Arg of perigee: 289.7520 deg
Mean anomaly: 70.2477 deg
Mean motion: 14.12196958 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.26e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 14296
Checksum: 322

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 91185.73896893
Element set: 503
Inclination: 82.5187 deg
RA of node: 283.6245 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015540
Arg of perigee: 16.4955 deg
Mean anomaly: 343.6713 deg
Mean motion: 13.84148649 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.88e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11848
Checksum: 350

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 91185.81807627
Element set: 398
Inclination: 82.5515 deg
RA of node: 308.1143 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017377
Arg of perigee: 91.8241 deg
Mean anomaly: 268.4870 deg
Mean motion: 13.15956390 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8127
Checksum: 308

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 91181.50005510
Element set: 249
Inclination: 82.5445 deg
RA of node: 348.3402 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015570
Arg of perigee: 311.6252 deg
Mean anomaly: 48.3569 deg
Mean motion: 13.83983648 rev/day

Decay rate: 1.37e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5084
Checksum: 294

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 91175.57544136
Element set: 201
Inclination: 98.9474 deg
RA of node: 208.9748 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014229
Arg of perigee: 151.5320 deg
Mean anomaly: 208.6625 deg
Mean motion: 14.01164006 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.6e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4124
Checksum: 287

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 91181.74169012
Element set: 200
Inclination: 82.5236 deg
RA of node: 287.1035 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012406
Arg of perigee: 197.8663 deg
Mean anomaly: 162.2062 deg
Mean motion: 13.83357813 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.82e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3808
Checksum: 280

Satellite: MET-3/4
Catalog number: 21232
Epoch time: 91181.56686270
Element set: 36
Inclination: 82.5449 deg
RA of node: 215.0618 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017907
Arg of perigee: 24.8237 deg
Mean anomaly: 335.3744 deg
Mean motion: 13.15983567 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 888
Checksum: 309

Satellite: NOAA-12
Catalog number: 21263
Epoch time: 91179.54644908
Element set: 19
Inclination: 98.7334 deg

RA of node: 208.7650 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014169
Arg of perigee: 132.3462 deg
Mean anomaly: 227.8918 deg
Mean motion: 14.21447315 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.26e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 637
Checksum: 308

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-187.M
Orbital Elements 187.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX July 6, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 91186.20018675
Element set: 569
Inclination: 51.6025 deg
RA of node: 196.8948 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004378
Arg of perigee: 60.7701 deg
Mean anomaly: 299.3127 deg
Mean motion: 15.58411447 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.5871e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 30797
Checksum: 331

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 91185.53261071
Element set: 479
Inclination: 28.4713 deg
RA of node: 331.3233 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005864
Arg of perigee: 133.0860 deg
Mean anomaly: 227.0250 deg
Mean motion: 14.88022846 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.980e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6490
Checksum: 279

Satellite: GRO
Catalog number: 21225
Epoch time: 91179.85626065
Element set: 123
Inclination: 28.4649 deg
RA of node: 15.1541 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0009496

Arg of perigee: 136.9990 deg
Mean anomaly: 223.1351 deg
Mean motion: 15.40784925 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.3744e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1300
Checksum: 290

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-187.N
2-Line Orbital Elements 187.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX July 6, 1991

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91180.83822331 -.00000093 00000-0 99998-4 0 6820
2 14129 25.8249 138.0188 6036857 254.6320 34.6191 2.05884160 32503
UO-11
1 14781U 84 21 B 91181.59343001 .00001602 00000-0 29349-3 0 351
2 14781 97.8973 225.9361 0013129 123.8238 236.4194 14.67065075391415
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91185.34045809 .00000073 00000-0 73900-4 0 7027
2 18129 82.9257 46.1834 0012579 132.7852 227.4369 13.72196107201940
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91173.75313884 -.00000192 00000-0 86587-3 0 2758
2 19216 56.7478 87.7149 7196447 257.5679 20.2672 2.09706085 23149
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91183.42520788 -.00000002 00000-0 25461-4 0 2375
2 20480 99.0269 162.6925 0540073 266.9854 86.9346 12.83183333 65519
AO-21
1 21087U 91 6 A 91181.56911254 .00000100 00000-0 99639-4 0 988
2 21087 82.9420 223.8207 0033907 220.6938 139.1684 13.74391051 20863
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91 7 A 91181.82245529 .00000109 00000-0 10425-3 0 989
2 21089 82.9239 94.0044 0027607 241.9584 117.8776 13.73907444 20013
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91183.27503364 .00000458 00000-0 19621-3 0 3973
2 20437 98.6663 262.6440 0011908 120.2000 240.0366 14.29165649 75149
AO-16
1 20439U 90 5 D 91185.19941271 .00000421 00000-0 18113-3 0 2953
2 20439 98.6716 264.9026 0012510 112.4429 247.8088 14.29251527 75421
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91184.54861412 .00000460 00000-0 19653-3 0 2954
2 20440 98.6719 264.3057 0012573 113.5163 246.7340 14.29338734 75335

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WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91184.23820207 .00000411 00000-0 17715-3 0 2917
2 20441 98.6717 264.0467 0013018 115.6271 244.6258 14.29379257 75299
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91185.75169764 .00000426 00000-0 18236-3 0 2926
2 20442 98.6718 265.6155 0013426 111.4419 248.8196 14.29457970 75514
NOAA-9
1 15427U 84123 A 91185.20239564 .00000218 00000-0 13805-3 0 7979
2 15427 99.1665 199.1288 0015366 21.0564 339.1226 14.13047664337920
NOAA-10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91182.52803727 .00000487 00000-0 22759-3 0 6455
2 16969 98.5623 206.3708 0012221 244.1871 115.8043 14.24182908248596
MET-2/17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91185.66748883 .00000180 00000-0 15118-3 0 5516
2 18820 82.5422 46.3909 0016913 336.5346 23.5038 13.84505102173107
MET-3/2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91185.87862866 .00000019 00000-0 36222-4 0 8036
2 19336 82.5402 6.6708 0018478 77.2136 283.1046 13.16926285141324
NOAA-11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91185.84935652 .00000526 00000-0 30725-3 0 5504
2 19531 99.0312 140.7594 0011189 289.7520 70.2477 14.12196958142963
MET-2/18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91185.73896893 .00000188 00000-0 15817-3 0 5030
2 19851 82.5187 283.6245 0015540 16.4955 343.6713 13.84148649118489
MET-3/3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91185.81807627 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3983
2 20305 82.5515 308.1143 0017377 91.8241 268.4870 13.15956390 81273
MET-2/19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91181.50005510 .00000137 00000-0 11381-3 0 2498
2 20670 82.5445 348.3402 0015570 311.6252 48.3569 13.83983648 50842
FY-1/2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91175.57544136 .00000046 00000-0 42071-4 0 2015
2 20788 98.9474 208.9748 0014229 151.5320 208.6625 14.01164006 41244
MET-2/20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91181.74169012 .00000182 00000-0 15626-3 0 2000
2 20826 82.5236 287.1035 0012406 197.8663 162.2062 13.83357813 38085
MET-3/4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91181.56686270 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 369
2 21232 82.5449 215.0618 0017907 24.8237 335.3744 13.15983567 8888
NOAA-12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91179.54644908 .00000726 00000-0 34975-3 0 195
2 21263 98.7334 208.7650 0014169 132.3462 227.8918 14.21447315 6375
MIR
1 16609U 86 17 A 91186.20018675 .00015871 00000-0 21056-3 0 5690
2 16609 51.6025 196.8948 0004378 60.7701 299.3127 15.58411447307970
HUBBLE
1 20580U 90 37 B 91185.53261071 .00003980 00000-0 40828-3 0 4791
2 20580 28.4713 331.3233 0005864 133.0860 227.0250 14.88022846 64904
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91179.85626065 .00013744 00000-0 31796-3 0 1233
```

2 21225 28.4649 15.1541 0009496 136.9990 223.1351 15.40784925 13005
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

958. 12 volt DC supply w/ high current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 19:23:25 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <7868@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 295334
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I want to build a 12 volt power supply for my amateur radio transmitter.
I need at least 2 or 3 amps. The easiest way would be to used the
7812 voltage regulator. The problem is that the 7812 can only supply
1.5 amps. Would it be possible to use two (or more) 7812s thus supplying
3 amps (or more). Basically I would build two sets of ripple filters and 7812
regulators. Then connect the outputs of those two in parallel. Would
this work? Would it mess-up the 7812's internal current sampling and
voltage correction? If so, how would I get around it? Are there any
other (easy) ways of obtaining high current that is regulated?

Any help would be greatly appreciated,

thanks,

Steve Kuo
N8OPH

959. Re: 12 volt DC supply w/ high current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-07 20:29:14 UTC
From: dhp1@gte.com
Message-ID: <11479@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 295335
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <7868@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>I want to build a 12 volt power supply for my amateur radio transmitter.
>I need at least 2 or 3 amps. The easiest way would be to used the
>7812 voltage regulator. The problem is that the 7812 can only supply
>1.5 amps. Would it be possible to use two (or more) 7812s thus supplying
>3 amps (or more). Basically I would build two sets of ripple filters and 7812
>regulators. Then connect the outputs of those two in parallel. Would
>this work? Would it mess-up the 7812's internal current sampling and
>voltage correction? If so, how would I get around it? Are there any
>other (easy) ways of obtaining high current that is regulated?

Actually, if you parallel the regulators like that you'll lose voltage
regulation. While it may seem harmless in theory, in practice it is
dangerous to parallel regulators like that. It will work if the
regulators are perfectly matched, but in practice the 78xx types are
not screened to such exacting standards. You can compensate for mismatch
by placing very small resistors in series with the outputs (just enough
to make the output voltages identical, so the regulators don't "pull"
each other). Again, you lose the regulation.

A better solution to your problem would be to get one of the MC78T12(K,T)
regulators. The K suffix is a can package and the T suffix is a plastic
TO-220 package. The 78T series can drive loads over 3A. If you keep
Vin-Vout between 3 and 9 volts you can drive the regulators to about 5.5A
out at room temperature. The T series is designed with thermal overload
protection also. Be careful and calculate the power dissipation of the
regulator for your application.....choose an approriate heat sink, regardless
of which package you choose to use!

--
Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
GTE/SCSD | Packet Radio: KM3T @ K1EA.MA.USA.NA
KM3T | Tel: (617)455-5704 (days) (508)393-5201 (evenings)

960. Mixers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 01:49:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9107090201.AA08333@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295358

A couple of questions about mixers:

1.) Does anybody have PRACTICAL experience with hot-carrier diode double-balanced mixers and, the proper way to terminate the ports?

Several authors (Hayward/Demaw) see to like diplexers on the output port, while others (Rohde) frequenty use "noiseless-feedback" active transistor amplifiers to provide a good 50 ohm termination.

2.) Where are some good references for active double-balanced mixers? I've found a two-part article by Rohde, back in the March & April 1982 issues of "Ham Radio Magazine" (`HR'), and would like some more references.

Just in the last 2-4 years, Oxner had an article in `HR', sort of an ad for some fancy quad-FET that Siliconix was producing (it made the cover of that issue of `HR').

Responses would be appreciated.

Paul Nix (WB5AGF)

InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

961. Parts ... Parts ... Who's Got Them? (!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 02:04:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9107090202.AA08451@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295362

Who carries the fancy FETs, DBMs, PIN diodes, etc ... etc ... that always seem to figure prominently in the technical articles in the ham magazines?

I'm especially perplexed by some of the FETs in the `U' series (U300, U310 ...); they're apparently the item of choice when building an active termination for some mixers.

Also, does Unitrode still produce the PIN diodes that have been shown in the `build-it-yourself' solid-state switching articles over the last few years?

Is it possible that there are enough builders/tinkers that read "Info-Hams", so that a maintained list of parts suppliers would be of value? (somwhat akin to the list of `elmers', that gets distributed every so often)

I know that there have been some listings of parts suppliers, here on "Info-Hams", in the past. Could somdbody please e-mail me that list?

Paul Nix (WB5AGF)

InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

962. Re: Denver Hamfest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 02:59:12 UTC
From: jlfergus@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul8.025912.4418@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 295336

Someone had asked about the upcoming hamfest in Denver. Ok, here's the
details:

Location: Jefferson County Fairgrounds
15200 West 6th Avenue
Golden, Colorado
Day: July 14, 1991 (Sunday)
Times: 0800-1400 Mountain Daylight Time

Directions: If you're westbound on 6th Ave., get off on the Indiana Exit,
turn left, go to the second light, turn right, then after
about 1/4 of a mile, turn left into the fairgrounds.
If you're westbound on I-70 out of Denver (eastbounders
take the 6th Ave. exit and get off on Indiana and turn
right) take the Colfax exit, turn left. Go to the 2nd
traffic light (Indiana) and turn right, go under 6Th
Avenue and follow the above instructions (2nd light...).

Raffle Prizes: ICOM 735 and W2A Dual Band handheld.

Hope this helps

73, John KF0OU

963. RFD: rec.radio.announce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 04:42:06 UTC
From: randall@Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <b4sl#nh@rpi.edu>
Source record: 295337
Cross-posted to: news.announce.newgroups,news.groups,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

NAME(s):
either rec.radio.amateur.announce or rec.radio.announce,
(depending on consensus to be established during discussion period)

CHARTER:
Technical information announcements relating to radio,
particularly Amateur Radio and Shortwave folks.
No discussions.
Example topics include: Sun spot advisories
Amateur Radio Satellite status reports
Announcements of Amateur Radio expeditions
to normally unavailable "countries"
Announcements of Shortwave broadcast schedules
Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) postings

MODERATION STATUS:
MODERATED, in order to prevent discussions or out-of-scope postings.

A volunteer moderator is needed. Someone with reliable mail
links to/from the Internet is preferred. Sub-moderators might
also be a good idea so that people currently posting regular
announcements could legally continue to do so directly.

Send mail to: randall@Virginia.EDU if you are interested.

RATIONALE:
There are currently a fair number of postings in rec.radio.shortwave and
rec.radio.amateur.misc that are periodic announcements or information
bulletins of one sort or another (Sun spot status is one example, but
there are many others as well -- see above).

There is enough total traffic and enough announcement traffic in the
rec.radio.amateur.misc and rec.radio.shortwave newsgroups to make
putting these announcement postings into a separate newsgroup. That
would have several advantages, including:

1) the amount of traffic in the discussion newsgroups would be
reduced a bit making it easier on readers.

2) folks could easily scan the announcements without having to wade
through discussion postings of less interest.

3) one need not subscribe to both the shortwave and amateur radio
newsgroups in order to read the announcements. Currently some
are cross-posted while others are not.

Kill files aren't a complete solution, because many people are primarly interested in the announcements rather than the discussions. The inverse of a Kill file (one that only lets specified postings be seen) would work but isn't implemented in any widely distributed newsreader.

Ideally the new newsgroup would also have a mailing list version so that folks who lack access to USENET or prefer a mail interface could receive the bulletins without receiving all of the discussion postings. Ideally such a mailing list would be maintained by one of the groups moderators.

USENET PROCEDURES:
According to USENET rules, discussion MUST take place in news.groups but may also be cross-posted to other groups of interest. Please be sure any posted comments about this do appear in news.groups. The Followup-To: header has been appropriately set for this to happen.

Discussion will occur at least until July 21st. If a consensus has been reached that this is a good idea and a name preference is clear and (a) volunteer moderator(s) have been identified, it should go to a formal USENET vote at that time. DO NOT VOTE NOW.

I would prefer NOT to count votes for this. If someone else would be willing to do so if we get that far, PLEASE drop me an email note and indicate your willingness to count the votes. This should be someone with reliable email links (UUNET would be ideal :-).

964. APT-Sats: Status JULY 07, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 08:09:29 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5092@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 295338

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, JULY 07, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 *ON* again, vis + Th.IR
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On, vis during daylight, Th.IR at night

No other APT was observed 136.00 to 137.99 from 7.00 - 20.30 UT

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

965. ICOM IC-W2E

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 08:57:22 UTC
From: dl3no@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1991Jul8.085722.9019@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 295339
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,dnet.ham

I just returned from Berlin and got a new IC-W2E. This unit has
frequency limitations. Not useful while travelling abroad.

But: the programming tips for the IC-24AT apply. The receiving frequency
range can be increased by "B" and "#" keys while turning on for aircraft
band plus 740 to 940 MHz band etc. Also the extended ham bands can be
received. Cross band can be programmed by "funct" "5" and "D" while
turning on.

Now: the problem is, the HT will not transmit even not in the US ham
bands... Any ham out there, who can tell me, how to expand the xmit
also? (I get "off" displayed, when pushing the PTT.)

By the way: Upto now I did not make any hardware mods.

Any mail answer will be appreciated and possibly summarized here.

73
dl3no

--
****
___ ____ ___ _ _ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ _ _
/__/ / / / / /\ / /__ / /__//__// /__//__ /\ /
/ \ / / __/_ / / /__ / / // //__ / //__ / /
From: dl3no@infoac.rmi.de
Rupert Mohr Tel. (49) 241-47997-21 (ISDN)
P.O.Box 15 26 FAX (49) 241-47997-77
D-W-5100 Aachen (Germany)

966. ICOM 24AT Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 11:38:14 UTC
From: darel@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jul8.113814.22055@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca>
Source record: 295292

I was wondering if anyone has any experience with upgrading the
original short stubby 24AT antenna (FA-1443BA) shipped with the
low S/N (mine is 3055) units. I was in a local radio shop
lamenting about the poor performance relative to the 32AT (FA-1443B)
antenna shipped with later models. The service person alluded
(albeit vaguely) to the fact that ICOM would exchange the
original for the FA-1443B at no charge.

Has anyone else has also heard of this offer or has
taken advantage of this and exchanged their original?

Darel.
--
==
Darel Mesher VE3DLT
Electrical and Computer Engineering
McMaster University darel@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca

967. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 12:52:19 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9107081252.AA06701@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 295343

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 018 (OPDX.018)
July 8, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, K1CC, WK3N, WA6AUE, NW8F, WB8LFO, K8MFO and VE3ICR for the following DX information.

3C0, PAGALU ISLAND (ANNOBON). It has been reported that a Spanish group will be going to Pagalu and may use the callsign 3C0CW. Operation will take place Aug. 6 thru the 16th. CW and SSB will be used, but no frequenies have been mentioned. CW QSLs go to EA3CW and SSB QSLs go to EA3CUU.

FP, ST.PIERRE & MIQUELON. FP5DX has been active on 14216 kHz around 0300z. He is slated to return to France soon for a new assignment. He will try for duty in one of the "FR" islands.

JY, JORDAN. Ray, JY9SR, continues to be active for about one week. He was heard all this week on 18073 kHz around 1900z and then again around 0200z. QSL via Box 354 Amman, Jordan. No IRCs Please.

SO, POLAND. Rich, K1CC, sent the following message to OPDX: "I will be active from Poland as SO3CC from July 3 until July 17, including single-op CW in the IARU HF Championship. If conditions are good (and they have been in the last 3 years!), this is an excellent contest with lots of DX activity. For that low-band multiplier, check 3510 at 0200z and 1830 at 0215z. I'll also be active as SO2CC, SO5CC and SO9CC before and after the contest. QSL via my home call. CU all on 6 bands! -- Rich K1CC "

SU, EGYPT. SU1HV was active this weekend on 21019 kHz around 0130z to 0230z. QSL via IS0LYN.

SV5, DODECANESE. As of Saturday, July 6th, Mike, SV0HV/9, has not started operating from SV5. It looks like he will try for July 10th or 11th. He was last heard from Crete on 21328 kHz around 0100z. QSL to KA5EJX.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. As reported two weeks ago by VK4MZ, the first batch of HK0TU QSL cards were sent out. Now as of this past week some of the cards have been received stateside. Other cards that have been received this week: FR5AT/T (29 days), UZ2FWA (5 weeks), FT4WC (29 days).

QSLS FOR ZS9Z/1. Jim, WA6AUE, wants it known he is not the QSL Manager for ZS9Z/1. Cards are to go to Matti, OH2BH. Jim only distributes the QSL cards for the U.S. and Canada.

YA, AFGHANISTAN. Remember a team of four operators from Italy will be active from Afghanistan, July 12 to 29. Possible callsigns will be YA0AS or T6AS. Check for them on the following SSB frequencies: 3780, 7080, 14180, 18142, 21280, 24292 and 28580. On CW, look for them 1 KHz up from the bottom of the band edge. QSLs will be handled by Salvatore, IT9AZS. They will also be asking for extra IRCs, because the plane for the DXpedition will cost 16,000 U.S. dollars.

YS, EL SALVADOR. Tom, K8LA, will be active on all bands and operate both CW and SSB. He will be operating as YS1/K8LA until July 14. QSL to his home address.

ZA, ALBANIA. There has not been any more info to report about the possible operation by I3BZK and I3GJZ to ZA-land. Operation is supposed to start July 11.

160/80 METERS. Don, K8MFO, reminds us that people tend to stay way from 160 and 80 meters in the summertime. A lot of goodies are there to be had in the 0100 to 0300z time frame. Within the past couple of weeks, Don has worked the following:

160 meters - TU2MA on 1832 kHz at 0124z, LU8DNY on 1837 kHz at 0151z, several PYs at 599 between 0100 to 0200z.

80 meters - CX4SS ON 3507 kHz at 0117z, HF0POL on 3505 kHz at 0200z, OA4AMM on 3508 kHz at 0127z, TU2MA on 3510 kHz at 0200z. Also lots of loud PYs, LUs, etc. in the same time period.

Why the good stuff on 160 and 80 meters? Don explains, "Its winter time in the southern hemisphere and their QRN level is down. For us, things are not too noisy in and around our sunset. This makes for an ideal situation for us. Come and join the summertime fun on 80 and 160!"..... 73's Don K8MFO

THE WK3N WORLD DX NEWS.....
President Roh Tae-woo of South Korea told President Bush Tuesday he hoped to see the two Koreas reunited before the turn of the century. (GEEE! another new country?)..... Contacts from Mozambique, C9, may once again become rare as civil war rages there. Many thousands of refugees are seeking saftey in Malawi, 7Q7..... Yugoslavia's on again off again civil fighting continues, but on a brighter note Yugoslavia will now have 6 meters at 20 watts available to its hams...

LASTLY... I know this does not have anything to do with DX, but I would like to dedicate this bulletin to my mother who passed way this week unexpectedly. My loss was indescribable, but for my dad, it has to be unbearable. I feel in my heart that she has gone on DXpedition to a rare place, a place where not too many people get to go, and I hope that some day I will be able to meet her there. Until then, she will be missed.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as
OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS
online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the
Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send
BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message
via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

968. Parallel Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 13:03:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <82AE6B68C0000D3B@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 295340

Help!!!! - Please.

I am somewhat confused. I bought a Van Gorden parallel dipole (10-20-40-80 with a balun). We cut it to the desired frequencies as the instructions stated. The antenna got my signal out all over the world with no problem, but my SWR was off the scale on all bands. I fooled with it and found I needed to add a lot!! of wire beyond what they and the formula suggests. Before I got the SWR down, the reflected power was reading about 300-500 watts (didn't sound right for a 100 watt rig)

I finally got the SWR down in a part of each band, but the part that the SWR is ok at is very narrow (small part of either code or phone). I put up my first regular dipole for 15 meters and with no problem got a good SWR across the whole band.

Is there something wrong with the antenna? are parallel dipoles really that narrow banded? could there be something wrong with the balun? how come I get such good signal reports and get out so well even though the SWR is so bad? Now that I am not getting all that reflected power, should I just buy an antenna tuner to get the rest of the SWR 1:1? Will getting the SWR down lower do anything but save my finals?

Thanks, as you can see I can surely use some help.

Jeff M. Gold KD4AAE/AE
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech University

969. Re: 12 volt DC supply w/ high current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 14:17:23 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <4383@ksr.com>
Source record: 295341
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:
>I want to build a 12 volt power supply for my amateur radio transmitter.
>I need at least 2 or 3 amps. The easiest way would be to used the
>7812 voltage regulator. The problem is that the 7812 can only supply
>1.5 amps. Would it be possible to use two (or more) 7812s thus supplying
>3 amps (or more).

Paralleling regulators doesn't work very well, as has been discussed on sci.electronics before (Frequently Asked Questions list time?). My favorite regulator for ~3A is the LM350, which can be gotten surplus for a very few dollars (or new from Digikey for $6.75 for the TO-3 case, or under $5 for the TO-220 case which is harder to properly heat-sink), and guarantees 3A output (with sufficient heat sinking) and will supply up to 4A depending on the individual device. The LM338K is good to at least 5A, but is much rarer on the surplus market, so I usually add a pass transistor to a low current regulator if I need more than 3A (though they only cost $9, so if you don't have a well-stocked junk box and plenty of time, they're a quite reasonable solution).

The LM350 and LM338 are adjustable regulators, requiring a pair of resistors to set the voltage (and a few capacitors and diodes to cut down on noise and provide some safety), but this is a feature, since you'll be able to set the output voltage to 13.8 (nice fresh car battery voltage) which will boost the output power a little bit (and, depending on the final amplifier design, may boost efficiency a bit as well).

Note that you'll want about a 16V 3A transformer (good luck finding one). Radio Shack's 18V 2A transformers will work fine if you parallel two of them (as long as transformers are reasonably well matched they can be paralleled with no problem. To correctly parallel two transformers: (0) check the actual voltages of the two transformers (power the primary and put a 1K resistor across the secondary to provide some minimal load); they should match to within 10% or so. (1) solder the primary wires together to parallel the primaries, and put on a power cord. (2) temporarily connect the secondaries and a 1Kohm resistor as follows:

```
--------XX--------- E and 3 represent the secondaries, X and Y
E 3 are the "names" of the two secondary leads
E 3 (ignore any center taps). Basically, you
E 3 connect the two secondaries and the resistor
----Y-/\/\/\/-Y---- in series in a loop.
```

(3) Plug it into the wall, and measure the voltage across the resistor. If it is twice the secondary voltage, the secondaries are out of phase (and hence are adding across the resistor), so you should reverse one pair of secondary

leads. If the voltage across the resistor is near zero, the secondaries are in phase and the resistor may be deleted (solder together the two Y wires and use XX and YY as the new secondary output). If the voltage across the resistor is nonzero but low, then as long as it is less than about 10% of the rated secondary voltage, the transformers are matched sufficiently well.

Many thanks to whoever it was who first posted this technique.

970. Re: 12 volt DC supply w/ high current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 14:28:20 UTC
From: wolff@dutecai.et.tudelft.nl
Message-ID: <1991Jul08.142820.13549@donau.et.tudelft.nl>
Source record: 295344

>In article <7868@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>>I want to build a 12 volt power supply for my amateur radio transmitter.
>>I need at least 2 or 3 amps. The easiest way would be to used the
>>7812 voltage regulator. The problem is that the 7812 can only supply
>>1.5 amps. Would it be possible to use two (or more) 7812s thus supplying
>>3 amps (or more). Basically I would build two sets of ripple filters and 7812
>>regulators. Then connect the outputs of those two in parallel. Would
>>this work? Would it mess-up the 7812's internal current sampling and
>>voltage correction? If so, how would I get around it? Are there any
>>other (easy) ways of obtaining high current that is regulated?

An easy way to improve the 78xx series is the following.
Put a 1 ohm resistor in the supply line (before the 78xx)
now connect a Base-Emittor of a transistor over this resistor, and
connect the Collector to your output. At about 0.6 A the resistor
will have a 0.6 volts drop over it. This will start enabeling the
transistor. This circuit defeats the thermal limitations of the 78xx,
to reenable them do this trick again (with a smaller resistor (calculate
from the max current you want to build this thing for)), but
now connect the Collector of the transistor to the input of the 78xx,
so now the excess current will flow into the 78xx. With about 1A more,
the 78xx's currentlimit will start to work, and you won't be able to
draw more than the max current!

Roger Wolff

971. DJ160 variations...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 14:55:31 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".8-Jul-91.15:55:31.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 295342

As recommended by various people on this DL, I bought an Alinco DJ160T whilst on vacation in the USA. I'd just like to say "Thanks" to all who recommended it, as it's a super rig. Just a few more questions...

i) Has anyone fitted a 1750Hz toneburst to one of these? If so, is it the kind of job a fumble-fingered, hardware illiterate person (i.e., me) could attempt, or shall I send it in?

ii) The rig advertised here as the DJ160EA covers 108-174MHz, whereas mine covers 130-174MHz. Is there any good reason for this? Also, the rig here has AM, and mine doesn't. Is it possible to add AM and the extended coverage? (I want to listen to the airyplanes too!).

iii) The socket on the side marked 13.8V. The manual (Hah! Now I see why people complain about the Alinco manuals!!) says this is 13.8V OUT "to power accessories". Surely not? Isn't this to feed 13.8V IN so as to drive the rig from a car power supply? Or have I got it completely bass-ackwards?

iv) Is there a service manual for the rig? Is the English as bad as the Operator Manual?

Anyway, thanks again!

73,

Hugh, G0CNR

972. Races Bulletin #177

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 14:57:41 UTC
From: ENGE@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <070891.075656.enge@ibm.com>
Source record: 295347

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.177

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.177 DATE: July 8, 1991
SUBJECT: Equipment for emergency responders - Part 5

Carry matches. I don't smoke and have been caught out needing
a campfire, only to find I didn't have any matches. A muzzle
loading pistol was used to start a fire to dry my wet clothes and
cold body on one of my outings.
I carry a tool kit with a supply of connectors and terminals.
If you use cables to connect any of your gear you should have
spare cabling or the parts and equipment to make field repairs.
I carry some solder and a propane powered soldering iron. This
has saved the day on several disasters.
I am sure that you can add to my list. The intention of this
article is to give you suggestions and make you think of things
you will need when you respond to an incident. You can be called
on to supply mutual aid communications for other agencies.
Be flexible. To borrow a concept from the Boy Scouts, "Be
Prepared."

(By Les Ballinger, WA6EQQ, and concluded with this part.)
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

973. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 15:34:05 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <33524@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 295346

In article <2JUL91141057@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>, harding@b56vxg (Jon Harding, RDCS, x75944, mc23302) writes:
>Anyone out there know where I can get a three conductor 3/32" (2.5mm)
>jack like the one ICOM uses for the microphone input on their HTs?
>Any leads will be welcome and appreciated. BTW, Radio Shack doesn't
>carry them.

Sure they do. You just have to know where to look :-)
Part # 274-373 is an adapter that converts a 1/8" stereo plug to a 3/32" one. You can either use this with a 1/8" plug or chop it up to get the 3/32" male half. Actually, you can use a mono plug for the mike, if you don't mind wasting a little power. The sleeve contact is used to feed +5 (through a 470 ohm resistor) to supply power th 3-terminal electrets. A mono plug will just short the other end of the resistor to ground.
/mike
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA East
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com (preferred) or ardai@bu-pub.bu.edu

974. Re: Rejuvenating cooked NiCd cells - war stories?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 15:42:01 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360026@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 295369

>
> > 2) Where, in these drug-maddened days, can you lay hands
> >on such a highly illegal and restricted piece of hardware as a
> >functioning, metal-tipped hypodermic syringe?
>
> I thought this, too. I went to the local Phar-Mor and learned that
> there are diabetics that regularly have to buy syringes. They cost
> about 10 cents.
>
>
> >Mike O'Brien
>
> Perry / AA0ET

Apparently, in Colorado at least, anyone can buy syringes with needles
without a prescription. (all the fuss about "clean needle exchange"
to the contrary)

Ron
NW0U
(giving my wife prescribed shots 3x week for the last 6 months......)

975. Brian Beezley's Various Antenna Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 16:32:20 UTC
From: U009@cs.cciw.CA
Message-ID: <5B07080D200D0081-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>
Source record: 295345

As per an ad in a recent QST, Brian is offering software for antenna
modelling on PCs and compatibles. Does anyone know if he has any
mainframe versions avaliable, or if versions exist for SGI workstations?
If he as an Email address, I would be happy to receive it.
Thanks for your help.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, U009@CS.CCIW.CA,
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The Future lies ahead, and behind us lies... lies... lies...

976. Re: Parallel Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 16:33:50 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9868@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 295348

Parallel Dipole SWR Problem

Maybe it is too close to the ground

I don't know how much power you're running but I suspect you could be reading the wrong scale for reflected power.

Lots of reflected power probably also means a lot of radiation from the feed line which falls on you. I would at least use a tuner.

NC1P

977. Re: Multi-Multi Station Isolation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 16:42:52 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360025@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 295364

>(John L Luigi Giasi) writes:
>>The problem we had with radios getting into each other was not
>>even band related, the group that comes out for field day has many TS-440s
>>as they are small and easy to handle in FD. The problem being that everyone
>>could hear the other 440's operating no matter what frequency you were on!
>>This lead us to believe that it was IF leakage from rig to rig.. on both
>>SSB and CW every band and mode each 440 op could hear the other two almost
>>exactly on frequency.. it was most disturbing!!!

We used to have this problem in a big way. A couple of years ago we were
determined to lick it. We spent considerable effor designing all sorts
of bandpass filters to put in line to elminate the noise.... They just
didn't do a thing (except add insertion loss). Then while experimenting,
we discovered what *really* made a difference... A good ground at each station.
Since then we've had little trouble. Oh, you can hear a bit of 'rushing' sound
if one station is on 20 ssb and the other on 20 cw, but its only S-1 or 2.
We've used our TS-440 with TS-430's and and IC-735, with good results.

Of course we also strive for as much physical separation between the
stations and their antennas as possible. A couple hundred feet seems to
work ok.

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
(SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

978. Re: DJ160 variations...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 17:28:21 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1359@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295351

In article <".8-Jul-91.15:55:31.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>,
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM writes...
>As recommended by various people on this DL, I bought an Alinco DJ160T whilst
>on vacation in the USA.
>i) Has anyone fitted a 1750Hz toneburst to one of these? If so, is it the kind
>of job a fumble-fingered, hardware illiterate person (i.e., me) could attempt,
>or shall I send it in?

This brings up another question I've had for a while, what's the 1750 Hz
toneburst for? My IC-2SAT needs a couple of resistors added to enable it,
but what's it good for?

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

979. Approval Permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 18:30:44 UTC
From: AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <91189.143044AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 295349
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.asean,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm looking for someone who can give the procedure to legally bring radio stuff
like Ham/CB transceiver to Malaysia. I heard that I have to apply for an Approv
al Permit (A.P) from Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Berhad (STM) and the A.P. can
only be issued in Malaysia. So, if someone have gone thru this procedure, or
have a copy of STM address, please send e-mail to me. Thanks.

____
===|PennState |
ARPA : axh113@psuvm.psu.edu | |----| ..and |
UnixMail : azmi@b612.png e.psu.edu | |1855| proud |
Alternate : axh113%psuvm.psu.edu@pucc.princeton.edu | __/ of it! |
____|_____________|
USMail : 821A-17 Southgate Dr. State College PA 16801. |
Voice : USA (814) 867-1039 MALAYSIA : (603) 881-1234 |
----

980. Wanted : A HF set and 2m radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 18:39:29 UTC
From: AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <91189.143929AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 295350
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

I'm looking for a used but in operating condition HF set and a 2m radio
for a repeater. If you're getting ready to upgrade, please contact me via
e-mail or give me a call.

Thanks.


```
_____________________________________________________________________________
=====================================================|PennState |
ARPA : axh113@psuvm.psu.edu | |----| Aerotach|
UnixMail : azmi@b612.png e.psu.edu | |1855| Whizz |
Alternate : axh113%psuvm.psu.edu@pucc.princeton.edu | \__/ Inc. |
_____________________________________________________|_____________|
USMail : 821A-17 Southgate Dr. State College PA 16801. |
Voice : USA (814) 867-1039 MALAYSIA : (603) 881-1234 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

981. Re: Code proficiency

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 18:45:12 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570102@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295354

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kucharsk@solbourne.com (William Kucharski) writes:

>... I recently got my ticket (say "Hi" to the new N0OKQ), but there
>was no mention of CW anywhere. Do you get an additional certificate under
>separate cover for CW proficiency, or is it noted on your license when you're
>a "no code" Technician?

My understanding is you keep your exam paperwork for eternity, so if the
question ever comes up, you can prove you passed the code.

AL N1AL

982. Uniden HR-2510 Service Manual???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 19:21:32 UTC
From: dhp1@gte.com
Message-ID: <11494@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 295352

I'm looking for a Uniden HR-2510 Service Manual.....anyone out there have one? I'll pay whatever it costs to reproduce and mail.....please e-mail me if you can help out. Thanks in advance.

--
Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
KM3T | Tel: (617)455-5704 (days) (508)393-5201 (evenings)

983. Re: ***I STILL WANT A WRISTWATCH 2 METER RIG!!***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 19:31:11 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910079@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295368

Returning to reality for a moment...

The size of filters has a lower practical limit. (Ever wonder why your HT has intermod problems ?)

I'm sure there are a few other components (like RF finals) that have the same problem. The VXO/PLL would probably be squirrelly with all the heat packed into one place - nothing like transmitting and QSYing at the same time...

#ifndef REALITY

What I'm waiting for is a VHF/UHF/SHF rig that can cover as many octaves as an HF rig. Lessee, that's .144 - 2.5 GHz.

Perry / AA0ET

984. Re: RFD: rec.radio.announce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 21:33:17 UTC
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul8.213317.2442@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 295353
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Ran Atkinson <randall@Virginia.EDU> writes:

>NAME(s):
> either rec.radio.amateur.announce or rec.radio.announce,
> (depending on consensus to be established during discussion period)

rec.radio.amateur.bulletins would be more to the point.

> Example topics include: Sun spot advisories
> Amateur Radio Satellite status reports
> Announcements of Amateur Radio expeditions
> to normally unavailable "countries"
> Announcements of Shortwave broadcast schedules
> Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) postings

I would add:

AMSAT Reports
SpaceNews
All ARRL Bulletins
FAQs from all rec.radio groups
New equipment reviews, including modifications
New software availability
And possibly Convention (hamfest) announcements.
(I do not read rec.radio.shortwave, so I did not include
any subjects from there)

>MODERATION STATUS:
> MODERATED, in order to prevent discussions or out-of-scope postings.

Could be unmoderated for the time being. Facilitates speedy information
flow in case of an emergency announcement. If this becomes a problem,
moderation could occur at a later time.

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
Kansas State University

985. Re: TH-77A Weirdness...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 21:45:47 UTC
From: collins@sono.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul8.214547.24075@sono.uucp>
Source record: 295363

>>In article <1991Jun26.194941.4337@umesve.maine.edu> deej@thrush.umesve.maine.edu (Dj Merrill) writes:
>>>Has anyone else experienced the following?

>My own bit of TH-77A weirdness was this week: The internal speaker
>(only) went nearly dead. The external speaker port worked fine,
>and the internal one gave a _little_ noise. I looked at the schematic
>and incredibly, there are separate amplifier dhips for the two;
>the shorting jack for the external speaker is another soft switch
>that tells the microprocessor which amplifier to enable. Very strange.

>I was ready to send the rig back to Kenwood for warranty work but I
>decided to call and ask for advice. The extremely friendly rep (who
>even called me back, since he was busy when I called) said "oh, yeah,
>that happens. Reset the microprocessor."

>Sure enough. I lost all the memories, but the audio is fine.

>Great rig.

>73,
>David, AD8Y

On my TH-77A, I found that the problem was cured with a VFO reset
(preserves the memories!) and didn't need a full processor reset.

By the way, anyone noticed that the displayed memory channel and
the actual frequency used sometimes get out of sync (eg: audio is
from channel 5 but display says 6)? Seems to be related to doing
a band switch while the band is scanning, but with only the MAIN
band enabled, and using the selector knob to step past an active
channel - I haven't fully characterized it yet (it usually
cures itself with a power off/on or guaranteed with a VFO rest).

73's,

Michael Stratford Collins (KC6TCU)
collins@sono.uucp
sun!sono!collins
(415) 694-5884

986. Re: Uniden HR-2510 Service Manual???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 22:13:40 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.679011220@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295356

dhp1@gte.com (Dave Pascoe) writes:

>I'm looking for a Uniden HR-2510 Service Manual.....anyone out there have
>one? I'll pay whatever it costs to reproduce and mail.....please e-mail me
>if you can help out. Thanks in advance.

>--
>Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
>KM3T | Tel: (617)455-5704 (days) (508)393-5201 (evenings)

Likewise to me.....

Duane Mantick
WB9OMC

987. Re: RFD: rec.radio.announce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-08 23:15:39 UTC
From: rick@pavlov.ssctr.bcm.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6446@gazette.bcm.tmc.edu>
Source record: 295357
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Jul8.213317.2442@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>, steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn-CNS) writes:
> Ran Atkinson <randall@Virginia.EDU> writes:
>
> >MODERATION STATUS:
> > MODERATED, in order to prevent discussions or out-of-scope postings.
>
> Could be unmoderated for the time being. Facilitates speedy information
> flow in case of an emergency announcement. If this becomes a problem,
> moderation could occur at a later time.

In this case, it should be moderated. Everyone has their own idea of what constitutes an 'announcement' [I have the following equipment for sale could be considered as an announcement by someone.] Most of the .announce groups are moderated for a very good reason, they should only be used for announcement and not for discussion. If the group is not moderated, discussion will take place whether desired or not.

--
Richard H. Miller Email: rick@bcm.tmc.edu
Asst. Dir. for Technical Support Voice: (713)798-3532
Baylor College of Medicine US Mail: One Baylor Plaza, 302H
Houston, Texas 77030

988. Re: Microphone jacks for ICOM HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 00:22:24 UTC
From: psfales@cbnewsc.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul9.002224.7755@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>
Source record: 295360

In article <2JUL91141057@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>, harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com (Jon Harding, RDCS, x75944, mc23302) writes:
> Anyone out there know where I can get a three conductor 3/32" (2.5mm)
> jack like the one ICOM uses for the microphone input on their HTs?
> Any leads will be welcome and appreciated. BTW, Radio Shack doesn't
> carry them.

You might want to check and make sure that you really need 3 conductors. As far as I know, all ICOM HTs use the same standard interface - just two wires. When the radio sees a low impedance between the two contacts, it goes into transmit.

I have used a Radio Shack 2-conductor plug to interface to my ICOM IC-32AT, as well as my Yaesu FT-727R. I know that the standard ICOM speaker/mike uses only two conductors as well.

--
Peter Fales AT&T, Room 5B-420
N9IYJ 2000 N. Naperville Rd.
UUCP: ...att!ihlpb!psfales Naperville, IL 60566
Domain: psfales@ihlpb.att.com work: (708) 979-8031

989. Need Info on Haitian hams (packet routes, rules, etc.)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 01:00:02 UTC
From: Postmaster@pscs.uucp
Message-ID: <01010026.6xm9co@pscs.uucp>
Source record: 295371
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Hi all;

I am looking for information about Amateur Radio in Haiti. A
local elementary school, which I volunteer for, has a sister school
in Haiti. I would like to try to bring these two different worlds
together through (you guessed it!) amateur radio. Specifically:

o Does the USA have a third party agreement with Haiti?

o Do you know of any active Hams in Haiti? (please send callsign)

o Are there any good packet radio links to Haiti? (please send call)

o Do you know of any Amtor BBSes in Haiti? (please send call)

We will have a station in the Washington, D.C. area and hope to work the
Haitians via 2 Meter packet radio (just for sending mail!), and 20 Meters
Voice and Packet (perhaps Amtor as well). Once things are going more
smoothly we might consider slow scan TV as well.

Any information about Haitian amateurs and amateur radio in Haiti
would really be appreciated. Also if you have helped to set up a
radio station in a school (especially a grade school) I would
like to correspond with you and find out about your experiences.

To reply to this letter please use the addresses below,
Internet/UUCP is preferred because it is faster. Thank you.

Best address to reach me is: pscs!john@uu.psi.com
You may also try john@pscsys.com <-(domain name may not have
propagated throughout the Internet fully, so your mail may bounce with
this second address)

tnx es 73s de John KA3VJH

John Kingdon KA3VJH
PSC Systems Inc. Internet: pscs!john@uu.psi.com
Department of Research and Development Internet 2: john@pscsys.com
6100 Executive Blvd. Suite 300 Packet KA3VJH@WA3ZNW
Rockville, MD 20852 (301)-816-2555

The Postmaster at PSC Systems, Inc. Internet: Postmaster@pscsys.com
6100 Executive Blvd. Internet alternative: PSCS!Postmaster@uu.psi.com
Rockville, MD 20852 UUCP: UUPSI!PSCS!Postmaster

Voice (301)816-2555 FAX (301)-816-2550
---

990. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 01:56:39 UTC
From: rwp@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360027@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 295367

> The problem with a 5/8 wave ground plane on 2 meters is that if you
> mount the thing on the roof of your car, you can't get it into the
> garage. So most people end up mounting the antenna on the trunk.

I and Everyone I know that has a single band 2m rig has a 5/8 wave.
They all mount it on the roof. I do not have a problem getting in and
out of the garage. In fact the sound of the antenna bouncing around
past the door tells me when I am in far enough. :-) But the whip is
very flexible and it does not cause any problems at all.

For others on the net, don't let the idea of a long whip and the
garage turn you off to it. Unless you have a tall van most normal
cars and garages should work fine. The 40m HF mast/coil/whip on the
bumper is a different story, however. :-)

Bob Proulx
KB0HNX

991. Identifying commercial repeaters via Lat/Lon info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 01:57:59 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <7996@cactus.org>
Source record: 295361

I would like to identify a commercial/state government repeater
by searching the FCC data base via Latitude/Longitude.

The reason is simple. I have a handheld LORAN unit which can
give latitude and longitude. Does anyone out there have an FCC
database that can be searched in this fashion? Seems like a
nifty way to identify commercial repeaters.

Thanks in advance,
Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

992. Re: RFD: rec.radio.announce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 02:12:09 UTC
From: Dan_Jacobson@ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jul8Mo221151.Dan_Jacobson@ATT.COM>
Source record: 295359
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Since we were on the subject, I thought rec.radio.shortwave.schedules would be neat (but then someone pointed out that the traffic wouldn't justify it).

993. Re: 12 volt DC supply w/ high current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 02:58:01 UTC
From: durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us
Message-ID: <171@w2xo.pgh.pa.us>
Source record: 295365
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <7868@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>I want to build a 12 volt power supply for my amateur radio transmitter.
>I need at least 2 or 3 amps. The easiest way would be to used the
>7812 voltage regulator. The problem is that the 7812 can only supply
>1.5 amps. Would it be possible to use two (or more) 7812s thus supplying
>3 amps (or more). Basically I would build two sets of ripple filters and 7812
(stuff deleted)
The ECG 933 is a TO-3 style regulator that delivers 12 volts at 5 amps.
It is available widely as most parts stores stock the ECG line.
Also, the ECG 934 is 13.8 Volts at 5 amps, which is probably what you want.

-Jim Durham

994. Re: Parts ... Parts ... Who's Got Them? (!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 03:59:13 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <184@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 295289

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
(MUPPET::NIX) writes:

>Who carries the fancy FETs, DBMs, PIN diodes, etc ... etc ...
>that always seem to figure prominently in the technical
>articles in the ham magazines?

The availability of the parts in ham magazines is quite variable. Some
authors go to great pains to ensure that their article uses commonly-
available parts; others use a "sample" that is on-hand, even if it
is not easily found.

Chapter 35 of the ARRL Handbook has a list of parts suppliers. It is by
no means complete. We include only those firms that are willing to deal
in small quantities, reasonable minimum orders, etc. A no-charge copy
of the list is available from our Technical Department Secretary. Please
include an SASE and ask for the "Chapter 35 Parts List".

>I'm especially perplexed by some of the FETs in the `U' series
>(U300, U310 ...); they're apparently the item of choice when
>building an active termination for some mixers.

These devices are made by (Information from the 1989 Gold Book):

Siliconix, Inc.
2201 Laurelwood Rd
Santa Clara, CA 95054
(408) 988-8000

The Siliconix factory Marketing Department should be able to give
you the name of a distributor.

The U309 and U310 are available from (Info from Tech Dept files):

RF Parts
1320-16 Grand Ave
San Marcos, CA 92069
(619) 744-0700

>Also, does Unitrode still produce the PIN diodes that have been
>shown in the `build-it-yourself' solid-state switching articles
>over the last few years?

I am not sure if Unitrode still produces the PIN diodes. They can be
reached at (information from the 1990 IC Master):

Unitrode Integrated Circuits Corp.
7 Continental Blvd.

Merrimack NH 03054-0399
(603) 424-2410

The 1N5767 PIN diode is often found in TR switch projects. Surplus
Sales of Nebraska sells the HP5082-3080, a replacement for the
1N5767. They also have numerous other solid-state devices.

Surplus Sales of Nebraska
1315 Jones St
Omaha NE 68102
(402) 346-4750

>Is it possible that there are enough builders/tinkers that read
>"Info-Hams", so that a maintained list of parts suppliers would
>be of value? (somewhat akin to the list of `elmers', that gets
>distributed every so often)
>
>I know that there have been some listings of parts suppliers,
>here on "Info-Hams", in the past. Could somebody please e-mail
>me that list?

Please send it to me, too. I am compiling a complete list for the
ARRL files and would like to know as many as I can find. I will
post the complete list when it is finished.

In general, parts locating can be a real chore. My suggestion is to
collect catalogs and sources *before* you actually need the part for
a project. The catalogs here in the ARRL Lab were gathered painstakingly
over the past years -- a never-ending project! If you want to have the
information at your fingertips you will need to do the same.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | Freedom is not found
(203) 666-1541 - voice | in the way your life
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | is structured . . .
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | Freedom is no more than
RFI, QRP, mobile, | the way that you feel
transmitter and receiver testing | about yourself.
-----

995. APT-Sats: Info JULY 09

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 07:22:44 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5104@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 295366

From my collegue Uwe Horn:

Meteo Bracknell (KWBC)
announces NOAA-12 to be *OFF* JULY 09 - 15

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

996. Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 07:49:09 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul09.074909.2829419@locus.com>
Source record: 295375

Some time ago, I posted to the net regarding phase noise, mentioning that
Ten-Tec appears to use a 220 Mhz synthesizer with a 400 Hz step and divide
the output by 40 to get a 5 Mhz VFO with a 10 Hz step and good phase
noise characteristics. Some other person posted saying it doesn't help
phase characteristics to synthesize at a high frequency and then
divide down. I'm not convinced.

Let's think of the net result of phase noise on the period of
a waveform as a random amount ranging from -1 to +1 Nameless Units (NU).
Then, the actual period is K Nameless Units. Thus, each period is:

P = K + x

where:
K = period
x = evenly distributed random number [-1..+1]

Then, multiplying this period by, say, 40 (same as dividing frequency by 40),
yields:

40P = 40(K + x)
40P = 40K + 40x

Since x is not the same value for each of the 40 values added
up, but is instead an evenly distributed random number that will
tend to add up to 0, we can write:

40P = 40K

It seems that dividing the synthesized frequency does tend to
reduce the phase noise component, given the component is centered
around 0 degrees and is symmetrical.

My question is: why isn't this valid?

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

997. ICOM IC-W2E

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 10:48:15 UTC
From: root@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1991Jul9.104815.21289@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 295370

dl3no@infoac.rmi.de (Rupert Mohr) writes(That's me again):

>I just returned from Berlin and got a new IC-W2E. This unit has
>frequency limitations. Not useful while travelling abroad.

>But: the programming tips for the IC-24AT apply. The receiving frequency
>range can be increased by "B" and "#" keys while turning on for aircraft
>band plus 740 to 940 MHz band etc. Also the extended ham bands can be
>received. Cross band can be programmed by "funct" "5" and "D" while
>turning on.

I forgot: to input the complete frequency via keyboard you must set the
"PL" to 100. <FUNC><8/SET> ans scan^ until PL .

>Now: the problem is, the HT will not transmit even not in the US ham
>bands... Any ham out there, who can tell me, how to expand the xmit
>also? (I get "off" displayed, when pushing the PTT.)

>By the way: Upto now I did not make any hardware mods.

>Any mail answer will be appreciated and possibly summarized here.

>73
> dl3no

NO REPLY upto now, hw? I am the only user of the IC-W2/E ??

>--
From: dl3no@infoac.rmi.de
Rupert Mohr Tel. (49) 241-47997-21 (ISDN)
P.O.Box 15 26 FAX (49) 241-47997-77
D-W-5100 Aachen (Germany)
--
****
___ ____ ___ _ _ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ _ _
/__/ / / / / /\ / /__ / /__//__// /__//__ /\ /
/ \ / / __/_ / / /__ / / // //__ / //__ / /

998. Brian Beezley's Various Antenna Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 12:26:52 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9107091230.AA09737@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295372

K6STI's programs (YO, MN, and NEC for Yagis, plus their stripped-down -jr derivatives) are only for MS-DOS computers. He doesn't offer anything for other kinds.

I am currently using YO 4.0 and Nec for Yagis. They are both pretty slick but I haven't done any reality checks.

I'm still looking for a mainframe version of NEC - if anyone has information, please let me know.

Mike Owen
MROWEN@STLAWU

999. Owner/Service Manuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 13:36:59 UTC
From: hideg@amadeus.erim.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul9.133659.23361@math.lsa.umich.edu>
Source record: 295373

Does anyone have (or know where to obtain) manuals on the
following radios:

Maxon - CP-0520HD UHF HT
Regency - Micro Com U31 UHF Mobile

Any help would be most appreciated.

Steve Hideg N8HSC
hideg@amadeus.erim.org

Well, there it is.

1000. Re: TH-77A Weirdness...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 14:23:53 UTC
From: dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul9.142353.20133@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 295374

In article <1991Jul8.214547.24075@sono.uucp> collins@sono.uucp (Michael Stratford Collins) writes:
>
>>>In article <1991Jun26.194941.4337@umesve.maine.edu> deej@thrush.umesve.maine.edu (Dj Merrill) writes:
>>>>Has anyone else experienced the following?
>
>>My own bit of TH-77A weirdness was this week: The internal speaker
>>(only) went nearly dead. The external speaker port worked fine,
>>and the internal one gave a _little_ noise. I looked at the schematic
>>and incredibly, there are separate amplifier dhips for the two;
>>the shorting jack for the external speaker is another soft switch
>>that tells the microprocessor which amplifier to enable. Very strange.
>
>>I was ready to send the rig back to Kenwood for warranty work but I
>>decided to call and ask for advice. The extremely friendly rep (who
>>even called me back, since he was busy when I called) said "oh, yeah,
>>that happens. Reset the microprocessor."
>
>>Sure enough. I lost all the memories, but the audio is fine.
>
>>Great rig.
>
>>73,
>>David, AD8Y
>
>
>On my TH-77A, I found that the problem was cured with a VFO reset
>(preserves the memories!) and didn't need a full processor reset.

Me again. Turns out there is some power-on software switch that
apparently got hit, DUAL-power on. This switches the main band receiver
between the internal and external speakers. Just toggling that would have
done it. I don't know how that bit got set to begin with, though.

Does anyone know a way to enable a sidetone? Using a headset on
simplex VOX, there's just no way to tell if you're transmitting--the
earpiece is silent all the time. Voice feedback like a telephoen would
be a great help.

--David, AD8Y

1001. Re: RFD: rec.radio.announce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 16:41:51 UTC
From: luigi@aix01.aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <!hvllx+@rpi.edu>
Source record: 295376
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <6446@gazette.bcm.tmc.edu> rick@pavlov.ssctr.bcm.tmc.edu (Richard H. Miller) writes:
>>
>> >MODERATION STATUS:
>> > MODERATED, in order to prevent discussions or out-of-scope postings.
>>
>> Could be unmoderated for the time being. Facilitates speedy information
>> flow in case of an emergency announcement. If this becomes a problem,
>> moderation could occur at a later time.
>
>In this case, it should be moderated. Everyone has their own idea of what
>constitutes an 'announcement' [I have the following equipment for sale could
>be considered as an announcement by someone.] Most of the .announce groups
>are moderated for a very good reason, they should only be used for announcement
>and not for discussion. If the group is not moderated, discussion will take
>place whether desired or not.
Agreed, though more than one moderator would be an important feature..
People Like Cary Oler.. need to place there reports and alerts on the net as
they happen.. not when the moderator gets to his computer to check them.

Luigi Giasi, KA1UTU
luigi@rpi.edu

1002. Re: Parts ... Parts ... Who's Got Them? (!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 16:58:58 UTC
From: tech@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <tech.679078738@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 295377

nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:

>Also, does Unitrode still produce the PIN diodes that have been
>shown in the `build-it-yourself' solid-state switching articles
>over the last few years?

I have recently been looking for Unitrode pin diodes. Unitrode still exists
and they still produce pin diodes. I called Unitrode in Mass. (I can't even
spell it, that state were boston is found) and got faxed some data on the
the 1N5767 familly.

I have the address of Unitrode at home and I can pass it on if you ask me.

I still don't have a Unitrode supplier but Hewlett Packard make a nice
assortment of PIN diodes and I compared specs and called them. HP sell their
components (at least in Canada) through distributers so try calling the nearest
HP district office and asking for the name of the distributer and try begging
for their semiconductor catalogue. HP also has a series of application
notes which could add new grist to your double balanced mixer quandry.

Any suppliers of Unitrode or HP who accept piddling little orders?????

--
Richard Loken VE6BSV : "In England, Justice is
Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta Canada : open to all, like the
tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA : Ritz Hotel." - Lord
{atha|aunro}!cs.athabascau.ca!tech : Justice Sir James Mathew

1003. Change of Heart (was Re: RFD: rec.radio.announce)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-09 17:57:07 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <17645.2879a493@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 295299
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.radio.amateur.misc

After severely trashing this idea in news.groups, I've come to realize
that the proposal would be far less objectionable if the following
things happened:

1. That a committed and respected moderator was selected (I'm already
quite taxed with work, grad school, my info postings to the group, and
UNO-ACM, unfortunately). I have sent E-mail to 1 or 2 people that I think
would be perfect for the job.

2. That in addition to a passive role (i.e. accepting submissions) the
moderator took an active role in selecting informational posts from
the established newsgroups and passed them along to the *.announce group
unchanged. This would eliminate a LOT of the drawbacks of crossposting
problems, editorial control, and time delays inherent in a moderated
group. It would also eliminate the need for information posters to
have moderator privileges, which would be confusing and VERY HARD to
successfully implement..

This would also not stifle experimental and small informational postings,
since they could develop themselves in the mainstream groups and be eventually
selected for *.announce when they are properly polished.

There is already a Usenet precedent for this in sci.space. In addition to
the SPACE-L mailing list, which is a full echo of sci.space, there is also
a moderated SPACE-DIGEST list made up of sci.space minus the flamage,
meta-discussions, go-nowhere threads, and "me-too" postings.

This would still result in the informational postings still appearing in
the other groups, but would be a far preferable solution to the original
one proposed.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
ps67@umail.umd.edu

1004. Solar Cells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-10 21:52:52 UTC
From: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul10.215252.17514@news.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 295282

Hello,

I'm interested in charging an HT's battery pack (any HT, I haven't got one yet) with a solar cell. If you insist on specifics, I'm looking at the ICOM IC-24AT and the Yaesu FT-470. (Of course I'm VERY open to suggestions.)

What is the average size, voltage, mA, wattage, charging rating &c of a HT's battery? Right now I'm looking at Solarex's MSX-lite series. They produce a 5watt 126mA cell for about $90. Has anyone had any experience with them? I've contacted other companies (the net supplied a list) however, three people suggested I look at solarex because of their durability. (This thing is going to be mounted on a bike.)

I realize that some of these questions sound real dumb, however I've got no ham buddies around. *sniff* But I do get to go to my first ham fest this weekend!

Thanks Much,

Jonathan Bucki

1005. Re: MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT CANCELLATION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-10 23:52:23 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <4647@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 295322

In article <910710135303.21c018ad@HG.ULeth.CA>, oler@HG.ULeth.CA (CARY OLER) writes:

> GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE
> MAJOR STORM CANCELLATION

You mean to tell me that you guys can cancel these storms, Cary? Where the heck were you last month when those four X12+ flares stole the ionosphere?!

Todd, KB6KXT

1006. Tone burst

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 14:11:00 UTC
From: NAGURNEY%HARTFORD.BITNET@YALEVM.YCC.Yale.EDU
Message-ID: <9107111410.AA00466@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295278

Several yars ago I built up a tone burst generator
prior to a European trip. I used the same
schematic ICOM
uses in their 2AT d schematic.

I wrote it up for Ham Radio (approx 1984). I'll be away for several weeks
but if anyone wants the schematic I can send it
to them when I return home.

The device was built in an old pager case and had an output
to the mike jack on the 2AT. The internal mike is not
disconnected when tan external mike is used
so I would hold the ptt lever, then put a burst.
Worked like a charm.

Lad Nagurney WA3EEC
NAGURNEY@HARTFORD.bitnet

1007. BC200XLT low battery fixes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 14:39:48 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9107111439.AA23729@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 295281

Here are two small articles from MT. I have not tried these mods, do
so at your own risk (i.e. your milage may vary).

From Monitoring Times
Bob's Tip of the Month
May 1990, page 98

BC200XLT SHORT BATTERY LIFE SOLVED

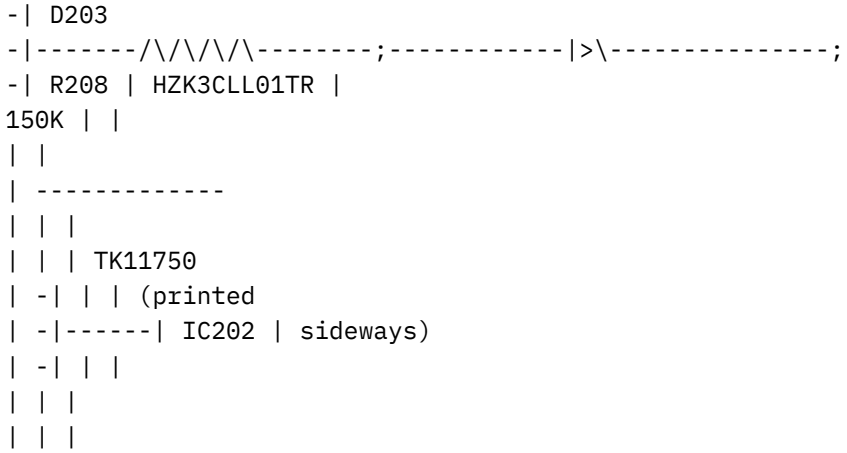
Short abttery life--sometime only an hour or two between charges--seems to be
the only major complaint amoung owners of the laeading hand-held scanner, the
Uniden Bearcat BC200XLT. Presumably, owners of similar sets like the BC100XLT
BC205XLT, and Cobra 4030 could have the same problem. Now that is an ailment of the past.

It turns out that the batteries were not really at fault; a zener diode which
determines the voltage at which the low-battery indicator would come on was
defective in some units, causing the circuit to actuate prematurely. Replacing
that idode and changing the value of an associated resistor provides the answer.

FREE FIX

MT contacted Uniden and was assured that they will provide the fix for free,
even if the radio is outside of the one-year warranty period. If your
Uniden BC200XLT suffers from short battery life, send the radioo along with
a brief note describing the ailment, to Uniden Customer Service, 9900 West
Point Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46250.

As shown in the accompanying diagram, zener diode D203 and resistor R208
are the parts in question. D203 should be about 7 volts and R208 should
be 150,000 ohms. These are miniature surface-mount devices on double-
sided circuit board; if your radio is under warranty, attemping this fix
yourself will void that warranty.



| -------------
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|
|

SHORT CUT

Mark Machcinski of Wyandotte, Michigan, came up with hisw own solution. He simply soldered a wire bridge across diode D203, disabling the low battery indicator entirely. The radio now operates uninterrupted until it blanks out when the abttery level drops to about 4.5 volts.

Yet another suggestions from a Canadian reader would bridge the original diode with a 6.8K resistor, defeating the premature recharge signal, yet preventing the battery from too low a discharge.

From MT
June 1990, page 98
Bob's Tip of the Month

BC200XLT BATTERY LIFE EXTENSION: Part II

Every time we run a helpful hint on a popular product, someone find an even more helpful hint! This one disable the low battery cutoff circuit and adds several hours of operation to a single charge. Our lab unit was still going strong after seven hours straight! Uniden will provide the fix for free, but if you're in a hurry and don't mind voiding your warranty, read on!

NOTE: This modification should not be attempted by anyone unfamilier with small circuit oard components.

The tools: You will need a small Phillips screwdriver, fine-tip soldering iron and solder wicking braid.

The procedure: Remove the battery pack, then the two screws form the bottom spring clip. Carefully pull the rear cover off, bottom first. Remove tjhe two small screws at the base of the circuit board. Pull the front panel away from the mainframe, bottom first.

At the bottom of the remaining board--to the left of the speaker magnet--are two blue electolytic capacitors; just above them are two striped components--one resistor and one diode. Using the soldering iron and braid, carefully remove the two components without overheating the board or damaging the copper traces.

When you reassemble the radio, be very carful to note the insertion of the front panel into the slot at the base of the volume/squelch panel. Be especially careful to align the screw holes perfectly, allowing the two rows of fine pin contacts to mate correctly with the socket. If this is not done correctly (and it probably won't be the first time!) no damage will occur, but the scanner display will be blank.

Recharge your batteries after 6-8 hours of heavy use. If the scanner dies, recharge it as soon as possible to prevent loss of your memorized frequencies.

```
__
||
||
------
| | Voltage Regulator PARTS LOCATOR
| |
------
[][][]

___
[___] resistor
___
[___] diode

------
- -
- -
-- -- - -
- - - - - -
-- -- ------

capacitors (2, round) Speaker Magnet

==============
```


```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV | trop@hls.com |
| Sr. Technical Instructor | ...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop |
| Hughes LAN Systems | |
| (415) 966-7915 | 1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch |
| Mountain View, CA 94043 | The preceding drivel is entirely my own!|
---------------------------------- ---------------------------------------
```


Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1008. Smith Charts: "Hand-waving" approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 14:40:09 UTC
From: U009@cs.cciw.CA
Message-ID: <5B070B0B273602EE-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca>
Source record: 295280

Does anyone recall any articles from the amateur magazines, or have a reference to a text with introductory descriptions and recipies for using Smith Charts. Some of the curt items I have read seem to expect you to fully understand them before they describe them to you.
The description in the ARRL Handbook of use in matching a device in a preamp will eventually be useful if I can get the basics out of the way first.
Thanks in advance

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, U009@CS.CCIW.CA,
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

The Future lies ahead, and behind us lies... lies... lies...

1009. Access to Inernet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 14:47:37 UTC
From: rwilgus@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9107111047.aa27175@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295279

Can anyone provide me with a telephone entry point into Internet. Is there a 800 number which will allow the general public to access and subscribe to info-hams@ucsd.edu. I have several Amateur operators that have a motem/computer and are trying to access this network. Your comments regarding this request will be greatly appreciated.

Bob, kz2x

1010. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 15:19:59 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Jul11.151959.25280@anasaz>
Source record: 295296

In article <1991Jul10.194520.2801793@locus.com> dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
] If the phase noise of the VCO at 220 Mhz is similar to the phase noise
]of a VCO at 5 Mhz, and the higher reference frequency (400Hz vs. 10 Hz)
]contributes to better suppression of the phase related noise, then the
]synthesize high/ divide down approach would be superior.

A phase locked loop is a feedback system. If the bandwidth of the loop
is high, the phase noise itself is suppressed by the feedback. On the
other hand, increased divide ratios (required for narrow frequency
resolution) decrease the bandwidth. I am referring here to divide ratios
IN the feedback loop, not dividers after synthesis (as described in this case).

If one synthesizes at higher frequencies, one can use a higher loop
bandwidth for the same number of frequencies synthesized. Since the
phase noise tends to be 1/f noise, this higher loop bandwidth inhibits
more noise. When one then divides the frequency down, the phase amplitude
of the phase noise is then reduced even more (by the divide ratio). Thus,
it looks to me like synthesizing and then post dividing is a good idea.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

1011. My first HF station

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 15:22:25 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24265@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295283

Ok, I need some help:

1. I am looking to purchase my first HF station....(I currently have nothing in this space)

2. I have allocated (my wife disagrees) about $2000.00 for the investment.

3. I currently have interest in CW/SSB/RTTY (no packet).

4. The only limitation aside from the $$$$ is no tower or beam.

What are your suggestions. Rig/Power Supply/Antenna/Tuner...etc

KD1AX/AE

1012. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 15:45:48 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570107@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295284

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

>>I don't think there is any phase noise advantage, though, over simply
>>building a 5 MHz synthesizer. In fact, if it is harder to build a high-Q
>>resonator at the higher frequency, the 5 MHz synthesizer may actually
>>be better.

> If the phase noise of the VCO at 220 Mhz is similar to the phase noise
>of a VCO at 5 Mhz, and the higher reference frequency (400Hz vs. 10 Hz)
>contributes to better suppression of the phase related noise, then the
>synthesize high/ divide down approach would be superior.

Assuming both oscillators use resonators with the same Q, and assuming
loop bandwidths are proportional to frequency, then I believe the
higher frequency vco will have higher phase noise proportional to
frequency. So there would be no difference between the 5 MHz vco and
the 200 MHz vco divided by 40.

One advantage of the 200 MHz option is that the wider loop bandwidth
gives you faster lock-in time. (Tnx to N6GN for this observation.)

AL N1AL

1013. ICOM W2A Mods Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 16:51:53 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.COM
Message-ID: <9107111651.AA28405@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 295287

Let me know if you don't get them, and I'll organize what I've got and send it to you.

1014. Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 18:03:34 UTC
From: carlson@mrx.webo.dg.com
Message-ID: <1385@dg.dg.com>
Source record: 295291

Thanks to all who've responded to my post about AX.25 ... and there were a *lot*
of you. You can stop now.

Thanks again!

--
Disclaimer: I cannot speak for Data General. You should have guessed that.
Mail to: carlson@mrx.webo.dg.com -or- James_Carlson@dgc.mceo.dg.com
.//.

1015. Major Solar Flare Alert - 11 July - Impact Possible

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 18:12:17 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910711121217.21c019c6@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295295

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JULY 11, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- Low to Moderate Impact Possible -

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major solar flare erupted from Region 6703, located at N22W51. The event began at 09:28 UT, peaked at 10:37 UT and ended at 11:03 UT on 11 July. This flare was rated a class M7.3/3B event. Radio emissions were not particularly rich. There was no tenflare and the 245 MHz emission was only measured at 88 sfu. A Type II sweep frequency event was observed with this flare. A Type IV was not present. This long-decay event was sufficient to produce a moderate intensity SWF over sunlit sectors. This, combined with the relatively weak condition of the ionosphere may have had a serious temporary impact on HF propagation over many middle and low latitude regions.

Region 6703 has continued to decay. Since the large class X1.9/2B flare of 07 July, this region remained relatively quiet.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There is a risk for a low to moderate terrestrial impact from this flare. An interplanetary disturbance could arrive anytime after approximately 09:00 UT on 13 July. If a disturbance does arrive, conditions are likely to remain generally active or very active with a few periods of minor storming over the middle latitudes. High latitudes may observe more frequent and intense periods of minor storming. The probability for observing a terrestrial impact is approximately 60% for 13 July, which implies there is also a healthy chance that we may not witness an impact.

Middle and low latitudes are not expected to be seriously affected. The high latitude regions should experience the worst conditions if an impact materializes.

** End of Alert **

1016. speaker transmitters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 18:58:00 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <253@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 295290

I have run accross a bit of a problem and I thought that maybe one of my fellow hams might be able to help me.

Here's the scoop. I recently had some construction done in my home. During this construction the location of my stereo center was changed. Unfortunately, I did not dot my "i's" and cross my "t's" and I forgot to include in the plan re-wiring the speakers in my bedroom and living room.

Unfortunately, post-construction, there is no easy way to run wires accross the house from my receiver to my speakers. I suddenly had this "bright idea".

I had heard that there are devices on the market that you attatch to your receiver which transmit using low power output to another device that you attatch to your speaker in another room.

Does anyone here know about any of these types of devices ? What are they called ? Where can I get one ? How much do they cost ??

Please email me back replies and I'll summarize back to the net.

Thanks in advance,

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
New York Network Services
Internetwork Design and Planning
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG)

1017. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 19:02:02 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850010@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 295288

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

> If the phase noise of the VCO at 220 Mhz is similar to the phase noise
> of a VCO at 5 Mhz, and the higher reference frequency (400Hz vs. 10 Hz)
> contributes to better suppression of the phase related noise, then the
> synthesize high/ divide down approach would be superior.
> * Dana H. Myers KK6JQ
>

It will be better close to the carrier (within the PLL bandwidth). However,
the important issue in an HF radio receiver (where you want high adjacent channel
selectivity) is the noise 5 to 50 kHz. away from the carrier, and this is
not affected by the PLL bandwidth. It is entirely a function of the VCO noise
in the architectures normally used in ham equipt.

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

1018. Re: MD/DC QSO Party Rules & Sample Log (LONG)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 19:32:34 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <abeals.679260754@melange>
Source record: 295317

steves@dbase.a-t.com (Steve Silverwood) writes:

>>SUGGESTED
>>FREQUENCIES:
>> * CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW

>Any particular reason why the only operation on 10 meters is CW?

Maybe it's because they think that the 10m CW segment is grossly
under-utilized?

Also please note that their suggested freqs are outside of the novice/tech
allocation..I guess they don't want to be limited by power or anything like
that... Or they don't want to put up with us so-called "slow-coders". (-:
--
Andrew Scott Beals abeals@autodesk.com, kc6sss@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na
147.300MHz+, 440.900MHz+ [ctcss 114.8Hz]
Vivu libere a>u mortu!

1019. Re: 12 volt DC supply w/ high current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 20:52:27 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910080@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295301

Re: higher current regulators

In "wraparound" regulators that use a conventional 78xx driving a pass element (I like the D45H5 myself), one trick that thermally protects the pass element is to mount it physically close to the 78xx. When the pass element gets hot, the 78xx gets hot, folding back the whole thing.

Perry / AA0ET

1020. Re: Smith Charts: "Hand-waving" approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 20:58:23 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul11.205823.19059@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 295286

In article <5B070B0B273602EE-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca> U009@cs.cciw.CA writes:
>Does anyone recall any articles from the amateur magazines, or have a
>reference to a text with introductory descriptions and recipies for
>using Smith Charts?
>
> Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, U009@CS.CCIW.CA,

Stu,

I know the ARRL's new Microwave Handbook has a good 4-6 pages devoted to using the Smith Chart. Another good ham reference is the article which appeared in some issue of Ham Radio Magazine in the late 70's/early 80's, which I have at home but don't recall offhand. Both discuss the use of the chart in real-world terms, explaining how the chart is helping you "get from there to here," as it were. The ARRL book also gives a somewhat less clear introduction to S-parameters.

Many introductory microwave textbooks give the Smith chart a good going over, but the treatment from book to book is variably clear. A visit to a technical or student bookstore (giving one's self plenty of time to browse) might be profitable. Make sure the book's treatment is at least accessible by you, with lots of examples involving different kinds of transmission lines and lumped elements.

Lotsa luck,
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

1021. re: encapsulating material removal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 21:07:52 UTC
From: crookb@mof.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1991Jul12.090752.393@mof.govt.nz>
Source record: 295310

re: encapsulation material removal
Thanks to the many replies in answer to my origional request.
Maybe a bit more detail on what i am trying to remove the encapsulating
or potting compounds from may put a different light on the subject.

The units I am interested in getting at to repair are used on outboard
motors and motorcycle/cars etc.

Some units are built into tough 'plastic' type boxes or diacast metal
boxes usually with the bottom open and when the circuit board and
components are fastened in then a material is poured in to protect
them from the elements and I suspect me.

I have tried several solvents including toluene (not sure of spelling)
which will bubble the material allowing scrapping away bit by bit a
very slow process.

Other solvents will usually do damage to the insulation used on the
wires and in some cases the boxes (PLASTIC).

This is surely making the original request more difficult but we live
in the hope that some enterprising person out there can help.

Brian

1022. Re: Parallel Dipoles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 21:13:11 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910081@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295300

>I am somewhat confused. I bought a Van Gorden parallel
>dipole (10-20-40-80 with a balun).

I don't know what this beast is, but I can guess. The bandwidth of an antenna varies directly with it's relative diameter (D/wavelength). 80 meter wire dipoles have very narrow bandwidth, perhaps as small as 50 KHz at the 3:1 points. My HF6VX vertical is about 100 KHz on 80 for a 3/4" radiator.

The badness of SWR is highly overrated. However, in your case it shouldn't be that high. One good thing about high SWR (if there is anything good about it) is that it shows you that you don't have much ground loss, which would tend to push the SWR toward 1:1.

You don't mention how much "a lot" of additional wire you had to use. An extra quarter wavelength ? You may have a bad balun - try connecting a dummy load in place of the dipole legs and checking the SWR at low power. I assume it's a 1:1 balun, so a 50 ohm 2 watt carbon resistor works well.

>Jeff M. Gold KD4AAE/AE

Nice call ! :)

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1023. 12/17 and 160 for HF6VX ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 21:28:12 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910082@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295302

Anyone out there buy the 12/17 meter mods for the HF6VX ? After considering how easy their 15 meter trap is to understand, I'm wondering if the WARC mod looks like it or if you actually get more coils and caps.

I'm also considering the 160 meter mod, but wonder how well a 33' radiator does on that band. Is it worth the money ? There is no way I can put in an "adequate" groundplane for 160.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1024. Re: My first HF station

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 22:13:37 UTC
From: rmp@crashnburn.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <16670@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 295293

In article <24265@shlump.lkg.dec.com> magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:

Ok, I need some help:

1. I am looking to purchase my first HF station....(I currently
have nothing in this space)

How much actual operating have you done? Despite my later wish list, its
better if you get some good, but used and cheap equipment to start with.
Maybe you can find a local Elmer...

2. I have allocated (my wife disagrees) about $2000.00 for the
investment.

Oh, she thinks you ought to spend more, you lucky dog. :-).

3. I currently have interest in CW/SSB/RTTY (no packet).

I think it would be hard to beat the Icom 735 transciever $1000.

the Astron 35 is supposed to be a good power supply, better and cheaper
than Icom's

I don't know too much about tuners, but the Heathkits, if well constructed
should do you fine. You might be able to find a good one at a swap meet.

A good keyer, maybe a keyboard for CW would be in order $200.
A good microphone $100.

What kind of real estate do you have? Wire antennas are cheap, but they do
take room, and the higher, and more in the clear, the better.

4. The only limitation aside from the $$$$ is no tower or beam.

What are your suggestions. Rig/Power Supply/Antenna/Tuner...etc

KD1AX/AE

Good Luck,

Ramblin'

1025. W2A Rx improvement to 70Mhz wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 22:43:30 UTC
From: charlie@mof.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1991Jul12.104330.395@mof.govt.nz>
Source record: 295311

Hello again,
As U all have no doubt have guessed I have an IC-W2A. What I am
particularly interested in is getting the VHF receive sensitivity
useable down to 70Mhz. At the moment the receiver is virtually useless
below around 120Mhz & I want to change this so I can listen to
activity on 75Mhz, 82Mhz, 106Mhz etc. What I need to know is technical
info on the VHF low pass filter immediately before the VHF RF amp &
also on the band pass filter immediately after the VHF RF amp. I would like
to know their cut-off frequencies/pass frequencies etc with a view to changing
some inductors or capacitors to enable receive down to 70Mhz. The New Zealand
ICOM agent cannot supply me with a service manual or any technical documentation
component location diagrams etc. or assist me in any way. I wonder if a
service manual or any technical documentation is available anywhere,
& if it is can someone send copies to me so I can pursue this. If you cannot
help, can you pass this request onto someone who may be able to assist me.
Thanks in advance

Regards

Charles Tetenburg (ZL1BQJ) internet: charlie@mof.govt.nz
Network Controller
Ministry of Forestry
Forest Research Institute
Sala St.
Rotorua
New Zealand.

1026. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 23:00:21 UTC
From: durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us
Message-ID: <174@w2xo.pgh.pa.us>
Source record: 295297

In article <14570106@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

.......article in QST where
> the guy combined a Colpitts oscillator (which drifts up in frequency)
> with a Hartley oscillator (which drifts down in frequency) to get an
> oscillator with no frequency drift at all. You had to turn off the
> power supply to change the dial setting.
> AL N1AL
Was the a "Larsen E. Rapp" article? The one I remember the most was
the "Q Multiplying VFO", which was claimed to be so stable that
merely rotating the shaft on the variable capacitor didn't change
the frequency of oscillation ! Larsen, however, intimated that
possibly the rubber tubing used for shaft coupling might have
had some bearing on this.

Another was the "Little Professor" article. This was a remedy
for people borrowing your test equipment. The "Little Professors"
came in different models and turned out to be carbon resitors which
you soldered across the AC line inside the piece of gear before
allowing the "buddy" to borrow it. If you just wanted to make
sure that it was returned, you put a resistor that just drew
enough current to warm up and smell a little like the gear was
going to fail soon. If you really disliked the guy and wanted him
to quit borrowing your stuff, you put something like a 10 ohm
2 watter across the line. Pfsssst..flash...smoke... 8-) .
-Jim, W2XO

1027. apt formats

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 23:07:22 UTC
From: SHMC0874@BCIT.BC.CA
Message-ID: <9107120108.AA26871@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295298

From: Colin Schmutter

Does anyone know if Feng Yun1-2 is still active? If so what frequencies are used.

Also I am trying to find info on the Soviet Okean satellites. Do they transmit APT format and what are their frequencies.

Any assistance would be appreciated.

COLIN SCHMUTTER <SHMC0874@BCIT.BITNET>
NETWORK TECHNICIAN, COMPUTER RESOURCES : (604) 432-8858

1028. FOOTHILL FLEAMARKET reminder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-11 23:52:26 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920011@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 295285

```
Reminder: Foothill Flea market, Los Altos California,
This Saturday 13 July 1991. Starts around 6a.m.
Come early.
Next date 10 August 1991.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Henry Black henryb@hpspd.spd.HP.COM
My views, not HP's views.
```

1029. Re: Basic satellite question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 00:56:45 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <478@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 295233

In article <9107102330.AA01702@marlin.nosc.mil> price@marlin.nosc.mil (James N. Price) writes:
>
>AO-13 has about 8 modes, but I don't know what they are. Is one
>of them 2 mtrs up/10 mtrs down (or vice versa)? Or is it the case
>that AO-13 virtually requires all-mode 70cm and 2 mtr radios?
>

There is no 10 meter capability onboard AO-13. Mode B is what AO-13 spends most of its time in according to the orbital predictions I run here. Mode B is 70 cm uplink and 2 meters down. Other modes in use currently on AO-13 are S, L, JL, and LS.

>I'm trying to figure out what bare minimum gear to get to utilize
>the RS birds *and* OSCAR. A primer for this uninformed person
>would be appreciated.
>Jim, K6ZH
>Milnet: price@nosc.navy.mil
>P.S. I have used RS-10/11 in the past with 15 up/10 down. It's
>neat, but it's not visible very long!

Well, if you have been on RS-10/11 you have the HF gear, so all you need now is some 144/435 Mhz multi-mode stuff. The ARRL has a satellite handbook you can order, or contact AMSAT for further info on getting on the birds. Also, there is a satellite communications column in QST on an "almost" monthly basis which covers much of this information.

Hope this helps you.

Regards,

Alan -- WB5FKH

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 BBS: (318) 527-6667, 19200(PEP)/9600(V.32)/2400/1200 |
| |
| If ignorance is bliss, why aren't there more happy people? |
+---+

1030. Re: Phase noise and dividers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 01:55:38 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850011@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 295321

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, thompson@cactus.org (Charles Thompson) writes:

> I think that the statistics of the phase noise it not
> affected by the frequency divider. This implies that the
> variance of the noise is constant while the period is getting
> bigger as you divide down. As a result, the percent phase jitter
> as a function of period is getting SMALLER as you divide down.
> This basically true because the jitter will have a zero mean value.
>
> On the other hand...if the variance is all you are concerned with
> then it makes no difference whether you divide down or not. If
> you can make a high frequency VCO with a smaller variance in absolute
> picoseconds than a low frequency VCO then by all means, use a fast
> clock and divide it down!

Yes, it is true the noise will be lower at the output of a divide-by-40 circuit that the input. The point is, however, that if you build a 5 MHz. VCO, you do not need to ever run the signal thru a digital device on its way to the mixer LO terminals. This will always give the advantage to the non-divided architecture because no digital divider (that I know of, at least) is as quiet as a good oscillator/buffer, in terms of phase noise floor. Even if you divide the 5 MHz. frequency down to run a phase detector, that will only raise the noise floor within the loop bandwidth, where it usually can be tolerated.

>
> Varactor-tuned Pierce oscillators usually have decent phase noise.
> CD4046's do not!

Yes, please do not pollute the spectrum by using gate oscillators including the popular 1648 and 1658 in a transmitter VCO. For a good treatise on this see Ulrich Rhode's books on synthesizers and receivers.

>
> -Charlie Thompson
> WB4HVD

Rick Karlquist N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

1031. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 01:56:21 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul12.015621.2805116@locus.com>
Source record: 295303

In article <21850009@hpsciz.sc.hp.com> rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com (Rick Karlquist) writes:
>> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>>
>>
>> Some time ago, I posted to the net regarding phase noise, mentioning that
>> Ten-Tec appears to use a 220 Mhz synthesizer with a 400 Hz step and divide
>> the output by 40 to get a 5 Mhz VFO with a 10 Hz step and good phase
>> noise characteristics. Some other person posted saying it doesn't help
>> phase characteristics to synthesize at a high frequency and then
>> divide down. I'm not convinced.
>>
>> Let's think of the net result of phase noise on the period of
>> a waveform as a random amount ranging from -1 to +1 Nameless Units (NU).
>> Then, the actual period is K Nameless Units. Thus, each period is:
>>
>> P = K + x
>>
>> where:
>> K = period
>> x = evenly distributed random number [-1..+1]
>>
>> My question is: why isn't this valid?
>
>The reason this is not valid is that x will be 40 times as high for a 200 MHz.
>VCO as it will for a 5 MHz. VCO, all other things being equal. The "other
>things" that matter are the the noise figure of the oscillator transistor,
>the input power to that transistor, and the loaded Q of the tank circuit.
>And indeed these will tend to be about the same at either frequency for
>the usual designs. Also, it is possible to build a 5 MHz. VCO whose
>noise floor is lower than the noise floor of any available divide-by-N
>digital IC. The only advantage of the VHF method is reduced microphonics
>and hum due to the wider PLL bandwidth that is possible in your example.

Even if the size of the random component is 40 times greater, it is
still an evenly distributed random number. Therefore, I maintain that
integrating 40 of these random trials still ends up in a much smaller
value than any one of them, and integrating a lot of them approaches
zero.

Ref: Buck, Lester A., PhD Physics
--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

1032. Need procedure for U5MIR BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 03:43:13 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul12.034313.20439@anasaz>
Source record: 295318
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Can anyone tell me how to leave a message on the U5MIR bbs? What
command to leave the message, and how to terminate the message,
and anything else needed to leave a message on the BBS for U5MIR?
Also, how to read the BBS.

Thanks in advance.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

1033. Ham Radio Phone BBS List 7/91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 06:29:57 UTC
From: TWB0@NS.CC.LEHIGH.EDU
Message-ID: <9107120533.AA11913@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295294

Subject: Ham Radio Phone BBS List 7/91

The following is a list of some telephone BBSs that support Amateur Radio.
Some of these are strictly for hams, while others support special interest
groups for hams or have radio-related files or message sections.

Due to the increasing size of the list, it will only be distributed on the
packet networks once or twice each year as a multipart bulletin. If you do
not receive the complete list, please obtain it from one of the following
sources; duplicate copies cannot be sent out on the packet networks.

Internet: wsmr-simtel20.army.mil - PD1:<MISC.HAMRADIO>HAMPHONE.91A
wuarchive.wustl.edu - /pub/hamradio/hamphone.91a.Z
Phone BBS: K4NGC BBS (703) 680-5970 - HAMPHONE.91A (in 'miscprgs' area)
WB2COY BBS (914) 485-3393 - HAMPHONE.91A
Packet: KA2UGQ-4 BBS 145.01 MHz - GENERAL HAMPHONE.91A

If you call a BBS on this list and find nothing to indicate it's relationship
to Ham Radio or find that it has been disconnected, please let me know so I can
archive it and clean up the list. I can't gaurantee the accuracy of this list,
but I do strive to keep it as up-to-date as possible. Please send any updates,
changes, or comments to me. 73, Tom Brown KA2UGQ.

Packet: ka2ugq@ka2ugq.nj.usa.na
ARPA: twb0@ns.cc.Lehigh.EDU
BITNET: twb0@lehigh.bitnet
UUCP: ..!uunet!lehigh.bitnet!twb0
ICBM: 40 40' 47" N, 74 25' 03" W

Verification status (symbol after phone number):
'*'=verified, '+'=busy when called, '?'=questionable, ' '=unknown
':'=new/updated number (since 1/91 list)

'Speed' codes are as follows:
3=300, 1=1200, 2=2400, 9=9600
T=9600-19200 baud (Telebit/Trailblazer/Ventel modem)
U=US-Robotics HST 9600-38400 baud
V=Hayes V-series 4800-9600 baud
M=MNP error correction available
>=PC Pursuitable

Phone-Number Name SysOp Location Speed
============ ==================== ==================== ================= =====
201-332-6098*Edgelight Online BBS KB2BLE Jersey City, NJ 12
201-385-1693*Radio CMBS ? NJ 12
201-387-8898*ROSE Switch Support (login:rats) NJ 12
201-423-4258+Computer Nookery ? NJ

201-694-8122*Sonnet Center Jim Sonnet Mountain View, NJ 312
201-785*1830:The Meeting House N2CZF NJ 12
201-941*3302:B.F.W.K. KB2JXK Cliffside Park, NJ 1U
202-280-5490*Capital Connection KB4ZSS Washington, DC UV
203-236-3761*Bruce's Bar & Grill Bruce Lomansky CT
203-261-6434*Trumbull Mini WA1QKS Trumbull, CT 312
203-431-4687+Source of Magic B&J Sanders Ridgefield, CT
203-438-9908*Orions Nebula N1CUI CT 12
203-563-6455*Hart-Metro Opus ? Whethersfield, CT
203-665-0090*ARRL Field Service W1AW Newington, CT
203-735-9328:The Draconis Combine ? CT
203-753-8351*CoCo Byte David Yale Waterbury, CT
203-846-3522*NORAD Bill Hurlock Norwalk, CT U
203-865-6960*EarthStation 101 KA9CRG New Haven, CT U
203-888-8375+Dave's Bar & Grill KA1TFB CT
204-785*8518:Bill's BBS VE2UB Canada 12
205-758-5017*The Bulletin Board W4WYP/WD4DAT AL 3
205-853-6144*Bham Sperry, 60M Jack Efird Birmingham, AL 12UV
205-988-4816?Superboard ? AL 31
206-237-3472:Bears BBS WM7O WA
206-355*1295:The Precedent N7NIP WA 12
206-566-1155*AmoCat BBS Rich Langsford Tacoma, WA U
206-637-2398+Seattle Software Exc LeRoy DeVries Seattle, WA U
206-767-3223+Amateur Radio Supply WB7EWO/W7PV (6PM-9AM)Seattle, WA 3
206-774-9566*Briar Patch ? WA 12
207-495-2490*I.A.R.N. K1MAN Belgrade Lakes, ME
212-380-3864*Atari BBS K2BSM NY
212-645-2176*Metro CPU ? NY
212-781-4723*Friends WB2RSI New York, NY 312>
213-370-4113+Long Island RB ? CA
213-374*7929:PC Heaven BBS N6XQU Redondo Beach, CA 12
213-376-9567*Beach Cities KB6MND Redondo Beach, CA
213-541-2503*GFRN RCP/M WB6YMH Palos Verdes, CA 312
213-761-8284+Kenwood Radio Inc. ? CA
213-761-8292?Kenwood Radio Inc. ? CA
214-394-7325:Dallas Rem. Imaging DRIG Dallas, TX
214-394-7438*Datalink BBS-AMSAT N5ITU Dallas, TX 319V
215-244+3916:32 Bit BBS ? PA
215-568-2137*LBARA bbs (login:lbara, password:hams) Philadelphia, PA 12
215-584-1412*System-2 ? Norristown, PA
215-678-9334*File Cabinet ? PA UV
215-827-7689+K3DSM BBS K3DSM Malvern, PA
215-948-0593+K3DSM BBS (?) K3DSM Malvern, PA
216-237*8208:NOARS BARF-80 BBS KB8NTW Cleveland, OH 312
216-349-4515*Infoguide Josef Stiene Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9480*AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-526-9481*AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-526-9482*AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9485*AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH U>
216-526-9489*AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH UV>

216-526-9490*AMCOM Bill Poissant Cleveland, OH ?>
216-545-0093*Steel Valley Opus ? Girard, OH
216-661-9065*Comstar Roger Dye Cleveland, OH U>
216-777-4569?Connections II Ryan Wilkins Cleveland, OH ?>
216-867-6984+Buckeye Hamshack ? OH
216-942-6382+Hamnet WB8APD Cleveland, OH U>
216-942-7516*Hamnet WB8APD Cleveland, OH V>
216-951-4287*Eastlake Ken Bayko Cleveland, OH U>
301-272-5313*Aberdeen Interface ? Aberdeen, MD 31
301-335-0858*WB3FFV multiuser BBS (login:bbs) Chase, MD 12
301-335-1955*WB3FFV multiuser BBS WB3FFV Chase, MD 1T
301-388-1517*Dead Zone ? Baltimore, MD
301-551*6517:KA3DXX Hamshack BBS KA3DXX MD 12
301-574-1984?Berkshire Board ? Essex, MD
301-590-9629*3 Winks RBBS W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-593*9067:PC-Ham BBS G3ZCZ MD 12
301-599-7651*Mad Faces BBS Kim Wells Upper Marlboro, MD
301-604+1589:The Earthstation BBS ? MD
301-621-9669*Around & About WA3TKW MD
301-625-0817?Amateur Radio BBS WB3FFV MD
301-625-9482*Amateur Radio BBS WB3FFV MD 12
301-625-9663+Amateur Radio BBS WB3FFV MD
301-645?7964:Diamond Jims ? MD
301-670-9621*3 Winks Fido W3INK Gaithersburg, MD 31
301-725-1072*F.C.C. PAL Hotline FCC MD
301-831-5954*WJ3P Exchange Lucas Spiros Mt. Airy, MD 12
301-831-9012?Thundr Bay Trad Post WA3ZLB MD
303-497-5000*NOAA (propagation +) NOAA Boulder, CO
303-497-5042*NOAA 3 line rotary NOAA Boulder, CO
303-534-4646*The Comm-Post Brian Bartee Denver, CO 9
303-972-9600*Microlink ? Denver, CO 9
305-325-8709+Medical Software Exc ? FL
305-382-6687+Right Connections N4LDG Miami, FL
305-822?4673:Miami Infomatics BBS ? FL
305-828*7909:Telcom Central Fido ? FL 12
305-836*0463:Head Start Fido BBS N4ETS FL 12
306-586-1551*Polestar Opus VE5EK SK 312
312-776-5561*N9CSA Ham & Hobby N9CSA Chicago, IL 12
313-291-2520+Genesis II WB8ZPN MI
313-482-4436+Somewhere In Time KE8JY/N8KJL Ypsilanti, MI
313-546+7045:Air Studio Fido KA8NCR MI
313-649-6213?Blue Water TBBS ? Birmingham, MI
313-759-6569*Royal Oak RCP/M W8SDZ Royal Oak, MI 31
314-837-5422*Cindex Tech Support KB0FMQ Florissant, MO 12
314-965-0477*Cat Box BBS ? MO 12
315-695*4070:Phoenix High School ? NY 31
315-697*7365:N2JEU BBS N2JEU Canastota, NY
316-943-6030+Wichita BBS KE0TV Wichita, KS
317-353-9981*Someplace BBS Mike Shepard Indianapolis, IN 12U
317-535+9097:SouthSide Fido BBS KB9BVN Indianapolis, IN U

317-654-6555?The Friendly BBS Jason Seabolt Frankfort, IN
317-882-4454*IBM-Net Connection Rex Hawkins Indianapolis, IN U
317-882-5575+IBM-Net Connection Rex Hawkins Indianapolis, IN U
318-443-0271*Amer. Silver Dollar WB5ASD LA 12
318-688-7078+NoChange #2 Mike Berry Shreveport, LA 31
318-797-8310*Net 380 Host ? LA 12
319-351-8783?Opus Board ? Iowa City, IA
319-393-4499*Cedar Valley Datanet ? Cedar Rapids, IA
319-432-6586?US Amateur TV Society? Mechanicsville, IA
319-582*3235:Electronic Cottage KA0FDI/KA0JAW IA 12
401-521-2931*Telecom Central ? RI 12
402-289*4658:Aksarben ARC BBS WB0QPP Omaha, NE 312
402-421-1963+Southwest Lincoln ? Lincoln, NE
403-295*7088:The Cameo Fido BBS VE6TAK AB Canada 12
403-464-5069+Alta Packet Info Net ? AB Canada
404-320-6202*AV Sync BBS ? Atlanta, GA
404-355-5625*Visions Kevin Pierce Atlanta, GA U
404-363-1640*Hams Bulletin Board WA4CBT Forest Park, GA 31
404-487-1376+Star Trek Connection Eddie Ferguson GA U
404-491-6365?Flagship Express KC4ME Atlanta, GA 12
404-763+4369:Scan Atlanta BBS Bill Scruggs Atlanta, GA 312
404-834-9097?Commodore Msg. Ctr. KB4EUX Carrollton, GA 3
404-929-0800*Atlanta Connection ? Atlanta, GA
404-964-5277?Greyhound Opus John Miller GA
407-269-5188*Tech Talk ? FL 12
407-338?8486:PC Logic Wildcat BBS W4NVC FL
407-649-9834?EABBS Media Board ? Orlando, FL
407-879-4823*PCLogic W4NVC FL 12
408-253+1309:Digikron Systems BBS N6OYU CA
408-298*7464:PD Software Exchange ? CA
408-395*1402:Saratoga Clone WA6LYZ/WD5ICZ CA 12
408-667-2256*Freq Scan Tim Ames Big Sur, CA
408-674-5048?Elmer II WA6LMM Greenfield, CA 31
408-683-0338*S2C2 BBS ? San Martin, CA 312
408-866-4933?MAC Science Fido BBS Ray Terry Campbell, CA
409-838-3761?Lamar University BBS WB5VNX Galveston, TX 3
412-226*7357:KA3NVP BBS KA3NVP Lower Burrel, PA 12
412-266-5947*Bridger Ambridge Schools Ambridge, PA
412-342?1097:Sharon Ham BBS WB3FZV PA
412-573?0537:Rad Board ? PA
412-766-0732*Blinklink William Wilson PA
413-256-1037+Pioneer Valley PCUG ? Amherst, MA 9
413-443-6313*VETLink #1 ? Pittsfield, MA
413-967-9541*Quaboaq Valley Xfer Gary Reardon Ware, MA 12
414-282-4181+Midwest Communicator ? Milwaukee, WI
414-543-0988+Milwaukee City ARES WB9YSG Mil. City, WI 3
414-548-9866*Milwaukee Heath UG KA9TGN Milwaukee, WI 12
414-738-1219*Applegate ? Appleton, WI 12
415-481-0252?No_Name Fido RBBS N6MON CA
415-574-3663*Toad Hall J Thaddeus San Carlos, CA

415-595-2427+Toad Hall J Thaddeus San Carlos, CA
415-651-4147*Sonshine ? Fremont, CA
415-659-9169+RSVP BBS ? Fremont, CA
415-943-6238+Diablo Valley PCUG ? Walnut Creek, CA
415-961-7250?BBS-JC K6LLK CA 312
416-431-6836?Connection ? Toronto, ON Canada
416-598-1934*Boards Galore ? Canada 12
416-827*0704:Amateur Radio BBS VE3RD Oakville, ON Can. 12
416-882+5525:Dits & Bits VE3OY Toronto, ON Canada
501-442-8777*TRS7 BBS ? AR
502-267-7422*Deckman's Exchange N4VEH Jeffersontown, KY
503-239*4960:Experimenter's Anon. ? OR 12
503-285+0378:MicroBits ? OR
503-286*3855:The Rose Fido ? OR 12
503-296-4328?Dog House BBS ? OR
503-370+9739:Purgatory Fido BBS ? OR
504-273-3116+HelpNet Baton Rouge W5KGG Baton Rouge, LA
507-281?1989:Medical Software Exc ? FL
508-385*3427:Salt Air BBS KQ1K Dennis, MA 12
508-429-1784*CUL-DE-SAC Fido BBS WA1YDL MA 12
508-481?7147:Waystar BBS ? MA
508-688-1348?Pleasant Valley BBS KA1MGO Methuen, MA U
508-949-3590+The Ham Shack Don Eklund Webster, MA
508-960*2226:W1FW WWIV BBS W1FW North Andover, MA 12
509-276-6431*Touchstone Susan Waters WA
509-534-6866*ANARC BBS ? Spokane, WA 12
512-258-5528 Boardwalk Ham'n&Jam'n? TX
512-323-9111:Mind's Eye Fido BBS ? TX
512-359-1748:Electronic Avenue KA5THB TX
512-444-1052 Antenna Farm BBS Ben Thornton Austin, TX
512-444-9908 Health Link Fido KB5IN Austin, TX
512-653-7697:UCOM Premium BBS Tom Cunha San Antonio, TX 312
512-827-1025:The 128 PC Fido BBS ? TX
512-837-0953 Jimnet BBS WA5VLZ? Austin, TX
513-253-2017 Ham Shack Dave Shard Kettering, OH
513-258-0971 Traders Cove Bill Kahler Dayton, OH U
513-547-3313:Light in the Darke WA8RUO OH
513-548-5128 Light in the Darke John Desmond OH
513-762-1115 KIC Fido BBS N8KTW/K8CO/KA8AWY OH
513-777-1234 PME-FIDO BBS WB8BFW OH
513-851-6454:Melnibonean Manor ? OH
515-961-3325*W0RPK AMSAT BBS W0RPK Indianola, IA 312
516-226-3989:ICS Computing Greg Carman Long Island, NY 2
516-293-2283 Radio Electronics BB R.E. Magazine Farmingdale, NY 31
516-399-1375:Ham-It-Up BBS (3PM-9AM only) KE2NK Mastic, NY 312
516-472-0691?The Idea X-Change N2AYB Bayport, NY 31
516-561-6590 LICA LIMBS WA2EXP Long Island, NY 319
516-581-1896 Ham Radio Sell. Post Lenny Buonaiuto Long Island, NY
516-661-3643:No Frills+ (SSARC) WB2VOZ/KB2UR/K2TV Long Island, NY 312
516-862-8764:Datalink BBS KB2KUR St. James, NY 312

518-374-5298 Radio Freq's ? Latham, NY
519-578-9314 Kitchner Waterloo AR VE3MTS Kitchener, ON Can.
519-660-1442:VE3GYQ BBS VE3GYQ London, ON Canada 312
601-896-3970:On-Line Systems Rich Maddox/KF5MQ Gulfport, MS 129
602-235-9653 Health Info-Com Net (Usenet port) Scottsdale, AZ
602-495-1797 Neighborhood Net KB7DJE AZ
602-742-1551 Bit Bucket ? Tuscon, AZ
603-424-0923 VaxCat Mark Buda Merrimack, NH
603-424-5497*Stateline BBS Bob Wescott Merrimack, NH 31
603-525-4438 73 Magazine KW1O Peterborough, NH
603-547-6485 InterVisioN ? Francestown, NH
603-783-4239 Info Biz ? Canterbury, NH
603-883-4466 The Legal Beagle K1TCD Nashua, NH
603-888-6999 Access-80 ? Nashua, NH 3
603-924-9809+73 Magazine KW1O Peterborough, NH 31
604-764-4672:The Grapevine Fido ? BC Canada
609-652-2921+ACADEMIA WB2DRD Pomona, NJ
609-652-4914 Stockton State Col Tom McNally Pomona, NJ
609-652-4923 Stockton State Col Tom McNally Pomona, NJ U
609-693-8849 Jersey Shore BBS W2FJC NJ 31
609-859-1910*Pinelands Fido RBBS W2XQ Vincentown, NJ 312
609-893-2152 Jersey Devil Citadel K2NE NJ
609-894-4366 N2EHM BBS N2EHM Pemberton, NJ 31
612-291-0567 Digital Newsletter K0TG St. Paul, MN 31
612-377-3469 PC Info Exchange ? Minneapolis, MN
612-426-0000 Digital Newsletter K0TG St. Paul, MN
612-431-1149 HR Commodore Clique WA0CQG Apple Valley, MN 31
612-432-5348:TCRC Ham Radio Lib. W0BU (TCRC) Apple Valley, MN
612-490-1187 Nick's Nest Don Seiford Vadnais Hills, MN
612-571-6280:The Computer Lab N0JVD MN
612-920-L5MN NASA/ESA press rels. L5 Society Minneapolis, MN 312
613-542-9901 Dits & Bits ? Kingston, ON Can.
613-564-5672 Carleton U Opus ? Ottawa, Canada
614-267-5441 Hot CoCo BBS ? Columbus, OH
614-279-2327 Scientific Columbus David Hinerman Columbus, OH
614-294-5314 MARDUK II ? OH
614-294-5336:Cross-fire Fido BBS ? OH
614-351-2274:South Parking Lot ? OH
614-457-4227 Ham BBS (HBBS) N8EMR Columbus, OH 12T
614-895-2553 Ham BBS (HBBS) N8EMR Columbus, OH
614-927-3644 Alternative BBS ? Columbus, OH
615-443-2237:Lebanon Link Fido N4SCT TN
615-690-5467 Volunteer Ed Dial Knoxville, TN V
616-263-7454 ST Paradise Steve Finzel Traverse City, MI
616-363-7360 The Edge Kevin O'Malley Grand Rapids, MI
616-393-3262 Edge CBCS ? Grand Rapids, MI
616-457-1964:Consultant Connection Daniel Wynalda Jenison, MI 1T
616-457-9909:Consultant Connection Daniel Wynalda Jenison, MI 312
617-237-1511 Wellesley BBS Heath Users Club Wellesley, MA
617-277-5577 Jesse's BBS Jesse Cheng MA

617-326-0259 Binex II KB1S Westwood, MA
617-471-0542 Tom's BBS KA1TOX Wollaston, MA M
617-471-3009:Tom's Fido BBS KA1TOX Wollaston, MA M
617-545-6239 Garden Spot BBS NS1N Scituate, MA
617-565-9136+WB3ABN BBS WB3ABN Boston, MA 31
617-598-6646 Baystate BBS Steve Ryback Lynn, MA
617-720-3600 Future Tech Bud Napier Boston, MA
617-742-8822:K1HLZ BBS K1HLZ MA
617-923-7605 MassHam BBS K1OJH MA 31
619-256-7250:The G3KFN Board G3KFN CA
619-279-3921 RADIOSPORT WB6BDY San Diego, CA U
619-390-7328 Lakeside Wildcat! N6CQW CA
619-549-3927 K3FWT BBS K3FWT San Diego, CA
619-562-8758 Santee Experiment Jim El Cajon, CA
701-746-4814 Shortwave Network ? ND
703-250-1837?SMA Scanner BBS ? VA 31
703-366-4299 Sparkie's Machine KC4LWI Roanoke, VA U
703-435-0836+Sterling Info Exch. KF4GL VA 3
703-528-7753 Longwave Database ? Arlington, VA
703-591-5744 Midnite Rider Joe Reeves VA
703-648-1841 Virginia Connection Tony McClenny Reston, VA U>
703-680-5970*K4NGC Packet BBS K4NGC (login:bbs) Woodbridge, VA
703-689-7156 KC3OL BBS KC3OL VA
703-734-1387*AMRAD BBS K8MMO McLean, VA 31
703-734-1796 Issue Dynamics Inc. Sam Simon Washington, DC
703-791-6198 Dos Spitzen Sparken Dick Miller Manassas, VA
707-545-0746 Sonoma Online Don Kulha Santa Rosa, CA
708-234-8011+Callbook BBS Callbook Publishing IL 31
708-394-0071?Samson BBS KB9DIP Arlington Hts., IL UM>
708-491-2611:Chicago Business ? Evanston, IL
708-529-1586*Elk Grove Repeater (N9DKO?) G. Randles Elk Grove, IL UM>
708-674-1638:Bill's PCBoard William Knopp Lincolnwood, IL V>
708-790-0187+Cope of Chicago Steve Bonine IL
708-790-4688:The Generic BBS HST ? Glen Ellyn, IL
713-242-6041 KC5UP BBS KC5UP Houston, TX 312
713-280-8711 NASA Activities NASA Houston, TX
713-483-2500:Johnson Space Center NASA (Enter#:62511) TX 1
713-498-7996 Launch Pad ? Houston, TX
713-579-8979 Breakfast Club Jimmy Vance Katy, TX
713-879-1448 ACOM II Eddie Runner Houston, TX
713-937-9097 Broadcast Computer David Armstrong Houston, TX V
713-955-7564 PCEVE ? TX
714-275-9094 N6KZB BBS N6KZB CA 312
714-636-2298 F.O.G. Jim Ward CA
714-681-0731 Ham Radio West John Warren Riverside, CA 312
715-258-0986:Hamline N9BKJ WI
716-288-5848:The Shack Fido BBS ? NY
716-427-8423:The Shack Fido BBS ? NY
716-544-1863 RFCARC WA2ZKD? Rochester, NY 312U
716-663-8478:NF2G Online Fido NF2G NY

716-672-8843 Computer Access Ctr. KA2NRC Buffalo, NY
716-694-0007 Real Programmers' ? NY
716-761-6460:Highland BBS N2JYG NY
717-323-1645:Vaccumn Valley BBS N3DQC PA
717-561-8145:Tec Board BBS KA3ADU PA
717-561-8150 Megaboard ? PA
717-876-0152 Northeast File Bank Stuart Wilson Jermyn, PA U
718-268-2062 Apple Sauce BBS ? NY
718-268-3173 WB2SQM BBS WB2SQM NY 312
718-442-1056 New York Transfer Bob Richards Staten Island, NY 312
718-698-7875 Hamnet ? New York, NY 31
718-761-5727*Programmers Corner David Snyder Staten Island, NY
719-390-5318 Colorado Springs BBS WB0BLV Co. Springs, CO
719-637-1375 Dits & Bits ? CO
800-666-5698:The Idiot Box ? CA 12U
800-766-1720:The Idiot Box ? CA 12U
800-766-5698:The Idiot Box ? CA 12U
800-866-5698:The Idiot Box ? CA 12U
801-634-3655:The Mav Plus Fido BB KB4YHB UT
803-650-9022 Periscope Walt Mayo Myrtle Beach, SC
803-871-3076:The Byte Bucket BBS N4PGN Summerville, SC 3
803-871-3468 Tinbrain's BBS ? Summerville, SC 3
804-249-8621 Diplomat BBS ? Newport News, VA
804-471-3360 Tidewater AR/CF KF4GL VA Beach, VA U
804-550-3338 Flamethrower Jeffrey Loughridge Richmond, VA U
804-591-0736 Felicia ? VA
804-622-9002:Tidewater Msg. Excg. KA2YXH VA
804-796-6828:SCANVA N4RVR VA
804-874-4698:Digit Technical BBS K4UMI VA
804-930-9563:ODDX WB8SCG VA
805-942-0329 Superbyte NE6I Lancaster, CA 3
805-947-4357 WB6FIU Fido BBS WB6FIU Palmdale, CA 312
805-967-0895 Compucations BBS ? Santa Barbara, CA
806-352-2482 The Radio Board Ron Chase Amarillo, TX U
806-352-9365 The Radio Board Ron Chase Amarillo, TX
807-345-3991 CITINET ? Thunder Bay, ON
808-533-0190 Small Biz Help Net ? Honolulu, HI
812-332-7227 Indiana On-Line WB9LWQ/KC9HI Bloomington, IN 312UM
813-859-4800 DataLink ? Lakeland, FL
813-874-3078*Pac-Comm, Inc. BBS KC2FF/W1BEL Tampa, FL 312
813-920-8820 Prof Data Exchange K8WVH Tampa, FL U>
814-255-OPUS Flood City's Opus ? Johnstown, PA
814-337-2021 Magical Mystery Tour Glenn Rudolph Meadville, PA U
816-241-1012 N0AJI BBS (a/c 314?) N0AJI St. Louis, MO 3
816-331-5868 Howard's Notebook ? Raymore, MO
816-331-7023 Online II Ham Radio ? Belton, MO 3
816-833-3427+Ham BBS ? Independence, MO 3
817-447-1969:The Archive Fido BBS AA5MM TX
817-531-4761 Dept of Electronics KC5WE Ft. Worth, TX U
817-540-1835:Texas Connection ? TX

817-662-2361 FileQuest Jim Ray Waco, TX U
818-967-3108?Dataline N6ECN Pasadena, CA 31
818-998-0319 CSC Ham Fido BBS K6IYK Pasadena, CA 312
819-778-3856:R&D Fido BBS ? Canada
901-872-8385 CyberNet BBS ? Millington, TN
902-868-2475 VE1EI BBS Doug Oldridge Halfax, NS Canada T
903-753-0485:Marty's Place Fido N5KBP TX
904-651-8684 Hot Muddy Duck N4HMD Pensacola, FL 31
904-733-4515+Jace ? Jacksonville, FL
907-243-0324 CHSIE K7TPN Anchorage, AK 3
908-245-6614*The Micro Room WA2BFW NJ 312
908-271-4517:WB2TIX Radio BBS WB2TIX NJ
908-486-2956*Computer Forum of NJ ? NJ 12UV
908-494-3417*Planet Shadowstar N2HGY, N2HBN Edison, NJ 312
908-494-3649*Micro-Fone TBBS K2SHY Metuchen, NJ 312
908-636-7499:The Micro Forum KC2WZ NJ 31
908-757-1491*Holly Park PBBS Dick Roberts Piscataway, NJ 312
908-775-6075:The Other BBS KB2FZH Neptune, NJ 312
908-918-0683*KA2QHD Packet/UNIX BBS (login:guest) Wayside, NJ 312
913-273-1550:Nat.Asoc.Modem Users WV0S Topeka, KS 312
913-273-1551:Nat.Asoc.Modem Users WV0S Topeka, KS 312
913-345-1978 ANARC ANARC Shawnee Mission,KS
913-651-0400:The Ham Shack N0LDY Leavenworth, KS 312
914-365-0180 Mnematics Videotext WA2IAC/(K2SK-HR SIG) Sparkill, NY
914-485-3393*COYnet Ham Radio BBS WB2COY Poughkeepsie, NY 312U
914-667-9385 Joe Brown's BBS ? Mt. Vernon, NY U
914-695-2060 Onesty & Associates KB2KCN Middletown, NY
914-738-6857 M&M's Pelham Public ? Pelham, NY
915-653-9077 HAMNET Fido BBS N5JZZ TX
915-673-9668 Midnight Special ? Abilene, TX
915-755-3053 CrossRoads ? El Paso, TX
915-944-1436 Teleport][Fido BBS N5OZX/AA5KG San Angelo, TX U
916-362-1755*Niteline Rick Hight Mather AFB, CA U
916-366-5531 Amateur Radio Opus W6IDS Rancho Cordova, CA
916-678-1535:The Amateur Place WA6RDH Dixon, CA 312V
916-920-1288 QST Fido BBS WA6AXZ Sacramento, CA
916-961-4921 Amateur Radio Opus ? Sacramento, CA
916-985-4041:Starfleet Academy KC6IRK CA
918-241-2667:CMOS ? OK
918-272-4327 Ham Radio Emporium WA4BFE Tulsa, OK
918-747-0250 Tulsa Ham&Egg Center ? Tulsa, OK
918-775-9102:Anawah Mission Netwk.N5FWM OK
919-353-0610 Broadcasting TBBS ? Jacksonville, NC 3
919-455-0618:The C= Ham BBS WF0L NC
919-460-0586 ALS BBS ? Cary, NC
919-779-6674 Micro Mesage Service Mike Strand Raleigh, NC
919-781-4203 Capitol Opus ? Raleigh, NC

Overseas phone # Name / (SysOp) Location Speed
================== ================================== ================== =====

011-0014-800-125-1955:The Idiot Box Australia 12U
011-020-79-3940 :The Idiot Box Sweeden 12U
011-046-05-8815 :The Idiot Box Switzerland 12U
011-0485-60368 ?SSA Databus Sweeden (?)
011-1678-97018 :The Idiot Box Italy 12U
011-31-35-45395 *Radio Netherlands FIDO BBS Hilversum, Holland 31
011-353-1-88-56-34?Dublin Users BBS (Swdn Calling DX?) Dublin, Ireland 312
011-44-707-52242 *RSGB Databox United Kingdom 2
011-46-8-7564197 *Ham Systems Base Stockholm, Sweeden
011-46-8-7495826 ?The Alley Cat Stockholm, Sweeden
011-47-2-267414 *The Ham Chat Oslo, Norway
011-47-34-59530 *Dasan BBS Sandefjord, Norway
011-478-6703 ?B.E.S.T. (Mohamed Albatati) Riyadh,Saudi Arabia
011-54-1-51-9973 ?Gateway (LU7ABF) Buenos Aires, Arg.
011-54-1-764-4189 *Telecom Net Buenos Aires, Arg.
011-06-022-8493 :The Idiot Box Netherlands 12U
011-0800-89-2698 :The Idiot Box United Kingdom 12U
011-8001-0656 :The Idiot Box Denmark 12U
011-852-0-459 ?Hamnet Hub Hong Kong
011-852-0-581828 ?HAMNET Hong Kong 12
011-972-3-512-5396:Radio Amateurs Club (Shlomo Musaali) Israel 312
011-972-4-378-299 :The Miler House (4Z4RM) Israel 12
011-9800-10143 :The Idiot Box Finland 12U

--=--
Thomas Brown, KA2UGQ BITNET: twb0@lehigh.bitnet
Lehigh University UC Box 855 ARPA: twb0@ns.cc.Lehigh.EDU
Bethlehem, PA 18015 UUCP: ..!uunet!lehigh.bitnet!twb0
(215) 758-0093 AX.25: ka2ugq@ka2ugq.nj.usa.na

'You can't have everything...where would you put it?' -S.W.

1034. Re: Approval Permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 13:35:10 UTC
From: yugene@maths.uwa.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Jul12.133510.8944@uniwa.uwa.oz.au>
Source record: 295305
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.asean,rec.radio.amateur.misc

AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu (Azmi Hashim) writes:

>I'm looking for someone who can give the procedure to legally bring radio stuff
>like Ham/CB transceiver to Malaysia. I heard that I have to apply for an Approv
>al Permit (A.P) from Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Berhad (STM) and the A.P. can
>only be issued in Malaysia. So, if someone have gone thru this procedure, or
>have a copy of STM address, please send e-mail to me. Thanks.

In order to bring radio communication equipment back to Malaysia, you
first have to have an ammetuer radio license. Without this STM will not
issue a permit.

Even with a license, STM will require that all r/c equipment be checked
by them so as to ensure they comply with their standards. This will take
time. On top of that, you'd have to pay them a fee.

Once, I brought a 3/4 wave length CB antenna back and the authorities at
Subang confiscated it on the notion that even thought it's only a piece
of metal, it has the potential to be used for transmission. CB (27 MHz)
transceivers are prohibited in Malaysia.

<_G_E_N_E_>
-
| EMAIL : yugene@madvax.maths.uwa.oz.au \\ yugene loh |
| ~~~~~ mayl@uniwa.uwa.oz.au // university of |
| loh_y@dropbear.cs.uwa.oz.au // western australia |
| SNAIL : 2/44 Broadway \\ nedlands (perth) |
| ~~~~~ Nedlands 6009 // phone: +61-9-389-8467 |
| Western Australia // (voice) |
-

"Hey, it's a matter of taste."

1035. RE:BC-348 info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 13:55:39 UTC
From: Hugh_Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM, W6WTU.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"12-Jul-91..6:55:39.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 295306

I was able to find the following info on the BC-348Q receiver.

Bands:
1) 200-500KHC
2) 1.5-3.5MHZ
3) 3.5-6MHZ
4) 6-9.5MHZ
5) 9.5-13.5MHZ
6) 13.5-18MHZ

Sensitivity indicated at 3-7uv at antenna input
Audio output = 10mw into 4Kohm load
Single conversion to 915KHZ I.F. (BW not given), CW XTAL filter installed
2 stages of RF and 3 stages I.F.

Tube lineup:
1st and 2nd RF VT-117 6SK7
Mix and osc VT-150 6SA7
1st and 2nd I.F. VT-117 6SK7
3rd I.F. VT-116 6SJ7
2nd det, AVC, BFO VT-233 6SR7
AF out VT-152 6K6

Hugh, W6WTU
Tom, AD6U

1036. METEOSAT software - DARTCOM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 13:58:32 UTC
From: frode@cernvax.cern.ch
Message-ID: <6129@cernvax.cern.ch>
Source record: 295304
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Yesterday I saw a demonstration of an astounding piece
of software for receiving and displaying Meteosat images
on the IBM PC. The software is written by Brititsh
Aerospace and is called DARTCOM (v.2.2a). It allows you
to zoom, pan, add colour from different palettes and to
store images to disk. It has a multitude of other options
and one of them allows you to see the height of the clouds
while you display the image. Other possibilities are 3D
images and 16 frame animation. It is the best programme
of this type I have seen so far.
Does anybody have any further information about DARTCOM?
I should like to know if a detailed description has been
published somewhere, and if the software alone is available
commercially. What I saw yesterday was a complete Meteosat
receiving station with DARCOM that is commercially available
for about 10000.- Sfr.
73 de Frode, LA2RL/HB9CHL

****
* Frode Weierud Phone : 41 22 7674794 *
* CERN, SL Fax : 41 22 7823676 *
* CH-1211 Geneva 23 E-mail : frode@cernvax.cern.ch *
* Switzerland or weierud@cernvm.cern.ch *
****

1037. Re: First HF station

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 14:05:21 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9107121405.AA04267@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 295307

Ok, I need some help:

1. I am looking to purchase my first HF station....(I
currently
have nothing in this space)

2. I have allocated (my wife disagrees) about $2000.00 for
the

investment.

3. I currently have interest in CW/SSB/RTTY (no packet).

4. The only limitation aside from the $$$$ is no tower or
beam.

What are your suggestions. Rig/Power
Supply/Antenna/Tuner...etc
There are a lot of rigs in your price range, I would suggest you spend a little less, until you are really sure what you want.
Questions to ask yourself:
Does it have to be solid state, or would an older tube/hybrid rig do? You could pick up a Kenwood 530 or 830 for less than $800 if you shop carefully, or if you prefer solid state, it's hard to beat the kenwood 430 or 440. If you prefer American made, the Tentek Omni or one of it's look-alikes is an excellent radio, so is the Drake 7 line.

How much space do you have?
If you have plenty of room you might have some fun with an older boat anchor, like a Yaesu 560DX. (one of these can be had for around $300-400.) If you're operating from an end table in the family room you should be looking at Kenwood 140 or that little Icom radio.

The advantage to buying a used rig is that as long as it is in good operating condition, you can usually sell it later for nearly as much as you paid for it (sometimes more!). This is almost never true of new gear. The down side is that there are often problems with used equipment. It's a good idea to buy them through someone you know and trust, or failing that, bring someone along with you who can give the equipment a long test drive before you buy it.

Wire antennas are good. If you don't have the space, a ground-mounted vertical is also very good, although a good rf ground is essential to their operation. If you have small kids or pets it might be advisable to put a small fence around it.

If you have a well-matched antenna on the band you are operating on, you don't really need a tuner, but don't operate without an SWR meter.

You don't need a keyer for CW operation, I always use a straight key. Even with that, I can never copy as fast as I can send.

If you do decide on a tube rig, make sure you get a dummy load to tune into. With tubies, you need to adjust the radio first, before you start sending on the air. This is not as necessary with solid state.

Is that everything? No, make sure you have a good ground (rf and electrical) in your shack so you don't electrocute yourself. And I'm sure I left out something. Anyway, with careful shopping at the flea markets, you can get on the air for under 1k easily, and maybe for under $500.

Hope that helped.
These are just my private opinions, your mileage may vary.

KD1AX/AE

Jim, NE3X

1038. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach and old QST April spoof...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 14:49:40 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850012@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 295324

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

> A phase locked loop is a feedback system. If the bandwidth of the loop
> is high, the phase noise itself is suppressed by the feedback. On the
> other hand, increased divide ratios (required for narrow frequency
> resolution) decrease the bandwidth. I am referring here to divide ratios
> IN the feedback loop, not dividers after synthesis (as described in this case).
>
> If one synthesizes at higher frequencies, one can use a higher loop
> bandwidth for the same number of frequencies synthesized. Since the
> phase noise tends to be 1/f noise, this higher loop bandwidth inhibits
> more noise. When one then divides the frequency down, the phase amplitude
> of the phase noise is then reduced even more (by the divide ratio). Thus,
> it looks to me like synthesizing and then post dividing is a good idea.
> --
> John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john

In an HF radio receiver where you want good adjacent channel selectivity, you care about phase noise 5 to 50 kHz. away from the carrier. For the architecture being discussed, this will be outside the loop. The 1/f noise within a few kHz. of the carrier is of no consequence in an HF receiver. If it were important, the old radios with free running VCO's would not be usable. Hence the phase locked loop has nothing to do with the comparison (assuming it does not *add* noise or spurs outside its loop bandwidth, which can easily happen).

Any scheme that puts a digital divider between the VCO and mixer is immediately limited to a noise floor of -145 to -160 dBc./Hz. due to divider noise. It is quite possible to make a 5 MHz. VCO with -170 to -180 dBc./Hz. noise floor at a few 10's of kHz. away from the carrier. Hence, if you want to build the ultimate HF receiver, you should *not* use a divided down VCO.

Rick Karlquist N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

1039. Re: Approval Permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 15:53:07 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11125@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 295309
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.asean,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Jul12.133510.8944@uniwa.uwa.oz.au> yugene@maths.uwa.oz.au (Yugene Loh) writes:
:AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu (Azmi Hashim) writes:
:
:In order to bring radio communication equipment back to Malaysia, you
:first have to have an ammetuer radio license. Without this STM will not
^^^^^^^^
:issue a permit.

Does it have to be one issued by Malaysia or any country? Just curious.

k kim

1040. Re: LIDDS (was code proficiency)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 16:12:15 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910083@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295327

>Just fishing for class violations I will leave to the people whose
>call database is updated before a ham get's his paper ticket.
>(I think that includes OO's)
>
>-don perley - ke2tp

Our local OO uses a year-old database. If the local check says the call isn't hi-powered enough, he calls up the database in Gettysburg. I agree that apparent license class violations should be directed to your OO, not to the FCC. The OO has the resources to confirm the violation without pestering the FCC with false alarms.

Recent posts about "illegal" QSOs with people that wander into the ham bands with equipment they don't understand seems a little too legalistic for me. Laws and bureaucracy should never override rational thought. The OO I know is pretty reasonable. If I got a pinkie for redirecting a visitor, I wouldn't mind.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1041. Re: TS940 CHIRP IN QSK MODE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 16:17:18 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910084@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295228

>Hi netters,
>
>My TS940 (7 Million serial #) has an annoying chirp on transmit when operating
>in full QSK mode. I wonder if anyone has had a similar problem or, knows of
>someone who has had the problem or, who knows of a possible cure for it.
>
> Walt - K2WK.

I've noticed a chirp in the sidetone of my TS440. I think it has
something to do with RF feedback, because it isn't on all bands, and
disappears when I use a dummy load. I haven't had anyone tell me that
my signal is chirpy.

I always operate full-QSK, so I don't know if it goes away in semi-QSK.

Perry / AA0ET

1042. Re: Smith Charts: "Hand-waving" approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 16:26:04 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910085@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295229

>Some of the curt items I have read seem to expect
>you to fully understand them before they describe them to you.

This is a gripe I have with the ARRL treatment of Smith Charts. I was one of the initiated, so the curt handwaving didn't bother me much. I wondered how the uninitiated figured it out, tho.

>The description in the ARRL Handbook of use in matching a device in
>a preamp will eventually be useful if I can get the basics out of the
>way first.

There's a pretty good introduction to Smith Charts in Shaum's Outline Series for Transmission Lines. As Cliff's Notes is to Literature, Schaum's is to EE. I found mine as a student at a university bookstore.

I might also expect a university library to have something that may explain Smith Charts. Usually, there is a transmission lines textbook that will reveal the techniques.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1043. Re: ICOM 2Meter or Dual Bander... help a decision.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 16:33:01 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul12.163301.8435@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295308

jle@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM (Jer/ Eberhard) writes:

>I am interested in buying a new mobile radio. I am down to "it will be
>an ICOM". The question is 2-meter only, or 2-m and 440.
>
>Prospects are:
>
>ICOM-229, receives aviation band also (a plus), I know the OOB mods (a plus)
>
>an ICOM-dual bander (you tell me which one and why).
>

>Things I want:
>
>aviation band receive
>fully functional... OOB mods for 2-meters and 440
>
>What else is available that I could/should want.

Definitely go for the IC-24 or IC-W2. They have aviation receive. I don't
know about OOB for transmit, but I have heard no complaints about the lack
of such features. The IC-32 does not have aviation though it definitely
does have OOB transmit (138-174 and 400-479 with about 30 MHz of usable
lock range). The IC-32 is out of production and not available as a new
item any more.
--
/***\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
***/

1044. Re: Smith Charts: "Hand-waving" approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 16:37:13 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360028@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 295325

>Does anyone recall any articles from the amateur magazines, or have a
>reference to a text with introductory descriptions and recipies for
>using Smith Charts. Some of the curt items I have read seem to expect
>you to fully understand them before they describe them to you.
>The description in the ARRL Handbook of use in matching a device in
>a preamp will eventually be useful if I can get the basics out of the
>way first.

I found the description in the RCA Power Devices (??) manual to be quite
good. Wish I had the book here so I could give a better reference.
The book was from the mid-70's, I believe. Might have been called
"Power Circuits Manual"... Anyway, besides the elementary info on
Smith charts and transmission lines, it goes into using a Smith chart
to analyze an arbitrary "ladder" of L's and C's in series and shunt to
ground. It includes a way to estimate Q of a filter from the Smith Chart.
For me, at least, it was clear and concise.

1045. Re: ICOM W2A Mods Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 16:50:25 UTC
From: mlau@pollux.svale.hp.com
Message-ID: <4680009@pollux.svale.hp.com>
Source record: 295236

How about posting it here on notes ?? I like to see the mods for the
ICW2A. BTW, for those in the SF Bay Area, ICOM will be at Quement Electronics
in San Jose, July 20, 9-6pm. There probably be some freebies and drawings.


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X-X | | l HP California Personal Computer Division
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*******************************************************************************
```

1046. Re: Smith Charts: "Hand-waving" approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 17:11:59 UTC
From: pierson@ggone.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24317@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295312

>In article <5B070B0B273602EE-MTACY830*U009@cs.cciw.ca> U009@cs.cciw.CA writes:
>>Does anyone recall any articles from the amateur magazines, or have a
>>reference to a text with introductory descriptions and recipies for
>>using Smith Charts?

The ARRL has a relatively recent book, Antenna Impedance Matching
(I think...), devoted entirely to Smith Charts and how to use them. Haven't
entirely mastered it, but looks good so far. Struck me as excellent value for
the price. (ca $15?) I got mine at a ham fest. By mail order, the Smith
Chart content would not have been at all obvious, due to the title.

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com
"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

1047. Re: ICOM 24AT Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 17:22:46 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420019@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295316

Yes, I know someone who has done that. Send ICOM Customer Service a letter stating why you are dissatisfied and they should get the new one off to you.

1048. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 17:30:31 UTC
From: landru@cis.udel.edu
Message-ID: <58585@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 295313

On a related note: could some one out there recomend a good PLL chip for HF opperation? I am playing around with an NE564, but I am wondering if I could do better. Something with hi speed counters all built in would be real nice.

Paul

--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

1049. Re: Smith Charts: "Hand-waving" approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 17:47:33 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul12.174733.756@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 295314

In article <1991Jul11.205823.19059@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose) writes:

> Another good ham reference is the article which appeared in some issue
> of Ham Radio Magazine in the late 70's/early 80's, which I have at home
> but don't recall offhand.

And I respond to my own posting thus:

OK, OK, so I went home & got my facts straight. The HR article is in the November 1970 issue, and is probably the best you're going to find among the ham rags.

Also, I incorrectly referred to the ARRL book (in fact my guess at the title was completely wrong. And I have a copy!): The ARRL UHF/Microwave Experimenter's Manual. Its treatment of Smith Charts is kind of feh, now that I have reviewed it. It's definitely a worthwhile book to own, although it shares the same gappy treatment that all the other ham microwave books have. So sue me.

sigh Wetware is such a lossy storage medium.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

1050. Re: First HF station

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 17:51:46 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul12.175146.23358@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295315

rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL writes:

> Ok, I need some help:

> 1. I am looking to purchase my first HF station....(I
> currently
> have nothing in this space)

> 2. I have allocated (my wife disagrees) about $2000.00 for
> the

> investment.
WOW! Don't I wish. In 35 years I don't have that much invested
(purchase-sale/trade) and I have 4 HF rigs running on Ham/MARS.
I do suggest that you get a fairly used simple HF transceiver at a
hamfest and use it awhile until you decide what features you
really want and where you want to conecntrate your operating time.

> 3. I currently have interest in CW/SSB/RTTY (no packet).

> 4. The only limitation aside from the $$$$ is no tower or
> beam.

How about vertical antennas? Make them out of wire (hang top
of wire from tree) or aluminum tubing with GOOD radials. Verticals
and dipoles properly installed require no tuner. If you want a
good tuner, build your own. You'll learn a lot of useful
information in the process. If you have the room, a horizontal
long wire V beam (requires tuner) will put you right in the DX
chase with the big beams.

> What are your suggestions. Rig/Power
> Supply/Antenna/Tuner...etc
>There are a lot of rigs in your price range, I would suggest you
>spend a little less, until you are really sure what you want.
>Questions to ask yourself:
>Does it have to be solid state, or would an older tube/hybrid rig do?
>You could pick up a Kenwood 530 or 830 for less than $800 if you shop
>carefully, or if you prefer solid state, it's hard to beat the
>kenwood 430 or 440. If you prefer American made, the Tentek Omni or
>one of it's look-alikes is an excellent radio, so is the Drake 7
>line.

>How much space do you have?
>If you have plenty of room you might have some fun with an older boat
>anchor, like a Yaesu 560DX. (one of these can be had for around
>$300-400.) If you're operating from an end table in the family room

>you should be looking at Kenwood 140 or that little Icom radio.

>The advantage to buying a used rig is that as long as it is in good
>operating condition, you can usually sell it later for nearly as much
>as you paid for it (sometimes more!). This is almost never true of
>new gear. The down side is that there are often problems with used
>equipment. It's a good idea to buy them through someone you know and
>trust, or failing that, bring someone along with you who can give the
>equipment a long test drive before you buy it.

>Wire antennas are good. If you don't have the space, a
>ground-mounted vertical is also very good, although a good rf ground
>is essential to their operation. If you have small kids or pets it
>might be advisable to put a small fence around it.

>If you have a well-matched antenna on the band you are operating on,
>you don't really need a tuner, but don't operate without an SWR
>meter.

>You don't need a keyer for CW operation, I always use a straight key.
>Even with that, I can never copy as fast as I can send.

>If you do decide on a tube rig, make sure you get a dummy load to
>tune into. With tubies, you need to adjust the radio first, before
>you start sending on the air. This is not as necessary with solid
>state.

>Is that everything? No, make sure you have a good ground (rf and
>electrical) in your shack so you don't electrocute yourself. And I'm
>sure I left out something. Anyway, with careful shopping at the flea
>markets, you can get on the air for under 1k easily, and maybe for
>under $500.

>Hope that helped.
>These are just my private opinions, your mileage may vary.

> KD1AX/AE

>Jim, NE3X

1051. Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach and old QST April spoof...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 20:45:34 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9107121948.AA04980@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295319

In article <14570106@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com Alan Bloom wrote and Al, N1AL, and Jim W2XO responded:

> ....article in QST where
> the guy combined a Colpitts oscillator (which drifts up in frequency)
> with a Hartley oscillator (which drifts down in frequency) to get an
> oscillator with no frequency drift at all. You had to turn off the
> power supply to change the dial setting.

That was indeed an April spoof article which appeared in QST around 1956 when I was just getting seriously into building equipment. The article was written by "Larsen E. Rapp", an obvious pseudonym, and proceeded to describe a VFO which was better than anything ever built. The article started with the premise that a Hartley oscillator chirped upward in frequency when keyed, and was useful for operating near the lower edge of an amateur band. The Colpitts oscillator purportedly chirped downward in frequency when keyed, and was useful for the upper band edges. Larsen E. did the obvious--he combined the features of both oscillators and allegedly came up with a design which canceled chirp {in toto}! ("Gee Toto, I don't think we're in Kansas anymore!"). The article concluded by showing an operating award which the author had won, presumably using this new device to snag DX stations near the band edges.

Subsequent issues were full of letters to the editor both maligning the article and praising it, some insisting that humorous articles had no place in a technical journal. My favorite letter was from an amateur who claimed to have built the new oscillator, and reported that it chirped in BOTH directions!!

Anyone who appreciates tongue-in-cheek humor and has access to a library of old QST's would love reading this masterful piece. I'd appreciate a copy of it from some kindhearted soul--my old QST library went up in smoke in a house fire in the early 60's. Back then our local fire department had the motto "We save the lot!" Ah, but I'm digressing again. Do brains become non-linear with age?

One last item....I don't recall that QST ever revealed Larsen E. Rapp's true identity. A pity.

73 and keep smiling!

Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
JSHCH@ALaska.bitnet

1052. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 21:46:26 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910712154626.21c01c4b@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295320

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
July 12 to July 21, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 05 JULY TO 11 JULY

Solar activity this week was mostly moderate with a few episodes of high activity. The most significant and geoeffective event this week was a long duration class X1.9/2B tenflare from Region 6703 on 07 July. This event began at 01:19 UT, peaked at 02:23 UT and ended at 02:48 UT. It was located on the central solar meridian at N26E03 and was associated with respectable Type II and IV sweeps. This event produced a significant satellite proton and polar cap absorption event beginning on 07 July and lasting through most of the week. Protons peaked at 2,300 pfu at greater than 10 MeV at 16:45 UT on 8 July. The 100 MeV protons were not enhanced with this event. The copious influx of protons produced a healthy PCA event of about 13 dB near 17:45 UT on 08 July. A major SWF was reported in conjunction with this flare. The other major flare of interest this week also emanated from Region 6703. This event was unusual in that Region 6703 was a spotless plage area prior to the eruption of this large flare. The event began at 09:28 UT, peaked at 10:37 UT with an x-ray class of M7.3, and ended at 11:03 UT. This flare was optically rated a 3B (large and brilliant) which is unusual considering Region 6703 was void of spots at the time. However, magnetic imaging indicated a moderate level of magnetic complexity in this region prior to the flare. This flare was located at N22W51 and was associated with a fairly strong Type II sweep. A Type IV was not observed. Unlike the class X1.9/2B flare which occurred earlier in the week, this class M7.3/3B event contained parallel ribbons and was associated with an eruptive prominence system. It may have been responsible for an enhancement in protons.

Geomagnetic activity this week was characterized by generally active conditions with one day of major storming associated with the class X1.9/2B tenflare of 07 July. The interplanetary shock associated with the X1.9 flare event arrived at the Earth on 08 July at 16:35 UT. The magnetospheric compression from this shockwave was sufficient to cause several geosynchronous satellites to cross the magnetopause. The GOES-6 and GOES-7 spacecraft experienced magnetopause crossings with the arrival of this shock.

GOES-7 was most affected by this activity. Middle latitudes experienced mostly minor to major storming, while higher latitudes witnessed severe geomagnetic storming (see the Geomagnetic Activity Summary Chart below).

A minor to major auroral storm materialized with this activity. Auroral observations over some central middle latitude regions were reported, along with extensive high-levels of auroral activity over the northerly middle and high latitudes. Equatorward migration of the auroral oval occurred with this activity. The southward boundary of the northern hemisphere auroral zone migrated just slightly beyond the Canada/U.S. border on 09 July, prompting extensive auroral observations from the northern U.S. states and all of the Canadian provinces. A few reports of auroral sightings from Australian regions were also received. No reports were received from European areas. The timing of the main phase of the storm provided North American viewers with the best opportunities for observing auroral activity, particularly over the central and western continental sections of North America.

A complete polar latitude HF radio blackout was observed in conjunction with the peak PCA activity. High latitudes also experienced HF blackout periods, but were not affected as severely as the polar regions. The arrival of the shock from the class X1.9/2B flare of 07 July produced a respectable ionospheric storm

HF propagation conditions were strongly degraded over almost all latitudes with this storm. Ionospheric conditions rapidly became very poor over the high and middle latitude regions with the arrival of the main phase of the geomagnetic storm. The planetary A-index of 85 for 09 July illustrates the power of the geomagnetic disturbance. The ionospheric disturbance was also powerful, lowering MUFs considerably, raising LUFs and causing the rest of the available open bands to become very unstable and noisy. Conditions remained very poor to poor over the high and polar latitude regions for several days following this storm. Middle latitudes also failed to recover rapidly. Daytime fading has been quite heavy due to associated minor solar flaring and weaker ionospheric conditions.

VHF backscatter was reported over several high and middle latitude regions. No reports of backscatter were received from the lower latitudes. Conditions were quite favorable for backscatter over many high and middle latitude regions. Conditions have since stabilized and widespread backscatter is no longer possible.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to be mostly moderate for most of this week, becoming low late in the week or early next week as most of the centers of activity begin to rotate beyond the west limb. There is a slight risk for an isolated major solar flare sometime this week from several regions, although most of the flare activity is expected to be in the lower M-class or C-class levels. We will approach the rotational minimum in solar indices and activity this coming week.

A sudden magnetic impulse was observed at 09:23 UT on 12 July, most likely associated with the minor class M3.6/2N flare of 10 July which was associated with fairly major Type II and IV sweeps (as well as a proton enhancement in the near Earth environment). Geomagnetic activity is expected to be generally active to very active (K-indices of 3 to 4) over the next 12 hours. Near or after 06:00 UT on 13 July, a second interplanetary shock may arrive from the class M7.3/3B flare of 11 July. This impact is also expected to produce generally active to very active conditions with a slight risk for minor geomagnetic storming.

Auroral activity is expected to become mostly moderate over the northerly middle and high latitude regions on 12 to 14 July. The most intense periods of activity will be confined to the higher latitudes. The central middle to low latitudes are not expected to witness any activity over the next week (barring future major energetic solar events).

HF propagation conditions will be generally fair to good over the middle and low latitudes, becoming poor over the northerly middle to high latitude regions. Polar regions are still experiencing poor to very poor propagation conditions due residual effects of the recent significant PCA activity. Polar latitudes are not expected to recover significantly until after 14 July (again, barring significant solar activity).

There is a slight risk for isolated periods of VHF backscatter or associated auroral sporadic E over the high latitudes and possibly some northerly middle latitude regions on 12 to 14 July. Otherwise, conditions are not expected to be particularly favorable for VHF DX.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 12 JULY

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6707	S12W75	253	0120	HSX	01	001	ALPHA
6709	N16W81	259	0210	HSX	02	002	ALPHA
6711	N22W72	250	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6713	N36W42	220	0870	DAO	08	013	BETA
6715	S17W38	216	0030	HSX	01	001	ALPHA
6716	N12W33	211	0720	CKO	04	010	BETA
6718	S24E13	165	1020	FKI	19	025	BETA
6720	N19E05	173	0030	CRO	03	003	BETA
6722	S15E39	139	0720	DKO	08	015	BETA
6724	S03W15	193	0030	BXO	03	002	BETA
6725	S25W04	182	0030	AXX	02	003	ALPHA
6726	S17W29	207	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 12 JULY

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)

6703 N28W62 240 NONE
6717 S15E01 177
6719 S26W46 224
6721 S24W34 204
6723 N17E20 158

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 12 JULY AND 14 JULY

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6687 N15 085
6686 S16 058
6685 N23 048

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

EXTREMELY SEVERE				HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM				HIGH
SEVERE STORM	*	***		MODERATE
MAJOR STORM	**	****		LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM	**	*******| **	**	LOW
VERY ACTIVE	******	********	*****	**	NONE
ACTIVE	********	********	*******	***** *	NONE
UNSETTLED	********	********	********	********	NONE
QUIET	********	********	********	********	NONE
VERY QUIET	********	********	********	********	NONE
Geomagnetic Field	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 3-hourly UT intervals				Intensity

NOTES:
The data above represents preliminary planetary geomagnetic activity. Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc. For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: oler@hg.uleth.ca.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (12 JULY - 21 JULY)

EXTREMELY SEVERE									HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM									HIGH
SEVERE STORM									MODERATE

```
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | |** |** | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | **|***|***|** | | | | * | * | * | NONE |
| ACTIVE |***|***|***|***|** | * | *|***|***|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
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CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
253| | HIGH
245| * *** | Moderate
236| F F*F *F*F FF**** | Moderate
228| F F F*F**F*F* FF***** | Moderate
220| F FF F*F**F*F* *FF***** | Moderate
211|F FF*FF*F*F**F*F*F F*FF*****F | Moderate
203|F* FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*F F*FF*****F* | Moderate
195|F* FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF*****F* F| Moderate
186|F**F *FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF*****F***F| Low
178|F**F **FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF* **F*FF*****F***F| Low
170|F**F* ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F** ** ***F*FF*****F***F| Low
161|F**F*F* ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F| Low
153|F**F*F* ****FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F| Low
145|F**F*F*********FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F| Low
-------------------------------------------------------------
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Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: May 13, 1991

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------
| 246 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 238 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|
| 229 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| |
| 220 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | |
| 211 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | |
| 203 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | |
| 194 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | |
| 185 |**| | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | |
| 176 | |**| | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | |
| 168 | | |**|**| | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | |
| 159 | | | | |**| | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150 | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 141 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|19|20|21|22|23|24|25|26|27|28|29|30|31|
|Flux | July |
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (12 JULY - 21 JULY)

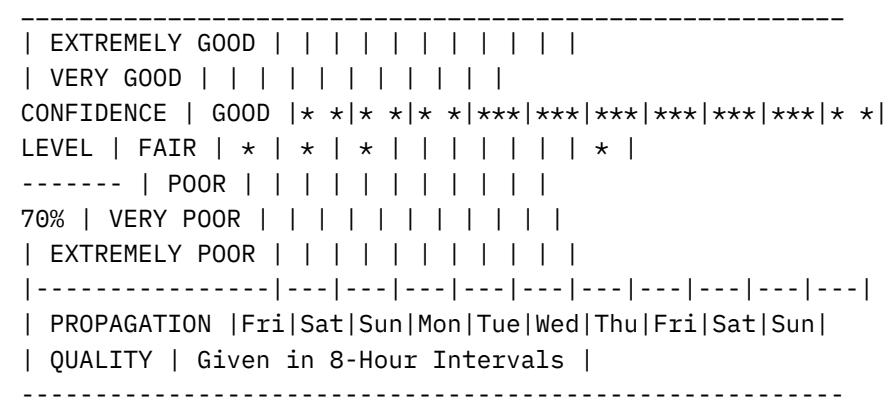
High Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| *|
------- | POOR |***|* *|***|** | * | * | * | * | * |** |
65% | VERY POOR | | * | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* *| *| *|* *|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|
LEVEL | FAIR | * |** |** | * | | | | * | * | * |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8-Hour UT Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

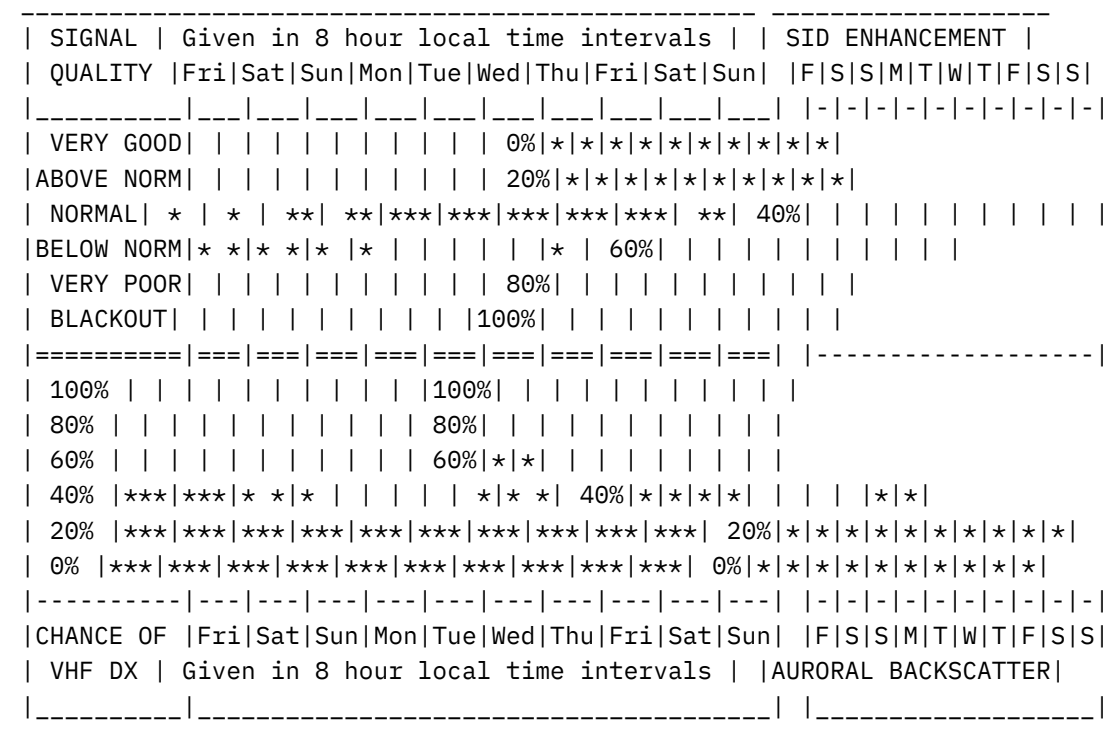


NOTES:

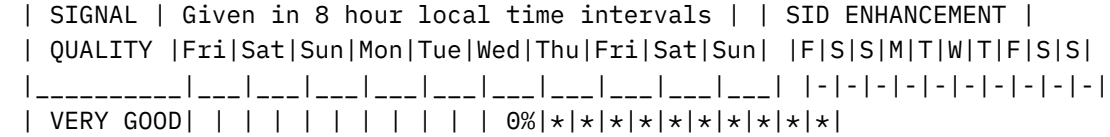
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 35 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 35 deg. S.

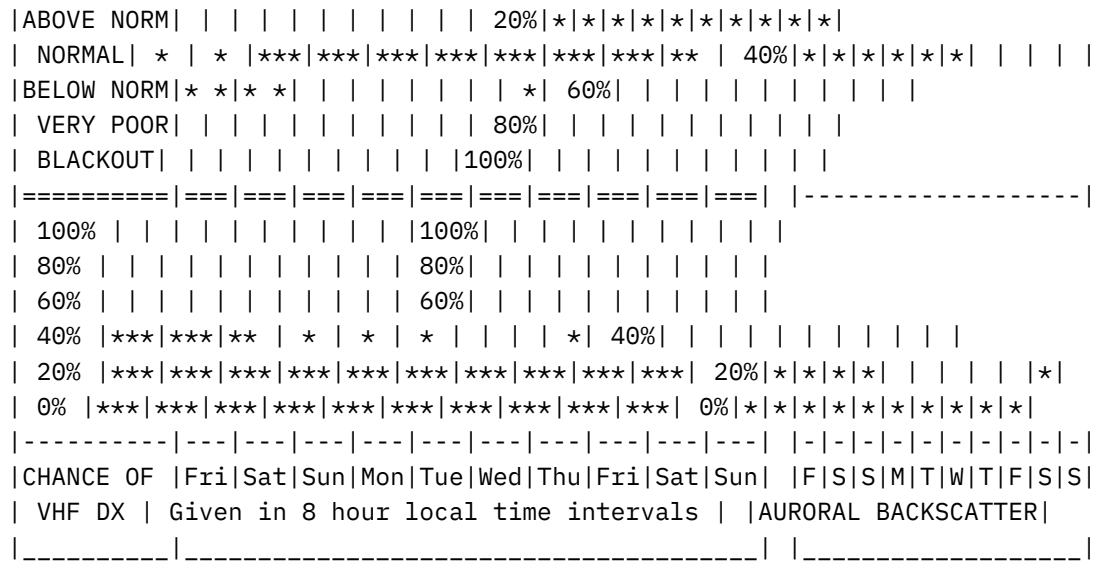
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (12 JULY - 21 JULY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

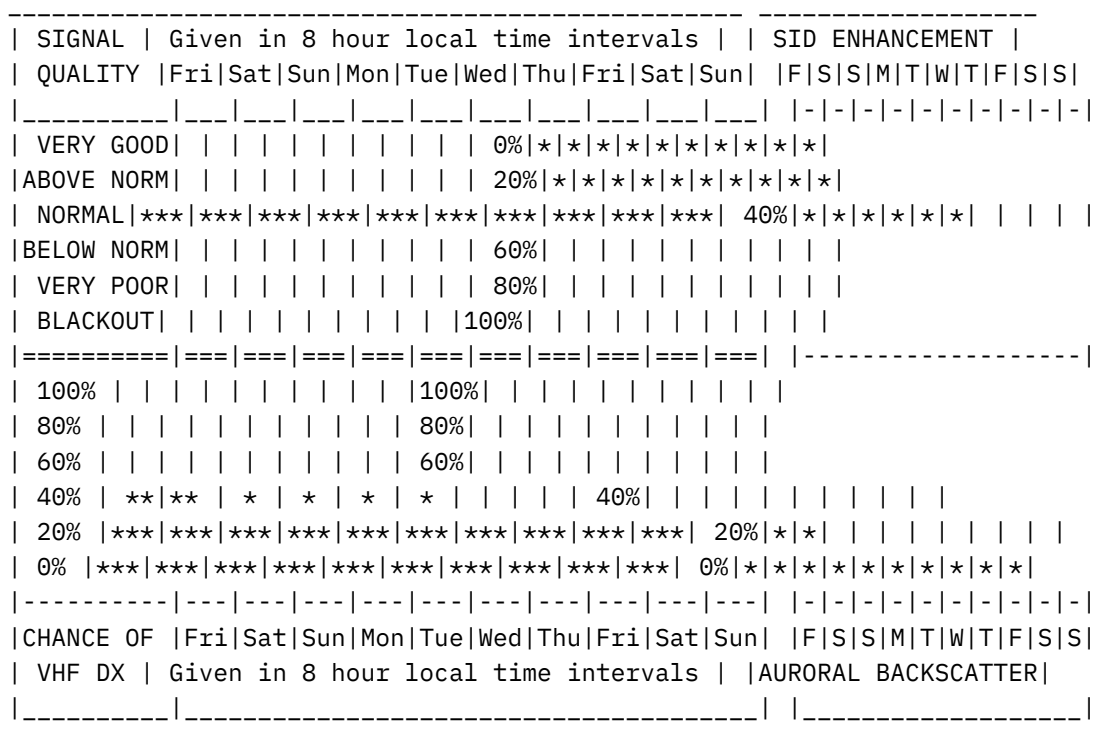


MIDDLE LATITUDES


SIGNAL QUALITY
Given in 8 hour local time intervals
Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun
SID ENHANCEMENT
F S S M T W T F S S
VERY GOOD 0%


ABOVE NORM									20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	*	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*				
BELOW NORM	* *	* *							*	60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%|								
60%											60%|								
40%	***	***	**	*	*	*				*	40%									
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*						*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

LOW LATITUDES


_____ _____
SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|			
BELOW NORM|									60%|									
VERY POOR|									80%|									
BLACKOUT										100%										
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%											60%|								
40%	**|**	*	*	*	*					40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*							
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (12 JULY - 21 JULY)

High Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | * | * | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE |***|***|***| * | | | | * | * |***|
65% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * | * | | | | | | | |
65% | LOW |***|***| * | * | | | | | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Report **

1053. Re: Smith Charts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-12 23:14:31 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"12-Jul-91.16:14:31.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 295323

There have been a number of books and articles written about Smith Charts and how to use them. Besides the article quote previously from an early Ham Radio magazine, I've found the next best information is from a book published by Howard W. Sams. The book describes the use of the Smith Chart while solving "real" electronic problems such as input and output matching networks for transistors. It is written in down to earth terms and really makes sense to the beginning user of Smith Charts.

Title: RF CIRCUIT DESIGN
Author: CHRIS BOWICK
1st Printing: 1982
Lib Congress: 81-85517
Pub: Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.
4300 West 62nd St
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Cost: $25 in 1990

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

1054. ICOM and other Mods at infoserver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-13 10:27:34 UTC
From: dl3no@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1991Jul13.102734.27602@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 295326
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,dnet.ham

Thank you to all Hams who helped me with my IC W2 last week. Because the
the same question starts over again AND me also nothaving been the first
I will herewith supply the possibility to access what I have by archive
mail.

Sorry OM's, I could also allow FTP, but: that costs money for me (Mail
does also, but it can be queued to low cost telephone time and sent with
64 kBit/s ISDN, while news are coming in).

Other modifications will be added, if sent to me.

Now the -short- INDEX

```
==========================================================================
Info-Server@infoac.rmi.de
==========================================================================
Index on Hardware tips, tricks etc.

icom_ic24at 4659 ICOM IC 24 programming/modification
icom_ic_w2 10272 ICOM IC-W2 programming/modification

You can order the information files by sending mail to
Sie koennen die Informationen abrufen bei

'infoserver@infoac.rmi.de' and type:

request:rig
topic:icom_ic_w2
request:end

Further mods are welcome. Please feel free to send them to:

info-admin@infoac.rmi.de

73,
dl3no

==========================================================================
--
**************************************************************
___ ____ ___ _ _ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ _ _
/__/ / / / / /\ / /__ / /__//__// /__//__ /\ /
/ \ / / __/_ / / /__ / / // //__ / //__ / /
```

1055. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-13 15:38:36 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9107131538.AA09738@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 295230

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #861 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91191.71337911 .00000210 00000-0 24100-3 0 4339
2 00424 80.4649 262.9789 0023202 357.0899 3.0106 13.67551193435795
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91188.55018063 -.00000077 00000-0 99999-4 0 5883
2 03029 13.6689 17.8780 0014690 229.3016 130.5761 1.00273119 86655
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91192.69128957 .00105699 20645-4 47200-3 0 7231
2 04966 51.5210 290.9522 1980497 199.8546 151.3339 11.70024597635870
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91183.82060589 -.00000054 00000-0 52859-5 0 2791
2 07646 49.8231 96.5596 0206032 8.2905 352.1311 13.82159268828424
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91189.26298659 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2858
2 08820 109.8263 127.3876 0044154 156.2406 203.9986 6.38664294 98591
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91187.55045314 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 6314
2 10061 8.8824 63.9326 0020075 4.8662 353.2795 1.00252989 52860
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91190.65074413 -.00000181 00000-0 79862-4 0 2995
2 10637 32.9119 112.5225 1391644 4.0498 356.8821 1.00262073 10358
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91190.86005603 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 6937
2 10684 63.8939 77.5656 0126345 197.6983 161.9160 2.00552312 83622
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91188.37734191 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 4177
2 10893 64.1940 318.4732 0171958 24.1231 336.6731 2.00531604 96396
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91190.86158949 .00000099 00000-0 99999-4 0 1529
2 10953 7.8773 61.6645 0004637 73.4002 286.5986 1.00265849 960
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91192.13073203 .00000917 00000-0 35294-3 0 5617
2 10967 108.0287 43.5225 0002665 264.8002 95.2855 14.36736512682292
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91188.60111824 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4557
2 11054 63.6337 314.5991 0066154 118.7929 241.8684 2.00572152 93416
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91182.26723736 .00000092 00000-0 98438-4 0 7837
2 11080 99.1695 83.1105 0009153 146.2870 213.8867 13.83564248640453
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91189.73729212 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2173
2 11141 63.8505 77.4537 0059149 310.9986 48.5704 2.00542611 92138
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91191.36719630 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1965
2 11690 64.3727 79.7535 0125031 202.2491 157.2682 2.00551430 98026
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91191.04216828 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4992
2 11783 63.3023 313.9974 0191134 30.5760 330.5211 2.03456502 82120
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91189.79151557 .00000132 00000-0 99999-4 0 1566
2 12472 4.4201 70.9599 0001853 72.2962 287.5233 1.00290477 36103
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91192.02609224 .00000102 00000-0 10830-3 0 7432
2 13301 82.9301 15.7851 0027118 166.4502 193.7384 13.67930062450835
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91192.68208617 .00000156 00000-0 39631-4 0 8592
2 13367 98.1110 251.3421 0003564 26.9332 333.2059 14.57157756478027
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91191.51852027 -.00000009 00000-0 63779-5 0 9987
2 13777 99.0104 26.9846 0013070 38.3266 321.8822 13.98966285101234
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91190.06784211 .00000125 00000-0 12060-3 0 8341
2 13916 82.9445 86.0507 0037850 139.4590 220.9402 13.74156373415801
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91188.00000000 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 4102
2 13969 5.4055 62.1649 0003579 64.9291 346.7002 1.00280991 3209
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91184.80089814 .00000118 00000-0 99999-4 0 4991
2 14050 3.1862 73.6063 0001300 321.8138 37.9617 1.00275083 1962
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91180.83822331 -.00000093 00000-0 99998-4 0 6820
2 14129 25.8249 138.0188 6036857 254.6320 34.6191 2.05884160 32503
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91188.09576724 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9889
2 14189 63.5660 75.7944 0141273 225.9608 132.9195 2.00567755 58489
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91192.65210556 .00000428 00000-0 99999-4 0 7189
2 14780 98.2283 252.8699 0001746 65.2934 294.8464 14.57111227391430
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91192.09674361 .00001988 00000-0 36187-3 0 393
```

```
2 14781 97.8992 236.0612 0013121 89.8228 270.4567 14.67110433392951
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91192.25909254 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2669
2 15039 63.3493 74.7393 0030887 224.0467 135.7823 2.00564516 51848
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91192.89415638 .00000118 00000-0 11619-3 0 1041
2 15055 82.9581 135.0229 0027513 322.6354 37.2882 13.73467675353567
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91188.21520861 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 977
2 15271 63.0247 313.3923 0112828 333.5578 25.8719 2.00566530 48876
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91192.89453238 .00003452 00000-0 44216-3 0 6255
2 15331 82.5292 359.0553 0022496 132.5414 227.7856 14.80884062365705
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91192.07074442 .00000656 00000-0 37212-3 0 8014
2 15427 99.1661 206.1601 0015308 1.7750 358.3482 14.13058106338899
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91191.42482574 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7978
2 16129 64.0874 76.0829 0125473 146.5336 214.3297 2.00565092 42140
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91192.67613487 .00028107 00000-0 36258-3 0 5797
2 16609 51.6022 164.3632 0004334 88.6695 271.5055 15.58757240308988
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91193.14231257 -.00000106 00000-0 -41034-4 0 3796
2 16613 98.6965 266.6727 0001802 122.1925 237.8866 14.20069262119273
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91193.04057101 .00003297 00000-0 43041-3 0 4675
2 16881 82.5212 57.5628 0021227 149.4901 210.7551 14.80121498266767
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91182.40760841 -.00000025 00000-0 12503-3 0 3767
2 16908 50.0152 170.1743 0011331 80.2280 279.9834 12.44396776222075
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91189.90485420 .00000673 00000-0 30819-3 0 6486
2 16969 98.5614 213.5598 0012353 222.0881 137.9356 14.24193730249649
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91188.18842951 .00000177 00000-0 15661-3 0 8728
2 17527 99.0718 259.9506 0000998 88.8248 271.3020 13.94890152222933
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91185.49743989 -.00000094 00000-0 99999-4 0 8695
2 17561 0.0479 58.7935 0004191 17.4037 283.9204 1.00296700 706
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91192.93258633 .00024605 00000-0 31836-3 0 6464
2 17845 51.6017 163.0817 0004337 83.9309 276.2548 15.58756234243753
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91192.08249849 .00000793 00000-0 43096-3 0 427
2 18123 98.8094 22.4938 0014495 1.4927 358.6317 14.14651460209375
RS-10/11
1 18129U 91192.41339052 .00000113 00000-0 11257-3 0 7284
2 18129 82.9252 40.9547 0012961 114.8870 245.3644 13.72198022202915
Meteor 2-16
```

```
1 18312U 87 68 A 91192.93100973 .00000148 00000-0 12383-3 0 7067
2 18312 82.5535 341.3575 0010878 237.0180 122.9934 13.83809282196884
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91193.03887912 .00000171 00000-0 14302-3 0 5539
2 18820 82.5416 40.5276 0016233 315.7579 44.2284 13.84507247174123
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91192.03292620 .00000826 00000-0 38976-3 0 9430
2 18822 98.5918 67.0000 0005607 218.5286 141.5524 14.22084484178078
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91191.22344724 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 3704
2 19163 64.9200 146.2243 0006701 203.5286 156.4074 2.13102294 24417
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91191.28016417 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 3718
2 19165 64.9019 146.2240 0005030 322.0229 37.8971 2.13102851 24419
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91173.75313884 -.00000192 00000-0 86587-3 0 2758
2 19216 56.7478 87.7149 7196447 257.5679 20.2672 2.09706085 23172
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91192.41388725 .00002587 00000-0 34458-3 0 1698
2 19274 82.5152 156.9545 0019588 296.4752 63.4453 14.79207739162417
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91192.94423894 .00000053 00000-0 11921-3 0 8065
2 19336 82.5398 1.6696 0018472 59.6256 300.6687 13.16927686142255
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91191.76960876 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2765
2 19503 65.4837 25.4634 0005771 176.7619 183.3032 2.13103079 21913
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91191.16315602 .00000574 00000-0 33301-3 0 5543
2 19531 99.0307 146.1121 0011016 273.4331 86.5564 14.12204147143713
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91177.72100155 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 2804
2 19548 0.0437 206.3436 0003158 256.9011 256.4042 1.00263411 8670
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91191.81103890 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 821
2 19749 64.8585 145.8656 0007376 275.0186 84.8627 2.13101863 19443
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91191.86895404 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 995
2 19750 64.8706 145.8898 0007039 259.1897 100.6978 2.13102176 19440
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91154.90019117 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2719
2 19802 55.0346 183.5433 0048330 167.9358 192.2382 2.00566052 16807
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91192.07604253 .00035708 00000-0 22507-2 0 818
2 19822 75.1152 44.5827 4054158 328.7388 12.4862 7.33785741 27862
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91192.75080771 .00000225 00000-0 19301-3 0 5067
2 19851 82.5184 278.0352 0014934 358.9025 1.2100 13.84152642119454
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91175.24736094 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2268
2 19876 0.0637 300.1389 0002763 132.1981 287.6887 1.00274563 4396
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TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91191.31431834 -.00000236 00000-0 99999-4 0 2823
2 19883 0.0915 96.8498 0001139 342.8697 280.2950 1.00274441 78782
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91103.87321174 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2711
2 20061 54.8877 3.6255 0090918 184.4845 175.4971 2.00566450 13525
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91192.94015597 .00000121 00000-0 11760-3 0 4032
2 20103 82.9585 357.6818 0039190 34.4231 325.9456 13.73701191101225
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91190.46710547 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2211
2 20185 54.8736 182.9730 0018415 177.6897 182.3197 2.00558945 13839
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91187.50546007 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2212
2 20302 54.3689 301.3492 0026165 328.2282 31.6360 2.00558726 12572
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91192.81287702 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4001
2 20305 82.5505 303.1771 0017509 74.9670 285.3390 13.15956420 82190
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91192.03356688 .00000247 00000-0 18179-3 0 3451
2 20322 99.0217 203.7249 0009662 10.9285 349.2170 14.03110297 84011
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91192.93253702 .00084356 00000-0 10658-2 0 7441
2 20335 51.6020 163.0580 0003826 68.9625 290.9793 15.58807738 63568
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91135.16341753 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1718
2 20361 55.0542 127.1787 0062480 62.5659 298.0823 2.00558286 1000
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91192.68586851 .00000515 00000-0 25970-3 0 6228
2 20436 98.7395 266.6754 0001346 49.9866 310.1439 14.20024327 76021
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91189.71600588 .00000503 00000-0 21393-3 0 3985
2 20437 98.6659 269.0464 0011917 101.5865 258.6667 14.29173312 76069
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91188.70974796 .00000303 00000-0 13603-3 0 2903
2 20438 98.6697 267.9148 0010989 103.9849 256.2562 14.28734135 75909
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91193.11011603 .00000532 00000-0 22487-3 0 2975
2 20439 98.6717 272.7741 0012863 92.7763 267.4892 14.29262417 76551
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91190.49878736 .00000537 00000-0 22678-3 0 2969
2 20440 98.6723 270.2287 0012575 98.2899 261.9712 14.29346861 76184
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91190.46820947 .00000472 00000-0 20048-3 0 2932
2 20441 98.6717 270.2468 0013364 99.6438 260.6265 14.29386743 76182
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91191.00141502 .00000488 00000-0 20711-3 0 2942
2 20442 98.6720 270.8413 0013585 97.9443 262.3302 14.29464755 76265
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91159.99177998 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 2249
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2 20452 54.4441 241.4336 0040419 52.6725 307.8481 2.00559471 10000
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91189.73104611 .00000354 00000-0 28882-3 0 5983
2 20478 99.1471 262.4241 0001272 81.0474 279.0828 13.94861950 72024
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91191.38145867 .00000040 00000-0 14037-3 0 2421
2 20479 99.0266 169.1425 0539950 248.9901 105.2649 12.83207411 66534
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91188.41528036 .00000001 00000-0 29526-4 0 2388
2 20480 99.0287 166.7369 0540036 255.6597 98.3990 12.83183443 66159
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91190.95729605 .00000354 00000-0 71302-3 0 3163
2 20491 99.0224 183.2041 0469839 202.1063 155.9184 13.02850519 66892
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91192.70265523 .00010428 00000-0 51187-3 0 5916
2 20496 43.0904 332.2586 0018115 290.7724 69.1184 15.18037164 77637
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91193.07883208 .00025587 00000-0 42400-3 0 6454
2 20497 43.1078 209.0808 0020692 48.0963 312.1744 15.51422744 79040
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91192.30308682 .00000175 00000-0 17569-3 0 3554
2 20508 82.9560 132.9966 0044781 345.7866 14.2021 13.73326505 68410
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91192.77183283 .00003142 00000-0 46064-3 0 5907
2 20510 82.5272 98.4635 0021748 87.2583 273.1139 14.75157468 73460
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91180.68532154 .00001419 00000-0 94711-4 0 5309
2 20523 28.3326 307.6998 0015276 264.1537 95.7298 15.03577614 71309
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91167.37758443 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2253
2 20533 55.1912 1.2467 0036403 96.5810 263.8594 2.00571325 8924
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91192.12435165 .00017842 00000-0 86402-3 0 5851
2 20546 94.1331 63.6816 0128199 4.5162 355.7217 15.11472983 68586
HST
1 20580U 91192.44089931 .00005556 00000-0 57497-3 0 4806
2 20580 28.4719 287.1296 0005238 208.5382 151.4935 14.88103287 65932
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91192.18128369 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5835
2 20619 65.0964 25.5962 0022132 211.1788 148.7330 2.13102656 8917
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91191.82989118 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 6183
2 20620 65.0961 25.6000 0008484 43.2405 316.8794 2.13102893 8919
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91191.88906833 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5261
2 20621 65.1127 25.6198 0012404 198.4570 161.5776 2.13102253 8911
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91192.93253702 .00084276 00000-0 10658-2 0 5434
2 20635 51.5974 163.0831 0003157 96.3746 263.5450 15.58784462 63567
ROSAT
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1 20638U 90 49 A 91192.02043098 .00004296 00000-0 34982-3 0 3331
2 20638 52.9921 121.1878 0015262 70.7106 289.5581 15.01373420 60611
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91192.92278885 .00000196 00000-0 16714-3 0 2550
2 20670 82.5489 339.2725 0014459 276.2204 83.7308 13.83987235 52421
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91192.61736754 .00000596 00000-0 11417-2 0 3522
2 20712 17.8310 262.0202 7189047 108.8857 336.3078 2.33307914 766
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91182.18365951 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1265
2 20724 54.6906 181.1483 0099044 131.2011 230.1050 2.00564025 6649
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91192.57069550 -.00000421 00000-0 -26829-3 0 2051
2 20788 98.9469 225.6233 0016147 103.3426 256.9600 14.01158443 43627
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91192.73562141 .00000238 00000-0 20722-3 0 2073
2 20826 82.5232 278.3576 0012950 165.1615 194.9931 13.83363730 39603
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91172.24516866 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1260
2 20830 54.9834 123.8700 0073455 114.8610 245.8972 2.00571157 5521
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91160.18959019 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 804
2 20959 54.9067 183.6590 0048771 216.2913 143.4579 2.00567536 3876
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91192.05007668 .00001650 00000-0 61995-3 0 2410
2 20978 98.8346 229.2544 0081896 70.5489 290.4532 14.31096242 31662
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91191.92763318 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2576
2 21006 64.8386 145.2711 0061421 187.4462 172.4775 2.13102342 4592
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91191.63583739 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2662
2 21007 64.8603 145.3023 0039450 181.3214 178.6278 2.13099925 4584
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91190.58023825 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2559
2 21008 64.8205 145.3401 0010379 290.2492 69.6103 2.13099889 4563
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91 6 A 91193.07162231 .00000098 00000-0 97157-4 0 1036
2 21087 82.9421 215.3108 0034564 187.4865 172.5780 13.74393231 22445
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91192.74638314 .00000110 00000-0 10601-3 0 1035
2 21089 82.9240 85.9087 0027850 209.6526 150.3046 13.73909672 21511
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91180.24205809 -.00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 789
2 21140 0.9619 300.9745 0001604 147.9439 271.1127 1.00272153 980
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91193.03067957 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1178
2 21152 82.9292 40.5029 0041420 317.4176 42.3805 13.73354375 16645
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91192.72007025 .00106330 00000-0 27095-3 0 2329
2 21213 72.6941 201.2053 0011102 252.3387 107.6389 15.94920291 16337
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Cosmos 2139
1 21216U 91 25 A 91191.47761410 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1699
2 21216 64.8419 25.7309 0006842 214.6773 145.3342 2.13103002 2086
Cosmos 2140
1 21217U 91 25 B 91192.00560766 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1680
2 21217 64.8272 25.7163 0009072 234.2212 125.7475 2.13102671 2097
Cosmos 2141
1 21218U 91 25 C 91191.18465752 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1655
2 21218 64.8266 25.7382 0006178 317.5460 42.4622 2.13102646 2077
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91192.35518374 .00017341 00000-0 39721-3 0 1329
2 21225 28.4581 288.3731 0007451 273.6253 86.3565 15.41205495 14935
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91193.04719118 -.00000283 00000-0 -75874-3 0 447
2 21232 82.5425 206.9598 0016733 359.0156 1.0925 13.15980995 10396
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91189.54185552 .00000923 00000-0 43959-3 0 237
2 21263 98.7321 218.6542 0014258 103.8099 256.4663 14.21464718 7797
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91192.93260271 -.00009164 00000-0 -11354-3 0 537
2 21311 51.6003 163.0821 0005236 80.1707 280.0980 15.58737181 8512
Progress M8
1 21395U 91 38 A 91192.99668437 .00038219 00000-0 49005-3 0 439
2 21395 51.6030 162.7433 0002885 96.8029 263.3100 15.58763554 6673
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91 39 A 91192.94620929 .00001909 00000-0 28784-3 0 360
2 21397 82.5253 6.9592 0024525 143.8030 216.4883 14.73735853 5549
1991 041C
1 21420U 91 41 C 91192.33608546 .00002185 00000-0 93502-3 0 158
2 21420 74.0671 298.6126 0007447 229.8830 130.1956 14.25416809 4306
Cosmos 2151
1 21422U 91 42 A 91192.27999153 .00002460 00000-0 37355-3 0 241
2 21422 82.5141 138.0358 0019301 193.1569 166.9188 14.73615117 4076
1991 042B
1 21423U 91 42 B 91191.32295628 .00001074 00000-0 16003-3 0 228
2 21423 82.4981 138.8506 0018749 199.7745 160.2743 14.73940949 3936
Molniya1-81
1 21426U 91 43 A 91191.48830978 .00000064 00000-0 99999-4 0 440
2 21426 62.8965 349.6488 7427706 280.5793 10.7375 2.00652357 465
1991 043D
1 21429U 91 43 D 91192.32140533 -.00000210 00000-0 44946-3 0 94
2 21429 62.8910 349.4442 7464554 280.5245 10.5123 1.96607681 463
RESURS F-11
1 21524U 91 44 A 91192.92392232 .00085263 22555-5 12247-3 0 332
2 21524 82.3370 49.2201 0011759 250.4269 109.5419 16.05207367 2185
REX
1 21527U 91 45 A 91191.47755183 .00000797 00000-0 35708-3 0 111
2 21527 89.5763 187.6355 0071006 212.8028 146.8744 14.20466445 1549
1991 045B
1 21528U 91 45 B 91185.76643558 -.00000090 00000-0 -42601-4 0 51
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2 21528 89.6083 187.9286 0061462 234.2623 125.2848 14.21864557 739
1991 045C
1 21529U 91 45 C 91189.22107265 -.00025447 00000-0 -11609-1 0 107
2 21529 89.5704 187.7391 0069020 220.7084 138.8930 14.20808502 1227
1991 045D
1 21532U 91 45 D 91191.40826333 .00001618 00000-0 72897-3 0 52
2 21532 89.5303 187.5822 0076808 214.6856 144.9365 14.20319825 1544
GORIZONT 23
1 21533U 91 46 A 91190.68187715 -.00000313 00000-0 99999-4 0 119
2 21533 1.4871 272.0995 0015242 173.6229 188.4160 1.00440464 06
1991 046D
1 21536U 91 46 D 91189.66701939 -.00000286 00000-0 99999-4 0 38
2 21536 1.5231 271.3267 0014826 55.3733 305.8458 1.00932711 92
1991 046E
1 21538U 91 46 E 91192.20750847 .00001261 00000-0 17308-2 0 110
2 21538 47.4364 269.4899 7240102 2.3561 359.8175 2.28241722 221
1991 046F
1 21541U 91 46 F 91189.56778556 .00003276 00000-0 20904-2 0 64
2 21541 47.3842 270.1812 7258215 1.7121 359.8645 2.28642288 165
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 91191.86036014 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 133
2 21552 55.2724 120.3519 0092971 186.1352 167.3068 2.02527574 103
1991 047B
1 21553U 91 47 B 91189.07235771 .00081421 00000-0 12428-2 0 50
2 21553 39.9717 92.5819 0009974 231.1127 128.8797 15.53328808 627
1991 047C
1 21554U 91 47 C 91192.07929038 .00100588 00000-0 13341-2 0 142
2 21554 37.4748 75.3292 0010486 3.0302 357.0541 15.56973574 1083
1991 047D
1 21555U 91 47 D 91191.86145227 .00100475 93124-5 23714-2 0 187
2 21555 34.4982 108.7726 6042529 199.7353 120.0473 4.06175436 289
1991 048A
1 21558U 91 48 A 91192.64559872 .00063980 51381-6 12606-3 0 91
2 21558 82.3444 95.7529 0085269 80.9589 280.1326 15.93394140 364
1991 048B
1 21559U 91 48 B 91191.86505537 .25634693 -58178-5 23263-3 0 122
2 21559 82.3341 96.5930 0006521 40.6818 320.5907 16.51685331 249
1991 049A
1 21560U 91 49 A 91192.75550335 .00321796 52266-4 44825-3 0 82
2 21560 64.8709 169.4989 0030099 80.4439 279.8501 16.04688081 199
1991 049B
1 21561U 91 49 B 91192.50582437 .02448961 35114-4 85218-3 0 73
2 21561 64.8829 170.4389 0052244 58.6720 311.5375 16.21105829 157
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1056. MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT - 13 JULY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-13 16:48:20 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910713104820.204000e3@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295231

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MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 15:00 UT, 13 JULY

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ATTENTION:

A major geomagnetic storm with severe periods of storm activity materialized at 15:00 UT on 13 July. Conditions have been at minor to severe storm levels since approximately 09:00 UT on 13 July. The impact from the last major flare was apparently much larger than expected.

A major auroral storm materialized after 09:00 UT on 13 July and remains in progress at the present time. A Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch has been issued for the local evening and early morning hours of 13/14 July. Conditions may be favorable for lower latitude observations, although by the time evening twilight ends for North American observers, the activity should be on the decline. Nevertheless, there remains a risk for lower latitude auroral observations, particularly over the European sites.

A major ionospheric storm is expected with this activity. High latitude blackout conditions may exist quite frequently. Middle latitude blackout periods are also possible, but less likely to occur. Middle latitudes should witness primarily poor to very poor propagation conditions on HF bands. Lower latitudes will also experience degraded conditions over the next 24 hours.

There is a significant possibility for VHF backscatter over the next six hours. The probability will decrease thereafter. Pay attention to the K-indices broadcast by radio stations WWV and WWVH. Indices of 6 or higher indicate possibly favorable backscatter conditions over the middle and possibly lower latitudes.

This activity is expected to continue over the next 6 hours, possibly extending for another 12 to 18 hours (it is very difficult to say). The intensity of this activity was not expected to be so energetic. Again, this shows how unpredictable some events can be.

For the most recent storm updates and information, our computer BBS is available 24 hours a day. The phone number is: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Alert **

1057. Re: Approval Permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-13 17:06:01 UTC
From: mayl@uniwa.uwa.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Jul13.170601.27554@uniwa.uwa.oz.au>
Source record: 295232
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.asean,rec.radio.amateur.misc

kkim@plains.NoDak.edu (kyongsok kim) writes:

[deleted]
>:first have to have an ammetuer radio license. Without this STM will not
> ^^^^^^^^
[deleted]

>Does it have to be one issued by Malaysia or any country? Just curious.

As far as I know, STM recognises those issued by all Commonwealth
countries... not too sure about other countries though.

<_G_E_N_E_>

1058. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH - 13 JULY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-13 17:19:26 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <9107131119 26.2040019c@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295234

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 16:30 UT, 13 JULY

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ATTENTION:

Major to severe geomagnetic storming has materialized. The impact from
the last major flare appears to have been much stronger than previously
anticipated.

Significant auroral storming is expected over the next several hours.
There is a slight chance for isolated lower-latitude auroral activity for the
local evening and early morning hours of 13/14 July. Although by this time
the peak of activity should have passed, there remains a chance for lower
latitude observations.

Please send any reports of auroral observations to: oler@hg.uleth.ca.

** End of Watch **

1059. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 12th July 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-13 19:11:10 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul13.191110.19989@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295239

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H193
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 7/12/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 12th July 1991
BID: KT7H193
Part 1 of 3.

Being one of the very early users of the AMTOR system, back in the
late 70's early 80's, and having to learn all about the system, I
never cease to be amazed by some of the present day operators who do
not appear to have bothered to read up on the protocol and parameters
of the system before using it. One hears talk of 'check sums' (what
ever they are) and repeats of the sent block to see if it is correct.
They must have read different information to what I did. What ever
happened to control 1, control 2 and control 3? And where did alpha
and beta go to? And what do error and RQR really mean? Also, what is
the delay for? I thought it was transmit delay. Maybe I was wrong,
maybe you set the delay to give you time to think what you are going
to say, or maybe it is for the receiver to test the strength of the
incoming signal? I guess that I will go back and read my books again.
Join me and maybe we will both learn something.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, K4FJ, OD5NG, OZ7GI, QRZ DX
Newsletter, TG9VT, VK2EG and W2FG and the Tri-State Packet Cluster DX
Network. Thank you all for your assistance with these notes. Without
your help there would be no information to impart.

Bandpass:

Friday 5:
VP5JM 14092 at 0201Z
T77T 14084 at 0419Z
4K3/UA3YCA 14090 at 0627Z
GW3GWA 14084 at 0656Z
UL7MU 14090 at 1424Z
EA8MY 21083 at 1531Z
TU2AZ 14083 at 2003Z
EK9QRP/9 14090 at 2344Z QSL
EA9MY 21086 at 2346Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
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SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H194
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 7/12/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 12th July 1991
BID: KT7H194
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 6:
VQ9RB 14092 at 0111Z
J73WA 14088 at 0311Z
UA6LP/RV0Q 21096 at 0801Z
ZC4KS 21084 at 1139Z QSL
4S7NMR 14086 at 1231Z
4K3/UA3YCA 21084 at 1358Z
RO4OP 14085 at 1623Z
CU2AZ 14087 at 1954Z
TA3B 21085 at 2100Z

Sunday 7:
VP5JM 14085 at 0323Z
UB5YD 14085 at 0615Z
5N0ETP 14085 at 0635Z NOTE
EA8ATE 21084 at 1159Z
ZF1GC 14074 at 1643Z
RI8BP 21092 at 1654Z
V51P 21085 at 1700Z
EK9QRP/9 14083 at 1809Z
UL7MU 21092 at 1819Z
T77T 14082 at 2145Z
TY1PS 14068 at 2315Z Note

Monday 8:
TR8JH 14087 at 0253Z
TK/HB9CJC 14074 at 0541Z ARQ
5N0ETP 14090 at 0608Z
UB5HQ 21088 at 1055Z
EA6ZP 21085 at 1650Z
CU2AZ 14089 at 2245Z
FG4FI 14091 at 2325Z

Tuesday 9:
HP1XBM 14090 at 0053Z
EA9MY 14090 at 0100Z
KP2N 14083 at 0231Z
UV9AV 14083 at 0615Z
UF6FJ 14084 at 1517Z QSL
5B4XI 14090 at 1735Z
RI8BP 14085 at 1740Z
VU2KFC 14088 at 1830Z
9X5LJ 14078 at 2215Z ARQ/Note

Wednesday 10:
V44KW 14086 at 0006Z

KP2BH 14086 at 0211Z
A41KB 14072 at 0305Z ARQ
FB8WZ 14089 at 1111Z
EA9TL 14086 at 2204Z
TU2YK 14087 at 2305Z
YB8GH 14081 at 2330Z ARQ

Thursday 11:
UM8MTF 14086 at 0034Z
TY1PS 14066 at 0050Z
HP1XSO 14082 at 0309Z
EA9TL 14086 at 0425Z

QSL INFORMATION:

EK9QRP/9 collects his cards from Box 146, Sverdlovsk, 620131 USSR.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H195
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 7/12/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 12th July 1991
BID: KT7H195
Part 3 of 3.

ZC4KS says to send his cards to the ZC4 bureau, or to BFPO 53, London, England.

UF6FJ has Box 120, Tbilisi Z.C. 380008, Rep Of Georgia, USSR as his QSL address.

Notes of Interest:

QRZ DX Newsletter states that Nevis Island (V47DX) will be activated on all modes July 16th to 23rd by N5FTR, WD5DQR and KA5BQA. QSL via N5FTR.

TY5PS goes on vacation from 17th July until mid August.

9X5LJ goes on vacation from 27th July until 4th September.

The cancelled trip of last year to the South Sandwich Islands is going to be attempted again this year with a cheaper ship. They anticipate arriving on Thule Island in early December. RTTY will be used and QSL via KA6V. If you have some spare cash you can send it along to him also. More later. It is hoped that they will make it.

Regarding cards for 5N0ETP, I did ask for information for the correct QSL path. I do not wish to confuse people, but i received the following information. TG9VT says that he received a quick reply from N6QLQ, while OZ7GI (who received his card via the bureau) says that the following QSL address are listed on the card.

Keith R. Appleton, Keith R. Appleton, USSR Manager
Chevron Overseas, or Chevron U.K. or UA9QCQ
PO Box 5046, RM43325 Nigeria Pouch Oleg Vdovin
San Ramon 2 Portman St P.O. Box 83
California 94583 London W1H 0AN Shadrinsk
U.S.A. U.K. U.S.S.R.

OZ7GI also suggests that you send the card via the bureau to N6QLQ.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by
VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1060. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach and old QST April spoof...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-13 19:59:27 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850013@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 295238

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

> Even if the size of the random component is 40 times greater, it is
> still an evenly distributed random number. Therefore, I maintain that
> integrating 40 of these random trials still ends up in a much smaller
> value than any one of them, and integrating a lot of them approaches
> zero.
>
>
> Ref: Buck, Lester A., PhD Physics
> --
> * Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
> * (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
> * dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

Digital dividers change state every 40th clock period (or whatever N is).
They do not extract any information from the intervening clock periods and
hence there is no averaging effect such as you stated. I suppose in principle
you could build 40 digital dividers operating 9 degrees of phase apart so
that every input clock transition would be acted upon by one of the
dividers. Then if you averaged the outputs of all these dividers, you
might get some averaging effect. However, that is not the architecture
we are talking about here.

Rick Karlquist N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

1061. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING - 19:30 UT, 13 JULY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-13 20:00:57 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910713140057.2040023c@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295235

/\

LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 19:30 UT, 13 JULY

/\

ATTENTION:

A major to severe geomagnetic storm is in progress. Significant auroral storming is also in progress and is expected to continue for the next 12 to 18 hours. Conditions are favorable for lower latitude auroral observations. Australian reports indicate extensive auroral activity. There is some question as to whether the activity will endure long enough to be observed over North America during the local evening and early morning hours of 13/14 July.

If storming continues at the present intensity, extensive auroral observations may be possible over North America from the central middle latitudes to the high latitudes. Activity might also be observed from some lower latitude regions during particularly intense substorm periods. This warning will remain in effect until 15:00 UT on 14 July. It will then be updated or cancelled. If conditions change rapidly during the period, an intermediate update may also be posted.

This is a global warning to the potential for low latitude auroral activity. Activity will be closely monitored. For updated information, consult the Solar Terrestrial Dispatch computer BBS, available at: (403) 756-3008, 24-hours a day.

** End of Watch **

1062. Looking for Ham club at Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tx.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-14 01:49:57 UTC
From: donnyj@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul14.014957.8019@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 295240

I'm trying to find out if there is a Ham radio club at Lackland Air Force base

San Antonio, Tx. I'll be there for the month of August and would like to do

some radio work while I'm there.

Thanks in advance,

Don, KB7JKA

1063. Re: Standard C120 Frequency Range (PLEASE HELP!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-14 04:28:29 UTC
From: 2543byrnek@vms.csd.mu.edu
Message-ID: <0094B8F1.9877E340@vms.csd.mu.edu>
Source record: 295237

What's this about a 2m to 70cm converter? I could really go for one of those!!! Who makes it and how much does it cost? Also, who sells it?
Is this device suited for an HT (small box that sits on the BNC) or is it for a mobile/base rig?
Thanks much,
Mike Gordon N9LOI

1064. Re: Smith Charts: "Hand-waving" approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-14 06:39:46 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jul14.063946.669@netcom.COM>
Source record: 295242

There is a basic treatment of the Smith Chart in the Extra Class License Manual.

I have mailed a copy of the appropriate pages to the original poster, since he's in Canada, and probably doesn't have access to License Manuals for the USA.

Hopefully, that and other resources described here will get him going.
-edg
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

1065. MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE - 14 JULY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-14 07:14:44 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910714011444.20400304@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295241

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

MAJOR STORM UPDATE

/\

07:00 UT, 14 July

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Geomagnetic activity is beginning to stabilize. Notable stabilization has occurred over the last six hours, although periods of intense major to severe storm level perturbations have occurred, particularly over the northerly middle and high latitude regions.

Major geomagnetic storming will continue for approximately the next six hours. Thereafter, conditions should become generally active to minor storm. This major geomagnetic storm may not officially end until sometime on 15 July.

Auroral activity is also stabilizing. The Low Latitude Auroral Activity Warning has been downgraded to a Watch as of 06:00 UT on 14 July. Conditions are becoming increasingly unfavorable for lower latitude auroral observations as activity wanes.

The ionospheric storm which materialized will keep HF propagation conditions at very poor to fair levels over the next 24 hours. Low and middle latitudes will be the first regions to witness improvements in propagation conditions. Some improvements may be observed throughout the remainder of this UT day (14 July) with more significant improvements occurring on 15 July. High latitude regions should continue to suffer very poor to poor propagation conditions on 14 and most of 15 July, with more substantial improvements occurring late on 15 July and on 16 July.

An update will be posted later this UT day. For intermediate information, all regularly updated alerts and forecasts may be obtained from the STD BBS at (403) 756-3008. Indices and other forecasts may also be obtained by registered users.

Please report any sightings of auroral activity or significantly degraded radio propagation conditions to: oler@hg.uleth.ca (Internet) or leave your observational messages to the "Sysop" for disemination and analysis on the STD BBS. We appreciate all those who make an effort to report observed activity.

/\

1066. Re: Smith Charts: "Hand-waving" approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-14 17:23:53 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <54896@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 295244

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>There's a pretty good introduction to Smith Charts in Shaum's Outline
>Series for Transmission Lines. As Cliff's Notes is to Literature,
>Schaum's is to EE. I found mine as a student at a university bookstore.

Another place to try is

D. K. Cheng, Field and Wave Electromagnetics, 2nd Edition,
Addison-Wesley, 1989. ISBN 0-201-12819-5.

There are a few sections on Smith Charts, including an introduction to
it, together with some examples such as the impedance of teminated lossless
lines, of lossy lines, single and double stub matching and so on and forth.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1067. MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE - LOW LAT. WARNING CANCELLATIONS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-14 18:22:07 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910714122207.204003d8@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295243

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

MAJOR STORM UPDATE

/\

18:00 UT, 14 July

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Geomagnetic activity has stabilized further. A few periods of severe geomagnetic storming were observed over the northerly middle and high latitude regions between 03:00 UT and 12:00 UT on 14 July. Conditions since 12:00 UT have been considerably more stable.

Likewise, auroral activity has diminished in tandem with geomagnetic activity. The auroral storm has almost ended. The Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch has been cancelled. Lower latitude auroral activity is no longer possible. The locations best suited to observing the activity were Australia and parts of Europe. The best period of time was on 13 July. The timing of this storm was not sufficient to produce particularly good observing conditions for North America.

HF propagation conditions are gradually improving over all regions. High latitude regions will be the last areas to notice improvements. More significant improvements will take place on 15 July.

VHF propagation conditions are near normal over the middle and low latitude regions. High latitudes may still be experiencing abnormal conditions. A return to more normal conditions over the higher latitudes will take place on 15 July.

A summary of this storm event will be included in this weeks STFR report.

/\

1068. Re: Approval Permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 03:01:34 UTC
From: chuah@stargate.elec.canterbury.ac.nz
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.150135.1406@csc.canterbury.ac.nz>
Source record: 295245
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.asean,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Jul13.170601.27554@uniwa.uwa.oz.au> mayl@uniwa.uwa.oz.au (Yugene Loh) writes:

>[deleted]
>>:first have to have an ammetuer radio license. Without this STM will not
>> ^^^^^^^^
>[deleted]
>
>>Does it have to be one issued by Malaysia or any country? Just curious.
>
>As far as I know, STM recognises those issued by all Commonwealth
>countries... not too sure about other countries though.

I like to add that to qualify for such a license, one has to take 2 tests,
electronics & ham radio and morse code.

Dennis Chuah | "Pencangkul Matahari" email: |The gunners: We have
EEE Canterbury| chuah@stargate.elec.canterbury.ac.nz | taken the league!.
New Zealand | CHUAHDC@ELEC.canterbury.ac.nz | Yeeaaahhh!!!!.
-------------- (bugs+flames) > /dev/null ----------------------

1069. Re: Learning CW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 07:10:34 UTC
From: stickler@utrio.helsinki.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.071034.8690@klaava.Helsinki.FI>
Source record: 295247

In article <9107051756.AA18647@bunny.gte.com> pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM writes:
>
>If you can't do that, the NEXT best way would be to by the AEA MM3 keyer. The
>MM3 has two wild modes that are fantastic for learning and mastering CW, in
>addition to the standard code tape emulation modes.
>
>The first is the QSO simulator. Put the keyer in that mode and CQ de your
>callsign on the paddle, or let the keyer sit there a while and IT will call
>CQ. You will "work" stations with random call signs, names, and QTHs and they
>will call you by the name you send and acknowledge your QTH, tell you about
>their rig and WX, etc. Pretty slick.
>

Does anyone know if this kind of computer-based "robot" QSO simulator
exists as e.g. software for a PC?

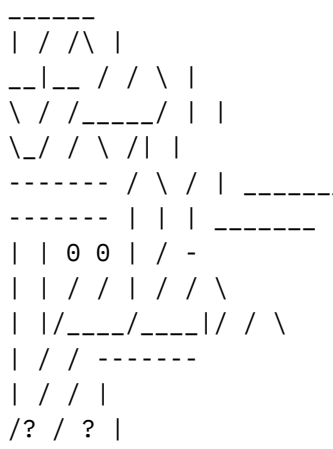
//
Patrick Stickler Research Unit for Computational Linguistics
stickler@cc.helsinki.fi Department of General Linguistics
(+358 0) 1913513 University of Helsinki
==========
The comments contained herein cannot reflect the official
views of my employer. (proof left for the reader)
//

1070. Which end is which?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 07:39:44 UTC
From: stickler@utrio.helsinki.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.073944.8883@klaava.Helsinki.FI>
Source record: 295248

I'm building a 15m QRP TCVR and the schematic shows a MV2104 varactor diode, which I purchased along with the rest of the items on my "parts list". But this particular model of the MV2104 is packaged like a transistor, rather than your traditional diode. The one thing I can't figure out is WHICH END IS WHICH?

i.e.



//
Patrick Stickler Research Unit for Computational Linguistics
stickler@cc.helsinki.fi Department of General Linguistics
(+358 0) 1913513 University of Helsinki
==
The comments contained herein cannot reflect the official
views of my employer. (proof left for the reader)
//

1071. APT-Sats: Status JULY 13, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 07:56:54 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5173@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 295246

Observed at station 50.7 Nlat, 7.1 Elon, JULY 13, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On, BCN 137.77 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On, BCN 136.77 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 *OFF* due to VHF-conflict NOAA-10
METEOR 3-3: APT 137.30 *ON* again
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 *OFF*
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On

METEOR 3-4 drifted towards the terminator and is switched off,
activity was taken over by METEOR 3-3, its minor problems
with brightness-control seem to be persistent.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

1072. FT470 Xtended UHF receive Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 12:24:41 UTC
From: brian@towers.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.122441.1623@towers.uucp>
Source record: 295259

This mod is from Darrel Sego (KM9S) and it will allow your 470 to receive up to 500 Mhz without affecting the xmit of the unit on 440.

Mod follows:

YAESU FT-470 UHF RECEIVE MOD.

This modification will make the popular Yaesu FT-470 dual band ht receive above 450 mhz. Basically, this procedure stores the upper limit into the U memory. To use it tune to the U memory channel press the (MR) hey to go to the MR mode then tune down to the desired frequency. Once the correct frequency obtained, you can place it in any memory but remember to keep the U memory channel active with the highest frequency you would want, (I keep mine at 470 mhz).

Here are the steps in proper order.

1. Program the frequency of 450.00 mhz simplex.

2. Press the FUNCTION and then the RPT button for the offset.

3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.

4. Shut the transceiver off and turn back on.

5. Press the RPT key twice for a + (plus) offset.

6. Press the REV button one time.

7. The radio should now display 1450 mhz.(The radio will not operate at these frequencies. My service monitor shows that above 500 mhz the rx is very weak.)

8. To get to the proper frequency to store in the U memory channel press F and then hold the down arrow key to drop in frequency one mhz at a time. Stop for now at 500 mhz.

9. To store this frequency in memory press the F key and hold until you hear two beeps. At this time rotate the dial knob until the channel U is displayed. Press the F key again, you should hear a beep. this indicates that this upper channel is stored in the U memory channel.

10. To use the higher frequencies you have to go to the U channel and press the MR button, this puts you in the MT (memory tune) mode. from there you can scan down or use the dial knob to go to a lower frequency.

11. ANY selected frequency can be stored in a memory channel.

12. That's it!

NOTE. Some radios will not let you go up in frequency only down. If
you try to go up the rig will default back into the original ham band.
for some reason mine will let me go up or down.
GOOD LUCK
Darrell Sego KM9S

--
==
: Brian Murrey - KB9BVN - QTH Indpls : Fidonet: 1:231/30 317-535-9097 :
: UUCP:..towers!brian : Login:Ham Radio Password:Yagi :
==

1073. Re: W2A Rx improvement to 70Mhz wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 12:38:02 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.073802.5118@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 295265

In article <1991Jul12.104330.395@mof.govt.nz>, charlie@mof.govt.nz writes:
> Hello again,
> As U all have no doubt have guessed I have an IC-W2A. What I am
stuff deleted
> service manual or any technical documentation is available anywhere,

^
/|\
|
|
I ordered mine thru the technical support number; the person was
helpful... she said that they didn't have them in yet and was not expecting
them in for 6-12 months! She did take my credit card number and said that
they would mail it out as soon as they were in print...

She also mentioned that the manual for the ICOM 24AT was not available until
12 months after the radio was introduced.

The bottom line is don't hold your breath waiting for the service manual.

--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

Of all the things I've lost, I miss my mind the most...

1074. Re: RFD: rec.radio.announce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 12:42:10 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.5504@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 295260

In article <1991Jul8.213317.2442@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu> steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn-CNS) writes:
>Ran Atkinson <randall@Virginia.EDU> writes:
>
>>NAME(s):
>> either rec.radio.amateur.announce or rec.radio.announce,
>> (depending on consensus to be established during discussion period)
>
>rec.radio.amateur.bulletins would be more to the point.
>
>> Example topics include: Sun spot advisories
>> Amateur Radio Satellite status reports
>> Announcements of Amateur Radio expeditions
>> to normally unavailable "countries"
>> Announcements of Shortwave broadcast schedules
>> Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) postings
>

The problem here is that rec.radio.shortwave also receives Sun spot condition reports etc.... I think a decision has to be made regarding where the focus of the announcements lie : General Radio or Amateur specifically. This decision should aid in making the group heirarchy more understandable. Either way, I'm in favour of the group.

[... other additions deleted ...]

>-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
> Kansas State University

--
Craig Lemon - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 UUCPv1.13D.
clemon@lemsys.UUCP lemsys!clemon@xenitec.on.ca | Please Mail any binaries
xenitec!lemsys!clemon@watmath.waterloo.edu | to 'files' at this site
..!uunet!watmath!xenitec!lemsys!clemon | instead of 'clemon'

1075. Re: Which end is which?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 13:58:08 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.135808.29875@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295249

stickler@utrio.helsinki.fi (Patrick Stickler) writes:

>I'm building a 15m QRP TCVR and the schematic shows a MV2104 varactor diode,
>which I purchased along with the rest of the items on my "parts list". But
>this particular model of the MV2104 is packaged like a transistor, rather
>than your traditional diode. The one thing I can't figure out is WHICH END IS
>WHICH?

>i.e.
>
> ______
> | / /\ |
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> _/ / \ /| |
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> | | / / | / / \
> |
> | / / -------
> | / / |
> /? / ? |
Measusre it with an ohmeter. It will conduct in one direction
and not the other. Red lead on ohmeter when it conducts is the
positive direction or anode. K9ALD.

>//
> Patrick Stickler Research Unit for Computational Linguistics
> stickler@cc.helsinki.fi Department of General Linguistics
> (+358 0) 1913513 University of Helsinki
>==
> The comments contained herein cannot reflect the official
> views of my employer. (proof left for the reader)
>//

1076. Re: PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 26/IARU Contest Report.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 14:04:39 UTC
From: bruce@contingency.think.com
Message-ID: <BRUCE.91Jul15160439@contingency.think.com>
Source record: 295262

In article <1991Jul15.152206.12109@dsd.es.com> alan@mesa.dsd.es.com (Alan Brubaker) writes:

I think that a lot of people did not participate because of the poor conditions. I am certain that most of the scores will be much lower than usual. Any one else on the net that went through this torture?

For a little while, about 3 hours total. I only have antennae up for 20 and above right now, so I wasn't trying to be competitive, but I thought I could pick up some new DX.

I started about 1700Z on 20 SSB, and only Ws to be found (only zones 7 & 8, in fact). I hopped up to 15 SSB, where I bagged VP5 and an EA8, but that's it...in about 1.5 hours of SSB, only those two DX and 4 zones in 50+ contacts.

I went to 20 CW about 0200Z for 1.5 hours, and it was better, but not much. I didn't hear any europe at all, but like you said, the north-south paths were ok. The DX was XE, P4, V2, VP2, C6, KP2, LU, PY, CE, ZF...that's it for me, and I worked about everything I could hear. I didn't get back on Sunday morning at all. I haven't tallied my point total, but only about 90 contacts, sigh.

The timing of the storm was terrible, because by Sunday afternoon, there was plenty of Europe on 20 here, and I worked ZL and VK last night.

--
--Bruce Walker
Thinking Machines Corp., Cambridge, MA
bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810; WT1M

1077. Races Bulletin #178

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 14:18:04 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9107151503.AA23756@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295254

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.178

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.178 DATE: July 15, 1991
SUBJECT: Why volunteers may refused

In your briefings for potential volunteers, several local government officials have brought up the following points on why the services of volunteers may be refused. It is only fair that potential volunteers understand the following items, if applicable, in advance:
1. A designated government department, agency, or organization is usually the primary response and responsible agency. Volunteers, therefore, must be either members of that government organization or have an agreement with that agency.
2. Volunteers offering to help during or after the incident are usually too late. Governments who use volunteers prefer to orient and train them in advance. The volunteers then know in advance where to go and what to do.
Those are the two most common inputs we receive from government agencies. We are not talking about the one time volunteer, of course, but those who participate in frequent incidents and other activities of their government. We urge any volunteer to associate yourself with that government agency or organization that has an OFFICIAL response responsibility.

EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

1078. Dallas Remote Image Group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 14:20:44 UTC
From: frode@cernvax.cern.ch
Message-ID: <6163@cernvax.cern.ch>
Source record: 295252

Does anybody know where it is possible to find information
distributed by the Dallas Remote Image Group? I am specially
looking for a site with anonymous ftp, but any information about
the Remote Image Group such as newletter, membership info etc.
is wellcome.
73 de Frode, LA2RL/HB9CHL

****
* Frode Weierud Phone : 41 22 7674794 *
* CERN, SL Fax : 41 22 7823676 *
* CH-1211 Geneva 23 E-mail : frode@cernvax.cern.ch *
* Switzerland or weierud@cernvm.cern.ch *
****

1079. Re: ***I STILL WANT A WRISTWATCH 2 METER RIG!!***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 14:23:58 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.142358.14485@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 295250

>
>What I'm waiting for is a VHF/UHF/SHF rig that can cover as many octaves
>as an HF rig. Lessee, that's .144 - 2.5 GHz.
>
>Perry / AA0ET

Yes, indeed, me too! Somehow I resent the idea of adding my IC-12GAT to the load of gadgets I usually carry everywhere. The '24ET (or the W2E i am told to receive this week) is small enough not to be a nuisance even in the summer-time when I seldom have an overcoat or even a jacket with me, but the 23 cm repeater is near to be true here...

Has anyone heard rumors of a portable tribander? If a duobander can be built in the size of a 'W2 three bands in a radio as big as the IC32 wouldn't be a surprise.

Benjamin OH3BK

1080. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 14:43:28 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9107151443.AA17281@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 295253

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 019 (OPDX.019)
July 15, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, QRZ DX, DL6RAI, WB3LHD, WK3N, NA8A, KQ8M and K8MFO for the following DX information.

3B7, AGALEGA & ST. BRANDON. 3B8CF stated he will not be going to 3B7 for another 2 months. No dates have been set and everything depends on the availibilty of ships. There were reports of 3B7CF on the air this week, but they were all slim operations.

3D2, ROTUMA. Antoine, 3D2AG, was active from Rotuma Island between July 3 thru the 10th. QSL to his CallBook address.

4K, SNAKE ISLAND. 4K5ZI became active, July 11th, on 14188 kHz around 0430Z and was going by call areas. The group of Soviets was to start their operations July 6th and end on July 26th.

5U7, NIGER. Alan, 5U7NU, has been active again on 14248 kHz at 2300z. He was heard saying that this will be his last week at 5U7. Alan's job as a airplane pilot will take him to "TZ" in a few weeks. A new callsign has not be issued to him yet but he will be active from the new QTH.

EA8, CANARY ISLANDS. Well known DXer Matti, OH2BH, is signing OH2BH/EA8 and it is not known how long he will be operating from EA8. Check the follow frequencies: 14250, 14266 and 21235 kHz. Most activity seems to be around 2230 to 0400z.

FO, FRENCH POLYNESIA. Look for Daniel, FO4DL in the early morning hours around 0700z on 14249 kHz.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. HK0TU (8 Months), T31KY (4 Weeks), D44BC (6 Weeks) and YA0RR.

V4, NEVIS ISLAND. Be looking for a V47DX to be active this week. The operation will start July 16th and last until July 23rd. No special frequencies have been mentioned, but activity will be 10-160 meters on SSB. There may be some RTTY and AMTOR activity. QSL via N5FTR.

VP8 SOUTH SANDWICH ISLAND. QRZ DX reports the DXpedition to South Sandwich has been delayed until March. The reason is the ice will be

in better shape for landing.

YA, AFGHANISTAN. As of Sunday, July 14th, nothing has been heard of the Italian group who was to begin their YA operation July 12th. Let's hope nothing has gone wrong. KYFC!!

ZA, ALBANIA. (The Story Behind The Rumor!) Ben, DL6RAI, informs the OPDX Bulletin of the truth about: "the possible operation by I3BZK and I3GJZ to ZA-land to start July 11." This information was originally posted on packet radio somewhere in Italy. The original message even included a telephone number for stations who wanted to be put on the list. We DXers hope for a ZA Dxpedition so badly this information was published in almost every DX bulletin. While this info was being passed around from bulletin to bulletin, a second packet message was sent. This time it was from the "real" I3BZK stating that somebody was trying to fool him and was passing bogus information. Obviously everyone has read the first message but not the second one. "BUT WAIT!!!!", says Ben. In fact, Ben heard that a large group of Italians will operate from Albania during mid-July. Marius, YO3CD, a good friend of Ben's, received this info a couple of days ago in Italy before visiting Germany. Now the question: Is this the old story or is there something really going on? According to Marius's information, there are about a dozen operators involved in this Dxpedition. I guess all you can do now is stay tuned and ready. KYFC!!!

ZK1, SOUTH COOK ISLAND. ZK1CQ has been active on CW on 21026 kHz around 0300z, 7003 kHz around 1000z to 1130z, 14026 kHz around 0730z and on 18071 kHz around 0400z. Check the 15 meter band for his strong signal into the states, even if the band sounds poor. Dale, NA8A, said, "When last heard he was the only signal in 8-land heard coming through when the 15 meter band was completely dead."

DXCC BACKLOG. Things are looking better now then 6 months ago for the DXCC Desk. It has been reported this week the DXCC endorsement backlog is down to 3 months instead of 6 months in the beginning of the year.

THE WK3N WORLD DX NEWS REPORT.....
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia-- A European created plan to avoid civil war in that country received a major boost when Slovenia's parliament voted overwhelmingly to suspend its independence drive. But the violent war continues in a different area of the patchwork nation! This time near the Yugoslavian and Albanian border. Reason unknown at this time..... The BBC reports that "Civil problems are now brewing in Sierra Leone... .... World Monitor News says that both government and guerrilla troops have once again clashed in heavy fighting in El Salvador..... Amateurs may wish to listen or check into the ANARC SWL Net, Sundays, on 7140 kHz at 10 AM EST for times and frquencies of shortwave broadcasters in these areas.....

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the

Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send
BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message
via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

1081. Traveling overseas for Singaporean

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 14:49:48 UTC
From: khoo-siau-cheng@cs.yale.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.144948.22450@cs.yale.edu>
Source record: 295251
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.asean,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I know this matter has appeared in the netnews recently, but I couldn't find it now.

I am a Singaporean, and would like to travel to Europe, and need to get the travelling document, such as visa, exit permit(??), done. Furthermore, my passport is to be expired at the end of this month. Could some kind soul please tell me where I can get all these things done in the NorthEast of US? I will be glad if you could also provide me with their phone numbers.

Please send email directly to me at khoo@cs.yale.edu.

Thank you very much,

-- Siau Cheng

1082. Re: PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 26/IARU Contest Report.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 15:22:06 UTC
From: alan@mesa.dsd.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.152206.12109@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 295255

In article <1991Jul13.034548.9925@n8emr.uucp> gws writes:
> ...
>Conditions will probably be stable for the IARU contest this
>weekend, with average A and K indices...
>...

Wrongo...sort of like trying to predict the weather or the winning lottery numbers.

The contest starts at 1200Z (Saturday A.M. - sunrise here in the mountains). No activity on 160 or 80. A few stations on 40 CW, but most of the signals have severe auroral flutter. One UA0, a few JAs, a VK...that is it. After a half-hour I go to 20 - it is worse. No JAs (usually they are rolling in with big signals). A few weak signals on the band, but FO814AA has a good signal on CW. KR0Y tells me that the K index is 7! The transequatorial path is good, but as usual, nobody's home. My vote for the best signal of the morning goes to JL1ZCG on 40 CW - a solid 20 over S9. Head and shoulders above any other JA on 40. Must have a big beam.

I have to leave for a few hours, and when I come back around 1830Z, 20 Meters is almost completely dead. I count the signals that I can copy on the fingers of one hand. A later check of WWV reveals an A index of 76 and a K index of 5 - a major storm in progress. I get on 20 SSB and plug away - sporadic E opening to California. Many W6s calling me saying that I am the *ONLY* station that they are hearing on the entire band - many of them think I am a local station (the K6 call sure fakes 'em out - I do not usually sign /7). I keep checking 15 and 10 - no signals at all. 20 still good - keep plugging away. Finally 20 starts opening up again. Try to work R6L but he can not hear me. Finally work OH6EI - he is very weak but I guess he has good ears. He will be my only European contact in the contest. Later on, EA8AD goes in the log. My only African QSO. Not much DX - PY, LU, HI, C6, VP, ZL - slim pickin's. Only two QSOs on 28 MHz (a local), 5 QSOs on 15, 6 on 160, 48 on 80, 139 on 40 and 342 on 20. Only 12 zones on 20! W1AW calls me on 80 CW, my only IARU HQ QSO. Final score: 542 QSOs, 36 zones, 46,728 total points in 13 hours. I think that a lot of people did not participate because of the poor conditions. I am certain that most of the scores will be much lower than usual. Any one else on the net that went through this torture?

--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO |~~|_ "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,

Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

1083. kenwood 830s transverter plug

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 15:53:15 UTC
From: aaa33750@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.155315.18025@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295257

Could somebody send me the pinout and levels on this thing?

tnx & 73 de drew kb9fko@uiuc.edu
pres. Synton Amateur Radio Club U of Illinois

1084. help on HW24 mic gain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 15:54:41 UTC
From: kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <9107151554.AA15261@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 295256

Help! I have a heathkit HW24 dual band mobile tranceiver (10 watt version) and the microphone gain is way too high. I get continuous complaints about the wind and mobile noise, and on some repeaters I can't even be copied through the background roar. (simplex tests confirmed that it's just the background noise and not some radio problem like a synthesizer rumble) I popped the top and bottom covers to look for a gain and deviation pot to set things down to a reasonable level, but there are a lot of pots in there and none of them are obviously labelled. I found about 10 pots on each side of the radio, and it sort of looks like they are fairly symmetrical copies of each other, one for UHF and one for VHF. I also found two pots over on the side of the radio but couldn't find any way to unmask them and see what they are. What I need is some guidance as to which pots to twiddle to cut down the mic gain. (I think the deviation could stay where it is-assuming they are separate adjustments) I guess most of the parts are labelled with VR numbers, so if someone could give me those designators and a rough idea of where on the board they are I could find them. (I hope) I was wondering if those two pots down by themselves on the side are the two I am looking for, since if I were designing the thing I would make the tranmit audio in common. If so, how to I get to them? I couldn't find a way to get the side rail out of the way.

So, can anyone help me with this? Or do I wrap the microphone in a sock? (and I am also curious what all those other pots are for. I have never seen so many in a radio, lots of trim caps yes, but nver so many potentiometers.)

Thanks in advance....

:F. Kevin Feeney, WB2EMS :COFFEE: That elixer that :
:kfeeney@helios.tn.cornell.edu :makes life possible before :
:compuserve - 72237,2760 :noon. :
:wb2ems@wf2a.ny.usa.na : :
:snailmail - 468 Hines Road, Newfield, NY 14867.: :
:---:
: :
:Without the Second Amendment, the rest of the Constitution is just paper. :

1085. TS940 CHIRP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 16:00:08 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9107151200.aa17059@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 295258

There have been a fair number of responses on the TS940 CHIRP
problem. Thanx to all who have sent mail. I feel some of those
experiences are worth sharing:

Jim Michener K9JM @ WA6NWE.CA writes:
>
> The TS 940 does that, basically the VCO skews between RX and TX
>and while trying to reduce phase noise they gave the 940 a chirp.
>Kenwood claims there is no problem, but they all do it.
>A friend of mine had Kenwood refund his money and bought an
>Icom 781. I own one, and it does it too....
>There were some phase noise mods done, and they are slightly
>better now (w.r.t. chirp) than they were 3 years ago, I
>have those modification notices at home if you want em
>
Paul, WA3TLD writes:
>Tell me how you have the 940 controls set up and I'll try it on my
>940 to see if I also get the same chirp.
>
and Perry, AA0ET writes:
>
>I've noticed a chirp in the sidetone of my TS440. I think it has
>something to do with RF feedback, because it isn't on all bands, and
>disappears when I use a dummy load. I haven't had anyone tell me that
>my signal is chirpy.
>
>I always operate full-QSK, so I don't know if it goes away in semi-QSK.

Well simply operate the rig on CW in Full-Breakin, or QSK for short. This
implies that the VOX, FULL and optionally the MON, switches are pushed in,
or engaged. Whats interesting is that if the band is open and you use
a directional antenna, such as a beam, and you point it in the direction
where there is good propogation, you will often hear your own signal being
echoed back to you by backscatter. When this occurs you can actually hear
the chirp when the rig quickly (thats relative) goes into receive from
transmit. As a matter of fact, I use this technique to judge how well the
band is open in a particular direction.

On long haul DX there is enough phase distortion due to the _rolling_ effect
of the signal after every earth/ionosphere hop, that the chirp may not be
as objectional. This is partially borne out by the fact that I get very few
reports about signal chirp (in QSK mode) from DX stations. Unfortunately,
stateside hams hear it and it is truly embarrassing. Consider that virtually
all of the tube and/or hybrid equipment from the 60's & 70's have cleaner
signals than the "modern" TS940. Now, if I could only get it to chirp downward

at the same time it chirps upward... :^)
73,
Walt - K2WK.

1086. Re: My first HF station

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 16:32:20 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910086@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295275

One nice feature of the old hybrids (tube finals) is that they'll load up slightly nonresonant antennae. The drawback is that they require work to change bands. My first HF rig was a Kenwood 520 - solid state, except for driver tube (12BY7A I think) and a pair of sweep tubes for finals. The 520 has a built-in power supply. Cost: $300 used. I bought an Astatic D104 mic for $70. Straight keys are $45 new.

My first antenna was the Butternut HF6VX, mostly because of covenant restrictions. It needs a good groundplane. Cost: $120 new. A multi-wire dipole works, too.

Later, I bought an MFJ 949 tuner and put up a 40 meter fullwave loop. Cost: $120 for tuner, $10 for the loop and feedline.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1087. R1 (and IC-nSAT) Owners Note...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 18:24:43 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.182443.13765@neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 295261

R1 Tech Note #1 (c) 1991 Paul Flaherty

The BNC connector on most HTs leaves something to be desired, and the R1 and cousins are no exception. The connector nut and the back case form a smooth - smooth metal boundary, and the connector eventually will come loose.

If this happens to you, do *not* merely retighten the nut. Instead, take it off, place a lock washer underneath the nut, and *then* retighten. If you don't, you'll wind up with a cycle of loosening and retightening. This is not a good thing, since the wire connecting the BNC to the PC motherboard is solid, and the solder connection leaves something to be desired.

If you've already managed to twist the wire loose from the PC board, all is not lost; the wire may be reattached. WARNING: The following instructions are *NOT* for the faint of heart. If you have *ANY* doubts about your technical abilities (especially soldering), find someone experienced with repair of handheld radios to do it for you.

You'll need:

A low wattage soldering iron, preferably cordless
The soldersucker of your choice
A very small phillips screwdriver (the smallest standard Craftsman will do)
Some fresh eutectic solder, thin variety
An anti - static wrist strap
Mouse clips or a small pair of needle nose pliers

0. Strap yourself in. Doubtless, the R1 can be zapped by static.

1. Take out the two long screws on the upper right of the back case, the small screw in the upper right of the front case, near the tether hole, and the two screws in the bottom of the front case.

2. Separate the front case from the rest of the radio. There is a printed circuit ribbon connecting the front case to the motherboard, and the ribbon is located on the right (viewed from the front) side.

3. Remove the four phillips screws which hold the motherboard to the back.

4. Now, a few notes on how the R1 is put together. The gray plastic plate, on which the three controls on top of the R1 (squelch, volume, tune) are mounted, slides free from the back case. The gray plastic plate, the controls, the power and speaker jacks, and the motherboard all remove as one piece (thank the Great Engineer).

5. Remove the 300 maH battery by pulling toward you (it's held in place by a metal clip) (and note that it's nicely connectorized for replacement somewhere down the road). Now, pull on the lower (eg, the part that was

nearest the battery) portion of the motherboard, while pushing the power and speaker jacks thru the holes, and then lift up on the gray plastic top piece. The whole mess will come free. Take note of the small piece of rubber which fits between the motherboard and the back case. This forms the shock mount for the board. Also note the small piece of gray rubber which forms the light/lock pushbutton.

6. Take a breather, or have the nurse sponge down your forehead.

7. Remove the BNC connector. Curse loundly.

8. Remove the solder and wire from the PC board hole (in the corner of the board).

9. Reattach the BNC connector to the PC board.

10. Now for the fun part. Insert the BNC connector into the hole, while pushing the motherboard back into position, taking note to reinsert the gray pushbutton piece on the right side of the case (as viewed from the front). Refit the gray top piece. Place the small rubber shock mount behind the pc board, and reinstall the four screws (I used a pair of surgical mouse clips for this, but a pair of needle nosed pliers will do).

11. Reinsert the battery, replace the front cover, and reinstall screws.

12. Turn on. If you've done everything right, you'll have a working R1. If not, make sure you havn't pinched any wires in between the case halves.

One final note. The antenna that comes with the R1 leaves a lot to be desired. Try using a Radio Shack PRO-34 scanner antenna instead; the improvement is impressive.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | - Henry L. Stimson (1929)

1088. Re: RE:BC-348 info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 19:09:14 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570108@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295268

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, Hugh_Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM, W6WTU.El_Segundo@xerox.COM writes:

>I was able to find the following info on the BC-348Q receiver.

...
>Sensitivity indicated at 3-7uv at antenna input

The standard technique on these old WW-II receivers is to lower the value of the cathode resistors on the RF/IF stages to goose up the gain.

AL N1AL

1089. Re: Phase Noise, the Ten-Tec approach and old QST April spoof...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 19:12:00 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570109@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295267

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu (ACAD1A::JSHCH) writes:

> One last item....I don't recall that QST ever revealed Larsen E. Rapp's
>true identity. A pity.

I think it was George Grammar, head technical whiz at ARRL HQ.

AL N1AL

1090. Re: PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 26/IARU Contest Report.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 21:14:14 UTC
From: landru@cis.udel.edu
Message-ID: <58779@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 295263

>
> I think that a lot of people did not participate because of the poor
> conditions. I am certain that most of the scores will be much lower than
> usual. Any one else on the net that went through this torture?
- -
Well, I was not contesting, but I came in to see if I could make a few
CW contacts, but it looked like most every thing in the HF spectrom was
gone. It was really wierd, like the world had ended.

Paul

--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

1091. Re: ***I STILL WANT A WRISTWATCH 2 METER RIG!!***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 23:00:41 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jul15.230041.21828@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 295272

As quoted from <1991Jul15.142358.14485@cc.tut.fi> by benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti):

```
+---------------
| >What I'm waiting for is a VHF/UHF/SHF rig that can cover as many octaves
| >as an HF rig. Lessee, that's .144 - 2.5 GHz.
| >
| >Perry / AA0ET
|
| Yes, indeed, me too! Somehow I resent the idea of adding my IC-12GAT to the
| load of gadgets I usually carry everywhere. The '24ET (or the W2E i am told
+---------------
```

Yes, please!!! I'm getting tired of hauling my 2/440, 220, and 1.2 rigs around with me to cover all the bands :-) (And it'll get worse when I get something worked out for 900...)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

1092. Spec-Com

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-15 23:19:01 UTC
From: SHMC0874@BCIT.BC.CA
Message-ID: <9107152318.AA10468@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295269

From: Colin Schmutter

I understand that a publication called SPEC-COM is available that specializes in wefax, SSTV, packet radio and other forms of communication.

I have not seen this publication in the magazine stores but it may be available by subscription.

Does anyone know their telephone number or mailing address.

Any information would be appreciated.

COLIN SCHMUTTER <SHMC0874@BCIT.BITNET>
NETWORK TECHNICIAN, COMPUTER RESOURCES : (604) 432-8858

1093. test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-16 00:24:16 UTC
From: davidk@graphics.rent.com
Message-ID: <6yi651w164w@graphics.rent.com>
Source record: 295270

```
test

UUCP: ...crash!graphics.rent.com
ARPA/DDN: graphics.rent.com!davidk@nosc.mil
Internet: davidk@graphics.rent.com
```

1094. Wanted: Yaesu FT-727R Modifications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-16 01:36:03 UTC
From: jcw@prism.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <32993@hydra.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 295271

A friend of mine recently acquired a FT-727R, and it's a nice radio, but has some limitations that newer radios don't (like 162.55 weather, and down into the aircraft bands (we're both pilots)). If you know of any mods, or a source for them, I'd like to know.

- John C. Wren

1095. Question: Yaesu FT470, Over heating protection?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-16 04:16:49 UTC
From: tedk@cbnewsc.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul16.041649.22457@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>
Source record: 295264

I have a Yaesu FT-470. I use the radio in my car with a 12 volt
regulated supply (home-built). I have a dual band, roof mounted, antenna.
Normally everything works fine and cool. I also have a 30 watt, 2m Amp.

When I use 440 band, I leave the 2m Amp off. Recently, I discovered that
after a long QSO, the back of the radio got real hot. I know that this
is caused by antenna mis-match. My question is.....

Does the FT-470 have thermal shutdown circuitry?
Or
How hot does the radio have to get before smoke or shutdown?

Ted G. Kekatos Amateur Radio N9IXE
INTERNET: tedk@ihlpl.att.com
UUCP: ..!att!ihlpl!tedk 708.979.0804
AT&T Bell Laboratories, Indian Hill, IH-6T-206
2000 North Naperville Road.
Naperville, Illinois. 60566 USA

1096. Is RADIOKIT still in business?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-16 04:36:00 UTC
From: ee5391aa@triton.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul16.043600.23974@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 295266

Subject: Is RADIOKIT still in business?
I can be reached at: etxmalk@garbo.ericsson.se

Has anyone done business with RadioKit of New Hampshire recently?
(Lets say the last 8 weeks.)
I am living in Sweden and have had no luck contacting them about
a missing order.

If you have information about the health of this business please
contact me directly at: etxmalk@garbo.ericsson.se

(And if you have a FAX number for them that would also be appreciated)

Thanks in advance from: Alan Malkiel, SM0/KE5JL

(posted by:)
--
"...that opened a whole box of Pandoras!"
-- B. King, Gov. NM
Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@triton.cirt.unm.edu

1097. Manuals wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-16 06:39:00 UTC
From: mward@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul16.063900.28920@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 295273

Wanted:

Manuals and Schematics for the following equipment:

Data I/O model 19 eprom programmer.
Tektronix 4695 color ink jet printer.
Drake l-4 Linear Amp.

Any and all help in tracking this info down will be
greatly appreciated.

-mark

1098. Re: Question: Yaesu FT470, Over heating protection?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-16 07:06:05 UTC
From: skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au
Message-ID: <skcm.679647965@ise>
Source record: 295274

In <1991Jul16.041649.22457@cbnewsc.cb.att.com> tedk@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (ted.g.kekatos) writes:

>I have a Yaesu FT-470. I use the radio in my car with a 12 volt
>regulated supply (home-built). I have a dual band, roof mounted, antenna.
>Normally everything works fine and cool. I also have a 30 watt, 2m Amp.

>When I use 440 band, I leave the 2m Amp off. Recently, I discovered that
>after a long QSO, the back of the radio got real hot. I know that this
>is caused by antenna mis-match. My question is.....

It probably isn't actually antenna mismatch. The FT-470 gets real hot
after using 5 watts out for an extended period even if you do
have a good match. (Mine certainly does) It shouldn't hurt the radio
unless it gets too hot to hold.

Carl,
vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc
skcm@ise.canberra.edu.au

1099. Mod. Archive-Server Request - Standard C168 HT

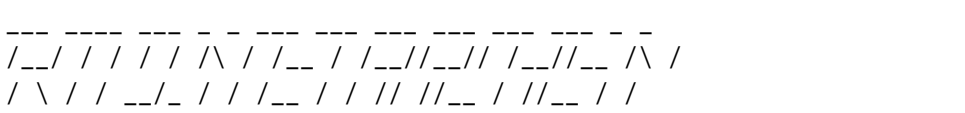
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-16 11:35:16 UTC
From: dl3no@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1991Jul16.113516.11109@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 295276

As you may have noted I started collecting Information on modifications
and undocumented features of ham rig. If you have any some info I would
like to include it in the server. Please send info to

'info-admin@infoac.rmi.de'.

Right now I would like info on 4m and Standard C168. Can anyone help?

73,
Rupert
--
****



1100. Re: Smith Charts: Hand-waving approach wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-16 13:09:00 UTC
From: crawford@ENUXHA.EAS.ASU.EDU
Message-ID: <9107161309.AA19641@enuxha.eas.asu.edu>
Source record: 295277

> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> Another place to try is
>
> D. K. Cheng, Field and Wave Electromagnetics, 2nd Edition,
> Addison-Wesley, 1989. ISBN 0-201-12819-5.

Very superb book, as I also used it for my first two semesters of the subject
and still use it as reference.

Smith's original article on this is also quite good and is footnoted in
Cheng: P.H. Smith, "Transmission-line Calculator," Electronics, vol. 12, p.29,
January 1939; and "An imporoved transmission-line calculator," Electronics,
vol. 17, p. 130, January 1944.

Brian Crawford INTERNET: (current): crawford@enuxha.eas.asu.edu
PO Box 804 (permanent): crawford@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Tempe, Arizona 85280 FidoNet: 1:114/15.12
USA Amateur: KL7JDQ

1101. Wanted: Contacts for satellites in education

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-17 14:56:04 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <193@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 295195

We've received a request from a professor in the USSR who is interested in using satellites as educational tools in secondary schools. His interest encompasses using satellites to establish international school-based networks and also Earth observation from space as an educational resource.

If you would like to contact him, do so by mail or email:

Dr. A. Zaitzev
P.O. Box 642
Moscow B-330
USSR

PEACENET cdp!zait@labrea.stanford.edu
cdp!zait@arisia.xerox.com

INTERNET rw3dz@rw3dz.public.su

PACKET rw3dz@rs3a.sun

(Do not send your reply to me!)

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

1102. Re: ***I STILL WANT A WRISTWATCH 2 METER RIG!!***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-17 15:48:24 UTC
From: daveh@compnect.UUCP
Message-ID: <991@compnect.UUCP>
Source record: 295198

In article <1991Jul15.230041.21828@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes:
> As quoted from <1991Jul15.142358.14485@cc.tut.fi> by benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti):
> | >What I'm waiting for is a VHF/UHF/SHF rig that can cover as many octaves
> | >as an HF rig. Lessee, that's .144 - 2.5 GHz.
> | Yes, indeed, me too! Somehow I resent the idea of adding my IC-12GAT to the
> | load of gadgets I usually carry everywhere. The '24ET (or the W2E i am told
> Yes, please!!! I'm getting tired of hauling my 2/440, 220, and 1.2 rigs
> around with me to cover all the bands :-) (And it'll get worse when I get
> something worked out for 900...)

Let me add my voice to the chorus also! As long as we are dreaming,
what I would like is something on the order or the TS-440 (or its Icom
or Yaesu equivalent), but with all mode transmit capability on the 50, 144,
220, 420, 900 and 1270 MHZ bands. It should also match the TS-440 in
style and accessories. Oh yeah, while we are at it, receive coverage
should be continuous from 30-1300 MHZ. ;-)

1103. WARC-87 Ship Telex Frequency Changes (effective 7/1/91)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-17 20:26:54 UTC
From: acourt@lunatix.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul17.202654.17960@lunatix.uucp>
Source record: 295158
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The following broadcast FEC message was copied on 8534 kHz. at 1400 UTC,
July 17, 1991:

DE WLO

DE WLO
FEC INFO JULY 1 1991

DE WLO

JULY 1 1991
NOTE 1:
IN 1987 THE WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE (WARC-87)
FINALIZED A FREQUENCY RE-ALIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE MARITIME RADIO
SERVICE, AFFECTING SHIP AND COAST STATIONS, WORLD-WIDE.

ADDITIONAL RADIO CHANNELS WERE GAINED WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE
FREQUENCY BLOCK ALLOCATED FOR THE MARITIME RADIO SERVICES. BY
SLICING THE BANDWIDTH OF SSB CHANNELS FROM 3.1 TO 3.0 KHZ, MORE
ASSIGNMENTS CAN BE FITTED INTO THE SAME SPACE. SOME MORSE SPECTRUM
WAS TAKEN AND GIVEN TO SSB AND TO RADIO TELEX.

IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THE ADDITIONAL RADIO CHANNELS, A TOTAL RE-
ALLOCATION OF ALL CHANNELS IS NEEDED BECAUSE THIS IS LIKE ADDING
ROOMS WITHOUT ENLARGING THE HOUSE. ALL THE CHANNELS, NEW AND OLD,
RESIDE WITHIN THE SAME BANDS OF FREQUENCIES.

IN ORDER TO AVOID CONFUSION, HARMFUL INTERFERENCE TO OTHERS, AND
INTERRUPTION TO COMMUNICATIONS IN GENERAL, THE WHOLE WORLD WILL
MAKE THE CHANGE AT A PRE-ARRANGED COORDINATED TIME.

0001 UTC, JULY 1, 1991

THESE CHANGES MOVE YOU TO A NEW PLACE IN THE RADIO SPECTRUM. WHILE
YOU RETAIN YOUR RADIO CHANNEL NUMBER, FREQUENCY ASSIGNED TO THE
NUMBER ARE NEW AND DIFFERENT.

THERE IS NO CARRY OVER PERIOD. UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION IS
NEEDED. FAILURE TO CHANGE WILL CAUSE SPLATTER,
AND INTERFERENCE TO OTHERS, AS WELL AS TO YOURSELF.

MOST RADIO EQUIPMENT IS EASILY MODIFIED. CHECK WITH YOUR OWNERS,
AGENTS, OR RADIO SERVICE COMPANY.

GOOD LUCK

SERVICE: CONTINUOUS 24 HOURS PER DAY
HH+35 : FEC AUTOMATIC TFC LIST/WEATHER TIME SLOT BROADCASTS (TSB)

NOTE:
WARC-87: EFFECTIVE 0001 UTC JULY 1 1991
ALL SHIPS AND COAST STATIONS MUST USE NEW ASSIGNMENTS ONLY.
MORE INFO AT 0235 0835 2035 UTC AFTER TFC LISTS

NOTE:
NEW WLO ARQ FULL-TIME CHANNEL
1661 N ATL/W EUROPE/MED SHIP TRANSMIT 16713.5 RECEIVE 16836.5 KHZ

NOTE:
JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30 IS HURRICANE SEASON FOR GOM/CARIB/ATL
FREQ: MT FEC 4462.5 6344 8534 12992 16997.6 22688 KHZ

NOTE:
REVISED FEC TIME SLOT TRAFFIC LIST AND WEATHER:
==========
N ATL HIGH SEAS (NFDHSFAT1) 0035 0_35_21235 1835 UTC
N PAC HIGH SEAS (NFDHSFEP1) 0135 0735 1335 1935
WLO INFO WARC-87 0235 0835 //// 2035
REPEAT OF GULF MEX AND CARS //// //// 1435 ////
W CENTRAL N ATL (WBCOFFWBC) 0335 0935 1535 2135
GULF OF MEXICO. (NEWOFFNEW) 0435 1035 1635 2235
CARIBBEAN SEA.. (MIAOFFMIA) 0535 1135 1735 2335

WARC-87 SHIP TELEX FREQUENCY CHANGES
WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AT 0001 UTC 07/01/91

CHAN SHIP RECEIVE SHIP TRANSMIT
==========
405 4352.0 TO 4212.5 4172.5 TO 4174.5
406 4352.5 TO 4213.0 4173.0 TO 4175.0
410 4354.5 TO 4215.0 4175.0 TO 4177.0
411 4355.0 TO NEW 4175.5 TO NEW
415 NEW 4217.0 NEW 4179.5

606 6497.0 TO 6317.0 6259.0 TO 6265.5
610 6499.0 TO 6319.0 6261.0 TO 6267.5
611 6499.5 TO NEW 6261.5 TO NEW
615 6501.5 TO 6321.0 6263.5 TO 6270.0
619 6503.5 TO 6323.0 6265.5 TO 6272.0
624 NEW 6325.5 NEW 6274.5

805 8707.0 TO 8418.5 8346.0 TO 8378.5
806 8707.5 TO 8419.0 8346.5 TO 8379.0
810 8709.5 TO 8421.0 8348.5 TO 8381.0
811 8710.0 TO 8421.5 8349.0 TO 8381.5
815 8712.0 TO 8423.5 8351.0 TO 8383.5
826 8717.5 TO 8429.0 8356.5 TO 8389.0

1205 13073.5 TO 12581.5 12493.5 TO 12479.0
1211 13076.5 TO 12584.5 12496.5 TO 12482.0

1215 13078.5 TO 12586.5 12498.5 TO 12484.0
1225 13083.5 TO 12591.5 12503.5 TO 12489.0
1229 13085.5 TO 12593.5 12505.5 TO 12491.0
1234 13088.0 TO 12596.0 12508.0 TO 12493.5
1240 13091.0 TO 12599.0 12511.0 TO 12496.5
1250 13096.0 TO 12604.0 12516.0 TO 12501.5
1251 13096.5 TO 12604.5 12516.5 TO 12502.0
1254 13098.0 TO 12606.0 12518.0 TO 12503.5

1605 17199.5 TO 16809.0 16662.5 TO 16685.5
1611 17202.5 TO 16812.0 16665.5 TO 16688.5
1615 17204.5 TO 16814.0 16667.5 TO 16690.5
1625 17209.5 TO 16818.5 16672.5 TO 16695.5
1629 17211.5 TO 16820.5 16674.5 TO 16697.5
1640 17217.0 TO 16826.0 16680.0 TO 16703.0
1644 17219.0 TO 16828.0 16682.0 TO 16705.0
1650 17222.0 TO 16831.0 16685.0 TO 16708.0
1654 17224.0 TO 16833.0 16687.0 TO 16710.0
1661 17227.5 TO 16836.5 16690.5 TO 16713.5

2210 22566.0 TO 22381.0 22197.0 TO 22289.0
2215 22568.5 TO 22383.5 22199.5 TO 22291.5
2254 22588.0 TO 22403.0 22219.0 TO 22311.0
2256 22589.0 TO 22404.0 22220.0 TO 22312.0
2260 22591.0 TO 22406.0 22222.0 TO 22314.0
2262 22592.0 TO 22407.0 22223.0 TO 22315.0

END DE WLO RADIO

DE WLO
NOTE
WARC-87 FREQUENCY CHANGES BECAME EFFECTIVE 0001 UTC 07/01/91
MORE INFO AT 0235 0835 2035 UTC AFTER TFC LISTS

NOTE
NEW WLO ARQ FULL-TIME CHANNEL
1661 N ATL/W EUROPE/MED SHIP TRANSMIT 16713.5 RECEIVE 16836.5 KHZ

NOTE
HURRICANE SEASON BEGAN JUNE 1 1991 FOR GULF AND ATLANTIC AREAS

END DE WLO RADIO

DE WLO

DE WLO
10CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX FOR 071791 /// FOR YESTERDAY 167
BOULDER K4454 //// A016 INDEX

	Allan L. Courtney, DMD acourt@lunatix.uucp	
o	SWL Topic Leader ukma!lunatix!acourt	o
	GEnie Radio & Electronics RT or	

```
| o | GEmail: A.COURTNEY acourt%lunatix.uucp@ms.uky.edu| o |
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

1104. Mod specs for Alinco 110T needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 00:47:38 UTC
From: DOW@MAINE.MAINE.EDU
Message-ID: <91198.204738DOW@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 295193

I recently purchased (from a local ham) an Alinco 110t. I am looking
for any mods, hidden features or whatever for it.. Please email.

Thanx...

Michael R. Dow
N1JCX
Dow@maine.maine.edu

1105. Re: Approval Permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 07:41:11 UTC
From: mayl@uniwa.uwa.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Jul18.074111.9229@uniwa.uwa.oz.au>
Source record: 295178
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.asean,rec.radio.amateur.misc

AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu (Azmi Hashim) writes:

>Have any idea why transmission and reception on 27.00 MHz is prohibited in
>Malaysia ?

I do not know for sure but my guess it that STM is not ready to deal
with the many problems associated with the CB transceiver. By that, I
mean the problem of radio interference (RI), the tracking down and STM's
lack of technology to trace irresponsible and nuisance CB operators,
etc.

Also, laws in Malaysia pertaining to the use of transceivers, other than
HAM, will have to undergo rigorous modifications.

As it stands, a person can be detained under the ISA for use of an
illegal transmitter -- and that includes a toy walkie-talkie!

<_G_E_N_E_>
-
| EMAIL : yugene@madvax.maths.uwa.oz.au \\ yugene loh |
| ~~~~~ mayl@uniwa.uwa.oz.au // university of |
| loh_y@dropbear.cs.uwa.oz.au // western australia |
| SNAIL : 2/44 Broadway \\ nedlands (perth) |
| ~~~~~ Nedlands 6009 // phone: +61-9-389-8467 |
| Western Australia // (voice) |
-

1106. Re: Free Teletypes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 07:56:20 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Jul18.075620.1624@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 295180

cfishman@pica.army.mil (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:

>I have 2, yes 2 model 15 Teletypes that I am giving away
>to anybody who will remove them from my house.
>Be the first kid on your block with real solid state equipment,
>no mamby-pamby IC's and transistors, just time proven mechanical
>movements.

>these units are FREE ....come one , come two
>don't miss this golden opportunity .....

> Clark Fishman WA2UNN
> cfishman@pica.army.mil
> phone day:201-7245-6940
> night 908-852-7416
> 9 Sunset Drive Andover , NJ (north Jersey)

I'll go one better:

FREE:
Model 15 KSR teletype, with ribbon reinker (RARE), set up for 60wpm
Model 14 TD (tape reader) with spare set of brushes
Model 14 typing reperf (tape punch)
Model 28 RO less case
Model 2B tape printer

If I can find it, a box of paper tape.

This equipment was removed from active service with Southern Pacific
railway about 1970 and has been used for less than 100 hours since.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

1107. Vertical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 11:06:00 UTC
From: SEELER@upei.CA
Message-ID: <43A13BB18E7F00AFA1@UPEI.CA>
Source record: 295188

I am in a position where I believe that a vertical antenna would best meet my needs (space related). I am interested in a vertical which would operate from 80m - 10m. It has been suggested to me that I would be best off if I chose either a Cushcraft or Butternut vertical. I would point out that here on Prince Edward Island we do have fairly high winds during the year.
Comments or suggestions on vertical antennas from these or other manufacturers would be greatly appreciated.

David Seeler - VY2DCS SEELER@UPEI
Atlantic Veterinary College
University of Prince Edward Island.

1108. Re: Another Data Point

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 12:31:05 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul18.123105.26441@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 295179

In article <1991Jul17.195733.20579@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:
>In article <1991Jul17.111459.12697@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:
>>
>>I s'pose I oughta post my datum:
>>
>>Tested 5-18, Newington sent my 610 to Gettysburg 6-7, I recieved my license
>>effective 6-9 on 6-13. Exactly 8 weeks. VEC was ARRL, as noted above.
>
>I suppose I should correct the above, effective 7-9 and received 7-13
>
From where I sit, it looks as though the ARRL VEC is significantly
slower than W5YI. After all, my license took only 45 days to arrive,
and that included a 3-day delay from the VE Team to 'YI (we had so many
applicants that day...it took a while to process the paperwork).

73 de AA5ZC
nm a
oa l
tz l
hi
en
rg
Mike

Texas Instruments | 214-995-0712 || AA5ZC ||Any opinions stated in
Corporate Research | FAX 214-995-0304 || Allen, TX ||the foregoing message
Dallas, Texas | TI Pager #4359 ||214-727-2832 ||are those of the writer
hoenig@csc.ti.com |This space intentionally left blank||and no other entity.

1109. TS820-S WARC Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 12:39:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <5B1330FB00C09792@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 295189

Help.

I am a new ham (about 8 weeks) and love my new hobby. I
have been reading recently about the WARC bands. I have a
Kenwood TS820-S and love it. The only problem is that I
can't work the WARC bands.

Is there any way to modify the rig, or do I need to get hold
of a newer rig and use it mobile and bring it into the house
when I want to work WARC?

Thanks for any help.

This is certainly a complicated hobby.

Jeff Gold AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U

1110. Re: Clover Modulation - What's The Latest?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 14:40:00 UTC
From: msw1633@zeus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <18940@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 295181

In article <9107171443.AA06845@ucsd.edu>, nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes...
>At the Daytom Hamfest this year, I heard a talk by Raymond Petit,
>where he discussed his experimental "Clover" modulation format.
>
>Has anyone heard anything more recent? I presume that HAL is still
>planning to produce a Clover `modem' (for lack of a better description).
>
>Paul Nix (WB5AGF)
>
>InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

I visited HAL labs earlier this summer, and they had just sent the proto back to Ray. It is on its way and will probably be a abt a year to 2 years before it is marketable. It will be expensive and slow starting considering the need for two or more of these units for it to work HIHI.

that is all ive heard

73

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Bitnet: MSW1633@TAMSIGMA College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man" -- another Schadelism

1111. Kenwood tm701a resets--cause?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 14:54:26 UTC
From: znha@bcrka391.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jul18.145426.13330@bnr.ca>
Source record: 295184

I own a tm701a, 1.5 years old, original owner. Nice radio.

Earlier, Dave KM3T noted a problem with spurious resets. I'd noticed a similar problem six months after purchase--about a year ago. In the process of looking for flakey in-car wiring, I had it powered up on my bench for about a week. No fault found, problem "went away". What gives?

About a month ago, the problem re-appears. Solution? Send to kenwood, for a "simple fix" they wouldn't discuss...or...

I tried the bench technique again, and it worked for the month. Hmmm. Something more drastic called for.

I checked the lithium cell in the radio (not for the feint of heart) and found the cell at 0.13V instead of the expected 3V. I replaced the cell, a sanyo CR 2032, with a junkbox larger sanyo unit. In the process of re-assembling the unit, I think I know what the problem is.

There's a little metal boss behind the cell, designed to take the screw for the metal face cover. When the faceplate moves, the metal (at ground) can contact the flying lead (positive) of the cell. In my case, by the time I'd realized this, the 3.05V cell had dropped to 2.90V. Drat!

Anyway, a little electrical tape insulated it nicely. The fit is VERY tight, though. I bet during the hot summer days, the metal moves enough to touch the cell, and that's why the problem only happens yearly!

I'd be interested in knowing from other tm701 owners if they've attempted this fix, or having had Kenwood do the work, or what the 'real' fix was.

73, Gord. (ve3ppe@ve3osq.#eon.ca.na) (613-832-4014 > 5pm est)

1112. 6 Meter Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 14:55:32 UTC
From: psmith@convex.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul18.145532.16918@convex.com>
Source record: 295182

I'm considering getting a rig for 6 Meters. I'd interested in the
experience that others might have had with the Yaesu FT960RII, or
recommendations for other 6 meter rigs that are reasonable in cost
but perform well. I'm interested particularily in an all mode rig,
but portability is not a requirement.

Suggestions for older rigs that I might find used would be helpful also.

Thanks,

Presley Smith psmith@convex.com

1113. Radio Shack 2m/70cm SWR/Power Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 15:04:00 UTC
From: furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <36906@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 295183

I notice in the August '73 magazine a new product mention for a 2m/70cm SWR/Power Meter from Radio Shack. A few months ago there was speculation here about whether Radio Shack planned to introduce 2m transceivers. Does anyone have information over whether this product is an isolated new item or if it represents the start of such a product line?

Also, anyone know anything about the quality of the meter itself?

--Rick
N3JGF

1114. Re: North Korea - A New DXCC Country

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 15:30:52 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11214@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 295185

In article <1991Jul18.062125.13141@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner) writes:
>>
>> North Korea will be added to the ARRL DXCC Countries List
>>after the first accredited operation.
>>
>A lot of movement in DXCC country list recently. I wonder why
>North Korea had not been accepted *much* earlier?

In the callsign book (forgot the exact title), no hams in N. Korea were
listed. Actually, there was no HM (N. Korea) entry at all. Anybody knows
if there are hams in N. Korea? (No, I am NOT interested in communicating
with them, since (I guess) a national security law prohibits me from
doing that.)

>Ben, DL6RAI

k kim

1115. North Korea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 16:08:28 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <52505@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 295186

From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner DL6RAI) comments:

>> North Korea will be added to the ARRL DXCC Countries List
>>after the first accredited operation.
>>
>A lot of movement in DXCC country list recently. I wonder why
>North Korea had not been accepted *much* earlier? I have recently
>read that the two Koreas plan some festivities together in mid-August
>and on the long term they talk about reunification. This one
>will become a deleted country pretty soon.
>
>Ben, DL6RAI

Can't disagree with that, it seemed strange to me that just as the two halves of the country are trying to get back together, the radio hams are trying to emphasize their differences.

I remember reading in one or more of the DX mags that a group of USSR hams were considering an operation from N. Korea, but wanted assurance that it would count as a separate country before spending the time and money to go there and operate. This is the only motivation I can think of for the DXAC decision. If so, we ought to hear it on the air very soon.

Perhaps hams have a vested interest in countries breaking away from each other, rather than uniting. Hands up all those DXers who haven't wondered whether there will be two new European "countries" to work soon... Perhaps there is a dedicated group of DXers who travel the world fomenting revolution everywhere they can - someone must be doing it :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1116. What conditions improve TV DXing?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 16:09:58 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <55089@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 295152

A friend of mine (non-ham) has noticed over the past several weeks
of increased solar activity that he's been able to receive some TV
stations he normally can't. Namely, some stations a few hundred
miles away from him on channels 6, 8, 10, and occasionally 15.

My question to the TV DXers out there is, what's causing this? The
best theory I've heard so far (thanks, Phil!) is tropospheric
ducting. Could that account for enhanced propagation on such a wide
range of frequencies? (ch. 6 is at 82MHz and ch. 15 is at about 475MHz.)

Patty
--
==
Patty Winter N6BIS What do they got? A lot of sand!
INTERNET: winter@apple.com We got a hot crustacean band!
UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter We got no troubles, life is de bubbles
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] Under the sea.
==

1117. Need QSL help on RF0FWW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 16:33:26 UTC
From: aaker@apple.com
Message-ID: <55094@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 295150

Greetings!
I need help in getting a QSL card for RF0FWW. I have
sent two cards via the listed QSL manager UF6FFF, but no
response. If you have received a QSL card for RF0FWW, or
if you have recieved a card through UF6FFF, please let me
know the address or method you used. I worked RF0FWW on
21 May 1987, and sent QSL card, SAE and green stamp to
UF6FFF on June 1987 and April 1990.
Best Regards!

Mark Aaker NT6G aaker@apple.com

1118. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 17:19:50 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420021@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295187

Regarding the AEA Hot Rod length: I no longer have any in hand at the moment, but I seem to recall that the older version (rounded tip) was about 39 inches (very close to the "theoretical" 1/2 wavelength). The newer style (squared tip) was about a half inch shorter. That's one reason I was confused. The length is not the real difference in styles and doesn't explain the difference in resonant frequencies. This leaves the matching section as the only other suspect.

I have been in contact with Dr. Alan Chandler at AEA who has been helping me duplicate AEA's test setup. Turns out they have the same HP 8753 network analyzer (life is tough, isn't it?) that I have available here at work. I was continuing to measure fo of 143 MHz with the squared tip style and 146 MHz with the rounded tip style (sample of two each). Right now, both of my newer antennas are at AEA being reevaluated by Alan. Stay tuned.

1119. Re: RE:BC-348 info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 17:39:13 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360008@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 295201

The filament is 12.6V,
and +B is 250Vdc

from the log of AA6AD

1120. Re: Mobile CW ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 18:49:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570112@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295194

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, hatzakis@eva.stanford.u (Mike Hatzakis) writes:

>Can someone give some advice on mobile CW .... What sort of
>keyer or paddle should I use and how tough is it to get used to.

I just used my trusty ol' Vibroplex keyer paddle. I taped it to a
wood 1x2 which I mounted so that I could rest my right wrist on
the passenger's seat while sending. It's much safer than working
voice mobile because there's no mic cord to get wrapped around the
steering wheel, and if I need to suddenly pay attention to driving
there is no microphone to hangup/lay down/drop.

AL N1AL

1121. Major Solar Flare Alert - X-Class Event - 18 July

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 19:06:10 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910718130610.20401061@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295190

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JULY 18, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- No Impact Expected -

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A major class X1.0/1N flare erupted from a region just now rotating into view around the east limb. The location of the flare was N07E90. The flare was not particularly large in optical extent, although the poor position of this flare made it very difficult to determine the area covered by this flare. As a result, the rated optical size may be in error.

This flare was associated with a strong SWF which extended to the high latitude regions. Simultaneous riometer data shows a brief increase in PCA (to about 1.0 dB) at the peak of this flare event. Absorption levels are now at background levels. No PCA is in progress.

The region responsible for this major flare is not in a good position for analysis. More details regarding its complexity and size will become available over the next several days.

Protons have remained at background levels.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This last major energetic event will not have a terrestrial impact. However, depending on the complexity of the region in question, future terrestrial impacts from further major flaring may be possible in about a week.

** End of Alert **

1122. Re: Mobile CW ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 20:36:59 UTC
From: clark@brahms.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul18.203659.27902@amd.com>
Source record: 295192

hatzakis@eva.stanford.u (Mike Hatzakis) writes:

>Can someone give some advice on mobile CW .... What sort of
>keyer or paddle should I use and how tough is it to get used to.
>I think that mobile CW would be a lot of fun, but don't want to
>buy a particular type of paddle or keyer only to find that itis too
>uncomfortable in mobile or too dedo reliably...

I just use a straight key... I have tried iambic (Bencher) paddles, but
I have a tendancy to set them up reeeeeeal tight, so every time I hit
a bump, you got Auto-CW!

The best place to keep a straight key whilst in motion is where your
RIGHT hand would naturally droop, like on the center column or in the
passenger's seat (providing there's no passenger ;-)).

I try to get on 20 CW when I'm in the car on trips around the Bay Area,
or even better, 6 CW if the band's open.

Brad // NP4AI

```
*****************************************************************************
* PACKET - NP4AI@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA * "All things bright and beautiful *
* UUCP - clark@brahms.amd.com * All creatures great and small *
************************************** All things great and wonderful *
* The opinions experessed are solely * The Church Fuzz nicks them all."*
* those of the author. Honest. * - MP Matching Tie & Hanky *
*****************************************************************************
```

1123. ** HT Paging feature ?? **

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 20:37:57 UTC
From: mlau@pollux.svale.hp.com
Message-ID: <4680010@pollux.svale.hp.com>
Source record: 295223

Hi,

For those if you who have HT's with all those nifty features, here is
a question:

1) Can you program your HT to go on at a certain time and then go off ?

2) If above is true, then can you program the HT so that it can go every
N hours and then turn itself off after X mins?

3) When using the DTMF decode for code/group (ie NNN*NNN):
a) does the HT beep as well as display the calling code/group
b) if so how long does it beep ?
b) does the squlech opens up ?

Note: I am not talking about the calling feature some HT's have with
PL tone decode.

4) Do you know what HT models have these features ?

Thanks,


```
*******************************************************************************
/-/-/ .
| | +( Mel Lau de KC6WCK/AA
X-X | | l HP California Personal Computer Division
|___|_-_ /|\ l Silcon Valley, California
/ /\ | x
/-------/ \| x ....hplabs!pollux!mlau
| [ [ [ | \ X
| # | | X
*******************************************************************************
```

1124. Disable TS-440 BCB attenuator (How?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 20:44:22 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Jul18.204422.27836@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 295197
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Well since I am sending my 440 to AES to be fixed (hit by lightning) I decided I would have some of the mods done that I have been meaning to do for the past few years.

I joined the kenwood users group about four years ago, and they had a mod to disable the BCB attenuator so enhanced MW reception is possible.

I recall that the mod involves cutting a wire and putting in a jumper. I have been looking for the mod all afternoon in my file cabinet and (Curses) I can not find it.

Anybody know what and where and can tell me clearly so I can pass this on to AES? I need to know pretty fast cause the radio is in the box, and I am writing up the note to tell them what to do.

Thankee.

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

1125. Re: High gain receive antenna for 402 MHz ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-18 21:12:43 UTC
From: miller@rcf.rsmas.miami.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul18.161243.11769@rcf.rsmas.miami.edu>
Source record: 295191

I recently posted this to another group and got no help - perhaps I'll have
better luck here.

> Who makes a high gain directional antenna which will do a good job receiving
> 402Mhz? We have a 1 watt transmitter in a buoy which is floating on the
> surface of the ocean and wish to put together a (cheap) portable system which
> will allow us to locate and recover it from a small boat or ship.
>
> I have seen a spec sheet for a 406-512Mhz 7 element yagi antenna made
> by Sinclair which claims 10dbd gain and pretty good directionality but have
> been told that those specs are for the central frequency (about 460Mhz) and
> that performance at 402Mhz could be significantly worse in terms of both gain
> and directionality. Any comments?
>

Jerry L. Miller /\ Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science
#\ o O \/ /\ University of Miami
#/ /\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\ / 4600 Rickenbacker Cwsy.
/ / o O \/ Miami, FL 33149 USA
Phone: (305) 361-4762 INTERNET: miller@rcf.rsmas.miami.edu

1126. Re: Info on mods for 1750 Hz. tone burst NEEDED!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 03:08:05 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19130008@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 295202

My TH-75A appears to be able to generate 1750. I'll check the manual
and listen to it do it. 1750 is one of the options in the PL tone
select sequence and there definitely is not a 1750 hz subaudible tone.

Brian
N6RSW

1127. FT 470 extended receive modifications.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 04:53:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9107190456.AA23318@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295196

In INFO-HAMS digest #519, Brent Mosbrook, KC6MWK writes:

>Apparently Yaesu has done one better on the mod to receive extended UHF.
>Some of the radios cannot scan up, but there is now a fix to change the
>lower and upper limits... ...Does anyone have this in ASCII??? I am sure
>it would be of interest to the legions of 470 users!!

I took the original post from Brian Murrey - KB9BVN and played around, coming up with the following (as I'm sure others have, too). There are probably a number of reasons why this may not work for all units. My 470 was one of the first received at the place I purchased it and is a very early model. What follows is about 170 lines long. Sorry...

Reid, WB7CJO

- - - - - - - - - - -

Synopsis:

This procedure appears to force a non-standard frequency into a VFO, which is then stored as an Upper Limit in the "U" memory where the operator can modify it as desired using the MT function.

A similar procedure follows for setting a lower UHF limit and capturing it in the "L" memory, plus a similar method for the VHF band.

To use the mods after you have stored them, you must select the "U" or "L" memory channel (which ever is closer to your target frequency). Then select the memory tune function by pressing the (MR) key to get the "MT" indication below the memory number display. Once the correct frequency is obtained, you can program it in any memory.

- -

For these steps to work properly, I had to have "Beep" enabled and *NOT* have the "L" and "U" memories locked out.

- -

Steps for setting the UPPER UHF limit to 500 Mhz

1. Program the frequency for 430.00 mhz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press the (FM), then the (RPT) button for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press the (RPT) key twice for a "+" (plus) offset indication.
6. Press the (REV) button once.
7. The radio should now display 1430.00 mhz.

8. Press (FM) then hold the (Down Arrow) key to lower the displayed
frequency. Stop when 500.00 Mhz is displayed.
9. Press (RPT) once to select simplex operation.
10. Press (FM) and hold until you hear two beeps.
11. Rotate the (DIAL) knob until the channel "U" is displayed.
12. Press the (FM) key again, you should hear a beep.
13. Press the (FM) and (RPT) keys and enter 0500.
14. Turn the radio off, then on again.

- alternative procedure (faster but a little more complicated)

8. Press (RPT) twice to select the "-" repeater offset.
9. Press (REV) twice. Frequency shown should be 630.00 Mhz.
10. Press (FM) then hold the (Down Arrow) key to lower the displayed
frequency. Stop at 500.00 Mhz.
11. Press (RPT) twice to select simplex operation.
12. Press (FM) and hold until you hear two beeps.
13. Rotate the (DIAL) knob until the channel "U" is displayed.
14. Press the (FM) key again, you should hear a beep.
15. Press the (FM) and (RPT) keys and enter 0500.
16. Turn the radio off, then on again.

Steps for setting the LOWER UHF limit to 400 Mhz.

1. Program the frequency for 450.00 mhz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press the (FM), then the (RPT) button for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press the (RPT) key once (for a "-" (minus) indicated offset).
6. Press the (REV) button *THREE* times.
7. The radio should now display 050.00 mhz.
8. Press (FM), then hold the (Up Arrow) key to increase the displayed
frequency. Stop at 400 Mhz.
9. Press the (FM) key and hold until you hear two beeps.
10. Rotate the (DIAL) knob until the channel "L" is displayed.
11. Press the (FM) key again, you should hear a beep.
12. Press the (FM) and (RPT) keys and enter 0500.
13. Turn the radio off, then on again.

- alternative procedure
- note: this short-cut requires you to enter 430.00 Mhz in step 1.

5. Press the (RPT) key twice for a "+" (plus) indicated repeater offset.
6. Press the (REV) button once.
7. Press (RPT) twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
8. Press (REV) once. You should have 1030.00 Mhz displayed.
9. Press (FM) and hold the (Down Arror) stopping at 999.00 Mhz.
10. Press (REV) once. You should have 399.00 Mhz displayed.
11. Press (FM), then hold the (Up Arrow) key to increase the displayed
frequency. Stop at 400 Mhz.

12. Press (RPT) twice to select simplex operation.
13. Press the (FM) key and hold until you hear two beeps.
14. Rotate the (DIAL) knob until the channel "L" is displayed.
15. Press the (FM) key again, you should hear a beep.
16. Press the (FM) and (RPT) keys and enter 0500.
17. Turn the radio off, then on again.

- -

Steps for setting the UPPER VHF limit to 200 Mhz.

1. Program the frequency for 140.00 mhz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press the (FM), then the (RPT) button for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press the (RPT) key twice (for a "+" (plus) indicated offset).
6. Press the (REV) button *ONE* time.
7. The radio should now display 1140.00 mhz.
8. Press (FM), then hold the (Down Arrow) key to decrease the displayed
frequency. Stop at 800 Mhz.
9. Press (RPT) twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
10. Press (REV) once. You should have 200.000 Mhz displayed.
11. Press (RPT) twice to select simplex.
12. Press the (FM) key and hold until you hear two beeps.
13. Rotate the (DIAL) knob until the channel "U" is displayed.
14. Press the (FM) key again, you should hear a beep.
15. Press the (FM) and (RPT) keys and enter 0060 (600 Khz repeater offset).
16. Turn the radio off, then on again.

Steps for setting the LOWER VHF limit to 100 Mhz.

1. Program the frequency for 140.00 mhz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press the (FM), then the (RPT) button for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press the (RPT) key twice (for a "+" (plus) indicated offset).
6. Press the (REV) button *ONE* time.
7. The radio should now display 1140.00 mhz.
8. Press (FM), then hold the (Down Arrow) key to decrease the displayed
frequency. Stop at 1100 Mhz.
9. Press (RPT) twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
10. Press (REV) twice. You should have 100.000 Mhz displayed.
11. Press (RPT) twice to select simplex.
12. Press the (FM) key and hold until you hear two beeps.
13. Rotate the (DIAL) knob until the channel "L" is displayed.
14. Press the (FM) key again, you should hear a beep.
15. Press the (FM) and (RPT) keys and enter 0060 (600 Khz repeater offset).
16. Turn the radio off, then on again.

- -

Notes:
To use the higher frequencies you have to select the "U" channel
and press the (MR) button. This puts the handheld in the "MT" (memory
tune) mode. From there you can scan down or use the (DIAL) knob to go
to a lower frequency. ...Likewise for the lower frequency memory. Any
frequency selected using this method can be stored in any memory.

My radio will not let me go up in frequency, only down. If I try, the
rig will default back to the original ham band. I had to be careful
when doing these mods.

One trick I found when initially setting up the VFO with the expanded
upper and lower frequencies is that in steps 5 (and 9) if you select "+",
pressing (REV) adds 1000 Mhz to the display or subtracts 1000 Mhz if it
has already been added. If you selected the "-" (minus) repeater offset,
pressing (REV) will subtract 400 Mhz if the displayed frequency is 1000
Mhz or higher, or subtract 600 Mhz if the displayed frequency is below
1000 Mhz, until any more subtractions would run the frequency negative,
after which it alternatively adds or subtracts 600. You can mix the
(Up Arror) (Down Arrow) method with the "+ -" offset/(REV) combination
to reduce the time getting to the desired frequency. With these tricks,
many permutations can be found to get where you want to be very quickly.

1128. Re: FT 470 extended receive modifications.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 12:24:50 UTC
From: gomer@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <gomer.679926290@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 295199

Ok,

The author of that last message tuned the VHF band to 100-200MHz.. Does anyone know what the relative sensitivity of the 2m brick is on that frequency span? Otherwise the mods work great!! I was just wondering if I should do the extended mod for 2m as well.. Thanks!

Paul Kronenwetter - N2KIQ |FM: 146.91 |Snail Mail: Box 6942, Potsdam, NY
gomer@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu| 444.15 | 13699-6942
"The right half of the brain controls the left half of the body.
This means that only left handed people are in their right mind."
--
Paul Kronenwetter - N2KIQ |FM: 146.91 |Snail Mail: Box 6942, Potsdam, NY
gomer@spiff.soe.clarkson.edu| 444.15 | 13699-6942
"The right half of the brain controls the left half of the body.
This means that only left handed people are in their right mind."

1129. Re: Mobile CW ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 12:58:23 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5668@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 295209

In article <1991Jul18.203659.27902@amd.com>, clark@brahms.amd.com (Brad D. Clark) writes:
||>
|>I just use a straight key... I have tried iambic (Bencher) paddles,
|>but
|>I have a tendancy to set them up reeeeeeal tight, so every time I hit
|>a bump, you got Auto-CW!
|>

And since you're in a car, you get auto auto-CW. And if you're having a QSO with another mobile, it's auto-auto auto-CW. And if his rig had a QSO robot, it would be.... ah, nevermind.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

Give a man a fish and you've fed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you're an unemployed fisherman.

1130. Wanted Atlas 210,215 or similar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 13:27:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <2AE57B0D60C0A94B@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 295203

I am looking for a used Altas 210 or 215 in excellent
condition or other inexpensive HF mobile rig

Thanks

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U

1131. Rebroadcasting NASA Select on ATV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 13:59:00 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <37B0D9ECE000B86A@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 295204

I was talking to some guys on the local repeater the other morning about NASA Select. We thought that it would be a good club activity to rebroadcast NASA Select on an ATV transmitter during a shuttle mission. Getting a downlink isn't much of a problem for us. One or the other of us can get access to a downlink. I think we can also get a couple of good transmitter sites that would allow a wide coverage area. The University has an instructional TV facility with a C-band downlink that I could probably get access to. We also have a freestanding 300 foot tower that would be ideal for the transmitter. The whole facility is right next to where I work so attending the system would be easy. See? The technical stuff is no problem.

We are concerned about regulatory restrictions. How does this fit? It would seem by it's very nature to be broadcasting. I know there are places that do this every mission. I'd like to hear from you and see what you did, if anything, to get authorization.

Please respond directly to me. I'll post a summary to the net if there's enough interest. Thanks in advance!

Mike Harpe, N4PLE
University of Louisville

1132. Re: North Korea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 14:41:09 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul19.144109.23604@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295200

In article <52505@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>Perhaps there is a dedicated group of DXers who travel the
>world fomenting revolution everywhere they can - someone must be
>doing it :-)
>
View: Group of 8-10 similarly attired people trying to clear a
customs checkpoint in an unidentified foreign country:
Customs official: "Suitcase. check. - M-16 rifles. check. - Box
of grenades. check. - Plastique. check. - Kenwood TS-440 !!
Guards! Arrest these men immediately!"
To be caught so easily after all those years of training on
barren, rocky islands! :-)
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1133. FT470 up dates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 14:45:02 UTC
From: kd6hr.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"19-Jul-91..7:45:02.PDT".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 295206

Thanks to Terry Wells for doing the fine job of documenting the Yaesu FT470 out of band mods. I might note that the information that Yaesu is sending out is from the Info-Hams posting of a few days ago.

Pete McAfee kd6hr
internet: kd6hr.el_segundo@xerox.com
==========

Until now, I had always followed the directions to the letter. But I decided it was time to analyze the side effect a little further. Here's what I found.

Initial conditions for the side effect to occur:

1) Go to VFO. (VFO A or B will work, it doesn't matter.)
(Press VFO)

2) Any frequency will work, In the initial example, 450.00Mhz was used.
(Enter 50.00 from the keypad - radio goes to 450.00)

3) Set the repeater offset to 0.00MHz, but do not press any other buttons.
(press F(M), press RPT, type 0000. Don't press anything else)

4) Turn the power off and on again. (Radio will return to VFO mode)
(Twist left until the click, twist right past the click. Neat, huh.)

This sets up the radio so that the side effect can exist. Once the side effect exists, you do not have to repeat steps 1 - 4 unless you change the repeater offset and want the side effect back again.

To make use of the side effect, follow these steps:

1) Set transmit offset to + (- works too, but slightly differently, see section on low limit mod for details)
(Press RPT twice)

2) Swap the transmit and receive frequencies.
(Press REV)

At this point, the computer gets confused since the transmit and receive frequencies are supposed to be the same (repeater offset = 0). The resulting side effect is that 1GHz is added to the current frequency. Pressing REV repeatedly alternately adds and subtracts 1GHz. Caveat: This is only true if one of the two frequencies (ex: 450.00 and 1450.00) is inside the currently available range of frequencies. If you have expanded the range of your receiver to 500Mhz, you may add 1GHz to achieve a new receive frequency of 1500MHz. You may not, however, continue leap frogging ad infinitum. The highest possible frequency is 1599.990 (with STEP(7) set at 10KHz). Leaping

from 600.00MHz goes to 0.00MHz. This, in itself, is useful, as you may tune up from 0.00MHz and get any frequency down there that you want.

Due to a loophole in the tuning software, you may tune from the current frequency towards the normal operating range (430.00 - 450.00), but not away. Once you tune down to a range in which the receive circuitry is sensitive (about 500MHz), you should store that frequency in the U memory. This now becomes the new upper frequency limit for the receiver (sort of).

Unfortunately, you are still subject to the "tune one way only" syndrome. To bypass it, you must store some frequency in the L memory. It doesn't matter what this frequency is, but it has to be below the U memory and, preferably, below any other frequency you want to use. You may store a very low frequency here too (0.00MHz).

BUT, the software isn't that dumb. To trick it, both the L and U memories must be filled and active (not set for SKIP), AND you must access the out of band frequencies from the MT (memory tune) mode, AND you must start from either the L or U memory.

To use MT:
1) Press MR and select either the L or U memory.
2) Press MR again, a small MT should appear on the left of the display.
3) You may now tune with the arrow keys, Dial knob, or directly enter frequencies with the numeric keypad.

The "NEW" lower limit side effect:

Thanks goes to Pete McAfee, as he managed to run across yet another angle to this side effect. I have modified his procedure slightly as it isn't really necessary to key the transmitter. Pressing the REV key has the same effect.

As you may recall (read the first part again if you forgot), setting the transmit offset to + and pressing REV alternately added and subtracted 1GHz from the current frequency. If you set the transmit offset to - and press REV, one of two things will happen. If you are above 1000MHz, the current frequency will drop by 400MHz (In Pete's example, 1450.00 dropped to 1050.00, and then to 650.00) Once you get below 1000MHz, the frequency will start shifting by 600MHz steps. If it is below the normal range (430.00 - 450.00), it will shift up. If it is above, it will shift down.

Repeatedly pressing the REV key with RPT set to - yields these results:
Frequency will swap between:
0.00MHz and 600.00MHz
100.00MHz and 700.00MHz
200.00MHz and 800.00MHz
300.00MHz and 900.00MHz
Or any variation inside those limits. (250.00MHz <--> 850.00MHz)

however,
400.00MHz --> 1000.00MHz --> 600.00MHz and we go back to case #1.

Using this information you may tune to any frequency you wish. Unfortunately, the Rx hardware isn't sensitive very far outside its normal range.

I currently have my UHF section set at 400.00MHz lower and 508.00MHz upper. It works great!

Note!!!!!!!

Be aware that this effect works on the 2 meter section as well. Since the 2 meter section is sensitive to a lower frequency range, you might want to experiment down there too.

1134. `Boat-Anchors' (was "Free Teletypes")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 15:28:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9107191539.AA02370@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295205

A couple of our `members' (Clark, WA2UNN and Mike, WA6ILQ)
are trying to `come-across' as `Nice Guys', offering `free'
Model 15 Teletype machines (+ assorted paraphenalia).

This ... this is just TOO MUCH for me to sit quietly by
and say nothing. Come on fellows ... tell the `new-kids'
the REAL STORY!

We've got a lot of new hams who read this stuff, and they
may INNOCENTLY believe these `wonderful offers'.

Have you guys told `em that they'll have to make sure that
their house foundations can take the additional load?

Have you told `em that they'll live with the smell of that
stinky teletype oil day-in and day-out?

Have you told `em about the clickty-clack of all those
zillions of gears and cams, whirring-about?

What about the unhearlded dangers of selenium rectifiers?
(were they still using them in the Model 15 power supplies?)

I'm .... SHOCKED .... at this attempt to pass-off the symbols
of a bygone era, to the new generation.

Besides, with the way that the Model 15's are built ...
someday in the future, the receipients of this `generousity'
will have to try and pass this stuff `off' to another generation!

Paul Nix (WB5AGF)

InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

1135. Beginners' Advice Requested

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 15:29:37 UTC
From: dar@reef.cis.ufl.edu
Message-ID: <29862@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU>
Source record: 295208

I just got a copy of ARRL's "Now You're Talking" and their packet radio book.
I am very interested in getting into ham raadio, but I need some advice:
a) what kind of used equipment should I look for in HF/VHF (new stuff is $$$)
b) where besides the swaap newsgroups is a good place to look for a)
c) when I get my license, will I also be able to use it in Germany -
I am getting transferred there after finishing my MS here next year

Please send me e-mail directly, as I am sure that folks on this net don't
want to wade through this novice stuff.
Thanks,
Dave

1136. WANTED: Semi-automatic key (bug)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 17:45:01 UTC
From: gaus@islandgirl.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <21588@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 295207
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Fellow hams,

I need a semi-automatic key, commonly known as a bug. I
prefer the Speed-X model made by E. F. Johnson, but will consider
Vibroplex or other types. Does anyone have one for sale?

I have a medical condition, called cwus fistivus, which
prevents me from using an electronic keyer or keyboard. Thanks for
your help in advance.

73,

Rick Gaus
WA3INC

1137. Index to the Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 18:18:52 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <18224.2886d8ad@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 295129

The following is a list of informational postings available from
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under subdirectory /pub/ham-radio.

Questions to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

arrl_bib - bibliographies from ARRL literature (ASCII format)
callbook.tar.Z - sources for the marvin callsign server v1.2
carf.db_fcc.Z - Canadian ham database in FCC format
carf.db_orig.Z - Canadian ham database in original format
docket_91-36 - information regarding the proposed scanner regs
elmers_admin - information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list - list of elmers on the network
faq1 - beginning amateur radio questions
faq2 - "where can I find ..." questions
faq3 - amateur radio organizations and publications
faq4 - common advanced and technical questions
florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
intro_to_swl - info for aspiring short wave listeners
intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
packet_faq1 - the basics of packet radio
packet_faq2 - Internet resources available for packet
packet_faq3 - networking protocols for packet
phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
qsl_bureau - information about the ARRL QSL bureau
sol-terra_terms - defintions of solar-terrestrial terms

Note the addition of the rec.radio.amateur.packet Frequently Asked Questions
(FAQ) lists written by Steve Schallen, KB0AGD (steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu).
Information about additional archives and FTP sites may be obtained from the
rec.radio.amateur.misc FAQ's written by Diana Syriac, KC1SP (dls@genrad.com).

Many thanks to Steve and Diana, as well as Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for creating
and maintaining this set of invaluable resources.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

1138. Re: ***I STILL WANT A WRISTWATCH 2 METER RIG!!***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 18:39:38 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19130009@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 295130

Does it have to also run an industry standard spreadsheet and have
a digital pager inside?

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

1139. Re: `Boat-Anchors' (was "Free Teletypes")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 18:59:08 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <5950@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 295211

In article <9107191539.AA02370@ucsd.edu> nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:
>A couple of our `members' (Clark, WA2UNN and Mike, WA6ILQ)
>are trying to `come-across' as `Nice Guys', offering `free'
>Model 15 Teletype machines (+ assorted paraphenalia).
>
>This ... this is just TOO MUCH for me to sit quietly by
>and say nothing. Come on fellows ... tell the `new-kids'
>the REAL STORY!
>
>We've got a lot of new hams who read this stuff, and they
>may INNOCENTLY believe these `wonderful offers'.
>
>Have you guys told `em that they'll have to make sure that
>their house foundations can take the additional load?
>
>Have you told `em that they'll live with the smell of that
>stinky teletype oil day-in and day-out?
>
>Have you told `em about the clickty-clack of all those
>zillions of gears and cams, whirring-about?
>
>What about the unhearlded dangers of selenium rectifiers?
>(were they still using them in the Model 15 power supplies?)
>
>I'm .... SHOCKED .... at this attempt to pass-off the symbols
>of a bygone era, to the new generation.
>
>Besides, with the way that the Model 15's are built ...
>someday in the future, the receipients of this `generousity'
>will have to try and pass this stuff `off' to another generation!
>
>Paul Nix (WB5AGF)
>
>InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

Of course there is a real opportunity to make money off these old beasts.

Essentially what you do is sell one each to the local news broadcasters.
All TV newsrooms need the sound of the whirring gears and the hammers impacting
the platen to sound like a real newsroom. :-)

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp

928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

1140. KENWOOD 741 MODS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 19:02:51 UTC
From: 51160_1477@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1991Jul19.140251.9602@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 295210

Does anyone know if the Kenwood 741 (not 941) can be modified to receive 800 and 450-470 mhz?

I own a TH77A and love it--would love the same features in a mobile.
Thanks,

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Univ. Western Ontario

Reply to: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca

1141. Re: was 5/8wave Question; now 1/2 wave questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 19:03:55 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420022@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295212

AEA End of the Story.....

I just received my Hot Rod antennas from Alan Chandler (AEA VP, Engr) and he confirmed that they were both tuned near 143 MHz. He retuned them to 146 MHz and "reinstructed" the person that tunes these things. Very responsive company. I'm impressed.

1142. MARS mod for 2M

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 19:20:48 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <263@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 295213

Does anyone have the mods required to open up the Icom u2AT
for MARS transmissions on 2 meters ??

If you do, please email me the information.

Thanks,

Jerry
KB2GCG

1143. address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 19:22:10 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <264@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 295214

Can someone help me out with the address of:

UA0KCI: Uniform Alfa Zero Kilo Charlie India

Thanks,

Jerry (KB2GCG)

1144. Re: Disable TS-440 BCB attenuator (How?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 19:59:27 UTC
From: ka3pgn@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Jul19.195927.24045@ka3ovk>
Source record: 295220
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:

>I joined the kenwood users group about four years ago, and they had a mod to
>disable the BCB attenuator so enhanced MW reception is possible.
>I recall that the mod involves cutting a wire and putting in a jumper. I
>have been looking for the mod all afternoon in my file cabinet and (Curses) I
>can not find it.
>Anybody know what and where and can tell me clearly so I can pass this on to
>AES? I need to know pretty fast cause the radio is in the box, and I am
>writing up the note to tell them what to do.

Funny you asked! I have a brand new Kenwood TS-850S and was not happy
with the BCB performance. In short, Kenwood was no help, but through a
friend, I was informed that the area to focus attention to is in the
bandpass filtering area.
For what it's worth, I'll tell you how I modified the 850. Perhaps it
might help, perhaps not....you could steer AES in the general direction, anyway.
Each band has it's own bandpass filtering network. Where you want to focus
your efforts is in the specific filter for the .500-1.6 meg range. If you
have a schematic, concentrate on the "RF BOARD" area. The 440 may have a
filter board instead of a rf board as my 850 has. Anyway, you will see a
number of bandpass filters for each set of freq's for that particular
band.
I located the two inductors involved in the filter on the rf board which
helped me locate the two 150 ohm resistors used to attenuate the BCB.
On my radio, most components are surface mounted and are not identified
or marked on the board in any way. A full blown service manual would
identify the suspect resistors, but I don't have one, so I took a chance
and guessed which ones they were by first locating the inductors (which
are clearly marked as being L8 and L9) and then tracing the signal path
from the coils to the only 150 ohm resistor pair that happened to be in
series with the output of those coils. Sounds difficult, but it's really
not!!! A simple jumper across these two resistors brought the signal
strength up considerably!
I heard stories that if this mod were done, all AM BCB stations would
become distorted.....NO WAY! I can tell you firsthanded that this is
simply NOT TRUE! I can not find ANY adverse effects to any other function
of the radio either!
Please bear in mind that this is the 850 I'm talking about, however I
have come to learn that most Kenwood rigs of recent years have
relativly the same bandpass filter design. The element to jump always
seems to be the resistor(s) in series with the bandpass inductors!
If I can be of any other assistance, don't hesitate to E-mail me or
call the office......73 (-| Dave |-) KA3PGN

--
| Dave Norment, United Broadcasting Company, WINX, Traffic Director. |
| voice: (301)424-9292 Packet: KA3PGN@WA3ZNW \ /\ / || |\ | \\ // AM 1600 |
| "Top 40 AM Radio Still Lives!" AM 1600 \/ \/ || | \| // \\ |
| UUCP: ....uunet!media!\ "Playing 40 Years of Top 40" |

1145. Re: Mobile CW ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 21:49:00 UTC
From: donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570113@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295217

> I just used my trusty ol' Vibroplex keyer paddle. I taped it to a
^^^^^^^^^

REAL mobile CW ops use mechanical Vibroplex keys. Gotta watch the star-
board corners, though. Man, love them dits.....

You also gotta use cathode keying on a 6146 final. That way, when
you get your fingers across the key, you can send from the back seat.

Don Montgomery, K6LTS
donrm@hpnmdla.HP.COM

1146. Is the Icom R1 good or bad ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-19 23:33:53 UTC
From: etxsral@hal.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <1991Jul19.233353.1925@ericsson.se>
Source record: 295215

Does anyone have experience in Icom R1 ?

I bought a Icom R1 yesterday and found some very bad things.

My unit seems extremely sensitive to cross & inter modulation
even with the supplied (bad) rubber ducky.

An example: On 77.9 Mhz I receive the mirror of a broadcast
transmitter on 99.3 very strong. (about 30 km away)
99.3 - 77.9 = 21.4 Mhz !

I thought this unit had triple conversion with a first IF of
266.7 Mhz in NFM & AM ?

This seems worse than my old Regency M400 :-(

Close to my monitor position is some mobile phone base stations
that transmits in the 460-463 Mhz range and I can receive them
everywhere in the 250 - 500 Mhz range.

Is the Icom R1 such a bad receiver or is my unit broken ?

Any opinions ?
--
Lars Nilsson
Communication Engineer
Ericsson Telecom AB , Stockholm - Sweden
E-mail: etxsral@hal.ericsson.se

1147. Re: `Boat-Anchors' (was "Free Teletypes")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 00:50:00 UTC
From: haynes@felix.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <18342@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 295216

In article <9107191539.AA02370@ucsd.edu> nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:
>
>Besides, with the way that the Model 15's are built ...
>someday in the future, the receipients of this `generousity'
>will have to try and pass this stuff `off' to another generation!
>
But in another 50 years they will be Valuable Collectors Items; and
there will be newsletters and swap meets and displays in shopping malls
and little shops all over town selling them. And books, showing
how to tell the Real Teletype from an imitation, and giving price
guides by serial number.
--
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
haynes@ucsccats.bitnet

"Any clod can have the facts, but having opinions is an Art."
Charles McCabe, San Francisco Chronicle

1148. Re: `Boat-Anchors' (was "Free Teletypes")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 01:48:56 UTC
From: jitze@u02.svl.cdc.com
Message-ID: <35323@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 295218

crisp@mips.com (Richard Crisp) writes:

>In article <9107191539.AA02370@ucsd.edu> nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX)
writes:
>>A couple of our `members' (Clark, WA2UNN and Mike, WA6ILQ)
>>are trying to `come-across' as `Nice Guys', offering `free'
>>Model 15 Teletype machines (+ assorted paraphenalia).
>>
>>This ... this is just TOO MUCH for me to sit quietly by
>>and say nothing. Come on fellows ... tell the `new-kids'
>>the REAL STORY!
>>

>Of course there is a real opportunity to make money off these old beasts.

>Essentially what you do is sell one each to the local news broadcasters.
>All TV newsrooms need the sound of the whirring gears and the hammers impacting
>the platen to sound like a real newsroom. :-)

An alternative use that can extend the life of _real_ teletypes
indefinitely is as follows:

Remove the perspex see-through portion of the fold-up lid.

Fill the cavity below this area (between keyboard and platen) with good
quality potting soil

Plant favorite flowers (Petunias? or maybe succulents if you tend to
be forgetful about watering...)

Enjoy a bright spot in an otherwise sterile shack.

Ideally it would be better to remove some of the guts first and line
the cavity with plastic (avoid water dripping through) but it is important
that keyboard and platen remain intact (retaining their "look and feel")
for maximum enjoyment.

The old Texas Instruments "Silent 700" terminal is also a good candidate
for this kind of treatment, and you can even leave a real phone handset
embedded in the cups of the acoustic coupler for added effect.
--
Jitze Couperus Control Data - Silicon Valley Operations
jitze@svl.cdc.com Voice (408) 496-4334 FAX (408) 496-4106

1149. Re: Beginners' Advice Requested

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 01:49:20 UTC
From: pazar@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570114@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295222

Dave,

I'll try to answer a few of your questions. First of all there WAS an amateur radio station in Weil Hall (yup...I'm an alumni)...see Dr. Leon Couch in the EE department. He will be able to put you in contact with folks teaching classes and giving tests locally. As far as equipment is concerned, I've always had lots of luck buying used equipment at Hamfests (most have fleamarkets). The closest is probably in Orlando...there was also a branch of Ham Radio Outlet there. Check the phone book. As far as operating in Germany goes, the U.S. has cross-licensing agreements with most countries...contact the FCC or the state department for details.

Hope you get your license. Ham radio is a great hobby!!!

Steve Pazar WA4DUT/6
pazar@hpnmdla.hp.com

1150. AEA Isoloop Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 03:04:00 UTC
From: WAS%UHHEPG.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <7310419800000270@uhhepg.bitnet>
Source record: 295219

I have been using an AEA Isoloop in a townhouse attic
for several months with better results than I got from a random wire
and better results than from resonant wire dipoles.

The Isoloop has much better noise characteristics on receive than
any other ant tested by me.

I also compared the attic QTH with another, far better QTH. I estimate
that I loose three s-units due to the roof and walls.

TVI and RFI at 100 watts virtually knocked me off the air with the
random wire and with the dipoles. I have some problem on 15 meters but
so far so good on 10 and 20.

For this QTH the AEA Isoloop is the best ant yet. Many and regular
DX contacts.

Aloha, Walt Simmons, AH6HU

1151. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 03:57:23 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910719215723.2020034c@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295221

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
July 19 to July 28, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 12 JULY TO 18 JULY

Solar activity this week was generally low to moderate. Late in the week, activity picked up with several episodes of high activity. The minimum rotational 10.7 cm solar radio flux was observed this week. This minimum value of 159 was observed on 17 July and was short-lived. By 18 July, the return of old Region 6694 (this time numbered as Region 6734) and several other regions in the same longitude band came into view, producing a large 30-point increase in the solar flux.

The most significant activity this week occurred in Region 6729 (now a relatively simple beta group) and new Region 6734 on the east limb. Region 6729 produced a surprisingly large class X1.1/2B tenflare at 06:37 UT on 17 July. This event was accompanied by a moderately strong Type II burst and a strong Type IV sweep frequency event. The flare was located east of the central meridian, at S21E43 and was of average duration. The event began at 06:19 UT, peaked at 06:37 UT and ended at 06:52 UT. A fairly strong SWF was observed during this flare, but was not of a particularly great duration.

The second major flare occurred on 18 July, at 14:41 UT. This event originated from just behind the east limb, from new Region 6734 (at N07E90). The event began at 14:25 UT, peaked at 14:41 UT and ended at 15:19 UT on 18 July. The flare, rated a class X1.0/1N event, was reported to be associated with a loop prominence system. A strong spray was also observed out to about 0.5 solar radii. The optical size of this event is subject to error due to the poor position of the flare. There were no sweeps with this event and the radio bursts were rather weak. However, this flare was associated with a strong SWF that was observed even over many high latitude regions. An associated PCA burst (proton unrelated) of about 1 dB was observed with high latitude riometers at 14:50 UT corresponding with the peak X-ray flux.

Region 6734 is beginning to show more of itself with each passing day. At the present time, about the only thing to report is that this region is of a moderately large size with a healthy penumbral mass and fairly strong

magnetic fields.

M-class flare activity has increased over the last 24 hours. A period of active C to M class flaring was observed on 18 July following the large X-class flare.

Geomagnetic activity this week ranged from quiet to near severe storm levels. The most active day of the period was 13 July, where major to severe storming was observed over all latitudes. The storm was rated as major, but narrowly missed a severe classification. The estimated planetary A-index for 13 July was 98. Boulder reported an A-index of 73. K-indices ranged from 5 to 7 over the middle and low latitudes, while high latitudes observed K-indices between 6 and 9. A few periods of magnetopause crossings of geosynchronous satellites was also observed on 13 July. The cause of this activity is suspected to be from the major class M7/3B tenflare of 11 July. Since then, activity has been relatively unsettled. A recent sudden impulse was observed at 19:02 UT on 19 July and has been followed by minor storm periods. There are a number of possible sources for this activity: the X-class flare of 17 July, well placed coronal holes and a few recent disappearing filaments.

A major auroral storm developed on 13 July. Activity was most intense during the local early morning hours of 13 July. Observations of auroral activity have been received primarily between the high latitudes and central middle latitude regions. Activity was intense enough to be observed quite widely over Australia and New Zealand on 13 and 14 July. Due to the timing of the storm, the best observation locations were from Australia, New Zealand and parts of Europe (particularly the more northern areas). By 14 July, activity over North America was not as luminous, but was still high enough to produce zenith aurorae from as far south as the Canadian/U.S. border and the northcentral/northeastern U.S.. The activity was not quite intense enough to provide particularly good viewing conditions over the southern U.S. states or lower latitudes.

HF propagation conditions have been normal to slightly below normal this week. The storm of 13/14 July produced strong degradations in signal propagation over almost all latitudes, but particularly over the middle and high latitude regions. Conditions gradually improved on 15 and 16 July. Recent major flaring and minor M-class flaring have caused periods of moderate SWFs over most sunlit latitudes (mostly the middle and low latitudes).

VHF conditions ranged from normal to below normal. The major geomagnetic and auroral storm of 13/14 July provided very favorable conditions for VHF backscatter and auroral sporadic E over the middle and high latitude regions. European, Australian and New Zealand regions appear to have had the best opportunities for storm-related VHF enhancements and associated anomalies. Conditions deteriorated on the 14th and by 15 July, conditions were generally unfavorable for backscatter.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is on the rise. Daily M-class flares are anticipated over the next week or two as several major active centers rotate back into view. Region 6734 is presently the most potent region visible and will likely be associated with several additional major solar flares as it transits the visible disk. Activity should remain mostly moderate, with isolated major periods over the next two weeks. Major terrestrial impacts from solar flaring is not expected until after about 25 July, but this is entirely dependent on how energetic the activity is.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to be near or slightly above the minor storm level threshold over the next 24 to 48 hours. Thereafter, a decline to more dormant levels can be expected (barring future major solar events). Should major flare activity produce terrestrial impacts, major storming could be observed. There is a moderate risk for a major to severe geomagnetic storm sometime over the next two weeks, dependent on solar activity. For this reason, the confidence levels for most of the forecasts in this STFR report are lower than normal.

Auroral activity is expected to be mostly low to moderate over the high to northerly middle latitudes. A few periods of high activity may be observed over the high latitudes during the local evening and early morning hours of 19/20 July, although no significant auroral storming is expected. There is also a risk for higher levels of auroral activity during the local evening hours of 21/22 July. Thereafter, conditions should become more dormant barring further energetic solar events. There is a moderate risk for a major auroral storm sometime over the next two weeks associated with solar flaring. The time of occurrence and intensity of any future auroral activity will of course depend on the time and severity of solar activity. Watch for future major flare alerts and/or storm warnings for additional information.

HF propagation conditions will continue to be generally good to fair over the low and middle latitudes. High latitudes will experience generally fair to poor conditions until after 22 July when improvements may take place. There will be periods of degraded conditions (SWFs/SIDs) over the next week or two associated with minor and possible occassional major solar flaring. These degraded conditions will be limited to the sunlit hemisphere. There is a moderate threat for a major HF disturbance sometime over the next two weeks associated with particularly energetic solar activity.

VHF propagation conditions should remain generally normal throughout the period. There is a notable chance for possible VHF enhancements during the daylight hours over the low and middle latitudes over the next two weeks. Signal strengths may be somewhat unstable, but may also be slightly stronger than usual. There is a slight chance for favorable backscatter conditions developing sometime over the next week or two, again dependent on solar activity and associated geophysical impacts.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 19 JULY

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6718	S23W78	164	0540	DSO	10	004	BETA
6722	S13W53	139	0240	CSO	08	010	BETA

6728 S26W01 087 0450 DAO 05 012 BETA
6729 S22E20 066 0180 CRI 04 015 BETA
6730 N22E33 053 0090 HSX 01 001 ALPHA
6732 S30W41 127 0030 BXO 03 003 BETA
6733 S07E74 012 0210 CSO 11 004 BETA
6735 S08E48 038 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca". This document, as well as others and significant data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 19 JULY

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6720 N18W86 172
6723 N18W66 152
6727 S05W22 108
6731 S10E03 083
6734 N10E90 355 PRODUCED THE X1.0/1N OF 18 JULY

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 19 JULY AND 21 JULY

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6693 S06 351
6694 N06 355
6700 S26 344
6695 N02 332
6698 S06 341
6704 N11 336
6705 S17 335
6708 N24 327
6710 S32 327

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "oler@hg.uleth.ca".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | * |*** |* | * | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | ** |**** ***|* * | *******| NONE |
| ACTIVE |* ****|********|* ****|********| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |*** ****|********|********|********| NONE |
```

```
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hourly UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
The data above represents preliminary planetary geomagnetic activity. Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc. For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: oler@hg.uleth.ca. This document, as well as others and significant data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (19 JULY - 28 JULY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | *|** |** | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE |***|***|***|** | | | | * | * | NONE |
| ACTIVE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 60%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
253| | HIGH
245| * *** | Moderate
236| F F*F *F*F FF**** | Moderate
228| F F F*F**F*F* FF***** | Moderate
```

```
220| F FF F*F**F*F* *FF***** | Moderate
211| FF*FF*F*F**F*F*F F*FF*****F | Moderate
203| FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*F F*FF*****F* * | Moderate
195| FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF*****F* F** | Moderate
186| *FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF*****F***F**** F | Low
178| **FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF* **F*FF*****F***F**** F*| Low
170| ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F** ** ***F*FF*****F***F**** F*| Low
161| ***FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F***** F*| Low
153| ****FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F*****FF*| Low
145|*******FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F*****FF*| Low
-------------------------------------------------------------
Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: May 21, 1991

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux
obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar
activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor
flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines
labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare
occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

_____________________________________________________________
| 264 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 255 | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | |
| 246 | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | |**| | | | | |
| 238 | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | |**| | | | |
| 229 | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | |**| | | | |
| 220 | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | |**|**| | |
| 211 | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | |**| |
| 203 | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|
| 194 | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 |**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 159 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|19|20|21|22|23|24|25|26|27|28|29|30|31|01|02|03|04|05|06|07|
|Flux | July | August |
-------------------------------------------------------------

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (19 JULY - 28 JULY)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | |
```

```
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |* | | *|* *|* *|* *|* *| *| *| *|
------- | POOR | **| **|** | * | * | * | * |** |** |** |
60% | VERY POOR | |* | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* | *| *|* *|* *|* *|* *| *| *| *|
LEVEL | FAIR | **|** |** | * | * | * | * |** |** |** |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* | *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| *| *| *|
LEVEL | FAIR | **|** | * | * | * | * | * |** |** |** |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
60% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 35 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 35 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (19 JULY - 28 JULY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________________ ____________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
```

```
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL| * | * | **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM|* *|* *|* | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | |
| 60% | *|* | | | | | | | | 60%|*|*| | | | | | |
| 40% | **|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| 40%|*|*|*|*| |*|*|*|*|*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|** | **|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| *|* | | | | | | | | 60%| | | |*| | |*| |*| |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | *|* *|** | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40%|*|*| | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | |*| | |*| |*| |
```

```
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*| | | |*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "oler@hg.uleth.ca". This document, as well as others and significant data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (19 JULY - 28 JULY)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | * | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE |***|***| * | | | * | * | * | * | * |
60% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * | * | | | | | | | |
60% | LOW |***|***|***| * | * |***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
65% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: oler@hg.uleth.ca. This document, as well as others and significant data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

1152. Gotta love that Es

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 05:12:13 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <46558@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 295225

Any netters out there catch the Es opening this evening (slightly after
0000Z 7/20)? The band was open for a little less than an hour in these
parts (FN20/FM29) down to central Florida and the Florida panhandle.
I only caught the middle of it but was able to work EM70 twice and
EL87. Heavy QSB, but much of the time sigs were S9+. Did any other
areas experience any Es aside from the mid-Atlantic -to- Florida hop?

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

1153. Major Solar Flare Alert - X-Class Event - 20 July

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 05:55:40 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910719235540.202003d1@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295224

```
-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JULY 20, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- No Impact Expected -

--------

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A rather impulsive major class X1.0/2N tenflare erupted from Region 6734
early in the UT day of 20 July. The event began at 01:35 UT, peaked at 01:49
UT and ended at 02:07 UT on 20 July. This event was associated with an
importance 2 Type II sweep, but appears to have been lacking a Type IV. The
radio spectrum was not particularly impressive with this event. A moderate
intensity, but rather short-duration SWF was observed in conjunction with
this last major flare.

Region 6734 is slowly rotating into better view. It presently appears
as a healthy sized DKI spot group located at N07E76. South of Region 6734
lies new Region 6737 (S12E72) which is also a respectable eruptive region.
It was responsible for an impulsive class M2.0/SF event at 17:26 UT on 19
July.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There is not expected to be a terrestrial impact from this latest
energetic event. However, Region 6734 will demand close attention over the
next two weeks as it transits the solar disk. Impacts may become possible
after approximately 23 or 24 July. Impacts may possibly include proton
and PCA effects.

Occassional major flaring is expected to continue from Region 6734 and
possibly from Region 6737. This is the second major X-class flare for Region
6734. It should continue to produce periodic major events.

** End of Alert **
```

1154. Re: ** HT Paging feature ?? **

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 10:59:56 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1384@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295226

[all answers valid for Icom IC-2SAT with touch-tone module]
In article <4680010@pollux.svale.hp.com>,
mlau@pollux.svale.hp.com (Mel Lau) writes...
>1) Can you program your HT to go on at a certain time and then go off ?

Well, sorta mostly. You can separately program an On-time and a Time-out
time (shut down after {20,40,60} minutes after no switch is pressed and no
signal received).

>2) If above is true, then can you program the HT so that it can go every
> N hours and then turn itself off after X mins?

Nope, not unless you program it again...

>3) When using the DTMF decode for code/group (ie NNN*NNN):
> a) does the HT beep as well as display the calling code/group
yes
> b) if so how long does it beep ?
just briefly
> b) does the squlech opens up ?
no

> Note: I am not talking about the calling feature some HT's have with
> PL tone decode.
Code-squelch (separate from Tone-squelch) and Pager functions are both
enabled by adding a UT-49 DTMF decoder, the rest of the smarts are
already in the CPU.

>4) Do you know what HT models have these features ?

Well, I imagine the IC-nSAT are all pretty similar.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1155. Re: Gotta love that Es

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 12:48:06 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24712@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295227

In article <46558@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes...
>
>Did any other
>areas experience any Es aside from the mid-Atlantic -to- Florida hop?

W1JR in Amherst, NH, worked K4RZB in EM70 at 0056Z on 7/20. The only other time I remember working FLA up here was on a meteor scatter QSO many years ago.

- Jim

=-=-=-

1156. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 14:57:03 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9107201457.AA13239@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 295128

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #864 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91199.61480474 .00000209 00000-0 24077-3 0 4341
2 00424 80.4647 255.1868 0022831 336.7430 23.2677 13.67554483436879
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91197.52560033 -.00000076 00000-0 99999-4 0 5923
2 03029 13.6777 17.8420 0014348 228.3635 131.5422 1.00272722 86744
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91199.77643654 .00070257 20766-4 31542-3 0 7465
2 04966 51.5315 271.1462 1975149 214.7436 130.7269 11.71249797636701
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91197.99222732 -.00000050 00000-0 82020-5 0 2805
2 07646 49.8255 40.6370 0205994 55.1320 306.8752 13.82160131830382
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91194.74370066 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2872
2 08820 109.8266 129.2658 0044161 155.2209 205.0538 6.38664118 98941
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91197.53009085 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 6330
2 10061 8.9108 62.7620 0016380 8.2127 353.0247 1.00251850 52965
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91193.64290619 -.00000181 00000-0 79862-4 0 3019
2 10637 32.9057 112.4638 1390841 4.1621 356.8195 1.00260475 10384
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91197.34213034 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 6958
2 10684 63.9275 77.3674 0126928 197.6598 161.9736 2.00552641 83751
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91198.35084984 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 4208
2 10893 64.1978 318.1541 0171064 23.5657 337.2091 2.00531549 96591
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91193.85359841 .00000099 00000-0 99999-4 0 1536
2 10953 7.8839 61.6279 0004630 73.5929 286.4457 1.00266572 997
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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91195.54237688 .00000969 00000-0 37053-3 0 5627
2 10967 108.0293 50.5758 0002687 259.4230 100.6609 14.36745046682789
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91196.57826491 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4599
2 11054 63.7222 314.3008 0065002 119.4859 241.1763 2.00572924 93573
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91196.73040499 .00000105 00000-0 12391-3 0 7841
2 11080 99.1686 97.2051 0009616 109.7788 250.4405 13.83568398642452
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91194.22514720 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2191
2 11141 63.9172 77.3233 0060504 310.8208 48.7257 2.00542555 92226
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91197.35072271 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 1985
2 11690 64.3909 79.5667 0125536 202.4666 157.0788 2.00551526 98142
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91199.39777920 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 5028
2 11783 63.2912 313.7218 0193221 30.8905 330.2448 2.03456553 82291
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91198.76536344 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 1593
2 12472 4.4472 70.8405 0003389 108.8097 251.1683 1.00293527 36193
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91192.02609224 .00000102 00000-0 10830-3 0 7432
2 13301 82.9301 15.7851 0027118 166.4502 193.7384 13.67930062450835
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91199.68609576 .00000551 00000-0 13201-3 0 8681
2 13367 98.1132 258.1678 0003266 359.1706 0.9394 14.57174480479041
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91197.52623653 -.00000017 00000-0 28188-6 0 9991
2 13777 99.0105 32.8903 0013060 21.7518 338.4196 13.98966049102079
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91199.16946954 .00000164 00000-0 16190-3 0 8368
2 13916 82.9434 79.3187 0039340 115.4785 245.0446 13.74159090417058
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91198.82653821 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 4187
2 13969 5.4045 62.2525 0002626 62.4519 297.5577 1.00280241 3310
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91193.77560623 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 5012
2 14050 3.2062 73.4799 0001351 327.6491 32.1379 1.00278107 2054
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91189.09323801 .00000113 00000-0 99998-4 0 6849
2 14129 25.7558 136.6674 6038148 256.8512 32.9969 2.05879737 32677
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91188.09576724 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9889
2 14189 63.5660 75.7944 0141273 225.9608 132.9195 2.00567755 58489
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91198.69511145 .00000943 00000-0 21957-3 0 7266
2 14780 98.2334 258.8513 0001103 0.5478 359.5684 14.57092274392311
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91199.59889341 .00002013 00000-0 36565-3 0 414
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2 14781 97.8985 243.2880 0013452 69.2233 291.0380 14.67142886394057
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91198.24217066 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2690
2 15039 63.3593 74.5485 0031615 224.7251 135.0983 2.00564462 51960
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91196.82801467 .00000120 00000-0 11730-3 0 1066
2 15055 82.9581 132.1236 0027057 311.4747 48.4084 13.73468610354107
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91198.18700729 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1002
2 15271 63.0163 313.0743 0113534 333.4005 26.0438 2.00566409 49078
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91198.90807975 .00003364 00000-0 43055-3 0 6278
2 15331 82.5317 353.4569 0022871 114.2467 246.1104 14.80924462366598
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91198.44340563 .00000483 00000-0 27938-3 0 8035
2 15427 99.1663 212.6867 0015007 343.8677 16.2020 14.13064004339793
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91191.42482574 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7978
2 16129 64.0874 76.0829 0125473 146.5336 214.3297 2.00565092 42140
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91199.98401776 .00020528 00000-0 26363-3 0 5889
2 16609 51.6027 127.6445 0003987 117.8624 242.2475 15.59076629310123
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91199.69527776 .00000405 00000-0 20866-3 0 3841
2 16613 98.6907 273.1056 0002135 118.1354 242.0005 14.20017033120205
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91199.05725766 .00002593 00000-0 33751-3 0 4698
2 16881 82.5204 51.9550 0021586 130.4250 229.8807 14.80148179267654
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91196.78392777 -.00000043 00000-0 -31895-4 0 3770
2 16908 50.0158 125.9776 0011437 116.1052 244.0961 12.44396456223865
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91198.47594250 .00000601 00000-0 27707-3 0 6517
2 16969 98.5602 221.9129 0012821 195.4376 164.6402 14.24206024250867
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91198.23049442 .00000296 00000-0 24556-3 0 8746
2 17527 99.0724 269.8214 0001112 85.1124 275.0165 13.94898380224336
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91193.47339205 -.00000101 00000-0 99999-4 0 8716
2 17561 0.0499 195.2237 0005685 214.0810 311.1070 1.00300147 787
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91199.79173051 .00024032 00000-0 30739-3 0 6538
2 17845 51.6045 128.6186 0003604 108.5624 251.5789 15.59078433244821
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91200.00403461 .00000547 00000-0 30322-3 0 482
2 18123 98.8110 30.3109 0014157 338.0210 22.0402 14.14659615210493
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91199.63214494 .00000121 00000-0 12116-3 0 7241
2 18129 82.9246 35.6182 0013296 96.9823 263.2835 13.72199784203901
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 91198.86002037 .00000159 00000-0 13351-3 0 7098
2 18312 82.5540 336.6571 0010985 219.9881 140.0471 13.83811331197706
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91198.96489202 .00000172 00000-0 14251-3 0 5563
2 18820 82.5406 35.8127 0015813 298.2092 61.7474 13.84509081174945
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91200.05385217 .00000392 00000-0 19401-3 0 9493
2 18822 98.5891 74.8133 0006138 192.7530 167.3550 14.22092181179211
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91198.26235272 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 3779
2 19163 64.9169 145.9950 0007183 202.1792 157.7733 2.13102300 24564
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91198.31908906 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 3813
2 19165 64.9017 145.9916 0004901 322.6614 37.2888 2.13102653 24560
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91194.73416764 -.00000232 00000-0 86587-3 0 2766
2 19216 56.7377 83.8733 7205448 259.3165 19.3795 2.09707635 23614
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91195.93141431 .00002695 00000-0 35897-3 0 1709
2 19274 82.5168 153.6825 0019478 284.2287 75.6761 14.79228208162933
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91193.93190566 .00000042 00000-0 96269-4 0 8070
2 19336 82.5397 0.9703 0018465 57.3876 302.9019 13.16927475142384
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91199.27773399 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2918
2 19503 65.5033 25.2146 0005423 174.8969 185.1433 2.13103162 22075
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91198.38988538 .00000540 00000-0 31430-3 0 5575
2 19531 99.0317 153.3944 0010886 250.9512 109.0459 14.12213268144733
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91177.72100155 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 2804
2 19548 0.0437 206.3436 0003158 256.9011 256.4042 1.00263411 8670
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91198.84998777 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 940
2 19749 64.8623 145.6312 0007284 275.2641 84.6379 2.13101635 19594
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91199.37712026 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1099
2 19750 64.8826 145.6350 0007307 257.0513 102.8525 2.13102140 19605
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91198.27545850 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2726
2 19802 55.0330 181.8532 0047412 168.8895 191.2000 2.00568810 17673
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91199.57010939 .00019389 00000-0 12402-2 0 913
2 19822 75.1122 40.7188 4051484 323.7198 14.4069 7.34151755 28416
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91198.67832815 .00000240 00000-0 20542-3 0 5097
2 19851 82.5188 273.3128 0014506 342.3275 17.7380 13.84155776120271
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91175.24736094 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2268
2 19876 0.0637 300.1389 0002763 132.1981 287.6887 1.00274563 4396
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TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91193.30894699 -.00000236 00000-0 99999-4 0 2837
2 19883 0.0313 253.3023 0002293 255.7153 210.9912 1.00272505 78809
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91199.10104550 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2731
2 20061 54.8795 359.7609 0095100 184.8823 175.0311 2.00565293 15430
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91198.91276697 .00000119 00000-0 11484-3 0 4068
2 20103 82.9583 353.2767 0038848 18.3233 341.9312 13.73702507102042
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91190.46710547 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2211
2 20185 54.8736 182.9730 0018415 177.6897 182.3197 2.00558945 13839
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91187.50546007 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2212
2 20302 54.3689 301.3492 0026165 328.2282 31.6360 2.00558726 12572
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91193.80127075 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4018
2 20305 82.5506 302.4799 0017467 72.8025 287.5011 13.15956589 82322
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91198.02351690 .00000450 00000-0 31160-3 0 3488
2 20322 99.0221 209.6610 0009489 356.4231 3.6892 14.03119955 84853
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91199.85582703 .00024030 00000-0 30739-3 0 7520
2 20335 51.6058 128.2961 0004340 118.8179 241.3188 15.59075450 93768
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91198.98291236 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1728
2 20361 55.0468 124.6617 0063940 65.2197 295.4399 2.00559309 2287
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91199.73194463 .00000523 00000-0 26384-3 0 6268
2 20436 98.7392 273.6328 0001262 49.2448 310.8831 14.20032551 77021
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91195.73687361 .00000579 00000-0 24372-3 0 4005
2 20437 98.6666 275.0322 0011921 84.1804 276.0741 14.29182111 76920
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91194.17221961 .00000360 00000-0 15936-3 0 2915
2 20438 98.6700 273.3437 0011078 89.1357 271.1104 14.28739646 76681
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91199.20061893 .00000541 00000-0 22814-3 0 2982
2 20439 98.6714 278.8328 0012857 75.7073 284.5536 14.29269807 77426
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91199.17897305 .00000593 00000-0 24834-3 0 2986
2 20440 98.6717 278.8647 0012903 75.8434 284.4181 14.29359201 77422
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91190.46820947 .00000472 00000-0 20048-3 0 2932
2 20441 98.6717 270.2468 0013364 99.6438 260.6265 14.29386743 76182
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91195.48115039 .00000545 00000-0 22916-3 0 2958
2 20442 98.6717 275.2993 0013710 86.3645 273.9104 14.29471233 76907
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91159.99177998 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 2249
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2 20452 54.4441 241.4336 0040419 52.6725 307.8481 2.00559471 10000
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91197.69314452 .00000140 00000-0 12991-3 0 6004
2 20478 99.1506 270.3218 0001186 49.3023 310.8236 13.94863243 73133
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91191.38145867 .00000040 00000-0 14037-3 0 2421
2 20479 99.0266 169.1425 0539950 248.9901 105.2649 12.83207411 66534
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91194.41902861 .00000011 00000-0 54708-4 0 2399
2 20480 99.0303 171.6025 0540057 242.0255 112.5193 12.83183838 66923
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91196.02587076 .00000354 00000-0 71219-3 0 3179
2 20491 99.0207 187.4439 0470160 190.1732 168.9596 13.02854717 67557
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91199.28223291 .00009189 00000-0 45062-3 0 5953
2 20496 43.0994 295.6968 0019363 327.0351 32.9070 15.18157775 78632
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91197.32755245 .00027141 00000-0 44525-3 0 6510
2 20497 43.1055 184.2334 0020850 69.4962 290.8203 15.51672048 79704
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91198.27732329 .00000132 00000-0 12963-3 0 3584
2 20508 82.9566 128.5935 0044272 329.1486 30.7065 13.73327735 69230
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91198.67305113 .00002444 00000-0 35744-3 0 5941
2 20510 82.5280 93.0142 0021823 70.9541 289.4028 14.75188266 74334
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91180.68532154 .00001419 00000-0 94711-4 0 5309
2 20523 28.3326 307.6998 0015276 264.1537 95.7298 15.03577614 71309
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91192.80408028 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2261
2 20533 55.2162 0.2279 0036539 97.2494 263.1988 2.00573274 9430
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91199.14155656 .00012263 00000-0 59598-3 0 5964
2 20546 94.1262 67.4888 0125697 338.7711 20.8315 15.11650493 69643
HST
1 20580U 91199.28182534 .00004888 00000-0 50328-3 0 4801
2 20580 28.4720 243.3704 0005266 283.5274 76.4534 14.88162652 66951
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91199.22017087 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5998
2 20619 65.1042 25.3506 0022090 210.8813 149.0231 2.13102806 9063
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91198.39951506 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 6294
2 20620 65.0988 25.3814 0008322 43.6775 316.4201 2.13102698 9051
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91198.45867273 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5355
2 20621 65.1181 25.3913 0012648 197.8089 162.1797 2.13102039 9059
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91199.85582748 .00024033 00000-0 30739-3 0 5503
2 20635 51.6011 128.2927 0004218 106.2253 253.9071 15.59076485 64644
ROSAT
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1 20638U 90 49 A 91199.07653512 .00004359 00000-0 35379-3 0 3365
2 20638 52.9919 89.7041 0015439 91.3039 268.9707 15.01442996 61672
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91198.85103396 .00000188 00000-0 15926-3 0 2580
2 20670 82.5483 334.5655 0014437 258.4689 101.4848 13.83989235 53240
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91199.47149614 .00000459 00000-0 92137-3 0 3646
2 20712 17.8280 259.2719 7188112 113.9066 333.1918 2.33314200 926
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91199.13456493 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1293
2 20724 54.6836 180.4738 0098240 129.9520 230.8142 2.00558257 6988
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91199.56872807 -.00000122 00000-0 -69525-4 0 2075
2 20788 98.9457 232.4855 0015892 87.6404 272.6580 14.01161468 44608
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91198.66653679 .00000256 00000-0 22299-3 0 2103
2 20826 82.5236 273.6418 0013450 148.2716 211.9256 13.83367153 40425
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91172.24516866 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1260
2 20830 54.9834 123.8700 0073455 114.8610 245.8972 2.00571157 5521
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91160.18959019 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 804
2 20959 54.9067 183.6590 0048771 216.2913 143.4579 2.00567536 3876
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91200.09034623 .00000662 00000-0 25862-3 0 2487
2 20978 98.8345 237.4318 0081373 47.2902 313.5056 14.31111652 32811
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91197.55871020 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2650
2 21006 64.8324 145.0792 0061484 187.3074 172.5861 2.13102083 4711
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91198.20556122 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2769
2 21007 64.8589 145.0906 0038864 181.4187 178.5555 2.13100258 4727
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91198.55771913 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 2675
2 21008 64.8323 145.0663 0010926 290.1391 69.7272 2.13100139 4734
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91199.04127227 .00000114 00000-0 10806-3 0 1066
2 21087 82.9421 210.8945 0035067 170.3572 189.8264 13.74394788 23266
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91198.71812662 .00000118 00000-0 11486-3 0 1061
2 21089 82.9237 81.4812 0028200 192.2149 167.8322 13.73911136 22331
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91187.22287520 -.00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 807
2 21140 0.9489 301.5659 0001482 144.5669 273.8935 1.00272995 1057
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91197.03770715 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1197
2 21152 82.9295 37.5337 0041128 305.8584 53.8767 13.73355222 17192
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91199.68000514 .00081141 00000-0 19488-3 0 2539
2 21213 72.6933 183.5366 0010825 237.2858 122.7518 15.96085558 17448
```

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Cosmos 2139
1 21216U 91 25 A 91198.51647389 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1767
2 21216 64.8515 25.4814 0007141 214.2584 145.7292 2.13102853 2238
Cosmos 2140
1 21217U 91 25 B 91199.04448824 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1849
2 21217 64.8421 25.4753 0008989 235.6575 124.2918 2.13102410 2242
Cosmos 2141
1 21218U 91 25 C 91198.22352482 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1753
2 21218 64.8356 25.4964 0006241 315.5943 44.3857 2.13102388 2226
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91199.47751788 .00014227 00000-0 32267-3 0 1404
2 21225 28.4693 238.9262 0009506 357.8336 2.2214 15.41394231 16037
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91199.05345055 .00000557 00000-0 14525-2 0 480
2 21232 82.5432 202.7177 0016492 343.5872 16.4712 13.15988575 11180
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91198.48128913 .00000822 00000-0 39254-3 0 262
2 21263 98.7313 227.4991 0014368 80.1683 280.1103 14.21480868 9061
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91199.85582220 .00024029 00000-0 30739-3 0 607
2 21311 51.5985 128.2970 0002340 53.5184 306.5517 15.59078120 9595
Progress M8
1 21395U 91 38 A 91199.79172412 .00024027 00000-0 30739-3 0 501
2 21395 51.6023 128.6041 0003906 102.4232 257.6839 15.59073243 7739
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91199.46421017 .00001883 00000-0 28369-3 0 392
2 21397 82.5250 0.9488 0024920 123.3485 237.0075 14.73760407 6502
1991 041C
1 21420U 91 41 C 91194.72228295 .00002310 00000-0 98807-3 0 177
2 21420 74.0652 294.3135 0007542 221.4967 138.5647 14.25430331 4645
Cosmos 2151
1 21422U 91 42 A 91199.81703701 .00001640 00000-0 24765-3 0 341
2 21422 82.5160 131.0792 0020172 169.4652 190.6955 14.73643106 5187
Molniya1-81
1 21426U 91 43 A 91199.46230746 .00000047 00000-0 99999-4 0 545
2 21426 62.9006 348.3565 7427396 280.6322 10.7711 2.00654235 627
1991 043D
1 21429U 91 43 D 91199.44257069 .00000481 00000-0 53768-3 0 155
2 21429 62.8976 348.3112 7463380 280.5990 10.5570 1.96591558 607
RESURS F-11
1 21524U 91 44 A 91199.66213299 .00122815 56930-5 18323-3 0 515
2 21524 82.3363 41.4645 0009071 264.1775 95.8896 16.04665217 3268
REX
1 21527U 91 45 A 91198.94467632 .00000712 00000-0 31838-3 0 127
2 21527 89.5767 187.2773 0071222 188.3186 171.6824 14.20476703 2606
1991 045B
1 21528U 91 45 B 91195.47812626 .00001499 00000-0 66144-3 0 75
2 21528 89.6115 187.5045 0062399 201.5592 158.2952 14.21897343 2111
1991 045C
1 21529U 91 45 C 91199.29208103 .00000225 00000-0 98949-4 0 120
```

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2 21529 89.5743 187.2558 0069854 187.7472 172.2644 14.20835023 2658
1991 045D
1 21532U 91 45 D 91197.46710368 .00001589 00000-0 71555-3 0 62
2 21532 89.5306 187.2620 0076988 194.7944 165.0970 14.20338824 2407
GORIZONT 23
1 21533U 91 46 A 91197.65464847 -.00000296 00000-0 99999-4 0 173
2 21533 1.4729 271.9288 0023217 197.7850 162.7184 1.00279755 160
1991 046D
1 21536U 91 46 D 91197.59113151 -.00000192 00000-0 99999-4 0 83
2 21536 1.5238 271.2520 0014858 55.4715 305.0402 1.00926670 173
1991 046E
1 21538U 91 46 E 91199.65515135 .00001517 00000-0 18496-2 0 152
2 21538 47.3926 267.4121 7243434 4.3151 359.6185 2.28264829 398
1991 046F
1 21541U 91 46 F 91199.18792548 .00004095 00000-0 21226-2 0 136
2 21541 47.3249 267.4947 7262663 4.2324 359.6384 2.28720416 381
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 91196.84489108 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 187
2 21552 55.2605 120.1642 0036605 217.3469 142.3980 2.00585172 207
LOSAT-X
1 21553U 91 47 B 91200.18744283 .00047531 00000-0 68691-3 0 350
2 21553 39.9724 24.0542 0011549 307.2142 52.7671 15.54982727 2356
1991 047C
1 21554U 91 47 C 91199.32302261 .00075722 00000-0 96667-3 0 278
2 21554 37.4653 28.8397 0008475 46.1807 313.9645 15.58109020 2211
1991 047D
1 21555U 91 47 D 91198.97476777 .00089069 10036-4 14453-2 0 302
2 21555 34.5194 103.6814 6039937 207.3290 101.0327 4.07612143 573
1991 048A
1 21558U 91 48 A 91199.91094879 .00050302 00000-0 95072-4 0 267
2 21558 82.3445 87.4762 0083595 70.0207 291.1001 15.94244332 1528
1991 048B
1 21559U 91 48 B 91191.86505537 .25634693 -58178-5 23263-3 0 122
2 21559 82.3341 96.5930 0006521 40.6818 320.5907 16.51685331 249
1991 049A
1 21560U 91 49 A 91199.66462455 .00302156 49901-4 33035-3 0 277
2 21560 64.8706 144.0397 0026576 76.7009 283.7915 16.08700605 1302
1991 050A
1 21574U 91 50 A 91199.96190785 .00038148 00000-0 13460-1 0 44
2 21574 98.5372 273.7673 0001334 122.9016 237.1620 14.345100077 27
1991 051A
1 21580U 91 51 A 91199.67487568 .00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 25
2 21580 82.0202 261.3129 0075712 54.1705 306.6567 15.52836992 137
1991 051B
1 21581U 91 51 B 91199.67476528 .00007017 00000-0 99999-4 0 15
2 21581 82.0189 261.3143 0072691 55.8905 304.9316 15.53002085 133
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1157. * SpaceNews 22-Jul-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 17:05:51 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <466@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 295149
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 22-Jul-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0722
* SpaceNews 22-Jul-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0722

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JULY 22, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* UoSAT-F LAUNCHED! *
====================
Keplerian elements have arrived from the radar trackers, with
seemingly 'temporary' object numbers. Of the following 5 sets, we
believe that UO-22 is the earliest object, which we have called object
'V44-E'.

V44-A
1 82061U 91199.96310366 .00006425 00000-0 23317-2 0 75
2 82061 98.4598 273.8322 0005242 119.3090 240.8638 14.33593489 274
V44-B
1 82062U 91199.96056641 .00005709 00000-0 19954-2 0 42
2 82062 98.5414 273.7730 0004835 208.4705 151.6230 14.35540635 279
V44-C
1 82063U 91200.03066496 .00038228 00000-0 13287-1 0 58
2 82063 98.5397 273.8415 0003272 203.4556 156.6405 14.35260616 282
V44-D
1 82064U 91200.09958995 .00010685 00000-0 36992-2 0 66
2 82064 98.5409 273.9104 0005529 213.1950 146.8915 14.35813888 299
V44-E
1 82065U 91200.09919883 .00012853 00000-0 44201-2 0 72
2 82065 98.5401 273.9126 0006983 211.0882 148.9904 14.36094884 291

We have only limited news concerning the other microsats launched on V44.

TUBSAT - automatic transmitter activation confirmed
ORBCOM-X - no firm data available to us
SARA - listen on 145.995 MHz, automatic transmitter activation expected

ERS-1 has completed its panel and antenna deployments successfully.

UO-22 is now transmitting 9600 bit/second FSK AX.25 status messages and telemetry. Many reception reports have been received on UoSAT-OSCAR-14. Thanks to all of the stations who have monitored and reported.

Martin Sweeting has returned to UoS from the launch site, and a minor celebration was successfully completed. There are still several delicate operations to complete before UO-22 is commissioned, but we've accomplished a lot in the last 66 hours.

A reminder to ALL groundstations that any uplinking to UO-22 will interfere with command station data gathering and slow the commissioning process. In some instances (e.g. boom deployment) this is highly undesirable. Please do not transmit to UO-22.

73,

Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA @ UoSAT Mission Control

* SHUTTLE LAUNCH *
==========
An electrical problem will delay the launch of the Space Shuttle until Wednesday morning, 24-Jul-91.

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" installment is in response to numerous requests for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information. All active amateur satellites will be covered in the upcoming weeks.

Name : AMSAT-OSCAR-10 NASA Catalog Number: 14129 Launched on 16-Jun-83
Orbit : High-altitude, elliptical, synchronous-transfer, Phase 3, Molniya

Transponder 1: Mode B Linear, Inverting

Uplink Passband : 435.027 - 435.179 MHz
Downlink Passband : 145.825 - 145.977 MHz

Downlink = 581.004 MHz - uplink frequency (MHz) +/- Doppler (5 KHz max)

This satellite experienced OBC failure in December 1986. Therefore, no other transponders or beacons are active. Since control of this spacecraft was lost, transponder operations must be made according to schedules provided by the satellite controllers.

* THANKS! *
==========
Thanks to all those who sent feedback to SpaceNews, especially:

9V1XA FC1DGQ KA1UKM WT1M N4SDC AA6IY WV6U

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews may be directed to the editor using any one of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!rutgers.edu!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1158. Yaesu FT209RH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 17:29:28 UTC
From: RAFI%BGUVMS@TAUNIVM.TAU.AC.IL
Message-ID: <9107201729.AA11325@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295131

We have a problem setting up subtone frequencies on a friends's HT.
Preessing the function key and then either the "5" or the "6" keys
gives an error message "Error" on the LCD display. Any ideas???

Thanks in advance,
Earl, 4Z4TJ
bitnet%"rafi@bguvms"

1159. Re: `Boat-Anchors' (was "Free Teletypes")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 18:00:25 UTC
From: rustyh@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul20.180025.20964@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 295132

In article <9107191539.AA02370@ucsd.edu> nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:
>
>We've got a lot of new hams who read this stuff, and they
>may INNOCENTLY believe these `wonderful offers'.
>
>Have you told `em about the clickty-clack of all those
>zillions of gears and cams, whirring-about?
>
>Paul Nix (WB5AGF)

Come on Paul! I think everyone should have the experience of a model 15! It is an absolutely incredible example of electro-mechanical engineering! It is also an excellent teaching aid! There is a brilliant example of serial-to-parallel conversion in the 15 and an even better one of parallel to serial in the model 14 transmitter/distributor.
(You just cant explain the workings of a UART any better!)

To think these machines were first built in the 1930's and stayed in the same form for better than 30 years (just look at a seimens 100, built in the late 60's and mechanically almost identical to the model 15).
Its a great testiment to the engineers at Teletype. (Alas AT&T Teletype ne Western Electric Teletype is no more).

If anyone in the DC/VA/MD area has a model 15 in good cndx the want to get rid of, I'd certainly take good care of it!! (I also had a Seimens 100 back in OZ but it had a 240Volt 50Hz synchronous motor!)

--
Michael Katzmann (VK2BEA/G4NYV/NV3Z) Please email to this address |
Broadcast Sports Technology |
2135 Espey Ct. #4 \|/
Crofton MD 21114-2442 (301) 721-5151 ...uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

1160. Re: Info on mods for 1750 Hz. tone burst NEEDED!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 18:11:46 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jul20.181146.15653@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 295134

As quoted from <19130008@hp-ptp.HP.COM> by bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin):
+---------------
| My TH-75A appears to be able to generate 1750. I'll check the manual
| and listen to it do it. 1750 is one of the options in the PL tone
| select sequence and there definitely is not a 1750 hz subaudible tone.
+---------------

I've already confirmed it both in the manual and on the air: setting the PL
to "1750" causes it to send a tone burst at the start of transmission.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

1161. Re: ***I STILL WANT A WRISTWATCH 2 METER RIG!!***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 18:43:58 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul20.184358.12612@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295133

daveh@compnect.UUCP (Dave Hultberg) writes:

>Let me add my voice to the chorus also! As long as we are dreaming,
>what I would like is something on the order or the TS-440 (or its Icom
>or Yaesu equivalent), but with all mode transmit capability on the 50, 144,
>220, 420, 900 and 1270 MHZ bands. It should also match the TS-440 in
>style and accessories. Oh yeah, while we are at it, receive coverage
>should be continuous from 30-1300 MHZ. ;-)

I'd like an all-mode (and I mean ***ALL***, not just a few like they have now under the lable of "all mode"), 28-1300+ MHz transceiver. It should have everything in one box, or else all the control and CPU functions in the box with the reciever and a separate transmitter. Modular addition of bands is acceptable ONLY if the modules are added INSIDE the boxes (no pile of boxes with dozens of interconnecting cables). Separate band antenna connections preferred.

Also, and FM (AM+SSB would be nice, too) unit for mobile use. Again, it should have ALL bands from 28-1300 MHz in ONE BOX ONLY! I would only need 25 watts up to 450 MHz and 10 watts above that. Separate band antenna connections preferred.

And of course an all band HT. Since fitting all that in will be tough enough as it is, make it a LARGER size (e.g. as an Icom IC-32AT) before making the smaller ones.

Using the technology that can put 2 bands and very extended receive into an IC-24AT you can surely put at least 4 bands into the size of an IC-32AT. Think of what can be done in 3 years or so.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at \
\ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!! /
**/

1162. Re: Gotta love that Es

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-20 19:55:51 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24723@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295135

>In article <46558@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes...
>>
>W1JR in Amherst, NH, worked K4RZB in EM70 at 0056Z on 7/20. The only other
>time I remember working FLA up here was on a meteor scatter QSO many years
>ago.
>
>- Jim
>
text deleted....

I also worked K4RZB at 0100Z on 20 July. My station is far lees than
Jim's. I'm running a Jr. Boomer at 35 feet (below the tree line!) at a 200 foot
ground elevation and 150 watts. He gave me a 5x9. That was one very unusual
opening!!!

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

1163. Re: `Boat-Anchors' (was "Free Teletypes")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 00:01:17 UTC
From: bill@uofs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10027@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 295137

When I moved from NY to PA a couple of years ago, I
left an ASCII and a BAUDOT teletype shoved way back
under the eaves of the house I lived in up there. I couldn't even find
a garbage man who was willing to take them.

Of course, just imagine 50 years from now when they tear the building
down to put up a Mall and they find them. :-) :-)

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1164. Yaesu 747 info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 00:04:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <4D08DC6D80C0C752@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 295138

has anyone had either a good or bad experience with a Yaesu
747. I am considering buuying one for my car and sometime
use in house on WARC bands.

Thanks

Jeff M. Gold, AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U

1165. Icom battery pack too good to be true?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 00:58:06 UTC
From: seligman@CS.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jul21.005806.13606@neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 295139

A friend just brought me an Icom BP-82 battery pack from Japan.
All the spec sheets I've seen say that the BP-82 is a 300mAh
battery. I went to a store to check on it. Sure enough: 300mAh.

Except for mine, that is. Mine says 400mAh. I asked a couple
of Icom tech reps and they both said something to this effect:
"Funny. Must be a misprint."

If so, then it's consistently misprinted 5 separate times on the
box, and once on the instruction sheet (dated 1991) inside the
box.

Since I don't have another BP-82 to compare it to, I think I'll put
this to a vote. Has Icom managed to stuff more battery into the same
pack, and reserved this for their pals in Japan? Or was it a weird
and wonderful misprint? If the latter, I'll have to hold onto that
box. It might be worth a fortune someday!

Anyone in Japan listening in?

73s,

Scott Seligman KC6OCK

Internet: seligman@CS.Stanford.EDU
UUCP: {decwrl,uunet,sun}!cs.stanford.edu!seligman

1166. Icom 2410

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 03:03:45 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <8195@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 295142

Has anyone heard about the new Icom 2410 mobile dual-bander that is suppose to be released in August? It's suppose to have a mobile repeater option (like the Alinco DR590 has). This is all I know about it so far. Has anyone else heard about this new unit?

Steve Kuo N8OPH
sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu

1167. Re: ***I STILL WANT A WRISTWATCH 2 METER RIG!!***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 07:46:23 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <188@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 295136

In article <19130009@hp-ptp.HP.COM> bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin) writes:
>Does it have to also run an industry standard spreadsheet and have
>a digital pager inside?
>
>Brian Perkin
>N6RSW

<*> I wonder, there was a Seiko watch with RS-232 ability and 2k
memory out on the market a few years ago. Is it still available?
You could connect it to you IIe/c MSDOS-PC thru RS-232 and
d/l your text info. Maybe use it with a small packet TNC? :-)

Steve Urich
WB3FTP

1168. Re: Icom 2410

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 11:17:08 UTC
From: techie@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <3482@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 295140

In article <8195@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>Has anyone heard about the new Icom 2410 mobile dual-bander that is
>suppose to be released in August? It's suppose to have a mobile repeater
>option (like the Alinco DR590 has). This is all I know about it so far.
>Has anyone else heard about this new unit?

I was at the Icom day at Quement Electronics in San Jose on Saturday.
Among the items on display was a IC-2410.
Features of the new radio:
Simultaneous dual recieve - can recieve 2 signals at the same time on either
2 bands or on the same band!
DTMF remote control - you can remotely control the radio from the DTMF mike,
or from another radio!
Small - 5.5"W x 1.6"H x 6.9"D
The radio has a small cooling fan on the rear heatsink
Selective calling option
Tone squelch option
Voice frequency announce option (english or japanese)
Electronic squelch with easy threshold level setting
Independant volume controls and squelch setting switches
20db RF attenuator
Built in duplexer for dualband antennas
Programmed scan, memory scan, and priority watch functions
Auto dial capability
Total of 36 memory channels (including call channels, and scan edge channels)
Frequency coverage: RX 136-174, 440-450 Mhz TX 140-150, 440-450 Mhz
Output Power: IC2410A 144/440Mhz hi-25w, med-10w, lo-1w
: IC2410H 144Mhz hi-45w, med-10w, lo-5w
: 440Mhz hi-35w, med-10w, lo-5w
15 memory channels, 1 call channel, 2 scan edge channels per band
(no mention was made of crossband repeat, but then does Icom ever mention it?)

This looked like a very nice radio, no price has been announced yet.
The Icom reps were quite informative, and dropped a few hints about what
might be coming out in the next year.
Among the possible new products: a tri-band handi-talki (2m, 440, 1.2Ghz)

Also, it was mentioned that it is possible to use the IC-900 full duplex
on the same band, with sufficient antenna seperation.

73's

--
Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine
Bob Vaughan - techie@well.sf.ca.us {apple,pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
KC6SXC - techie@netcom.com {apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!techie

I am me, I am only me, and no one else is me. What could be simpler?

1169. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19th July 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 12:43:25 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul21.124325.20335@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295156

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H200
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 7/19/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19th July 1991
BID: KT7H200
Part 1 of 3.

Have you ever had one of those weeks, where nothing happens? Well
this last week has been one of those for me, and looking at the notes,
you will see that nothing has happened anywhere, at least not in the
DX field, though there are promises that things will happen soon. So
I guess that we will just have to sit back, gaze at our toes, and hope
for the best.

Our thanks for this week go to I5FLN, JG1RVN, W2FG and the Tri-State
DX Packet Cluster Network, KN3P, K4FJ, OD5NG, TG9VT, UT5RP and VK2EG.
Thank you for your help, even under difficult conditions that have
been prevailing over the past few weeks. Lets all hope for better DX
in the near future.

Bandpass

Friday 12
TU2YK 14089 at 0001Z
UT5RP 14074 at 0625Z ARQ
HP1XBH 14082 at 0825Z QSL
HI8BG 14086 at 1315Z
T77T 14090 at 2207Z
EP2ASZ 14084 at 2350Z QSL/Note

Saturday 13
FG4FI 14086 at 0033Z
TK5ZL 14089 at 0035Z
CN8NS 14075 at 0125Z
ZK1CQ 21084 at 0427Z QSL
EA8ATE 21084 at 1231Z
HI8BG 14080 at 1718Z
3B9FR 14091 at 1951Z
ZC4KS 14086 at 2026Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
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SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H201
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 7/19/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19th July 1991
BID: KT7H201
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 14
9K2EC 14072 at 0146Z ARQ
ZS5S 14074 at 0614Z ARQ
ZK1CQ 14085 at 1240Z
HI8BG 14086 at 1300Z
AP2NK 14074 at 1355Z ARQ
Z21KS 14082 at 1628Z
HZ1AB 14087 at 1835Z
ZC4KS 14084 at 1956Z
4X6SL 21072 at 2000Z
V51DF 14089 at 2010Z
TU2IK 14087 at 2024Z
VP5JM 14085 at 2024Z
PJ2MN 14090 at 2200Z
CU2AZ 14085 at 2327Z

Monday 15
SU1DZ 14077 at 0049Z ARQ/Note
ZK1CQ 14083 at 0603Z
ZS5S 14074 at 0615Z ARQ
SV0GB 14086 at 1606Z
UQ2HO 14085 at 1918Z
UM8NC 14090 at 2000Z
9X5LJ 14078 at 2143Z ARQ

Tuesday 16
T77T 14088 at 0355Z
FK8BK 14068 at 0611Z ARQ
GM0OTP 14085 at 0650Z
3B9FR 14088 at 1245Z
UV3DR 14082 at 1652Z
CU2AZ 14085 at 2310Z
UF6FJ 14088 at 2337Z

Wednesday 17
9K2EC 14072 at 0200Z ARQ
CN8NS 14073 at 0230Z
OD5NG 14074 at 0252Z ARQ
SU1DZ 14077 at 0359Z
ZS5S 14074 at 2026Z ARQ
9X5LJ 21074 at 2026Z ARQ

Thursday 18
9K2EC 14079 at 0146Z ARQ
VP2JM 14083 at 0220Z
SV5TS 14084 at 0342Z

OD5NG 14074 at 0400Z ARQ
ZK1CQ 14079 at 0659Z
GW3GWA 14090 at 0700Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB RTTYDX @ ALLBBS $KT7H202
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 7/19/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19th July 1991
BID: KT7H202
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information.

EP2ASZ, Saeed, says to QSL to Box 14155-1941, Teheran, or via IK6GZM.

HP1XBH says to send his cards via W4YC.

ZK1CQ is ZL1AMO when he is at home, so send the cards to Ron at his home QTH.

Notes of Interest.

EP2ASZ cards have been received in the U.S. from IK6GZM, but it appears that so far there has been no documentation received to validate the operation.

SU1DZ has returned home and is now signing his home call of 9K2DZ.

JG1RVN says that he is not the QSL manager for XU1DX. He has received many cards. The correct QSL manager is at Box 80, Koulimachi, Tokyo 102-91 Japan. Please use that address for the XU1DX cards.

The ARRL has accepted North Korea to the countires list. It will be added to the list after the first acredited operation. The present Korea stays on the list, but as South Korea. No notification of callsign changes has been given at this time.

So far there has been no notification of the date of commencement of the Burma operation, though indications are that it is not too far away.

Dennis, ST0DZ is still waiting for the return of his RTTY gear from the shop. He hopes it will arrive any day.

It may appear that there are a lot of mailboxes listed this week. This is deliberate. At least it shows that there has been some activity from those areas while the normal operators have been asleep or not using the bands.

GL DE DX1.

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1170. Re: Is the Icom R1 good or bad ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 16:11:57 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2474@ganymede.tegra.COM>
Source record: 295144

In article <1991Jul19.233353.1925@ericsson.se> etxsral@hal.ericsson.se (Lars Nilsson) writes:

An example: On 77.9 Mhz I receive the mirror of a broadcast
transmitter on 99.3 very strong. (about 30 km away)
99.3 - 77.9 = 21.4 Mhz !

I thought this unit had triple conversion with a first IF of
266.7 Mhz in NFM & AM ?

I don't know about the R1 specifically, but if you are close to a strong transmitter somewhere then you may get images and even mixing. I don't think that this is the mark of a bad radio. I was subject to these things on my R7000 living about 2000' from a 1700 watt FM transmitter.

jv

"Pining for the pork of the porcupine"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

1171. Re: North Korea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 16:24:39 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Jul21.162439.4913@anasaz>
Source record: 295148

In article <1991Jul19.144109.23604@axis.dsg.ti.com> edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:
]In article <52505@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
]>Perhaps there is a dedicated group of DXers who travel the
]>world fomenting revolution everywhere they can - someone must be
]>doing it :-)
]>
]View: Group of 8-10 similarly attired people trying to clear a
]customs checkpoint in an unidentified foreign country:
]Customs official: "Suitcase. check. - M-16 rifles. check. - Box
]of grenades. check. - Plastique. check. - Kenwood TS-440 !!
]Guards! Arrest these men immediately!"

In 1982, I took a business trip to South Korea and brought along an IC-2AT. The customs official at Seoul found it and got very upset (I didn't have a reciprocal license - the radio was not going to be used in Korea). He insisted that I could not take it into the country. He called his supervisor, who spoke some English. The supervisor was also upset. I told him that I wasn't going to use it in country, but he didn't believe me. Finally, he asked where "the other one was." When I said I only had one, he said something to the effect "Oh. Then you can't talk to anyone. If you had told me that earlier there wouldn't have been any problem." Then he let me through customs with the radio. Wierd, eh?
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

1172. Hot Yaesu handhelds (not stolen)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 18:35:25 UTC
From: droid@kerner.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <9107211835.AA12637@snootles>
Source record: 295145

Our company has a bunch of the commercial Yaesu UHF handhelds. (FT-7005)
Quite a rugged little rat. (One guy has dropped it so many times there is
almost no paint left on it.)

I noticed that they would run kinda hot when the antennas started to wear.
This indicated a bad match so I'd have to fix the connector (sometimes they'd
loosen up) or replace the antenna.

When I asked the techs in Cerritos, CA (the home of yaesu) about the
overheating of the units he told me that the designers opted to use your
hand as the thermal protection device. They heatsink the output xsistor to
the case behind the PTT switch. The devices can take more heat than your
hand. The moral... If it's too hot to hold, stop talking.

There is one slight flaw in this plan. You can melt your vinyl seats or
your hip when using a speaker mic.

Marty 'The Droid' Brenneis ...!uupsi!kerner!droid
Industrial Magician droid@kerner.sf.ca.us
(415)258-2105 ~~~ KAE7616 - 462.700 - 162.2 ~~~ KD6????

1173. Re: Disable TS-440 BCB attenuator (How?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 19:48:38 UTC
From: eac@world.std.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul21.194838.27773@world.std.com>
Source record: 295146
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In <1991Jul19.195927.24045@ka3ovk> ka3pgn@ka3ovk (Dave Norment) writes:

>flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:

>>I joined the kenwood users group about four years ago, and they had a mod to
>>disable the BCB attenuator so enhanced MW reception is possible.

I owned a TS-430 (model previous to the TS-440) and the same attenuator is
present in the BCB section. I jumpered the resistors because I wanted
to listen to Navtext (518 KHz). I found no ill effects. If there are
problems just manually put in the front panel attenuator. The reason I write
this is that I now have a TS-850 and they have the same attenuator! I bet the
same circuit is used in the TS-440 also.
73 Eric WB1HBU @ K1UGM.MA.USA.NA internet: eac@world.std.com

1174. 1750 tone burst mod for icom IC-24AT (Long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 20:09:44 UTC
From: eac@world.std.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul21.200944.28361@world.std.com>
Source record: 295147

Enabling Tone Burst on the IC-24AT
by
Eric A. Cottrell WB1HBU

BACKGROUND

Are you going over to Europe and once again facing the age-old tone burst problem? Are you tired of carrying that home-made tone encoder that looks like a bomb detonator? Are you tired of the hours practicing to whistle at 1750 Hz? If you own a IC-24AT then you have hope.

I looked into the tone burst problem several years ago when I owned a 02AT walkie. Tone Burst could be done by adding a board, but this sacrificed the DTMF board (The most important feature for American Hams). I recently bought an IC-24AT walkie. I noticed on the schematic that the microprocessor generated the 1750 tone burst! Looking at the Service manual confirmed that the same part number is used for the microprocessor on all versions. Two resistors (R61 and R62) are removed from the non-european versions to prevent the tone burst from going into the transmit audio. I thought it was strange that they installed the adjustment pot (R60) in all models until I realized that it served as a load for the output.

Another problem is that european repeaters use the seqment from 430 - 440 Mhz and US repeaters use 440 - 450 MHz. I figured that doing the "out-of band" transmit mod would solve this problem. I ordered the diodes and resistors and got the work. I was upset when after doing the mods, the tone burst did not work! I found that an additional diode (D5) has to be removed for the tone burst to work. The diode pattern ends up being the same as the italian version of the 24ET, except D13 is removed. Nothing is lost with doing the mod. The DTMF, the PL, and the Tone Squelch (UT-50) still work. The only disadvantage is the IC-24AT resets to european settings, but they can be set back to american settings with the set function.

I believe that a similar mod can be done to the 2SAT and 4SAT series. I only have a 3SAT, but opening the unit shows similar traces on the logic board. The adjustment pot is not installed on the 3SAT.

PROCEDURE

WARNING: The following procedure deals with surface mount components. If you are unfamilar with surface mount let someone who is familar with surface mount do the mod. Reworking surface mount stuff is a delicate operation. If you are still game read the QST articles on Surface mount first and get a surface mount practice kit.
Mimimum equipment need: small tweezers, small gauge silver solder,

low wattage soldering iron (prefered temperature control) with
a small tip, small cutters, a magnifier that does not need to be
held and a vise or other clamp to hold the walkie.

WARNING: This mod may void your warranty with ICOM. The author (Eric A.
Cottrell) does not offer ANY warranty, express or implied.

1. Order the two resistors and two diodes from ICOM. You may
want to order extra in case you drop one. The resistors are
tiny and can be hard to handle. The diodes are alittle better.
You may want to order the service manual to get your bearings.
The part numbers are:
(1) 7030003800 R61 Resistor ERJ3GEYJ 1M ohm (marked as 105)
(1) 7030003640 R62 Resistor ERJ3GEYJ 47K ohm (marked as 473)
(2) 1750000130 D7, D12 Diode DA204U (marked as K)

2. Make note of memory channels and set parameters of the unit.

3. Open the case. Be careful not to lose the spring in the battery
release assembly. When the two halfs are opened the logic board
is the board in the half with the display and keypad.

4. Located four empty solder pads on the logic board near the small
(5 conductor) flex cable. Install R62 (47K) first using the two
pads closer to the small flex cable.The orientation is the same
as nearby resistors. Be careful not to make any solder bridges or
burn the flex cable. Use silver solder. Install R61 (1 Meg) next
to R62 on the two remaining pads.

5. Do the out of band transmit mod (the following from the mod):
o Locate and remove the diode device in position D8
o Locate the vacant position of diode D7 and attach one of the
DA204u diodes at that location.
o Locate the vacant position of diode D12 and attach the other
DA204u diode at that position.
o If diode D13 has not been removed, remove it.
The unit will now transmit out of the amateur bands.

6. Locate and remove the diode device in position D5. This enables
the tone burst.

7. Reassemble the unit. Do reset the CPU as shown in the inside front
cover of the manual and reprogram the memory channels and settings.

USAGE

If a repeater is up, tone burst is not needed. To bring up a repeater,
press the PTT twice rapidly and hold down the button during the second
press. You should hear the 1750 Hz tone through the speaker. Only about
1/2 of a second tone is needed to open a repeater.

While I assume you would not dare transmit out-of-band in a foreign
country, I have learnt from locals that listening to police and
commercial services in some european countries (like the UK) is illegal.

Be discreet and do not walk the streets of the town center with the speaker blaring the local law enforcement frequency. Arrest with possible fines and/or jail time is not the best way to spend a vacation. I am planning to program the memory channels with all the repeater and most simplex frequencies and set the vfo to 1 MHz frequency entry to curtail accidental out-of-band transmissions.

73 Eric. WB1HBU @ K1UGM internet: eac@world.std.com
CIS: 76327,515 -or- 76327.515@compuserve.com

1175. Re: North Korea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 22:08:37 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <55182@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 295151

john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

>In 1982, I took a business trip to South Korea and brought along an
>IC-2AT. The customs official at Seoul found it and got very upset
>... Finally, he asked where "the other one was." When I said
>I only had one, he said something to the effect "Oh. Then you can't
>talk to anyone. If you had told me that earlier there wouldn't have
>been any problem." Then he let me through customs with the radio.
>Wierd, eh?

You should have told him that while you were landing in Seoul,
your partner was landing at Pyongyang airport, and he/she was
carrying "the other one." :-)

Or, the other one is at Langley.

HI,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1176. KA9Q FOR MINIX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 23:11:04 UTC
From: twilhite@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul21.231104.8977@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 295153

I have already posted this comp.os.minix. I am looking for any ham who is using the KA9Q package under MINIX. I thought have seen a couple of posting that people were using it under MINIX. I would like to get a copy of the package. I don't have alot of extra to try and compile it. Thanks in advance for any help.

73's
-tim wilhite kb0aso

1177. U7MIR 2m/FM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-21 23:53:00 UTC
From: WAS%UHHEPG.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <EACF04CC80201BD9@uhhepg.bitnet>
Source record: 295154

U7MIR is active on two meter FM voice from the MIR spacecraft.

The operating frequency is the same for packet and voice: 145.55 Mhz
simplex.

Using a 45 watt rig with a mobile ant on top of a bookcase indoors
I contacted the packet BBS on 12 July and left a ms requesting a voice
QSO on behalf of the University of Hawaii ARC.
On July 20 when I attempted to make a packet connection, Anatole,
U7MIR called me on voice.

Give it a try. Great fun!

Aloha, Walt Simmons AH6HU.

1178. Solar Terrestrial Bulletin - Documents FTPable from Stanford

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 01:04:45 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910721190445.202005e2@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295155

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

21 July, 1991

Documents FTPable from Stanford

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DOCUMENTS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE SOLAR REPORTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FROM STANFORD

The fairly extensive document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial
Reports" (USTR, both Parts I and II) as well as the "Glossary of Solar
Terrestrial Terms" are now available for anonymous FTP from:
solar.stanford.edu (thanks Vicki).

The documents are in the directory:

pub/understanding_solar_terrestrial_reports

The files in this directory are:

ustr.glossary -- Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms
ustr.part1 -- Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports (Part I)
ustr.part2 -- Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports (Part II)
ustr.summary -- Summary of the USTR Documentation
ustr.toc -- Table of Contents Copied From USTR Parts I and II

The only other known FTP site which contains this information is at:
nic.funet.fi (thanks Kauto), which is a primary archive site for the reports,
alerts and warnings which are issued. If there are other sites which have
archived this information (or are archiving the data), please send a note to:
oler@hg.uleth.ca for reference purposes. Please include the location of
the data (directory).

The documentation mentioned above is also available and can be downloaded
by the general public from the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. This system is
available 24 hours a day.

Thanks to all those who are assisting in the redistribution of this
information. For those who are in a position or would like to assist in
the redistribution of this data to other networks or areas which are not
already being reached, send an inquiry regarding redistribution to:
oler@hg.uleth.ca. A mailing list does exist exist for those who are
redistributing this information or to those who require this time-critical
information as rapidly as possible.

** End of Bulletin **

1179. 470 extended receive modifications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 06:58:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9107220658.AA28063@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295141

Me again,

I have discovered an omission in my posting regarding 470 receive expansion.
(INFO-HAMS #520). The final steps in my instructions re-program the normal
repeater offsets into the radio to disable the special programming mode.
I discovered this few hours later and thought for a terrifying moment that I
had broken my radio (and hence many others)! For those who haven't tripped
over this (much less figured out the omission), here be it:

Is:
X. Press the (FM) and (RPT) keys and enter 0500. (or 0060)
Y. Turn the radio off, then on again.

Should be:
X. Press the (FM) and (RPT) keys, enter 0500, then (RPT). (or 0060)

If you don't do this, the VFO you used remains in the "expansion
modification" mode (or whatever it really is).
I have also discovered the code "5555" works as well as "0000" for
the enabling code.

Reid, WB7CJO

1180. APT-Sats: Status JULY 20, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 07:27:42 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5226@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 295143

Observed at station 50.7 Nlat, 7.1 Elon; JULY 20, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On, BCN 136.77 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 *ON* again
METEOR 3-3: APT 137.30 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On

No other APT was observed 136.00 to 137.99, 6.30 to 17.00 UT

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

1181. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 10:52:52 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9107221052.AA16157@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 295157

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 020 (OPDX.020)
July 22, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, ARRL Bulletin, DL6RAI, DL8OBC, W8QWI, K8YSE and ZS6BBY for the following DX information.

3B7, ST. BRANDON. FR5DX reported on one of the DX nets that he talked to 3B8CF and was informed he would not go to 3B6 until September or later.

3W, VIETNAM. Slava, UA3DK, will be in Vietnam from July 11 to 26 and will be signing 3W4DK from Hanoi. He reported to Ben, DL6RAI, of having some equipment problems and is in need of second hand equipment. Slava has also mentioned he will be organizing a DXpedition to Spratly Island (1S) in October-November.

C30, ANDORRA. Felix, DL8OBC, informs OPDX that a group of German operators, including himself, will be QRV from the Principality of Andorra for approximately one week beginning July 23rd. Activity will be both CW and SSB, on all HF bands, plus some RS-10/12 and RS-12/13 operation. Callsigns will be C30EFA, C30EHA and C30ENA. QSL information is as follows:
C30EFA via DL8OBC, Felix J. Riess, P.O. Box 12 53, W-3007 Gehrden 1
C30EHA via DL2MEH, Manfred Wolf, Lattenweiler 58, W-8990 Lindau 6
C30ENA via DH1OAH, Matthias Deutscher, Box 21, W-3003 Ronnenberg 6
All QSL's received via bureau or direct will receive a quick reply.

C9, MOZAMBIQUE. Nick, ZS6BBY, reports that the SARL has been helping the Mozambique crowd to get amateur radio off the ground again and they now see how useful amateur radio can be. There is a club station in Mozambique signing C91TDM and is on the air every weekend.

EP, IRAN. Gianluca, IK6GZM, called BARF-80 BBS and said, "EP2ASZ is still alive !!!" After the earthquake, EP2ASZ had lots of problems with his transceiver, but he has now repaired it. He is active on 14 MHz on RTTY (1st EP) and sometimes he can be found on SSB. QSL via IK6GZM.

TR, GABON. TR8JH was active Sunday on RTTY around 2130z on 14087 kHz.

VU7, LACCADIVES ISLANDS. A group from India and W2XP will be active from July 20th thru the 28th.

XT, BURKINA FASO. XT2BW was heard this weekend on 24896 kHz around 1517z. QSL via WB2YQH.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. A station signing XU1NQ has been active on 14014 kHz between 1700 to 1900z. Also check 21021 kHz around 1230z. QSL via OK1NQ.

YA, AFGHANISTAN. The Italian group is up and signing T6AS. Not much T6 activity has been heard on the Ohio/Penn DX Cluster Network. At the time this bulletin was being prepared Sunday, there were only six T6AS spots reported since 0215z July 19th. All the reports were on 20 meters (14180 and 14005 kHz). But DL6RAI reports activity on 15 meters between 1332 to 1600z on either 21280 or 21005 kHz. Also, on 20 meters between 1700 to 0100z on either 14180 or 14005 kHz. Hopefully conditions will change for stateside. QSL via IT9AZS. UPDATE: Just before print, T6AS showed on 14180 kHz around 0045z and was very weak in signal with the usual QRM!

DXCC/ARRL AWARDS COMMITTEE NEWS. It was announced, July 16th, the ARRL Awards Committe has accepted the findings of the DXAC that North Korea meets Point 1 of the ARRL Countries List Criteria. After the first accredited operation, North Korea will be added to the Countries List. Does this sound familiar? It should. The same thing was done to Peter I (3Y). In other words, the DXCC Current Country Total should not increase until someone with proper authorization and documentation operates. Also, the present Korea listed on the DXCC list will remain, but under the new name of South Korea. On another interesting note, all this could be changed before the end of the century. There is talk of unification of both North and South Korea.

SAD NOTE. David Porter, K2BPP, who was known world-wide as ZD8DX became a Silent Key on July 13.

ROMEO, 3W3RR. John, K8YSE, talked to Ed, NT2X, who reports Romeo has left the USA. The QSL cards have been printed in Japan, and after some difficulties, have arrived in Moscow. Romeo has promised to put together a team to work on the QSL cards and that is his first priority. He has picked up the cards that were sent to Bulgaria and will send them out in Moscow to save funds. Incoming mail is a problem in the Soviet Union, but Romeo reports no trouble with the Bulgarian route. According to NT2X, U.S. individuals have been donating funds in support of Romeo's DXpedition, along with U.S. clubs and associations. Romeo is planning to attend the Dayton Hamvention in 1992.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

1182. ATV question answered

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 13:19:00 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <8DAFC081E060095A@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 295159

Thanks to all who responded to my query about rebroadcasting NASA Select on ATV. Seems that good 'ol Part 97 has a specific exemption that makes that OK.

Next time i'll RTFM first....

de N4PLE

Mike Harpe
University of Louisville

1183. Re: Disable TS-440 BCB attenuator (How?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 14:01:58 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24780@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295161
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
|>
|>Well since I am sending my 440 to AES to be fixed (hit by lightning) I
|>decided I would have some of the mods done that I have been meaning to do for
|>the past few years.
|>
|>I joined the kenwood users group about four years ago, and they had a mod to
|>disable the BCB attenuator so enhanced MW reception is possible.
|>
|>I recall that the mod involves cutting a wire and putting in a jumper. I
|>have been looking for the mod all afternoon in my file cabinet and (Curses) I
|>can not find it.
|>
|>Anybody know what and where and can tell me clearly so I can pass this on to
|>AES? I need to know pretty fast cause the radio is in the box, and I am
|>writing up the note to tell them what to do.
|>
|>Thankee.
|>

Yes, that's an easy mod. Any outfit competent to repair a TS440 should be
able to figure it out without any help, but in any case, the details
are as follows (from a note I wrote about 3 years ago):

----
The TS-440, and (from what I understand) many other general coverage
receivers, is strangely insensitive in the 500-1600 kHz range. It
turns out that this is deliberate. I don't really understand the sort
of reasoning that would make a radio designer do such a thing, though.
In any case, if you want to do AM MW broadcast DXing, or listen to
stations in the maritime service just below 545 kHz, this is a big
drawback. So I did some checking... and found that the problem is easy
to fix. The following applies to the TS-440, but similar approaches
could be used on other radios that do the same.

The RF unit (X44-1680-00) begins with a set of diode switched bandpass
filters. One of them has hidden inside it a pi-type attenuator (looks
like about 20 dB or so). That's the bandpass for 500-1600 kHz. On the
schematic it's near the bottom left of the RF unit diagram: R12, R13,
and R14. The solution, obviously, is to remove R13 and R14, and
replace R12 by a jumper wire.

Procedure: take off the bottom cover of the radio, and turn it upside
down. The big board facing you is the RF unit; it has a shield
covering a rectangular area near the middle. Remove this shield (3
```

screws) and the 7 screws holding the board in place. Disconnect enough plugs that you can turn the board upside down.

On the bottom, you'll see another shield covering the same area covered by the top shield -- which happens to be the area with the bandpass filters. Unsolder it (solder wick comes in handy here). Now look at the component side. Near the right edge of the shielded area, among lots of capacitors and inductors, you will find three resistors: two standing up (R13 and R14, 68 ohm) and one lying down between them (R12, 220 ohm). On the solder side, you will notice that all the other sections have I-shaped pieces of foil, but this one section has two L-shaped pieces (actually L and inverted L with the bases near each other). That's where these three resistors are soldered in... so remove them and replace R12 -- the one lying down -- by a wire. Solder the bottom shield back into place, and reinstall everything.

Done... You will notice that the atmospheric noise level no longer drops 2 S points when you tune from 499.99 kHz to 500.00.

paul

1184. Ham Shack Weather Station Experiences/Opinions Solicited

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 14:10:45 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul22.141045.6566@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 295160

I would like to purchase a weather station for my ham shack. I have only seen one brand, Azimuth, advertised in QST and CQ. I would like opinions of anyone who has one of these units or another brand that might be available (address to write for information would be appreciated in this case). I have seen the Heathkit models in their catalog, but they seem to be way overpriced.

I am interested in the following types of feedback:

1. How well they actually work.

2. Quality of construction, outside components especially.

3. Durability.

4. Etc.

Any information would be appreciated.

73, WB9VGJ
John L. Broughton ##
AT&T Bell Laboratories # For every complex question there is a simple #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # answer, and it is wrong. -- H.L. Mencken #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 ##
(708) 713-4319
john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton

1185. TS-820S WARC Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 14:31:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <406845A303FF20372A@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 295162

Jeff Gold writes:

> Kenwood TS820-S and love it. The only problem is that I
> can't work the WARC bands.
>
> Is there any way to modify the rig, or do I need to get hold
> of a newer rig and use it mobile and bring it into the house
> when I want to work WARC?

There is a QST article in the late 70's or early 80's on adding the WARC bands to the TS820. I came across it while scanning back issues of QST in my local library. Shouldn't be too hard to locate by scanning the annual index.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

1186. QRP Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 15:13:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <953DEC3660C0D355@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 295163

Hi. I am a new ham. I am interested in peoples experiences
with QRP rigs-anyone like them? Is anyone using them on
the WARC bands? Does anyone have suggestions for where to
get a good tranceiver kit? or used rig?

Thanks.

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U

1187. Re: Radio Shack 2m/70cm SWR/Power Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 15:18:38 UTC
From: phil@pepper.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <6487@lupine.NCD.COM>
Source record: 295164

In article <36906@mimsy.umd.edu>, furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:
|> I notice in the August '73 magazine a new product mention for a 2m/70cm
|> SWR/Power Meter from Radio Shack. A few months ago there was speculation
|> here about whether Radio Shack planned to introduce 2m transceivers. Does
|> anyone have information over whether this product is an isolated new item or
|> if it represents the start of such a product line?
|>
|> Also, anyone know anything about the quality of the meter itself?

This weekend I saw the meter. It is made my Comet Antenna company. I have used there 1.2 GHz meter and have been very happy with it. In this area Comet and Diamond are the companies of choice for VHF/UHF and above!

Now how long till Radio Shack starts selling a dual-band radio!

Phil
DE KJ6NN

1188. Tube Stuff Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 15:21:02 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <60950003@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 294980

I'm still looking for older National tube
receivers and Johnson or Collins stuff.
E-mail me or give me a call at 408-447-4802
day or 415-968-0640 at night.

I'll give your old radios a good home!

Thanks,

Jim

1189. Re: Is the Icom R1 good or bad ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 15:56:54 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420023@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295167

The ICOM R1 and R100 scanning receivers were reviewed in detail in the 1991 World Radio TV Handbook (WRTH). They both suffer from poor selectivity and intermod. Check out the article.

1190. Re: Disable TS-440 BCB attenuator (How?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 17:07:10 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul22.170710.4008@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 295165

In article <24780@shlump.lkg.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com writes:
>
> The TS-440, and (from what I understand) many other general coverage
> receivers, is strangely insensitive in the 500-1600 kHz range. It
> turns out that this is deliberate. I don't really understand the sort
> of reasoning that would make a radio designer do such a thing, though.

It's very simple. Many people live quite close to AM stations. If the front
end of the radio doesn't attenuate the AM broadcast band, harmonics of
nearby AM stations will "haunt" the HF bands, and mixing products (difference
frequencies) thereof will _really_ haunt the longwave bands.

Even the best radio is somewhat overwhelmed when the nearest AM station
is coming in at S9 + 150 dB !

--

Michael A. Covington | Artificial Intelligence Programs
The University of Georgia | Athens, GA 30602 U.S.A.
mcovingt@aisun1.ai.uga.edu mcovingt@uga.cc.uga.edu

1191. Re: FT470 up dates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 17:07:58 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890002@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 295175

*Note!!!!!!!
*
*Be aware that this effect works on the 2 meter section as well. Since the 2
*meter section is sensitive to a lower frequency range, you might want to
*experiment down there too.
*----------

The 2m section tunes 130-180 already without this fooling around, and it seems that is all the RF hardware is good for. I tried reseting the VHF limits: I recieved the national weather serviecce (162.4 MHz) at 119 MHz. I recieved the 2m band up at 190 MHz. I'm not even sure it can really tune 130-180 properly. I couldn't get any FM broadcast stations, and I couldn't pick up TV 7 sound either (179.75 MHz). From 130 - 136 is aircraft (AM), so it can't demodulate that anyway. I think the VHF limits are 136-174 at best.

The UHF extended recieve is great, I have mine set to 470 MHz. I am going to check out the low end UHF recieve today with a sig gen.

Frank Ball frankb@hpsad.HP.COM pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb

1192. South Korea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 17:20:29 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11253@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 295166

In article <1991Jul21.162439.4913@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

>In 1982, I took a business trip to South Korea and brought along an
>IC-2AT. The customs official at Seoul found it and got very upset (I
>didn't have a reciprocal license -

do s. korean and u.s. have a reciprocal agreement? last time i checked,
they did not.

>Finally, he asked where "the other one was." When I said
>I only had one, he said something to the effect "Oh. Then you can't
>talk to anyone. If you had told me that earlier there wouldn't have
>been any problem." Then he let me through customs with the radio.
>Wierd, eh?

I guess they must have been ignorant (probably thought that yours was a
walkie-talkie). Transmitters are very strictly controlled in S. Korea
and you seem to have been lucky :-)

k kim

1193. Re: Mobile CW ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 18:05:58 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <196@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294996

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, hatzakis@eva.stanford.u (Mike Hatzakis) writes:

>
>Can someone give some advice on mobile CW .... What sort of
>keyer or paddle should I use and how tough is it to get used to.
>I think that mobile CW would be a lot of fun, but don't want to
>buy a particular type of paddle or keyer only to find that itis too
>uncomfortable in mobile or too dedo reliably...
>
>Mike WB2TBQ HATZAK @ WATSON.IBM.COM
>
>Thanks

Mike,

I have done a lot of mobile CW. It is kind of like being on a boat -
eventually you just automatically compensate for the swaying of the
vehicle and can send passing CW.

I have done it in quite a few different vehicles, and perhaps the most
important thing to do is to secure the key so it won't slam into the
dashboard if you need to make a sudden stop. It also helps if the key is
not sliding around as you send. It is difficult enough to send while you
are in motion. Some have chosen to drive and op at the same time, but you
are better off as a passenger. Either way, make *sure* that the road is your
primary focus of attention. 'Nuff said.

I have stayed away from the delicate paddles preferred by the high-speed
CW ops. I selected a HamKey paddle because it sure looked rugged. Several
years of use and abuse have borne this out. The only problem I have had
is that the contacts have become somewhat oxidized and have needed some
light sanding and buffing from time to time.

You will have to decide for yourself the best way to set up a CW mobile
station. Safety *must* be the prime concern, both in setup and operating
habits.

Have fun. The CW County Hunters Net is found on 14056(+/- QRM) whenever
a CW mobile is running counties. It will let you hear how other /M ops
are doing it. 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | Freedom is not found
(203) 666-1541 - voice | in the way your life

(203) 665-7531 - FAX | is structured . . .
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | Freedom is no more than
RFI, QRP, mobile, | the way that you feel
transmitter and receiver testing | about yourself.

1194. Major Solar Flare Alert - X-Class Event - 22 July

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 18:30:31 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910722123031.202007e2@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295169

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JULY 22, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- Low Impact Possible -

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Another impulsive class X1.0/2B tenflare erupted from Region 6734 today. The event began at 09:46 UT, peaked at 10:03 UT and ended at 10:13 UT on 22 July. This event was associated with a major Type II sweep (importance 3) and an importance 2 Type IV sweep. The Type II occurred at 10:03 UT, coinciding with the maximum x-ray flux. The Type IV occurred at 10:22 UT. This flare was located within Region 6734, at N09E43. A moderate intensity SWF was observed (over high latitudes as well) for approximately 20 to 30 minutes. Moderately high radio emissions were observed with this event. The observed tenflare lasted for 21 minutes. The peak emission occurred at 606 MHz, with a flux of 4,500 sfu. The integrated X-ray flux was observed to be near 0.093 joules per square meter (not particularly high).

Region 6734 is growing in size and is maintaining a potent magnetic configuration (beta-gamma-delta). This region is composed of large, closely packed spots with high field strengths and large magnetic gradients across the region. It appears as though this region (as with Region 6659) may also be utilizing an energy storage-release mechanism. This region was quiet prior to the eruption of this large flare, which is consistent with all of the other events observed from this region to date. Only minor subflares were observed prior to this X-class event.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

At the present time, we believe a low terrestrial impact may materialize from this event. Region 6734 is gradually becoming more threatening as it moves toward the central solar meridian. Central meridian passage will occur on 25 July. There will continue to be a progressively increasing threat for potential proton and PCA activity as this region moves toward and into the western solar hemisphere after 25 July. Protons could be witnessed from future major flares from this region, provided it maintains its present configuration. However, no protons are expected from this last major event.

If Region 6734 continues to behave as it has since rotating into view, another major energetic flare (high-level M-class or low-level X-class) should not be observed until 24 or 25 July. By that time, it will be better placed for producing potential terrestrial impacts. We do not expect any

other major flares from this Region for the next 24 hours, although a risk does exist.

Generally active geomagnetic conditions may materialize if this flare produces a terrestrial impact. Potential terrestrial impacts should not be observed until 24 July. There is a risk for isolated minor storming over the high latitude regions on 24 and possibly 25 July, although the activity is not expected to be very energetic.

Minor M-class flaring may be observed from several other east-limb regions. This, as well as occassional major flaring from Region 6734, will produce moderate to possibly high intensity short wave fades (SWFs) over the sunlit hemisphere. High latitudes should not be significantly affected except possibly during the major flare events.

** End of Alert **

1195. Stock market quotes from FM radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 18:37:31 UTC
From: mpe@shamash.cdc.com
Message-ID: <35351@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 295170

The issue of recieving stock quotations from FM SCA decoding hasn't
been discussed for a long time...

I grabbed the yellow pages and looked up under STOCK_QUOTATION_SYSTEMS the
names of four suppliers of the service in my area. After calling each of
them and asking

"...is this one of those things the person has to use a modem to
dial into some-kind of a database or does this thing of yours
receive the signals remotely..."

one company responded that their signal is broadcasted from the local
radio tower. I called the engineer of the radio station and talked for
a half hour. He said that FNN has a sat dish on the roof and they
mix the signal at 67khz and inject at 20%. He also stated that the data
was broadcasted at 9600 bit per second. He was not able to tell me any of
the encoding or transmission characteristics. I drove down to the
radio station and looked at the station's transmission license. It
stated that they were allowed 19khz of bandwidth on the 67khz carrier (more
than enough to move 9600 hz of baseband data using FSK, PSK, AM, or FM
modulation techniques).

I tuned my SCA reciever to the frequency of interest and connected an
oscilloscope to the output of the SCA board. A very digital pattern
can be viewed. A built an amp to make the correct > 12Volt swing for
RS-232 and connect a display terminal. All I saw was random junk.
Inverting the signal also results in random junk.

Does anyone out there in netland know of the electronics behind the
receiver? It would also help if someone could respond with either
the name of manufacturer, model number, or patend number(s).
mpe@shamash.cdc.com

P.S.
Please refer any responses about legal issues to the appropriate
(non-technical) newsgroup.

1196. AR3000 and computer control

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 18:57:41 UTC
From: toppin@melpar.UUCP
Message-ID: <227@melpar.UUCP>
Source record: 295168

I have an ICOM-R7000 at home that I have been using for
a while now in a computer controlled scanning setup.
Recently, at work, I have been able to use an AR3000
and have written some simple software to scan with it
I have found it to be vastly easier to use in computer controlled
scanning than the ICOM.
The difference is so striking that I am considering selling
the ICOM and buying an AR3000 for home use.
I am interested in any others that are running the AR from
a computer and what scan rate they achieve.
I can only get mine up to about 5 tunes per second before
I have character loss problems which then tunes incorrectly.
I am running Xenix and I believe the port tty parameters are
configured incorrectly (rts/cts flow control not working).
If you are familiar with this or are interested please drop
me a line or post.
If anyone is interested in the software I will send it but it
is not sophisticated.

thanks
Doug Toppin
uunet!melpar!toppin

1197. Re: What conditions improve TV DXing?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 19:06:24 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570115@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295176

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, winter@Apple.COM (Patricia Winter) writes:

>The
>best theory I've heard so far (thanks, Phil!) is tropospheric
>ducting. Could that account for enhanced propagation on such a wide
>range of frequencies? (ch. 6 is at 82MHz and ch. 15 is at about 475MHz.)

A duct acts like a high-pass filter. Anything above the cutoff frequency
should propagate fine.

AL N1AL

1198. Icom IC-4SAT xtnded transmit mod - how to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 20:37:58 UTC
From: gettys@yacht.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24803@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295172

Ok, I recently asked the net for mods to expand the transmit frequency coverage of the Icom IC-4SAT so that I could access the rest (or at least more) of the 440 ham band below 440mhz. Well, the net didn't come through but a local ham made a suggestion to me that I followed up on. I mentioned that I had a mod (see attached message below) for the IC2SAT to expand its transmit range. He suggested that I look at doing the same mod (I know - it sounds crazy). Since I have the tech manual for both units, I lo

oked at the 2S manual to see what the mod was doing. I then looked at the 4S manual to see if things were similiar. To my suprise (although in retrospect I'm not suprised, just suprised that I didn't think of it) the microprocessor section is IDENTICAL with only the initialization matrix of diodes being different between the 2S and the 4S. Even the part numbers of the micro were the same (led me to believe that the code is the same in both). So I tried the mod explained below.

Bottom line - it worked!! I get about 30 mhz of lock range from about 435mhz to 465mhz. My next step will be to look at retuning the vco to move it down in the ham band more.

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

Thanks to David Thomas whose 2SAT mod is attached below for posting it last fall.

From: dt@yenta.alb.nm.us (David B. Thomas)

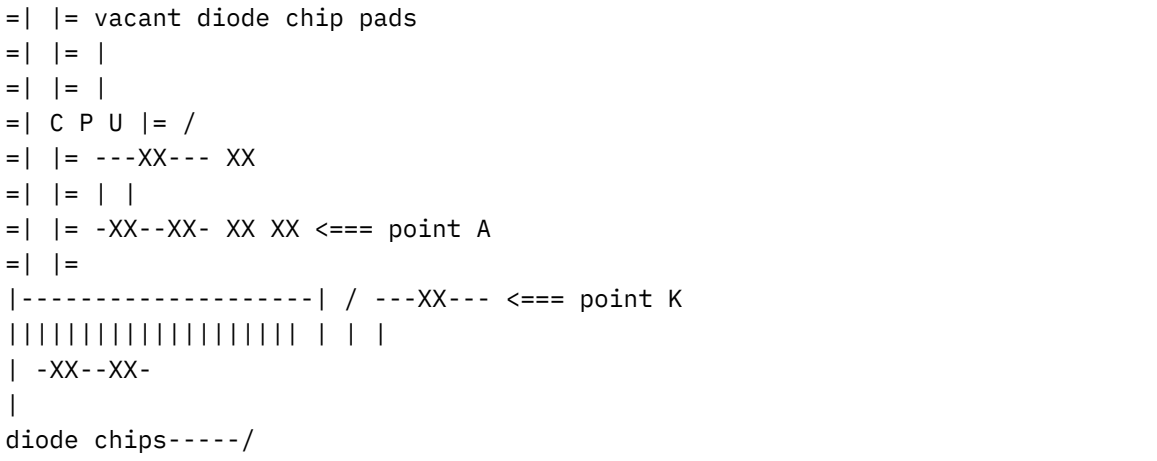
=====
I have just discovered a way to turn off the policeman in the 2sat that stops the transmitter from operating outside of 140-150 Mhz. The only limitation is now transmit VCO lock range, which, out of the box, is about 137 to 162 mc. I'm sure by tuning a slug one could raise or lower this coverage "window".

To do the mod, you'll need a soldering iron with a VERY fine tip, some fine solder, some small screwdrivers, a 1N914 diode (or other small silicon diode), some fine (wire wrap) wire, and (probably) a magnifying glass!

Follow the directions on page 34 of the instruction booklet to take the unit apart. This allows the front panel to be removed from the radio. No further disassembly is required, or recommended. Watch out for the little springy-dingy that locks the battery in place on the radio (the book so cautions).

Looking at the inside of the front panel, you should easily spot the CPU chip. (it is even shown as a square symbol in the picture on page 34.) Just to the right of the bottom right portion of the CPU is a teeny three legged device, exactly to the right of which are three solder terminals where another such device could fit. Here's some ascii art:

```
||||||||||||||||||
|--------------------|
```



The scaling is pretty bad, but it's pretty easy to find the three unused pads, then look left for one diode chip, then down and to the right for the other, as shown.

To implement the mod, it is necessary to install a diode of your own from point A (anode) to point K (cathode) in the diagram above. These points are EXTREMELY close together, and the board is delicate, so I recommend the following:

Take a 1N914 diode and cut the leads to 1/8 inch or less, then solder fine (26 ga. or thinner) wires of different colors to the leads, noting which is the cathode and which is the anode. Now put a piece of heat shrink or tape over the diode so that only the little wires escape. This assembly can now be safely soldered into the circuit, and the unit carefully reassembled.

Reset the CPU (see inside font cover of manual) and you're on the air!

little david

1199. subscribe steele@dg-rtp.dg.com Michael Steele

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 20:50:29 UTC
From: steele@dg-rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <9107222050.AA00890@mountaindew>
Source record: 295171

```
subscribe steele@dg-rtp.dg.com Michael Steele
```

1200. Alinco DJ-160T and Mickey Mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-22 21:42:22 UTC
From: mozer@earth.atmo.arizona.edu
Message-ID: <2935@amethyst.math.arizona.edu>
Source record: 295173

I have owned my ALINCO DJ-160T for about six months and I have been happily satisfied with it. Even after using it for all of these months, I am still discovering the features of this radio (I attribute this mostly to the rotten documentation which I gave up on after the first two pages).

My latest discovery seemed quite humorous at the time. I have always had the Auto Power Off (APO) feature enabled, but it never got the chance to activate because of busy repeaters...until yesturday, that is.

I was hiking along in the mountains when, to my suprise, I started hearing a long forgotten, but familiar little tune. Thinking that I was alone in the forest (except for the grazing bull who was in my path and which I was very quietly trying to pass without his notice) I suddenly stopped and peered over my shoulder to see who (or what) was making this music. I saw nobody around, but the tune ended as quickly as it came. I paused for a moment, worried not so much what the source of the music was as what the blast the tune was. It was one of those tunes that everybody knows, but can't name at a moments notice when pressed.

When I returned my head to the forward position to continue my hike, I was again suprised by the big black bull which had apparently also heard this tune. He must have also recognized the tune and decided he didn't like it because he was no longer grazing but rather he had his head slightly lowered with his beady little eyes aimed directly at me. His seemed to be perfectly inanimate with the exception of his front hoofs which were intently stroking the ground beneath him.

Now I am a confirmed city slicker, but I know enough to assume that this was no sign of affection and I opted to briskly return in the direction from which I came.

When I was safely out of range and had regained my composure, my mind returned to the quere little tune. Investigating further, I noticed that my Alinco had, in fact, turned itself off. "That must be it" I said to myself as I associated the hi-pitched electronic sounding music with the beeps the radio insists on making whenever I push its buttons. I still couldn't quite put my finger on the tune. "Hum hum hum, hum hum hum, hum hum hum hum hum" I repeated in my head several times (the tune was still fresh in my short-term memory even after the recent bull incident).

"Ah Ha!" I exclaimed aloud while simultaneously slapping myself in the forehead with my palm. "M I C...K E Y...M O U S E" "That's what that tune was!"

Well, to make a short story long, two questions remain in my mind:

1) Was the playing of this particular song programed into this radio by some disgruntled engineer who knew something about this radio that I don't know?

2) Are there any other surprises awaiting me with this radio?

The second of these is somewhat of a concern considering that this latest discovery was potentially life threatening ;-)

-joel

1201. Re: Learning CW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 00:54:35 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920012@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 295174

/ hpspdla:rec.radio.amateur.misc / stickler@utrio.helsinki.fi (Patrick Stickler) / 12:10 am Jul 15, 1991 /
In article <9107051756.AA18647@bunny.gte.com> pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM writes:
>
>If you can't do that, the NEXT best way would be to by the AEA MM3 keyer. The
>MM3 has two wild modes that are fantastic for learning and mastering CW, in
>addition to the standard code tape emulation modes.
>
>The first is the QSO simulator. Put the keyer in that mode and CQ de your
>callsign on the paddle, or let the keyer sit there a while and IT will call
>CQ. You will "work" stations with random call signs, names, and QTHs and they
>will call you by the name you send and acknowledge your QTH, tell you about
>their rig and WX, etc. Pretty slick.
>
A history note. The first version of the QSO simulator was built not a
a computer program but as a stand alone microprocessor. Steve made the
box look like a compact QRP radio with a bandswitch, tuning knob and
even a coax connector on the back for the antenna. If you changed the
bandswitch, it changed the call signs of the stations to resemble the
expected propogation for that time of day. If you turned the tuning
knob, the pitch of the signals changed. It was so good, that more than
one person saw it being demoed and actually believed that he was working
80 meter CW with a 12 inch whip!

Alas, in order to reduce costs, the commercial units copies of Dr DX
have all been software programs without the nifty box.

1202. Yaesu FT470 extnded RX sensitivity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 01:09:26 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890003@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 295177

I measured the sensitivity of my Yaesu FT-470 over frequency to see how well it holds up outside of the ham bands. I wanted to see how useful the extended receive info being handed out really was.

The measurement is a relative one. I was using an HP8657 Signal Generator, with the internal FM modulation set to 5 KHz deviation and a 400 Hz tone. I input a signal with an amplitude of -100 dBm directly into the RF input of the radio. I noted the reading on the signal strength meter in the Yaesu. On the VHF band the number nine was on steadily, on the UHF band the number nine was blinking. As I changed frequencies I adjusted the amplitude of the signal generator to keep the signal strength meter on the Yaesu at the same level. The amount I had to crank up the output of the signal generator is the reduced sensitivity, here is the data:

VHF:
freq: relative sensitivity:
136 -14 dB
140 -3 dB
144 +1 dB
146 0 dB reference point
148 -1 dB
155 -6 dB
160 -22 dB
165 -29 dB
170 -38 dB
174 -44 dB

UHF:
freq: relative sensitivity:
400 no reading, nothing, -infinity dB
401 -40 dB
402 -38 dB
405 -34 dB
410 -27 dB
420 -9 dB
430 +1 dB
440 0 dB
450 0 dB
460 -17 dB
470 -26 dB

conclusions: the radio is good outside the ham bands, but the sensitivity really starts to suffer. I hear the local police at 460.375 quite well, so -17 dB is still usable, but not a good as a scanner would probably be. VHF down to 100 MHz or UHF down to 400 MHz is a fantasy. As I mentioned

in another post, if the frequency ranges are extended too far, you start picking up signals at the wrong frequencies: National weather service (162.4) received at 119 MHz, coast guard channel 12 (156.8) received at 200 MHz, 2 meter repeaters received around 190 MHz and again around 182 MHz. Its hard to say just what the usable ranges are, but something like 136-165 MHz in VHF and 410-470 MHz in UHF, and even then its not great at the ends of these ranges. Thank you to the people who posted the procedures for extending the frequency ranges, I can definitely use the 450-465 range, and the 420-430 range should be useful also.

Frank Ball 2LR-O frankb@hpsad.hp.com
Hewlett Packard pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb
1212 Valley House Drive (707) 794-4168 work (707) 538-3693 home
Rohnert Park CA 94928-4999 I'm the NRA.

1203. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning Issued - 23 July

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 01:31:42 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910722193142.2020075c@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 294978

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 01:00 UT, 23 JULY

/\

ATTENTION:

Recent evidence suggests that the major class X1.0/2B tenflare of 22 July may have a low to moderate terrestrial impact (as opposed to just low). There is a risk for minor geomagnetic storming on 24 and 25 July. A-indices could surpass 30 on July 24 or 25. We expect the activity to be confined mostly to the high latitude regions, although some minor storming may also be observed over the middle latitude regions. The activity is still not expected to be particularly energetic.

This Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning is valid for 24 and 25 July. The interplanetary shock could arrive anytime near or after 07:00 UT on 24 July.

High latitude regions can expect generally moderate levels of auroral activity with possible isolated periods of high activity over some regions in the high latitude zone. Auroral activity should remain confined to the high latitudes. A minor amount of equatorward migration may be observed with this activity, although at the present time nothing major is expected (watch for possible updated warnings).

There shouldn't be a very heavy impact on radio communications with this event. High and polar latitudes will experience the worst conditions if an impact materializes from this major flare. These latitudes can expect generally poor propagation conditions late in the UT day of 24 and on 25 July. The lower latitudes (middle to low) can expect generally good to fair propagation conditions with increased levels of fading and distortion during the local evening and early morning hours.

VHF auroral backscatter may be observed over the high and northerly middle latitude regions late on the 24th or on 25 July, although conditions are not expected to be particularly favorable for backscatter at this time. There is a greater possibility for sporadic and localized periods of backscatter than there is for widespread backscatter. Increased levels of auroral sporadic E are expected to accompany this disturbance.

Conditions should begin to return to quieter levels on 26 July. However, please note that Region 6734 is still expected to spawn occassional major flares as it transits the solar disk. The next major flare (if recent

patterns are reliable) may occur on 24 or 25 July. If a major flare occurs as expected, there will be a higher probability for moderate to possibly high terrestrial impacts over the coming weekend (26 through 28 July).

There is a moderate threat for a major geomagnetic and auroral storm this coming weekend or next week, dependent on the timing and character of the solar activity. Watch for future warnings and/or alerts. The most recent data and 72-hour forecasts for potential geophysical activity are available to registered users on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. In the near-future, we plan on providing computer-generated solar images (full-disk) showing the locations of the solar active regions as well as prognostic images. Actual images of solar flares or other items of interest may also appear on this system for registered users in the future. A public notice will be posted when these new services become available.

Watch for possible future alerts and/or updated warnings.

/\

1204. What connector is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 02:26:00 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <FBAC68734080417A@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 294992

I purchased what appears to be an antenna from a Motorola cellular phone at a hamfest recently. I want to adapt this antenna to BNC. The connector in question is recessed into the base and looks like a VERY small female F connector. Someone said it looked like an SMA socket, so I bought a male SMA to male BNC adapter. The SMA side wont go together. The antenna has a little offset from the threads that wont let it mate to the adapter. Surely this is reasonably common?

I'm lost. I don't have a lot of experience with this type of connector. I was thinking maybe SMB or something.....?

Please respond directly to me. Thanks in advance.

Mike Harpe, N4PLE
University of Louisville

1205. Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 06:00:20 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1991Jul23.060020.1834@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
Source record: 294979

In article <55094@apple.Apple.COM> aaker@apple.com (Mark Aaker) writes:
>...
>21 May 1987, and sent QSL card, SAE and green stamp to
>UF6FFF on June 1987 and April 1990.
> Best Regards!

Sending mail to the USSR can be an adventure, especially to far
out places like Georgia. Every letter from a foreign country
will be inspected with great care from some of the post office
personel. If there is even a slight chance, that there is
something valuable in the envelope, it will be opened. The
"valuable something" will be removed and if you're lucky,
the rest will be delivered to the adressee.. if not, ...

Three advices from my Russian friends:

1) Don't send green stamps, send IRCs.

2) Never mention a callsign on the envelope. Make it look like
a personal letter (same reason).

3) Send it registered mai|.

I cannot help you with that particular station, but maybe your
mail never arrived?

73 Ben, DL6RAI

1206. Needed - Xstals for Collins KWM2A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 09:54:19 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9107230954.AA19818@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 294994

I have an old Collins KWM2A transciever set up for non-amateur frequencies
on both banks of crystals.
To go out and buy the complete set of new crystals would be expensive and
make the radio not worth upgrading.
If there is someone out there in Net-Land who has the amateur crystal set
for sale at a resonable price I would like very much to hear from you.
Thanks,
WB2JBS
Rich
Internet address:
rharel@fab8%sc.intel.com

1207. Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 13:37:37 UTC
From: hwd@pyuxa.UUCP
Message-ID: <10@pyuxa.UUCP>
Source record: 294984

Is there any truth to the story that
Radio Shack will introduce a 2-meter
handie-talkie in their 1992 catalog?
If so, what does it portend for possible
misuse of the amateur bands by unlicensed
operators? I have heard that in some areas
the easy accessibility of marine-band
radios has lead to CB-type mobile operation
by unlicensed operators.

Harold
KB2M

1208. Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 13:37:50 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul23.133750.14418@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294981

In article <1991Jul23.060020.1834@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE> buettneb
@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner) writes
>
>>...
>>21 May 1987, and sent QSL card, SAE and green stamp to
>>UF6FFF on June 1987 and April 1990.
>> Best Regards!
>
>Sending mail to the USSR can be an adventure, especially to far
>out places like Georgia. Every letter from a foreign country
>will be inspected with great care from some of the post office
>personel. If there is even a slight chance, that there is
>something valuable in the envelope, it will be opened. The
>"valuable something" will be removed and if you're lucky,
>the rest will be delivered to the adressee.. if not, ...
>
>Three advices from my Russian friends:
>
>1) Don't send green stamps, send IRCs.
>
>2) Never mention a callsign on the envelope. Make it look like
> a personal letter (same reason).
>
>3) Send it registered mai|.
>
>I cannot help you with that particular station, but maybe your
>mail never arrived?
>
>73 Ben, DL6RAI

Ben's advice is probably good advice. I have had about 10 or 11 years experience corresponding with a ham in Siberia. Over the years we have exchanged letters and pictures and he gets the newsletter from my local ham radio club (I pay his dues every year as an associated member). Most of the mail gets through, but not all. I received a letter from him a little over a month ago and he said he sent pictures two weeks before that, but I have not received them. However, for the most part, there is no problem.

I sent him copies of six articles on antennas that were published in Ham Radio a few years ago and he received them. I mailed him a club cap I bought for him last month and will be interested in finding out if he receives it.

However, I have been very curious about so many Soviet hams now wanting to QSL direct rather than through the bureau. I have only QSLed to one direct with a green stamp as he was in one of the republics I don't have confirmed. I have not received a card and doubt if I will. I still QSL almost all of my Soviet contacts via the bureau.

I can recommend corresponding with Soviet hams. It can be very interesting to do so. My friend lives in Irkutsk near Lake Baikal, deepest lake in the world, containing 80% of the fresh water in the USSR and 20% of the fresh water in the world. His last letter gave an insight to the severe economic and food problems. He is going to have to start growing vegetables. His factory (he is an electronic and electrical engineer) gave garden plots to 700 of their employees. However, they are 30 km from Irkutsk, are fully forested and the water level is 100 M (thats right; meters not feet) below the surface. After clearing the forest they have to build roads and dig wells. Makes you realize that most of us don't have it too bad.

I started the correspondence based on advice from ham in Texas who told me of his experience in corresponding with Soviet hams and sending them American items, such as blue jeans, etc. I just picked a QSL card from my pile and wrote the first letter. I got a nice letter in response with a picture of Nick's ham shack, himself and wife and two sons. I am very glad I started doing it. Try it, you might like it.

73, WB9VGJ

John L. Broughton ##
AT&T Bell Laboratories # For every complex question there is a simple #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # answer, and it is wrong. -- H.L. Mencken #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 ##
(708) 713-4319
john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton

1209. 3X1AU/3X1SG approved for DXCC credit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 13:41:39 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24821@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294982

According to a bulletin I read yesterday from the ARRL (one of our systems is down, otherwise I'd post the actual bulletin), Don Search at the ARRL DXCC Desk has received documentation from ON7GV, the QSL manager for 3X1AU and 3X1SG, and has ruled the documentation sufficient so that these cards are now acceptable for DXCC credit. Anyone who has had one of these cards rejected in the past can resubmit the card with their next endorsement for DXCC credit.

- Jim

=-=-=-

1210. 3X1AU/3X1SG - ARRL Special Bulletin 21

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 13:52:30 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24823@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294983

QST DE W1AW
SPECIAL BULLETIN 21 ARLX021
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT JULY 22, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

QSL manager, ON6BV, sent documentation for the two stations to the DXCC desk. DXCC staff has completed the review of the documentation and has concluded that QSL cards for 3X1SG and 3X1AU are acceptable for DXCC credit effective immediately. Those who have had cards returned, may resubmit them with their next endorsement.
NNNN

=-=-=-

1211. Re: Alinco DJ-160T and Mickey Mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 13:57:17 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul23.140011.3449@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294986

Yaesu HTs do the same thing; not Mickey Mouse, but some little tune or other.
They even give you the sheet music in the instruction manual.
No doubt some engineer-san had a wee bit too much saki just before working on
the APO feature, and got a little silly.

1212. Re: Geeze, what do we want to do with FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 14:24:59 UTC
From: mckee@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910087@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295022

I have a thought about this. Having just gotten (and then upgraded) my license, I KNOW that a bunch of ham radio dealers get the data so that they can send catalogs to new people and new upgrades. Perhaps somebody has a friend at HRO or AES who could get a copy of the tape donated.

Since they have it anyway, they might see it as a chance to make some friends, and they have already paid for it and gotten all they expect out of it.

Bret "expecting more mail following the latest upgrade" Mckee
N0MTA

1213. Re: getting up to 20 wpm code speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 14:29:56 UTC
From: mckee@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910088@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295021

>2) some people advocate practicing random QSO's so that you get used to hearing
>the common words in a qso... this sounds like a pretty good idea, but it
>requires a moderately sophisticated computer program in order to practice it
>routinely.

I just upgraded and used this method. I used a combination of the AARL tapes
and the "Super Morse" program for the PC. I found that I did better listening
to tapes than to the computer although I don't know why. I found that about
20 minutes per night was good for me...

Also, it is VERY important to remember that you are allowed to "post-process"
your copy even after they give you the questions. I found that using the
questions to fill in helps a lot. With the execption of call signs and
signal reports the English language is very redundant, so getting half the
letters if often enough to fill in the rest.

Good luck

Bret

N0MTA/AE

1214. Re: FT470 up dates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 14:30:57 UTC
From: perryd@Software.Mitel.COM
Message-ID: <8806@perryd>
Source record: 294988

In article <27890002@hpsad.HP.COM> frankb@hpsad.HP.COM (Frank Ball) writes:

[stuff deleted]

>limits: I recieved the national weather serviecce (162.4 MHz) at 119 MHz.
>I recieved the 2m band up at 190 MHz. I'm not even sure it can really tune
>

[more stuff deleted]

>The UHF extended recieve is great, I have mine set to 470 MHz. I am going
>to check out the low end UHF recieve today with a sig gen.

I noticed that quirk with our local WX channel also.

An interesting feature of the UHF mod is that I can now receive cellular transmissions! Try scanning between roughly 456-470 MHz. It only works if I am very close to a cell transmitter, and then it doesn't seem to matter if I have an antenna connected or not. I think what is happening is the signal enters the radio just before the 1st mixer, mixing with the second harmonic of the local oscillator to produce an output at the first IF of 45.1 MHz. Give it a try - but only if there is no law against doing so in your particular country ;-).

I wonder if that's why Yaesu wrote extended UHF receive out of the software?

Dave

--
Dave Perry VE3IFB@VE3JF
perryd@software.mitel.com

1215. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 15:06:15 UTC
From: riawelch@ubvmsc.cc.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <84653@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 294985

In article <10@pyuxa.UUCP>, hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (harold winard) writes...
>Is there any truth to the story that
>Radio Shack will introduce a 2-meter
>handie-talkie in their 1992 catalog?
>If so, what does it portend for possible
>misuse of the amateur bands by unlicensed
>operators? I have heard that in some areas
>the easy accessibility of marine-band
>radios has lead to CB-type mobile operation
>by unlicensed operators.
>
>Harold
>KB2M

Radio Shack has offered a cheap 10 meter rig for a few years now and
I don't really notice that this has caused much if any misuse of the 10
meter band. An unlicensed operator who really wants to get on 2 meters
can get a rig mail order through one of the mail order houses anyway without
having to show proof of license. (Sometime in the last year, someone mentioned
that the sales clerks will sometimes ask to see a license before they will
sell the 10 meter rig. Can anyone confirm this, please?)

If RS does come out with an HT, I'll seriously consider buying one. Knowing
RS it will probably be rather chintzy, no-frills, cheap and perfectly
functional rig that would be more than adequate for my needs.
73
Kevin
N2MED

/ | Kevin W. Welch, Ph.D., riawelch@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu
___ / | NYS Research Institute for Alcoholism
/* | Buffalo, NY -- The City of No Illusions
--- --- _| Disclaimer: Nobody else speaks for New York State,
so why should I?

1216. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 15:48:00 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9958@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 294987

I could just see the packaging: This great illustration of the user's signal shooting up to the mountain repeater and the "misses" on the phone at home cooking dinner. Of course it all comes packaged with the new book entitled "How to pass your FCC test expediently without really understanding a thing". Maybe the net here should have a "name the book contest".
Maybe the deluxe version comes with subliminal message tapes that you listen to in your sleep. "BREAKER BREAKER 146.960....YOU-ALL GOT ANY SMOKIES UP THERE.....
NC1P I just couldn't resist this one but *really* it worries me.

1217. Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 16:19:47 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <59393@rphroy.ph.gmr.com>
Source record: 295101

In article <1991Jul23.060020.1834@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>,
buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner) writes:
>
> In article <55094@apple.Apple.COM> aaker@apple.com (Mark Aaker) writes:
> >...
> >21 May 1987, and sent QSL card, SAE and green stamp to
... [stuff deleted] ...

> 1) Don't send green stamps, send IRCs.
... [stuff deleted] ...

Okay gang. Time once again for "Educate the Neophyte".

I thought that "green stamp" was a euphemism for a dollar bill, and that
an "IRC" was the same as a green stamp. Now I'm confused. What's the
real meaning of "green stamp" and "IRC"? When should one or the other
be used? Where can you get them? How do you redeem them?

--

Val Breault - N8OEF - vbreault@gmr.com

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

1218. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 16:44:24 UTC
From: dhp1@gte.com
Message-ID: <11669@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 294989

In article <10@pyuxa.UUCP> hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (harold winard) writes:
>Is there any truth to the story that
>Radio Shack will introduce a 2-meter
>handie-talkie in their 1992 catalog?

Yes, it's true. I know a local salesman (a ham) who got a shipment of little carboard price tags in a couple of weeks ago. There was a price tag for the 2m HT in the shipment. I think it was priced around $270. They will be carrying the Standard HT, similar or identical to the one Heath used to carry before they got out of the ham business.

>If so, what does it portend for possible
>misuse of the amateur bands by unlicensed
>operators? I have heard that in some areas
>the easy accessibility of marine-band
>radios has lead to CB-type mobile operation
>by unlicensed operators.

I don't think things will change all that much. It might even be easier now for a non-ham to mail-order a handy-talkie than it will be to purchase one at Radio Shack. I don't know if they ask to see a ham license or not; I didn't think to ask my salesman friend. Maybe someone else out there knows.

--
Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
KM3T | Tel: (617)455-5704 (days) (508)393-5201 (evenings)

1219. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #524

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 17:12:25 UTC
From: Darrell_B._Upson.SCB1_Versatec@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"23-Jul-91.10:12:25.PDT".*.Darrell_B._Upson.SCB1_Versatec@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294997

Re:747 Info,

My 747 has had problems with high SWR blowing IC's. or causing it to go into a low frequency (10 Hz) oscillation, or increased brightness of the display lamps. Just be careful of that and it works OK.

Darrell

1220. Re: QRP Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 17:53:55 UTC
From: price@marlin.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <1795@marlin.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 294998

In article <953DEC3660C0D355@TNTECH.BITNET> JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:
>Hi. I am a new ham. I am interested in peoples experiences
>with QRP rigs-anyone like them? Is anyone using them on
>the WARC bands? Does anyone have suggestions for where to
>get a good tranceiver kit? or used rig?
>
>Thanks.
>
>Jeff M. Gold AC4HF

I *love* my TenTec Argonaut. There were a couple of versions of it. The one I have is pretty old (like late '70s/early '80s?) and it runs 2 watts out on 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10 mtrs. I think there was a later model, but I doubt there was one that included the WARC bands. You can pick up a used Argonaut, although it's a rather popular piece of gear--maybe $250 or so.

There's also a Heath rig--HW-7 or some such. Not sure about age, performance, availability.

TenTec is planning to introduce a new Argonaut-like rig, i.e. QRP output, but with a fine receiver, general coverage, etc. But it will be *expensive*, i.e. > $1000.

73--Jim, K6ZH

1221. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 18:48:37 UTC
From: donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570116@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294995

hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (harold winard) writes:

> Is there any truth to the story that
> Radio Shack will introduce a 2-meter
> handie-talkie in their 1992 catalog?
> If so, what does it portend for possible
> misuse of the amateur bands by unlicensed
> operators? I have heard that in some areas
> the easy accessibility of marine-band
> radios has lead to CB-type mobile operation
> by unlicensed operators.

Sounds like a great idea. In addition to the NYC taxicabs bootlegging
on 10 meters, we can have drug deals going down on 2 meter FM now that
some states are taking a hard look at teenage dealers and pagers.

Whatever sells, I guess...

Don Montgomery, K6LTS
donrm@hpnmdla.HP.COM

USUAL DISCLAIMER: My opinions, not my employer's.

1222. Re: getting up to 20 wpm code speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 19:02:14 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360009@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 295011

Judging from your adressyour greatest enemy is yourself!
CW proficiency is inverse proportional to the I.Q. of the
person learning the code.
However with discipline and hard work you may be able to suppress
your urge to use it and be able not only to rich 20 wpm but any
level you may wish.
Formula is very simple...practice....practice....and ....
You should mix random code with plain but in the begining
stay with random and when you rich lets say 25 wpm start more
with plain.It is like piano lessens if you still remember them?
Dont force it if you miss more then 20% you are not learning.
You may try to listen to high speed code like 30 or 40 wpm
but you intentionaly copy only every second caracter, it is a good
way to train your brain to do what you want him to do and not oposite.
It is imperativ to practice regulary like 15 min./day is more advan-
tageous than 30 min. every second day.
You should not have any problem writing it down providing that
you maintain the leg of 2 to 3 letters according to the speed,
at 30 wpm the leg is 5 letters.
Best stations for practice are news AP, UP, Rauter etc. and
commercial, maritaim, wether and different ambassies.

Good luck
from the log of AA6AD (45 wpm and I.Q. of 12)

1223. Re: Disable TS-440 BCB attenuator (How?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 19:36:18 UTC
From: ka3pgn@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Jul23.193618.10595@ka3ovk>
Source record: 295006

mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

>In article <24780@shlump.lkg.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com writes:
>>
>> The TS-440, and (from what I understand) many other general coverage
>> receivers, is strangely insensitive in the 500-1600 kHz range. It
>> turns out that this is deliberate. I don't really understand the sort
>> of reasoning that would make a radio designer do such a thing, though.

>It's very simple. Many people live quite close to AM stations. If the front
>end of the radio doesn't attenuate the AM broadcast band, harmonics of
>nearby AM stations will "haunt" the HF bands, and mixing products (difference
>frequencies) thereof will _really_ haunt the longwave bands.

>Even the best radio is somewhat overwhelmed when the nearest AM station
>is coming in at S9 + 150 dB !

Well, it seems that I'm not the only one who made the mod on my rig. It's
just like I wrote in my original reply: all or most Kenwood rigs use the same
bandpass filter design and the same method of using resistors in series with
the inductors to add 20db of attenuation on the BCB......However, I live two
miles from a station running 5kw on 1150 with a directional antenna and am
having no adverse reactions to their signal. When listening right on 1150kHz
their signal strength is S9+60! Furthermore, I can still listen to a station
on 1160kHz running 250 watts at a distance of 40 miles away with some splatter
but not that much especially when I use notch and slope tune. Sorry folks, I
just don't buy the front end overload business!! Perhaps if I lived right
next to a 50kw station.......
My problem is that I'm receiving too many stations, especially in the local
and regional parts of the band. There are stations on top of stations on
the same frequency that I never heard of before! Lastly, I have never heard
KDKA before until I made the mod, let alone receiving them at S9!!
Again, no problems here! The mod works great! I plan to post the entire mod
for the TS-850S in step by step form on news soon.
73.....Dave

--
| Dave Norment, United Broadcasting Company, WINX, Traffic Director. |
| voice: (301)424-9292 Packet: KA3PGN@WA3ZNW \ /\ / || |\ | \\ // AM 1600 |
| "Top 40 AM Radio Still Lives!" AM 1600 \/ \/ || | \| // \\ |
| UUCP: ....uunet!media!\ "Playing 40 Years of Top 40" |

1224. Wanted: CB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 19:41:29 UTC
From: simon@thunder.cs.odu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul23.194129.978@cs.odu.edu>
Source record: 295007

I'm looking to purchase an old CB radio with a upper and lower sideband. Do any of you folks have one that you would like to sell or trade for something? If not, do you know where I could get one?

thanks Mike
simon@cs.odu.edu

1225. TV DXing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 20:40:08 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <52743@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294991

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) says:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, winter@Apple.COM (Patricia Winter) writes:

>>The best theory I've heard so far (thanks, Phil!) is tropospheric
>>ducting. Could that account for enhanced propagation on such a wide
>>range of frequencies? (ch. 6 is at 82MHz and ch. 15 is at about 475MHz.)

>A duct acts like a high-pass filter. Anything above the cutoff frequency
>should propagate fine.

>AL N1AL

Neat - that means you can actually see the person at the other end as well!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1226. Re: Alinco 160T and Mickey Mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 22:12:19 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9107232212.AA08295@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 294999

My FT-470 has three distinct tunes for the APO; one each for 10, 20, and 30 minutes of inactivity. A children's tune (the one in the manual) is used for 10 minutes, "Twinkle, Twinkle" for 20, and a christmas tune for 30 minutes (can't remember the name of the tune. It's not a carol, but one of those tunes played by an orchestra with a choir. It was used in Die Hard, which is what I'm reminded of every time it goes off).

Troy

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1227. Re: getting up to 20 wpm code speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 22:25:07 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1898@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294990

In article <banko@moskva.ks.uiuc.edu (Brad Banko) writes:
>
>i would appreciate some advice about good ways to work towards 20 wpm.
>i am particularly worried that it might get much harder to copy random code
>at that speed, *and* to write the text down on paper that fast.
>are these real concerns, or can you generally adapt? (i write big and slow.
>and i have heard that some people copy code by typing, which i know i can
>do to about 40-50 wpm).
>

Well Brad, your first major mistake was mentioning the C-Word here on
the net :-). I pity your poor mailbox :-)

All kidding aside, I'll relate what worked for me:

(Please note all standard disclaimers, your milage may vary)

1. Do as many live qso's as you can - any speed. The monotonity is
what's important. Get familiar with the "standard" exchange. Funny,
but most of the tests I've taken don't use the standard exchange :-).

2. Concentrate your practice on _Sending_ code. I find that too many
people are hung up on receiving the code. Most practice receiving
because that's how they'll be tested. I'm convinced that sending
practice is much more effective, faster and less stressful than
receiving practice. The same part of the brain is used to send as is
to receive. The mental associative process works just as well when
starting with either half of the problem. Letter to code or code
to letter, it's the same translation table.

It's funny to note that a majority of folks I've talked to, including
myself, claim that they can send faster than they can receive. So why
not exploit this obvious advantage? If you can send at 25 words a
minute, you'll be a lot closer to receiving it than you think.

Use an electronic keyer to for your sending practice. There's no need
at this time to develop your straight key (fist) skills. Set yourself
a practice schedule and stick to it. Once or twice a day, at a time
when you can be alone, take a full text page from QST and send every
word of it on the keyer. Key it a panic speed - which is just as
fast as you possibly can. Never mind that it would be to fast for
you to copy, you don't care. This is _Sending_ practice.

When you make a mistake, go back and re-key the word. Most people can
send fast code in short bursts. As soon as you can send it fast in
long bursts, or better yet, continuously, your'e ready for the test.

You should notice daily improvements on your sending speed.
Unwittingly, you have also improved your receiving skills. Take a
short listen to your favorite test source to convince yourself.

General tips:

+ Get used to skipping an occasional letter or two.
Even a lot of letters. Can rou stilx re d ths ?
Remember, only about one in 6 words will be on the exam.

+ Listen closely for the INFORMATION in the test qso.
For example, when your hear ..MY..NAME..IS..JOHN.. being
sent, pay particular attention to the JOHN part of it.
Sounds almost too simple but it's really fundamental.

+ Be fully prepared to take the test more than once.
This helps you to break the "edge" on your nerves.

+ If you must practice receiving, never, ever, practice
at a speed which is lower than your target speed. You're
just wasting your time by trying to attain that which is
of no use to you.

By the way, I was no cw-natural type of person. I slaved and struggled
over 13 wpm, by working my way up from 5 using the successively-faster-
tape technique. The 10 wpm hover lasted _forever_. Then I got a keyer
- the old heathkit paddle jobbie in the green perf box. I picked up
about 1 wpm per day using this thing and was only disappointed by the
fact that I hadn't tried the _Sending_ method earlier.

Good luck on the test...

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1228. Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 22:54:08 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.680309665@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 294993

buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner) writes:
>Sending mail to the USSR can be an adventure, especially to far
>out places like Georgia. Every letter from a foreign country
>will be inspected with great care from some of the post office
>personel. If there is even a slight chance, that there is
>something valuable in the envelope....

or _ON_ the envelope! In Nigeria, if the stamps from the USA
happen to be particularly unusual or pretty or (heaven forbid)
UNcancelled, then your envelope has a high chance of getting
"lost". (A 0.45 US cent stamp is worth about 4 Naira in
Nigeria; 4 Naira would buy EIGHT bottles of pop when I was
there in 1987.) So use plain common postage stamps.
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, Ph.D. E.E.; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.2) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!harry!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

1229. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-23 22:58:05 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570117@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295004

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, riawelch@ubvmsc.cc.buffalo.edu (Kevin Welch) writes:

>Radio Shack has offered a cheap 10 meter rig for a few years now and
>I don't really notice that this has caused much if any misuse of the 10
>meter band...

Are you kidding? There's LOTS of pirates on 10M now that I don't
remember from a few years ago.

AL N1AL

1230. Gunplexors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 01:39:12 UTC
From: jmd@cube.handheld.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.013912.711@cube.handheld.com>
Source record: 295000
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anyone know where you can buy gunplexors anymore? I want to use a set
for a short, line-of-sight, high baud link.

Thanks,
Jim De Arras
WA4ONG
--
Jim De Arras | The opinions expressed herein are
Hand Held Products, Inc.| not necessarily those of Hand
804.784.3090 voice | Held Products, Inc., and may not

1231. Re: FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 01:51:52 UTC
From: jmd@cube.handheld.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.015152.793@cube.handheld.com>
Source record: 295002

In article <1991Jul20.184850.13156@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
(Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
> hays@apollo.hp.com (John Hays) writes:
>
> >Another option is CD/ROM --- I haven't ever seen or used it, but Buckmaster
> >Publishing is supposed to put out a disc for about $50.00 (plus $50 the
> >first year for software to access the data) ... A CD/ROM (Says BSR -- really
> >Sony) with controller, PS, Drive, etc. is available from DAK (along with
> >a pretty good deal on CD/ROM DB titles) [This I do own, and am quite happy
> >with the product, though the people who put together CD roms need to learn
> >about standard software interfaces and data availablity for other
> >programs, etc.] with good delivery.
>
> The problem here, as mentioned, is the fact that the data is not in any
> standard, "ready-to-read-in-from-your-own-program" format. The tape Rusty
> has put out is, if you are willing to adapt your program to the format the
> original data is in (I have a description of it somewhere and many others
> do as well).
> --

The Buckmaster CD ROM DOES have a standard format file on it, it's used mostly
by BBS QTH servers, but it's fixed 129 byte records in ascii in call order.
Look in /ham0 for hamcall.129. The dir is hidden on some releases, and the
file may also be hidden, but it's there. Also, unlike the FCC tapes, this
database includes the club calls. Buckmaster imposes some restrictions on use
of the data, since maintaining it is a pain, club calls in particular, and he
gets more for his label printing service by far than he does from the CD-ROM.
He gets monthly updates from the FCC. If he finds himself competeing with his
own database, it'll vanish from the disk, so if you use it, don't abuse it!

BTW, the WA4ONG BBS QTH server always has the latest database, now. Updated
monthly by DAT tape! I know the dates it return are stale, I just haven't had
the time to recompile the code and make those fields configurable!

>
/***\
> / Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | Guns don't aim guns at
\
> \ Lietuva laisva -- Brivu Latviju -- Eesti vabaks | people; CRIMINALS do!!
/
>
***/
Jim De Arras WA4ONG
--
Jim De Arras | The opinions expressed herein are

Hand Held Products, Inc.| not necessarily those of Hand
804.784.3090 voice | Held Products, Inc., and may not

1232. Motorola micor radio RF out transistor caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 02:48:22 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.024822.23314@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 295001

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
3969 BN 5 0 11-Jul 1804 WA5VMS 29711_KA5BML INFO@USA (NONE)
Sb: Motorola MICOR PA Warning

I ran into a situation a couple of days ago with a VHF Micor that I had just received from C.W. Wolfe. Someone had attempted to repair the PA stage and had replaced the PA transistors with a Motorola C&E part number M1133. Obviously, the person did not realize that the VHF Micor radios use PNP RF transistors in the final rather than NPN like most other radios. The M1133 is a NPN and the person blew about 60 dollars worth of transistors. For the record, this is the only radio received in this area out of the 20 or so ordered from Wolfe that had any major problems. I have seen a lot worse from other vendors. As a point of information, the radio did make about 12 watts of RF, the shorted PA transistors allowed the driver stage to feed through to the antenna. The moral to this story is, if you replace the PA transistors in a Micor, use only the Motorola C&E part or the following Motorola "generic" parts.

Transistor C&E Part # Generic
M9622 48-869622 2N6094
M9623 48-869623 2N6095
M9624 48-869624 2N6096
M9625 48-869625 2N6097

Good luck with the Micors. If you need further info, contact me on the TexNet PMS at MKOTST or WB5AOH-9 BBS (WB5.OK.USA). The PMS is read by me every day or so and the BBS maybe once a week.
73, Joe WA5VMS

1233. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 04:23:05 UTC
From: msw1633@summa.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <19266@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 295003

In article <14570116@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Don Montgomery) writes...
>Sounds like a great idea. In addition to the NYC taxicabs bootlegging
>on 10 meters, we can have drug deals going down on 2 meter FM now that
>some states are taking a hard look at teenage dealers and pagers.
>
>Whatever sells, I guess...
>

Hey, this brings a whole new slant to VHF foxhunting. If any neighborhood vigilante groups happens to know a Ham, then the local Radio club could track down those drug dealers and "administer justice"

(Sorry for the cynicism, but its been a crummy day!!)

Mark

1234. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 05:31:00 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <38117@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 295005

donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Don Montgomery) spews:
>... we can have drug deals going down on 2 meter FM ...

Oh, are you offering some stuff for sale? Seems unwise to me.

You did say "we", you know.
- Brian

1235. Re: Learning CW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 06:30:08 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <5655@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295014

In article <9107051756.AA18647@bunny.gte.com> pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM writes:
>
>If you can't do that, the NEXT best way would be to by the AEA MM3 keyer. The
>MM3 has two wild modes that are fantastic for learning and mastering CW, in
>addition to the standard code tape emulation modes.
>

Yeah, this is the same morse machine that Gordon West (WB6NOA) uses to make
his "Radio School," code practice tapes. He places the microphone next
to the unit when he records the tapes, and so with the acoustic coupling
you can occasionally hear airplanes fly over his house and trucks drive
by when you play them back. It's not really quite the quality you'd
expect for the bucks you dish out for the recordings. But, you
could say it's realistic QRM I guess...

Brent

1236. 144/220 MHz dual band HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 09:03:38 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.090338.12470@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 295008

A thousand pardons if you see this posting twice, I think I messed up something on the first attempt. The posting software here makes me feel like a Novice again.

I'm considering buying a dual band (144/220) HT. I'm lucky enough to have an XYL with a novice ticket, but who refuses to study for the tech license. She (we) have a ic-3sat that I occasionally use to talk with her via some local 144/220 crossed-linked machines, but I would like talk to her directly.

I know Standard makes such a beast (C228a), but I hesitate to buy from a company whose track record is unknown. I would have perfered to buy another ICOM unit and simplify things as far as options, chargers, mikes etc, but alas 220 isn't the hottest band around and isn't likely to get much more attention with nocode techs and the loss of 2Mhz.

Does anyone know of any new products coming down the line in the next couple months? I really hate buying something, only to have someone else come out a few days later.

Does anyone have any experience with the Standard line? I believe some Heathkit HT's were actually made by Standard. What are the prospects for getting things like larger than normal capacity batteries and the like for these things, especially with Heathkit dropping the ham stuff. Are these unit's any good, do they hold up?

Thanks for any info or comments.

WB9MRI

Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"
--

Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

--

Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

1237. Re: Alinco DJ-160T and Mickey Mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 10:06:50 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"24-Jul-91.11:06:50.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 295013

So the steenking thing plays stupid tunes, but won't do a 1750Hz toneburst.
Sigh.

(Mine's sitting on the desk in APO mode now. I await the tune with interest.
Especially since I'm wearing my Mickey Mouse paisley tie today!)

Hugh, G0CNR.
==========
"Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence only
increases in an arithmetical ratio."
-- Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834)

1238. post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 11:43:45 UTC
From: rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl
Message-ID: <rutgers.680355825@cstw32>
Source record: 295009

Dr OM's,
In the last weeks I experimented with a SRA-1-H DBM (double balanced mixer)
followed by a P8002-grounded gate circuit as a post mixer amplifier.
The results are excellent: the dynamic range became 110 dB which was expecyed
'best case'.
BUT, if I examin the designs of professional SW-radio's from R und S or Collins, really the
hot stuff!!, then I always find a diplexer between the DBM and the
next amplifier.
If the post mixer amplifier serves a 50-Ohm load over a wide frequency range,
and the P8002 does, then I see no need for this compexity.
This is supported by my excellent results.
Does anybody KNOW why the professionals do so?
Please no assumptions!
73 de PAoSU, Herbert

1239. How do I get a IC-u4AT back on frequency?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 13:43:02 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <24888@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 295010

I just picked up a used IC-u4AT which has been modified to transmit from
450-460 MHz. How do I restore its transmit range to 440-450 MHz?
Alternatively, can someone point me at the MODS server?

Thanks - Jim

=-=-=-

1240. External PTT on handhelds & a *tiny* TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 14:18:40 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"24-Jul-91.15:18:40.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 295015

Does anyone know how to add an external PTT on (i) A Yaesu FT709R (430MHz) handheld and (ii) an Alinco DJ160T(E) 144MHz handheld?

I'd like to use them for packet, but neither seems to have external PTT.

Also, does anyone have a recommendation for a *small* TNC? I've just bought an Atari Portfolio, and I'd like to combine it with either of the hand-helds as a *really* portable packet station....

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.
==========
"Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence only increases in an arithmetical ratio."
-- Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834)

1241. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 15:30:05 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.153712.3416@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 295017

Everyone is rightly worried about the possibility of hords of unlicensed yahoos flooding the repeaters. The answer to this problem, as well as to many of societies ills, is the concept of personal accountability. The government should hold the venders partially liable for crimes committed with them. After the first few judgements against Tandy, you can bet they'd start asking to see licenses before selling the gear.

1242. Re: getting up to 20 wpm code speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 15:40:43 UTC
From: pgh@cs.brown.edu
Message-ID: <PGH.91Jul24114043@pompeii.cs.brown.edu>
Source record: 295012

In article <22360009@hpldsla.sid.hp.com> bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
(Bruno Bienenfeild) writes:

Best stations for practice are news AP, UP, Rauter etc. and
commercial, maritaim, wether and different ambassies.

What frequencies and times can you suggest for some of these services,
especially the news services? The only CW news I've been able to find
is in Spanish, from Argentina.

-- Paul
--

==========

Paul G. Howard email: pgh@cs.brown.edu
Department of Computer Science phone: (401) 863-7672
Brown University FAX: (401) 863-7657
Providence RI 02912-1910 ham: KA1YNE

1243. Scanning household TV?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 15:45:47 UTC
From: jimkirk@outlaw.uwyo.edu
Message-ID: <910724094547.202060d7@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU>
Source record: 295016

From time to time there are discussions here regarding using a scanner to pick up cordless phones, baby monitors, and such.

But, has anybody tried to capture those new wireless TV units that let you send a signal from one part of a house to another? I believe these are around 900 mHz or so; are there several channels, like on cordless phones? What are the actual frequencies these are supposed to operate on?
With a good antenna, such as a 5- to 10-element Yagi, what might be the effective range in a suburban area (probably best rated in "houses")?

(Looking for new frontiers in scanning)

JIMKIRK@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU

1244. Re: QRP Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 16:57:18 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9966@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 295018

QRP Rigs

The older Heath HW-7 etc. were single conversion which means you get both images on every signal. This makes the band look twice as crowded as it is. I think the newest HW-9 ? now has double conversion. I really like the concept of the no nonsense rig. Somewhere I have a copy of an article that gives a list of mods to make the HW-9 "flawless". There were aparently a few minor bugs in it (I would have to look it up).

My current rig is a Kenwood 130S and there is a 130V version which is a QRP power level. Otherwise they are the same. In my book a QRP is a basic rig with "classic" architecture. The 130 is a very good rig but it is heavy and a little larger than the Heath or Argonaut. The point here is that there are two kinds of QRP. The 130V is "legally" a QRP rig but in my mind a QRP rig is something simple and basic....not just low power. I have turned my 130S down to 5W and easily made contacts on 75M at 300 to 500 miles. But this is a digital radio with a synthesized VFO. You don't take the cover off of this radio and play with the VFO. It is a radio SYSTEM in the 1980's sense of the word.

Anyhow my point here is that TO ME: QRP is is a SIMPLE radio that you can throw around and experiment with and know every part in it. So my vote is with radios like the Heath and maybe the older argonaut.
REAL AMATEUR radio. Although some of them appliances sure are neat too.

NC1P

1245. Re: 2 Mtr Marine Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:03:14 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420024@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295023

For fiberglass (no ground plane applications) use a 1/2 wavelength model.
Larson offers a suitable model which screws to a horizontal surface.

1246. Re: What connector is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:06:59 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420025@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295025

Try "TNC", a common connector for cell phone antennas. Radio Shack sells
an adapter that goes from TNC to BNC.

1247. Re: 144/220 MHz dual band HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:10:32 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420026@col.hp.com>
Source record: 295024

Standard's been around since the mid 70s. In fact, they were one of the first companies to start marketing HTs specifically for the amateur radio market. My opinion is that their radios are ok.

1248. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:16:44 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9967@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 295019

Diplexer vs Amplifier after mixers

I looked this up in THE book written by the staff at Collins and they only mention the impedance match as a reason for doing so. I wonder, though, about things like images or out of band products overloading the IF amp. Your dynamic range may be high in many cases BUT the potential for intermod type problems could be present and just not exposed in the test???

I assume that any IF stage must somewhere contain a bandpass to get rid of the undesired image. Given this, the other "stuff" must go somewhere else. Therefore, it is by definition a diplexer because there are two paths????

NC1P

1249. HS-10 and 02AT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:48:47 UTC
From: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.174847.24459@news.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 295026

Hello,
would someone please tell me what headsets work with the ICOM 02-AT.
I haven't got the radio yet so I don't have the manual, however, I found a
great offer on HS-10 headsets.i

1250. Re: External PTT on handhelds & a *tiny* TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:51:57 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1394@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295080

In article <"24-Jul-91.15:18:40.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>,
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM writes...
>Also, does anyone have a recommendation for a *small* TNC? I've just bought an
>Atari Portfolio, and I'd like to combine it with either of the hand-helds as a
>*really* portable packet station....

Sure, call PacComm and ask about their 'commercial' line of TNCs. They've
got a UP3 series with your choice of 1200 thru 9600 baud modems in a
package the size of a pack of cigarettes! If you talk to Gwyn Reedy, tell
him I sent you...

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1251. SSTV info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:52:25 UTC
From: mckee@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910089@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295106

I am interested in getting into SSTV, and have been listening to 14.230.
It seems as if everyone is using fancy hi-res SSTV but I have not managed
to talk to anyone who understands the format of the data. I would be
interested in getting the data formats if somebody has them.

Bret
N0MTA

1252. snail mail address needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:54:05 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.680378045@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295020

Wondering if anyone out there might have a mailing address for N9LAP,
in Sturgeon Bay, WISC.???? Can't locate in my usual sources, and I'd
like to QSL.

Thanks,
Duane WB9OMC

1253. CODE TEACHER PGM FOR MAC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 17:59:46 UTC
From: bparrish@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <30950001@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 295110

Are there any programs available to teach the code for a MACINTOSH computer? I've got IBM compatibles coming out my ears at work, but at home, I use a MAC, and my wife wants to learn the code.

Any help appreciated.

Bill Parrish (bparrish@hprnd.rose.hp.com)

1254. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 18:24:18 UTC
From: dhp1@harvey.gte.com
Message-ID: <11690@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 295027

In article <rutgers.680355825@cstw32> rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl (Herbert Rutgers) writes:
>Dr OM's,
>In the last weeks I experimented with a SRA-1-H DBM (double balanced mixer)
>followed by a P8002-grounded gate circuit as a post mixer amplifier.
>The results are excellent: the dynamic range became 110 dB which was expecyed
>'best case'.
>BUT, if I examin the designs of professional SW-radio's from R und S or Collins, really the hot stuff!!, then I always find a diplexer between the DBM and the
>next amplifier.
>If the post mixer amplifier serves a 50-Ohm load over a wide frequency range,
>and the P8002 does, then I see no need for this compexity.
>This is supported by my excellent results.
>Does anybody KNOW why the professionals do so?
>Please no assumptions!

The diplexer filter after the mixer serves as a low-pass filter. It typically has a high (>= 20dB) return loss at the IF frequency and terminates higher frequencies. The mixer ports like to see nice resistive 50 ohm terminations for optimal IMD performance. It doesn't sound like you measured IMD. Feeding the mixer output into an amplifier such as you have degrades the mixer's third order intercept point compared to a resistive termination.

I suggest trying the diplexer filter and compare the results with what you obtained using the amplifier. And make some IMD measurements....you'll find the results interesting.

--
Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
KM3T | Tel: (617)455-5704 (days) (508)393-5201 (evenings)

1255. Re: QRP Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 18:42:20 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.184646.9610@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 295082

The HW-7 and HW-8 are *direct conversion* receivers, not single conversion;
RF from the antenna is fed directly into a mixer (no front-end), and the LO
beats it down directly to audio -- there is no IF at all. The HW-9 is a
superhet (i.e, it has an IF), although I don't know whether it's single
or double conversion. I think it also has no front end, but I'm not sure.
The HW-7s I've used had truly *awful* microphonics (mechanical vibrations
picked up by the set and sent to the audio output; a common problem for
direct conversion receivers). The HW-8 was much better in that department, and
the HW-9, being a superhet, did not suffer at all.

1256. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 19:03:18 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4950@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 295095

rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl (Herbert Rutgers) writes:

>If the post mixer amplifier serves a 50-Ohm load over a wide frequency range,
>and the P8002 does, then I see no need for this compexity.
>This is supported by my excellent results.

The diplexer is a passive 50 ohm load which acts like a broadband Constant Z BPF (Mini-Circuits advertises these as constant Z BPF's). These offer some selectivity. Usually a 1dB I.L. slowly rolling off. XL and XC of components are usually 50ohm for best performance.

Whereas the FET Post Mixer-IF Amp offers a fairly constant load over a broad range plus Gain. I`ve used all three combinations in building my SSB/CW Xcvr's with excellent results...especially in this high HAM population area around Chicago, IL. Don't have my RF Analysis printout here, but the Dynamic Range was in the 110-120dB Range.

I've used the U-310 for the Amp, and have found excellent results using the Double Balanced FET Mixer described by Ed Oxner of Siliconix.

Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

1257. Charging batteries with solar cell

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 19:11:32 UTC
From: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.191132.4424@news.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 295088

Hello,

I've recently purchased an IC-02AT, I haven't got it yet so I don't have the manual. I was wondering about a couple of things that maybe you could answer.

1) What is the maximum current I can put into a BP-8 or BP-3 battery pack? Wattage?

2) Can I be charging the attached battery and using the HT at the same time? (Using the charging battery as the power source.)

I'm working on connecting a solar pannel to the battery pack to charge it. Many of you have come up with different responses to my question of how to do this. They range from "just hook it up with a diode to prevent backwards flow problems" to "you need a regulator!". Ideally I would like to just charge the battery while using it. (I also don't want to fry the battery.)

The solar cell I'm looking at puts out 12 (max 16.8) volts at .27 amps. Could I regulate the voltage and the current and successfully charge the battery while using it? Is there something hopelessly wrong with this picture?

Thanks much!

Jonathan Bucki
(3 weeks and waiting!)

1258. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 19:38:23 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4951@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 295085

Some additional thoughts...

The Diplexer would more likely be used after an active (Gain) Mixer and the Amplifier after a lossy Mixer.

Also depends on where your Noise Figure determining point in your receiver is! A 1.8Mhz Receiver would probably have some RF filtering prior to an activer Mixer, whereas a Mixer downstream after some Gain stages should be passive. Most of the receiver gain should come after any Xtal Filters (Properly terminated) and after the Mixer stage to improve IMD.

I worked up an RF IMD/NF/Gain etc Analysis on a 123 Spreadsheet which agrees fairly close to measured (used at prior job also) values.

Was your 110dB Dynamic Range the Spurious Free, AGC Range, or Desense Range?

Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

1259. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 19:52:34 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4952@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 295087

Almost forgot...to answer your question as to why there would be a diplexer following the mixer then an amplifier...simply to provide a constant load to the mixer while providing an equally important constant source to the amplifier..such not to degrade it's performance. Every little bit helps!

The Mixer by itself is a poor constant source over frequency.

Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

Think I got it all!?

1260. Re: Needed - Xstals for Collins KWM2A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 20:09:49 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360010@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 295107

Dont give up , if you don't find xtls you may look into making
or bying PLL osc.
With today technology thay are as stable as xtls and could revive
the King of all trancivers - KWM-2.

from the log of AA6AD

1261. Re: Gunplexors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 20:10:21 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.201021.5614@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 295083
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Jul24.013912.711@cube.handheld.com>,
jmd@cube.handheld.com (Jim De Arras, WA4ONG) writes:
>Does anyone know where you can buy gunplexors anymore? I want to use a set
>for a short, line-of-sight, high baud link.

Jim,

You would do well to check the Feb. 1991 issue of 73 Magazine, p.52, which
gives a good listing of microwave mail-order joints.

Alpha makes a number of Gunn-source motion-detector "heads" which are
perfect for your task, and can be obtained from SHF Microwave Parts
at 7102 W. 500 St., La Porte, IN 46350 for $50 new.

MA/COM's original Gunnplexer is an expensive alternative, but with the
nice feature of a built-in ferrite circulator. Expect to pay >$125 for
a new one. Retailers in low quantity include Advanced Receiver Research
(i.e., W1VD), Mountaintop (i.e., NS6X), and Satellite City.

Somewhere, somebody is selling, surplusing, or marketing the Japanese
versions of these motion detectors, and I would love to know who.
Perhaps you will find out.

Hope this helps,

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

1262. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 20:18:48 UTC
From: yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <46870@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 295090

In article <1991Jul24.153712.3416@linus.mitre.org> M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:
>Everyone is rightly worried about the possibility of hords of unlicensed
>yahoos flooding the repeaters. The answer to this problem, as well as to
>many of societies ills, is the concept of personal accountability. The
>government should hold the venders partially liable for crimes
>committed with them. After the first few judgements against Tandy, you can
>bet they'd start asking to see licenses before selling the gear.

You are right in the sense that the answer to the problem is personal
accountability but wrong in its application. The solution is to catch
those who violate the law and prosecute them (yes, I know, not an easy
task). Radio Shack is a far easier target but the wrong one. It isn't
their fault that their equipment is being misused. It would be like suing
EVERY ham manufacturer because there is someone out there misusing their
equipment. If sued, their solution will not be to check for licenses.
Instead, they will get out of the business entirely. Competition in
the field of ham radio gear will go down. Cost of equipment will go up
(in part due to increased liability insurance). Is this what people want?
To paraphrase a similar situation, "ham radio gear doesn't violate fcc
regulations, people do".

--
Conway Yee, N2JWQ
yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred) 231 S. Melville St.
cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above) Philadelphia, Pa 19139
yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked) (215) 386-1312

1263. QRP CW Xcvr by Gary Breed (kit by A&A Engin)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 20:34:35 UTC
From: banko@praha.ks.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.203435.7595@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 295086

i am curious to hear from anybody who has bought (and/or built) one of the
QRP CW Xcvrs described by Gary Breed in the Dec90 & Jan91 QST magazine.
kits are advertised by A&A Engineering in the back of QST.

how well do these radios work? are they worth the $160 kit price?
is the 30 meter modification available/convenient? is the radio 20/40m
switchable, or do you have to build it for just one band? etc.?

thanks.

brad banko
kb8cne/aa

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==========
Brad Banko, Theoretical Biophysics, Beckman Institute
Dept of Physics, University of Illinois--Urbana-Champaign
banko@lisboa.ks.uiuc.edu, (217)-244-1851, 328-4932

1264. Scanning household TV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 20:47:12 UTC
From: jimkirk@outlaw.uwyo.edu
Message-ID: <910724144705.20206b17@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU>
Source record: 295092

Well, my first attempt was mangled by somebody's mailer or the digestifier.
Let's try this again.

From time to time, this list has discussed reception of cordless phones,
baby monitors, and more.

But, has anybody tried to capture those new wireless TV units that let you
send a signal from one part of a house to another? I believe these are
around 900 mHz or so; are there several channels, like on cordless phones?
What are the actual frequencies these are supposed to operate on?
With a good antenna, such as a 5- to 10-element Yagi, what might be the
effective range in a suburban area (probably best rated in "houses")?

(Looking for new frontiers in scanning)

JIMKIRK@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU

1265. IC24AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 21:17:45 UTC
From: tom@intran.UUCP
Message-ID: <383@intran.UUCP>
Source record: 295084

Is it possible to modify an IC24AT to transmit on Aircraft Freq's?

I just bought one, and think it would be a nice feature. (turn my com into another VOR?) just a thought

Thanks
Tom Brusehaver WD0EIB

1266. Re: Gunplexors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 21:20:42 UTC
From: dhp1@gte.com
Message-ID: <11696@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 295097
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Jul24.013912.711@cube.handheld.com> jmd@cube.handheld.com (Jim De Arras) writes:
>Does anyone know where you can buy gunplexors anymore? I want to use a set
>for a short, line-of-sight, high baud link.

Try Advanced Receiver Research in Burlington, CT. Their phone number
is (203) 485-0310. They carry the M/A-COM line of Gunnplexers and also
carry a 30 MHz IF transceiver to go with the Gunnplexers. They carry
Gunnplexers for both 10 GHz and 24 GHz.

--
Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
KM3T | Tel: (617)455-5704 (days) (508)393-5201 (evenings)

1267. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 21:21:36 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1397@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 295096

In article <1991Jul24.153712.3416@linus.mitre.org>, M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes...
>yahoos flooding the repeaters. The answer to this problem, as well as to
>many of societies ills, is the concept of personal accountability. The
>government should hold the venders partially liable for crimes
>committed with them.

Wait a minute, how did you get from personal accountability to judgements
against vendors? What happened to the personal accountability of the
'yahoos' who bought the HTs and used them illegally?

My wife and I bought our HTs before we got our tickets, how does that fit
in?

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1268. FT470 APO tunes...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 21:28:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9107242129.AA27097@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295093

With regard to the jingles played by FT 470's when they shut down...
Mine plays:
1) 10 minutes - a childrens jingle
2) 20 minutes - Twinkle, Twinkle
3) 30 minutes - a snippet from the third movement of Beethoven's 9th
Cute,
Reid, WB7CJO

1269. Re: READ THIS ARRL! (was: Project Details (was Re: Motorola Processor...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 21:31:16 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910092@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295105

With projects, it's always a "build" vs "buy" decision. So what if the author uses an obscure chip available only through dealers in Outer Mongolia ? If the reader has the brainpower to fully understand the design and substitute their own suite of parts, fine.

Which brings us to the motivations for building projects. If you're building to save money, you're wasting your time - buy it instead. If you're building to understand how something works, then obscure chips and nonexistent firmware can be worked around. It just takes longer. Ever build a Curtis 8044 equivalent from discrete TTL ?

Yes, a common trick is to include a "ringer" in the design to recoup development costs. It costs authors time and money to produce a design that works for bogey parts and under varying shack conditions. I have no problem with that.

What I have a problem with is the attitude that wetware results are free. Most engineers are paid around $100K/yr (including overhead), so giving away a working product for the price of publishing is generally insane. I look at buying "ringers" as providing an incentive to the author to come up with more ideas to publish. Do you suppose the current dearth of technical articles and construction projects has anything to do with their low Return-on-Investment for the author ?

I suspect Ed Humphries at Texas Instruments is also an engineer. I agree with his attitude.

Perry Scott / AA0ET
"just another engineer at HP"

1270. Re: Geeze, what do we want to do with FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 21:43:07 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910093@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295103

I have a problem with public-domain callbook databases. OK, so call me a fascist. It puts pressure on Rusty's tape operation. Why pay Rusty $30 for a tape (or $2 to someone who buys the tape) when you can get it for free on InterNet ?

Where is Rusty's reward for being an all-around Nice Guy ? Will Rusty continue to ship tapes if he can't break even ?

What I really want to know is "when do we start distributing the database on Exabyte cartridges ?" :-)

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1271. Re: QRP Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 21:51:39 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910094@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295104

The great thing about QRP rigs is that you can use it to drive a grid-driven tetrode final (e.g.4CX250B) and have a REAL radio capable of 500 watts PEP. Going the other way with a QRO rig is not so easy.

A local QRP enthusiast (who shall probably read this) used an older Argonaut with an amp I sold him. The arrangement works quite well. Beware of crummy receivers - QRP means "low power transmitter", not "cheap". Make sure the manufacturer didn't chintz there.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1272. Re: QRP CW Xcvr by Gary Breed (kit by A&A Engin)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 22:12:18 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9969@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 295089

QRP Kit by Gary Breed:

Is this the same G.B. who is editor of RF Design magazine????

1273. Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 22:34:53 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.223453.19093@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 295094

In article <1991Jul23.133750.14418@cbnewse.cb.att.com> waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com (john.l.broughton) writes:

>However, I have been very curious about so many Soviet hams now wanting to
>QSL direct rather than through the bureau. I have only QSLed to one
>direct with a green stamp as he was in one of the republics I don't have
>confirmed. I have not received a card and doubt if I will. I still QSL
>almost all of my Soviet contacts via the bureau.

The implication here, although you may not have intended it, is that the Soviets seeking to QSL direct are doing so because they want green stamps. I don't think that's fair.

It may be true in some cases, but consider their point of view: Their rubles are worthless if THEY need to send return postage for a DX card THEY want, and they cannot buy IRCs in the Soviet Union even though the Soviet post office will honor them. Likewise, if they wish to apply for an award that needs return postage or IRCs, how are they supposed to get them?

There are a lot of other reasons that a Soviet ham would wish to QSL direct. One is the novelty of it -- as you probably know but others may not, until recently Soviet hams were not supposed to QSL direct, but only through Box 88 in Moscow (the central radio club). The ability to QSL direct is something new and interesting for Soviet hams. Another reason: the Soviet bureau is incredibly slow.

I am lucky to have a ham friend in the Soviet Union who is my "QSL manager" in the Soviet Union -- he sends out most of my cards for me, and accepts cards for me at his post office box. So, I don't have to rely on the bureau. But when Soviet hams specifically ask me to QSL directly, I usually do. However, unless it's a card I'm really, really after, I almost never send either green stamps or IRCs -- I'm spending enough on postage. I explain this in a note (in rather poor Russian) with the card, and tell them they can QSL via the bureau or through my friend's post office box in the USSR as well as direct. Often, I send a short letter as well. In just about ALL these cases, the Soviet ham has responded by returning his card to me direct. So, based on this experience, I would conclude that they are not asking me to send my QSL card direct just so they can get a green stamp.

If you don't get a return card from the republic you want, I would suggest sending another card to your Soviet ham penpal and ask him if he would mind mailing the card to the ham for you, WITH return postage so the card you want can be sent back to your FRIEND, who can then mail it to you in his next letter. I bet your friend would be happy to do this for you, and it would increase the chances of the mail getting through. I have had mixed luck sending green stamps in the mail.

>I can recommend corresponding with Soviet hams. It can be very interesting
>to do so. My friend lives in Irkutsk near Lake Baikal, deepest lake in the
>world, containing 80% of the fresh water in the USSR and 20% of the fresh
>water in the world. His last letter gave an insight to the severe economic
>and food problems. He is going to have to start growing vegetables. His
>factory (he is an electronic and electrical engineer) gave garden plots to
>700 of their employees. However, they are 30 km from Irkutsk, are fully
>forested and the water level is 100 M (thats right; meters not feet) below
>the surface. After clearing the forest they have to build roads and dig
>wells. Makes you realize that most of us don't have it too bad.

I couldn't agree more. I correspond with a number of Soviet hams -- some in English and some in Russian (I'm studying the language, but am not good at all yet. Still, they appreciate the effort). It has been a great joy for me to make these new friends, and very interesting to learn about them.

73! de KC1YR

--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

1274. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 22:56:46 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.225646.24650@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 295078

As quoted from <10@pyuxa.UUCP> by hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (harold winard):
+---------------
| Is there any truth to the story that
| Radio Shack will introduce a 2-meter
| handie-talkie in their 1992 catalog?
| If so, what does it portend for possible
| misuse of the amateur bands by unlicensed
| operators? I have heard that in some areas
+---------------

How much is caused by the existence of the HTX-100?

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

1275. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-24 22:58:48 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.225848.24761@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 295079

As quoted from <84653@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU> by riawelch@ubvmsc.cc.buffalo.edu (Kevin Welch):

```
+---------------
| having to show proof of license. (Sometime in the last year, someone mentioned
| that the sales clerks will sometimes ask to see a license before they will
| sell the 10 meter rig. Can anyone confirm this, please?)
+---------------
```

Well, they didn't ask me --- but they know me by now. (Oh, boy do they know me by now... :-)

```
+---------------
| If RS does come out with an HT, I'll seriously consider buying one. Knowing
| RS it will probably be rather chintzy, no-frills, cheap and perfectly
| functional rig that would be more than adequate for my needs.
+---------------
```

...but will cost as much as an Icom....

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

1276. DESPARATE for a Gunn Diode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 00:24:28 UTC
From: j6u@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul24.202429.6420@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 295100

I'm looking for a source for a Gunn diode. I have had no luck so far with DIGI-KEY. I also need a tuned horn antenna to go with it. I'm not sure of the frequency I need yet. But 100-150mW. If anybody who has ANY information on this subject, please let me know. (suggestions are helpful as well)

-Dave Nadeau
-Cornell University

1277. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 00:42:28 UTC
From: msw1633@rigel.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <19319@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 295099

I was led to believe that Ham's are a self policing bunch. We have part of the responsibility for making sure that the amateur bands are not abused. I think, in the event of some local intrusion into the 2 meter bands, we are well equipped to locate the abuser, in conjunction with the local authorities and the FCC EIC. This sort of possible (probable????) abuse of 2 meters is a direct way in which we could prove that we have earned the right to use portions of the radio spectrum. If hams could help prevent this problem, legistlators might not think of amateur radio as a leech, and think twice before cutting allocations.

Or maybe not.....

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Bitnet: MSW1633@TAMSIGMA College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man" -- another Schadelism

1278. Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 02:06:21 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11295@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 295098

>>However, I have been very curious about so many Soviet hams now wanting to
>>QSL direct rather than through the bureau. I have only QSLed to one
>>direct with a green stamp as he was in one of the republics I don't have
>>confirmed.

please forgive my ignorance. what is a green stamp?

k kim

1279. Re: Disable TS-440 BCB attenuator (How?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 03:38:46 UTC
From: mikef@ernie.Rosemount.COM
Message-ID: <10410@rosevax.Rosemount.COM>
Source record: 295081
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

I have a Kenwood TS-430-S and mods that I have show to remove R7 and R8, and short out R7 on the RF Unit. The 3 resistors comprise a 20 db attenuator that are in the RF unit for the broadcast band.

Your TS-440 should be close. On the RF unit there is a series of diode switched filters. The attenuator is situated between two .015 caps.

Good luck.

Mikef

1280. How do aircraft RDF antennas work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 04:05:17 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <8329@cactus.org>
Source record: 295091
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.aviation

I am curious about the RDF antenna systems used on
aircraft to track non-directional beacons (200-500KHz).

I know that there are two antennas: 1) omnidirectional phase
reference 2) some type of loop/crossed loops. The readout
in the cockpit points in the direction of the station. Do
these things look at phase? or amplitude (via nulling) or
what? Anybody out there familiar with the theory of operation
of these beasties?

-Charlie

1281. Attenuator mods to Yaesu rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 09:29:45 UTC
From: nigel@sa.co.umist.ac.UK
Message-ID: <349.9107250929@turing.sa.co.umist.ac.uk>
Source record: 295102

Hi,

Having seen all these mods flying around about modifying the rx sensitivity of Kenwood gear for m.f. I wonder if anyone has similar information for Yaesu rigs.

I have a FRG8800 comms rx (from before I was licenced) and it automatically puts a 20dB attenuator in below 1.6MHz. I really would like to get rid of it. The rig is well out of warranty so I don't mind poking around if someone has the details.

Thanks,

Nigel G0NGL,

1282. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 10:31:35 UTC
From: rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl
Message-ID: <rutgers.680437895@cstw32>
Source record: 295109

vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM (Vincent Kurpan) writes:

>Diplexer vs Amplifier after mixers

>I looked this up in THE book written by the staff at Collins and they only
>mention the impedance match as a reason for doing so. I wonder, though,
>about things like images or out of band products overloading the IF amp.
>Your dynamic range may be high in many cases BUT the potential for intermod
>type problems could be present and just not exposed in the test???

>I assume that any IF stage must somewhere contain a bandpass to get rid of
>the undesired image. Given this, the other "stuff" must go somewhere else.
>Therefore, it is by definition a diplexer because there are two paths????

>NC1P

You are write, but I use a rather good preselecting filter for every amateur
band, so ....
The only unwanted signal that enters the post-mixer IF-stage is the residue of
the oscillator signal, which is still -10 dBm (worst case). Of course this
signal was present during my measurements. So ....

Herbert.

1283. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 11:02:24 UTC
From: rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl
Message-ID: <rutgers.680439744@cstw32>
Source record: 295108

reichert@motcid.UUCP (Chuck KD9JQ) writes:

>rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl (Herbert Rutgers) writes:

>>If the post mixer amplifier serves a 50-Ohm load over a wide frequency range,
>>and the P8002 does, then I see no need for this compexity.
>>This is supported by my excellent results.

>The diplexer is a passive 50 ohm load which acts like a broadband Constant
>Z BPF (Mini-Circuits advertises these as constant Z BPF's). These offer some
>selectivity. Usually a 1dB I.L. slowly rolling off. XL and XC of components
>are usually 50ohm for best performance.

>Whereas the FET Post Mixer-IF Amp offers a fairly constant load over a
>broad range plus Gain. I`ve used all three combinations in building my
>SSB/CW Xcvr's with excellent results...especially in this high HAM population
>area around Chicago, IL. Don't have my RF Analysis printout here, but
>the Dynamic Range was in the 110-120dB Range.

>I've used the U-310 for the Amp, and have found excellent results using the
>Double Balanced FET Mixer described by Ed Oxner of Siliconix.

> Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

Still no answer to the question.... If I use a good preselector there is no
need for selectivity there. The only unwanted signal is the oscillator residue
which does not boarder seeing the results (third order IP > 30 dBm).

By the way, the U310 offers a slightly worse match to the mixer than a P8002
because of less isolation of the fanciful impedance of the Xtal-filter (XF9B)
from the source input impedance.

Herbert.

1284. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 11:15:53 UTC
From: rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl
Message-ID: <rutgers.680440553@cstw32>
Source record: 295113

reichert@motcid.UUCP (Chuck KD9JQ) writes:

>Some additional thoughts...

>The Diplexer would more likely be used after an active (Gain) Mixer and
>the Amplifier after a lossy Mixer.

>Also depends on where your Noise Figure determining point in your
>receiver is! A 1.8Mhz Receiver would probably have some RF filtering
>prior to an activer Mixer, whereas a Mixer downstream after some Gain
>stages should be passive. Most of the receiver gain should come after
>any Xtal Filters (Properly terminated) and after the Mixer stage to
>improve IMD.

>I worked up an RF IMD/NF/Gain etc Analysis on a 123 Spreadsheet which
>agrees fairly close to measured (used at prior job also) values.

>Was your 110dB Dynamic Range the Spurious Free, AGC Range, or Desense Range?

> Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

I agree,
the post-mixer amp with the P8002 has a noise figure of 3 dB.
The conversion loss of the DBM is 6 dB so I have a nett noise figure (mind the mirror!) at the entrance of the DBM of 9 dB.
For 10 meter I need a noise figure of 12 - 14 dB so the preselector still may have some insertion loss (at 1.8 MHz the noise figure can be more than 35 dB so you need an extra atanuator to ensure the dynamic range!!).
The IP3 of the SRA1H on input is +30dBm. The IP3 of the P8002 is > 30 dBm (at about 30 mA) so there is no contribution of the post-mixer amp on this point because of the 6 dB convertion loss of the DBM.

But, the question is still not answered ....

Herbert.

1285. Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 13:17:52 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.131752.130@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 295111

In article <59393@rphroy.ph.gmr.com> vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
(Val Breault) writes

>In article <1991Jul23.060020.1834@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>,
buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner) writes:
>>
>> In article <55094@apple.Apple.COM> aaker@apple.com (Mark Aaker) writes:
>> >...
>> >21 May 1987, and sent QSL card, SAE and green stamp to
>... [stuff deleted] ...
>
>
>> 1) Don't send green stamps, send IRCs.
>... [stuff deleted] ...
>
>Okay gang. Time once again for "Educate the Neophyte".
>
>I thought that "green stamp" was a euphemism for a dollar bill, and that
>an "IRC" was the same as a green stamp. Now I'm confused. What's the
>real meaning of "green stamp" and "IRC"? When should one or the other
>be used? Where can you get them? How do you redeem them?
>
>
>--
>
>Val Breault - N8OEF - vbreault@gmr.com
>
>The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
>the position of the General Motors Corporation.

Sorry,

I made the mistake of assuming, and you know what they say about assume,
that everyone would know the meaning of green stamp as everyone chases
DX, don't they? :-) :-)

A green stamp is a U.S. dollar bill. An IRC is an International Reply
Coupon. IRCs cost, I believe, around $1.00 now and can be purchased
at your U.S. Post Office. However, don't be suprised if the postal
clerk doesn't understand what they are. They are coupons that can be
exchanged for postage. A single IRC can be exchanged for ONE UNITE OF
SURFACE MAIL, in the case of the U.S., this would be a 29-cent stamp.
They are used to send with a QSL card for the other station or QSL
manager to be able to exchange for postage for mailing a QSL card back.
The problem is that it often takes several IRCs to purchases proper postage;

hence the habit of sending a green stamp so the other ham can buy stamps. The problem here is that in some countries it is not legal to possess U.S. currency and in many countries, such as Germany, an air mail stamp costs more than $1.00 U.S. (our rates are actually pretty reasonable).

As many hams get IRCs that are not redeemed, it is possible to buy them for less than their market value. Check around for DX clubs or addicts and inquire if anyone has IRCs for sale. The rules of DX QSLing are:

1. Always ask the station how to QSL:

- If "via the callbook" is the answer, ask if need GS or IRCs. (The callbook refers to two books published which list amateur radio operators names and addresses. There is one for North Amercican hams and another for all other countries.)

- If he/she gives out the address on the air, try to get last name -- you want to avoid using callsign in the address. (It is surprising the number of hams on the air who are not in the most current callbook).

- If "via the bureau" is the answer, but you want a fast QSL to confirm a new country, ask how to QSL direct.

2. Hope the station has a QSL manager in your country; then all you need is an s.a.s.e. (self-addressed, stamped envelope), as opposed to an s.a.e. (self-addressed envelope).

3. If station requests a green stamp, and it might be two nowadays, send the GS along with QSL card and s.a.e (fold the GS inside the s.a.e. so it is not obvious).

4. If the station requests IRCs, send them with the s.a.e.

5. If you really don't need the country for DXCC (DX Century Club), send the QSL via the bureau and hope you get a return. However, be aware that not every country on the DXCC list is serviced by the ARRL outgoing bureau and that the ham you QSO'd with may not belong to his/her country's ARRL compliment, so that person may not get QSLs through their incoming bureau.

Be prepared to get taken a few times. There is one very well known foreign ham, I will not mention his call, who seems to be the QSL manager for lots of DXpeditions (special DX operations, usually to a rare country). So, when I need a QSL, I send a GS. It never fails; when I get the QSL card the envelope always has a California post mark. Not a bad profit; get $1.00, buy a 50-cent stamp. This is, in my opinion, a forced contribution for equipment or DXpeditions. 50-cents won't break me, but multiply that by several thousand, just for U.S. QSLs, and it amounts to a fair amount of change.

Anyway, I hope I have answered your questions. Ham radio is great, especially DXing -- enjoy!

73, WB9VGJ
John L. Broughton ##
AT&T Bell Laboratories # For every complex question there is a simple #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # answer, and it is wrong. -- H.L. Mencken #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 ##
(708) 713-4319
john.l.broughton@att.com I'm the NRA
att!john.l.broughton

1286. Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 13:29:16 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.132916.25739@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 295115

In article <59393@rphroy.ph.gmr.com> vbreault@gmr.com writes:
>
>Okay gang. Time once again for "Educate the Neophyte".
>
>I thought that "green stamp" was a euphemism for a dollar bill, and that
>an "IRC" was the same as a green stamp. Now I'm confused. What's the
>real meaning of "green stamp" and "IRC"? When should one or the other
>be used? Where can you get them? How do you redeem them?
>
"Green stamp" is indeed slang for an American dollar-bill. An "IRC" is an
International Reply Coupon (which, just to confuse things, is in fact
also green :-)). An IRC can be purchased at many post offices in the
United States and, most other countries of the world. Even countries such as
the USSR which do not SELL them will honor them. (I do know that they werenot
good in South Africa, presumably because S. Africa was barred from the
international postal union. Perhaps that will change). Here, they cost
95 cents each.

The International Reply Coupon that you send to a ham overseas can be exchanged
for postage stamps in his or her country. As I understand it, in the USSR
one IRC can be exchanged for the equivalent surface-mail postage rate
to America, while 2 IRCs can be exchanged for air-mail postage to America.

73,

Sharon, KC1YR
>--
>
>Val Breault - N8OEF - vbreault@gmr.com
>
>The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
>the position of the General Motors Corporation.
>
>

--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

1287. Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 13:29:20 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.132920.603@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 295112

In article <1991Jul24.223453.19093@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland
.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg)

>In article <1991Jul23.133750.14418@cbnewse.cb.att.com> waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
(john.l.broughton) writes:
>
>>However, I have been very curious about so many Soviet hams now wanting to
>>QSL direct rather than through the bureau. I have only QSLed to one
>>direct with a green stamp as he was in one of the republics I don't have
>>confirmed. I have not received a card and doubt if I will. I still QSL
>>almost all of my Soviet contacts via the bureau.
>
>The implication here, although you may not have intended it, is that the
>Soviets seeking to QSL direct are doing so because they want green stamps.
>I don't think that's fair.

You are right, I did not intend it. I understand the problem of getting
QSLs through Box 88 and why Soviet hams would like to QSL direct to
get QSLs in a timely manner. However, I doubt if they realize the cost
of doing so for other hams and wonder how they can afford it. I QSL
all my Soviet QSOs, and go through the bureau except for the two republics
I still need.

There was no malice intended in my statements. Compared to hams in all
other countries, the Soviets have to rank highest on courtesy, operating
procedure and playing by the rules. I have never heard a Soviet "policeman"
on a DX stations transmit frequency during a split operation. I cannot
say that about any other country.

** stuff deleted **
>I couldn't agree more. I correspond with a number of Soviet hams -- some in
>English and some in Russian (I'm studying the language, but am not good at
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Great! I should do that, but don't have access to non-daytime Russian
classes. A friend of mine at work, who came to the U.S. recently from
the Ukraine, can translate the Russian on any postcards I get from my
friend in Siberia. But, I would like to surprise my friend by being
able to write something in Russian. I should try German as we both
speak it. As a matter of fact, he builds all his antennas and towers
on top of the apartment building he lives in, and built an antenna designed
by a Swiss ham and all the information was in German. He managed to do it.

>all yet. Still, they appreciate the effort). It has been a great joy for me
>to make these new friends, and very interesting to learn about them.
>

>73! de KC1YR
>
>--
>Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
>Framingham, MA USA
>email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

73 & 88, WB9VGJ
John L. Broughton ##
AT&T Bell Laboratories # For every complex question there is a simple #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # answer, and it is wrong. -- H.L. Mencken #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 ##
(708) 713-4319
john.l.broughton@att.com I'm the NRA
att!john.l.broughton

1288. Gary Breed = K9AY = RF Design Editor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 13:42:49 UTC
From: n2ic@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.134249.18353@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 295114

Yes, indeed, Gary Breed, K9AY, who designed the QRP Transceiver
in QST a few months ago, is the same Gary Breed who is editor of
RF Design magazine.

1289. Re: How do aircraft RDF antennas work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 14:04:44 UTC
From: wolfgang@sam.first.gmd.de
Message-ID: <WOLFGANG.91Jul25160444@sam.first.gmd.de>
Source record: 295116
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.aviation

In article <8329@cactus.org> thompson@cactus.org (Charles Thompson) asks how the RDF antennas work:

> reference 2) some type of loop/crossed loops. The readout
> in the cockpit points in the direction of the station. Do
^^

Also concerning this, anyone any idea about a phenomenon that I encountered flying in Finland last summer (I don' assume it's anything that particularly happens in Finland only ?-)):

For at least two or three different ADF's we had a good indication with only one thing: the needle pointed directly in the *opposite* direction. (and please don't blame me for bad navigation; we were flying along the southern cost and had Helsinki as reference).

Any ideas ?
--
==
| Wolfgang Diestelkamp |
| please don't mail to the indicated return address, it might be fake. |
| mail to 'wolfgang@gmdtub.uucp' |
==

1290. Radio Shack 2m HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 14:23:48 UTC
From: WENEWKIR@CREMS.CR.ROCKWELL.COM
Message-ID: <CRBANYAN.WENEWKIR.5371.1991.0725.0840.0840.>
Source record: 295051

Amateur Radio is Not a Crime. There's nothing wrong with Radio Shack getting into the ham game - if we as a group play our cards right it should improve the visibility of amateur radio to the general public and could be a tool in getting amateur radio viewed in a positive light by the general public as a whole (compared with being blamed for everyone's electronic equipment problems just because we have an interest in things electronic).

it's going to make things easier for me when the RS stores start stocking "Now You're Talking" since the 1 outlet we have in town is a bit out of the way for some folks. (stores here haven't received any copies of NYT yet... supposed to soon.)

And of course, holding a license is not a check on behaviour either. There is the extra class ham, a school teacher to boot, who pleaded guilty to charges that in April he broadcast false distress signals over a Prince William County, Virginia, police radio frequency and used an unauthorized credit card to buy equipment from the store.

Bill WB9IVR

1291. Re: Old Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 14:40:21 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <60950004@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 295043

Mike,

Just leave the old can in the chassis and
put a new one underneath (disconnect the
old one of course).

1292. Neighbor wants my advice on mobile rig ... help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 15:14:07 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.151407.6315@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 295118

My neighbor, a newly licensed ham, wants my advice on which dual-band 144/440 mobile rig is "best." I have not purchased a new mobile rig in several years, let alone a dual band. Comments/recommendations are solicited!

Harold G. Peach, Jr. Internet: hgpeach@ca.uky.edu
252 Ag. Engineering Bldg., U.Ky. Packet Radio: N4FLZ@KF4NB.KY.USA.NA
Lexington, KY 40546-0276 Phone: (606) 257-3335

1293. Radio Shack HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 15:15:28 UTC
From: hwd@pyuxa.UUCP
Message-ID: <11@pyuxa.UUCP>
Source record: 295120

Thanks to the poster who confirmed my original
question regarding the imminent availability of
2-meter handie-talkies at Radio Shack.

I am glad that ham radio will get additional
publicity by virtue of Radio Shack's action,
but I am concerned that 2-meter HTs will be
yet another option for people who want inexpensive,
effective, and unlicensed two-way radios. Already,
the so-called itinerant business-band frequencies
are being used for unlicensed operation. I've seen
vendors at flea markets using marine-band radios to
communicate. The 2-meter band could become another
fertile area for exploitation by unlicensed operators.
We have to keep our guard up.

By the way, the Radio Shack 10-meter radio, the HTX-100,
doesn't appear to be the choice for CB pirate types. According
to the Radio Shack catalog, it is capable of USB and CW
operation only. I would imagine the pirates would prefer
the Uniden 10-meter radios instead.

Harold

1294. Re: Yaesu FT470 extnded RX sensitivity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 15:16:38 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910095@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295046

> I measured the sensitivity of my Yaesu FT-470...

Your measurements seem comparable to those done on my FT411. (But not directly comparable, as we measured sensitivity in uV based on a minimally audible signal.) In both cases it appears the designers used a wide front end coupled with a high IF (17.3MHz) for image rejection, rather than varactor tuning. The IF wasn't really high enough to do the job, so the FT411E now has a 21MHz IF (I think).

Here are the numbers we got. It makes a decent plot.

```
MHz uV err
min-rcv 130 0.25 0.02
. 135 0.2 0.02
min-xmt 140 0.2 0.02
ham 146 0.2 0.02
ham 148 0.22 0.02
. 152 0.22 0.05
. 155 0.25 0.05
marine 156 0.4 0.05
. 158 0.4 0.1
. 160 0.8 0.2
wx 162.55 1.35 0.07
. 165 2.5 0.5
. 168 7 1
. 172 24 8
max-rcv 174 600 50
```

1295. Re: READ THIS ARRL! (was: Project Details (was Re: Motorola Processor...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 15:16:43 UTC
From: willis@photon.cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <19342@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 295119

In article <39910092@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

|> Which brings us to the motivations for building projects. If you're
|> building to save money, you're wasting your time - buy it instead.

|> What I have a problem with is the attitude that wetware results are
|> free. Most engineers are paid around $100K/yr (including overhead), so
|> giving away a working product for the price of publishing is generally
|> insane. I look at buying "ringers" as providing an incentive to the
|> author to come up with more ideas to publish. Do you suppose the
|> current dearth of technical articles and construction projects has
|> anything to do with their low Return-on-Investment for the author ?

To paraphrase, if you're planning on getting rich by publishing articles and
getting paid for them, you're wasting your time. No one is suggesting that
Curtis has to give away code *unless* they want to get paid for the article.
They can buy ads, or do construction articles where the proprietary item is
a minor part (cf August QST).

|>
|> I suspect Ed Humphries at Texas Instruments is also an engineer. I
|> agree with his attitude.
|>
|> Perry Scott / AA0ET
|> "just another engineer at HP"

I design/construct circuits. I write/compile software. What's the difference?
Why is a program "wetware results" yet a circuit diagram is not?

The issue is that there is essentially no difference between circuit diagrams
and programs. The issue is that *construction* articles should be complete or
they should be called something else.

Willis Marti / N5SZF
"sometimes engineer, sometimes teacher, sometimes manager"

1296. 800mhz Scanners - Legal or Not

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 15:25:20 UTC
From: wright%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9107251439.AA27967@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295117

Correct me if I am wrong about this but 800 mhz is for Celular Telephone, CORRECT?

I just saw an add for Radio Shack in a local paper advertising a 200 channel handheld scanner for sale for $229.95. The add shows the scanner covers Fire/Police/Ham/Air/and 800 mhz.

I thought that scanners that cover the 800 mhz spectrum were now illegal to be sold. I may be wrong so if I am Please correct me on this.

What is the regulations on this. I want to purchase a new handheld scanner but not if there is a chance of me getting into trouble with this radio. I know there are other handheld scanners out there but I don't want the hassell of mail order or having to travel for an hour to purchase one.

Thankyou

Tim Wright
WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

1297. NiCad rejuvenated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 15:38:17 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910096@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295048

We successfully rejuvenated a NiCad cell as an experiment. (Me, N0MFW, and Perry, AA0ET.) I thought some of you might like to hear about it.

I have a Black and Decker rechargeable flashlight (Spotlighter) at home. Before I learned that constant trickle charging is generally a Bad Thing for NiCads, I used to leave the flashlight on the charger. Sure enough it lost capacity after about five years (not sure exactly how many), of only occasional use (few duty cycles), to the point of being unusable.

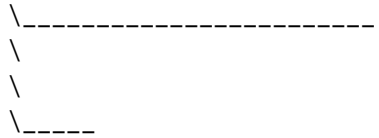
I opened it up and found three NiCad cells. Perry has a nice setup for fast charging NiCads, and for doing a constant current discharge of them while capturing voltage measurements into an engineering workstation. We decided to play with this battery. His setup made it relatively easy to plot the performance of the cells. It was quickly clear that one of the three had almost no capacity. The plot was a step function sort of like this:

That's the sign of one cell going out well before the others. Since three cells only yields about 3.8V, apparently two were not enough to even make the bulb glow.

Perry identified the bad cell by measuring individual cells with a meter. He bought a syringe ($0.10) and I brought in some distilled water. We tried injecting it through the apparent rubber gasket hole in the end of the cell, but it squirted back out. Apparently the geometry of the metal casing didn't permit a direct shot into the cell.

So I drilled a hole in the side of the cylinder, being careful not to go further than the case metal. With this we were able to inject a lot of cc's of water into the cell. As it filled I had to inject more slowly, apparently as it seeped in. Eventually it foamed back out and I stopped.

We ran the battery through two more cycles. In both cases the plot was more like this:



That indicates rejuvenation. The area under the curve was about 2500 seconds at 3.5V with a draw of roughly 1A, or about 0.7AH, which is about right.

I put the battery back in the flashlight, charged it on the charger, and ran it on the "low" setting. It ran for over 1.5 hours, the documented discharge time, before becoming unusably dim. "Good as new?"

Now, the hole I drilled is only covered with duct tape. It did leak some crud under a high rate charge. I'm going to continue using the light with only as-needed (not constant) trickle charging, and the hole only sealed with duct tape, and see how it lasts.

This business was made much easier by having a constant current load and a data capture capability that allowed plotting. You can probably accomplish the same thing by taking periodic measurements of all cells with a meter, and then individual cells after the first voltage drop, while draining through a resistor.

1298. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 15:44:09 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9975@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 295121

I am not an expert on testing techniques but the intermod products of concern result from two IN band signals so a preselector will not help. A two tone test would be needed to find out. One thing for sure is that every receiver design is unique and depends exactly on what potential products can be troublesome. As I recall in many of our designs (not at Tek but Lockheed) we used to pad the LO port for better isolation and only used special terminations on the IF when cross products were a potential problem. It all depends on the whole picture. Anyhow, I beleive the two tone test would put it all to rest.

1299. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning Cancellation - 25 July

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 16:33:55 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910725103355.20201141@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295123

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

CANCELLED: 12:00 UT, 25 JULY

/\

ATTENTION:

An interplanetary shock from the last major X-class flare has failed to arrive. Geomagnetic activity is no longer expected to pass storm level event thresholds. Conditions could still become unsettled to active over the next 24 hours, although nothing particularly energetic is forecasted.

Solar activity has remained relatively low over the past 24 hours. Only C-class flaring has been observed. Region 6734 (the dominant region presently visible) is maintaining its delta configuration. It is now classed as a beta-delta region and continues to exhibit strong magnetic fields and gradients. A major flare could erupt from this region anytime now. Region 6734 will cross the central solar meridian today and into the western hemisphere. It is now well placed for producing terrestrial impacts should another major flare erupt. There is also a moderate possibility for proton arrival should a major event occur. Associated PCA is not out of the question.

This Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning has been cancelled.

/\

1300. Re: 800mhz Scanners - Legal or Not

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 16:43:18 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2483@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 295125

In article <9107251439.AA27967@ucsd.edu> wright%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu writes:

Correct me if I am wrong about this but 800 mhz is for Celular Telephone,
CORRECT?

yes, among other services.

I just saw an add for Radio Shack in a local paper advertising a 200 channel
handheld scanner for sale for $229.95. The add shows the scanner covers
Fire/Police/Ham/Air/and 800 mhz.

I thought that scanners that cover the 800 mhz spectrum were now illegal to
be sold. I may be wrong so if I am Please correct me on this.

you are wrong. the ECPA of 1986 only prohibits the sale of equipment
whose sole purpose is to listen to "protected" frequencies. general
purpose scanners are legal. some companies, like rad shak that also
manufacture cell phones disable the 800 mhz reception on their
scanners. this is usually very easy to restore (add or remove a
diode) so everyone is happy. the salesman can claim that listening to
cell phones is illegal and they don't sell scanners for it and the
scanner listener can still buy scanners that can recieve 800 mhz.

What is the regulations on this. I want to purchase a new handheld
scanner but not if there is a chance of me getting into trouble with this
radio. I know there are other handheld scanners out there but I don't
want the hassell of mail order or having to travel for an hour to purchase one.

The ECPA still prohibits listening to cell phones. Mere posession of
your scanner is legal, except in cars in some states.

jv

"theobromine: a compound which, contrary to it's name,
contains neither bromine nor God" -- David Throop

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

1301. IRCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 16:58:55 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <52926@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 295122

waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com (john.l.broughton) writes:

(IRCs vs. dollars, much deleted)

>A single IRC can be exchanged for ONE UNITE OF
>SURFACE MAIL, in the case of the U.S., this would be a 29-cent stamp.

Actually, it's more - it's one unit of overseas surface mail.

>Be prepared to get taken a few times. There is one very well known foreign
>ham, I will not mention his call, who seems to be the QSL manager for lots of
>DXpeditions (special DX operations, usually to a rare country). So, when
>I need a QSL, I send a GS. It never fails; when I get the QSL card the
>envelope always has a California post mark. Not a bad profit; get $1.00,
>buy a 50-cent stamp. This is, in my opinion, a forced contribution for
>equipment or DXpeditions. 50-cents won't break me, but multiply that by
>several thousand, just for U.S. QSLs, and it amounts to a fair amount of
>change.

It's more profit than that - it's $1 in exchange for a 29c stamp, surely?
When you consider how much it costs to mount an expedition, 71c isn't such
a lot for you to contribute (this includes the cost of a card too, remember).
When you think of how much you spent on your station, 71c isn't so bad if
you really want that country confirmed. I'm assuming here that the 'profit'
goes to the Dxpeditioners, not to the manager - depends who you are talking
about.

>john.l.broughton@att.com I'm the NRA

I'm the Coalition to Ban Handguns,
but I doubt that anyone here cares
one way or the other.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1302. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 17:16:47 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4959@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 295029

rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl (Herbert Rutgers) writes:

>Still no answer to the question.... If I use a good preselector there is no
>need for selectivity there. The only unwanted signal is the oscillator residue
>which does not boarder seeing the results (third order IP > 30 dBm).

>By the way, the U310 offers a slightly worse match to the mixer than a P8002
>because of less isolation of the fanciful impedance of the Xtal-filter (XF9B)
>from the source input impedance.

I work up at 6 and 2 Meter Bands and use Broadband front ends...hence tighter requirements on everything downchain.

As far as the U-310...I'm sure there's many devices out there now that are better or have different characteristics to suit each need. I built my own 13.1Mhz 8 Xtal Ladder filters with surprisingly symmetric side lobes. Got the 6dB points at 2.7Khz, shape factor around 2.5, and Ultimate Rejection greater than 90dB. Rs,RL around 150-200 ohms. I.L. around 6dB if I remember right. Anyways, I used Broadband Loading/Z Xfrm from the U-310 to the Filter with a trimmer cap to set the required Xc at the ports. Of course I had an Analyzer I could borrow which helped immensely.

Oh...why 13.1Mhz?...cheap 25 cent small metal case xtals!

Also downconverted to a 455khz $2 surplus Mechanical filter I found with 14dB I.L. 2.4khz BW requiring 300 ohm source/ load with 1200pf caps at the input/output. Only .3dB ripple...works great. Also use the L.O. shift to overlap the I.F.'s producing a 400Hz Bw without the ringing!

Well, getting past the point here, just like talking shop...HI!

Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

1303. Re: How do aircraft RDF antennas work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 17:57:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9107251758.AA14654@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295124

The typical aircraft ADF (automatic (radio) direction finder) consists of a small (4"x6"x1") antenna mounted on the bottom of the aircraft. This antenna consists of two loopsticks (coils wound on ferite rods) mounted at right angles. The output of the two loopsticks is fed through matched coax cables to the instrument panel, into a receiver and then into a display called a goniometer. The goniometer basically replicates the field sensed by the crossed loopsticks, and its pointer just responds to the vector sum of the field. By itself, this method has a 180 degree ambiguity, so an additional omnidirectional antenna is used (usually a short wire). This is called the sense antenna. Combining the output from the loopsticks and the sense antenna gives a cartiod pattern, which resolves the ambiguity.

> For at least two or three different ADF's we had a good indication with
> only one thing: the needle pointed directly in the *opposite* direction.
> (and please don't blame me for bad navigation; we were flying along the
> southern cost and had Helsinki as reference).

Wolfgang, perhaps you were flying upside down. That would invert the directional reading. No..., I suppose you would have noticed. Actaully, there are two sources of error. The relative phase between the sense antenna and the loops is critical to resolving the 180 question. Various resonences (eg, the wings in large aircraft), other antennas, cable lengths, can alter the phase relationship enough to make the sense reverse. Generally the ADF installer has to play with the location of the sense anetenna until a place is found which gives correct readings over the frequencies of interest. Usually ADFs are certified over 200-500 Khz. If you use AM BC stations in the 530-1600 Khz range, you may find a a frequency above which readings are reversed.

The other source of error (though not a 180-degree reversal) is that you quickly learn that radio waves, despite the physics books, do *not* always travel in straight lines. If you have access to an ADF, try listening to AM stations about sunrise or sunset. I've seen the pointer swing 30-40 degrees off the direct bearing, hold for several seconds, then point back, cycling over and over. Presumably this is ground wave/sky wave interference, with the sky wave reflecting off a patch of ionization not in a direct line

with the station. Also, ground waves themselves will bend
when passing over a land/sea interface where the coastline
is not perpendicular to the line of propagration (similar to
refraction).

Now you know why it's not a cool idea to use an ADF as your only
navagation instrument!

Ref: Avionics Navagation Systems, M. Kayton and W Fried,
Wiley & Sons, pub. 1969

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

1304. Re: SSTV info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 18:11:06 UTC
From: johnl@Stardent.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.181106.6001@Stardent.COM>
Source record: 295030

In article <39910089@hpfcdc.HP.COM> mckee@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Bret McKee) writes:
>I am interested in getting into SSTV, and have been listening to 14.230.
>It seems as if everyone is using fancy hi-res SSTV but I have not managed
>to talk to anyone who understands the format of the data. I would be
>interested in getting the data formats if somebody has them.
>
>
>Bret
>N0MTA

A couple years ago I homebrewed an interface and software to
send and receive color SSTV with an Atari ST. The hardest part was
finding specifications for the transmission formats.

Robot: Described in an appendix of the 1200C manual. I purchased a
manual directly from Robot for $25. There is not a single mention
of copyright, confidential, etc. so I guess it is ok to make
copies and pass them around.

Volker Wraase: Found a second hand description in a reprint booklet of
old A5 articles from ESF copy services.

Martins: Martin Emmerson was kind enough to send me a description of his
mode. He asked that I not give copies to anyone. He wants to be
in direct contact with all homebrewers implementing it so they all
have the most recent and accurate information.

Scottie: My third or fourth hand information on this is so goofy I can't
believe it is correct. Eddie Murphy (the inventor) didn't answer
my letters. Can anyone help me with this?

AVT: Black belt systems was not allowed to give me this information due
to the contract with AEA. AEA would not give me the information.
I figured it out by writing a "software oscilloscope" and
studying the output of my SSTV demodulator. I described the
format in an article published in a couple of the ham TV magazines.

Sorry, I don't have more specifics with me right now.

For an overview of color SSTV transmission formats, see my article
"SSTV for the Atari ST" in 73 magazine. Dec 89 & Jan 90 if I recall
correctly.

e-mail me directly if you'd like more specifics to homebrew your own system.
If there is sufficient interest, I'll post a bibliography of information
sources.

73, John WB2OSZ

p.s. Does anyone know if there is a color SSTV system available for
the IBM PC? There is a product from a company named something like
Software System Consulting but it is only black & white.
--

John Langner johnl@stardent.com
Stardent Computer Inc. uunet!stardent!johnl
6 New England Tech. Center (508) 287 0100 x 358

1305. SSTV info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 18:19:31 UTC
From: JORDAN@ll.mit.EDU
Message-ID: <9107251419.AA14976@LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 295126

>I am interested in getting into SSTV, and have been listening to
14.230.
>It seems as if everyone is using fancy hi-res SSTV but I have not
managed
>to talk to anyone who understands the format of the data. I would be
>interested in getting the data formats if somebody has them.
>
>
>Bret
>N0MTA

Me too!
I have built my own WEFAX demodulator, mostly out of software on a PC clone, and would like to see some Ham SSTV. If I just knew the scan format (lines/sec, lines/frame, conversion between AF tone & brightness, etc) it would be a breeze. The Handbook is very vague on this point, and the new formats are not in there.

If you have info, pse post to the net

Mike KC1RP

1306. Re: IRCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 18:23:35 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11301@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 295127

In article <52926@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>
>>A single IRC can be exchanged for ONE UNITE OF
>>SURFACE MAIL, in the case of the U.S., this would be a 29-cent stamp.
>
> Actually, it's more - it's one unit of overseas surface mail.

I also vaguely remember that I heard the same words as you wrote.
However, the postal bulletine (jan 24, 1991) says:

IRC: a) selling price for U.S. issued coupons: 95 cents.
b) redemption price for foreign issued coupons: exchangeable for postage
stamps at the rate of 50 cents.

By the way, the current overseas surface rate is 70 cents (except canada:
40c, and mexico: 35 c). Did they take an average of (70+40+35)/3=48c :-)
I don't know what happended.

k kim

1307. Re: CODE TEACHER PGM FOR MAC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 18:23:38 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.182338.3927@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295037

In article <30950001@hprnd.rose.hp.com> bparrish@hprnd.rose.hp.com (Bill Parrish) writes:
>Are there any programs available to teach the code for a
>MACINTOSH computer? I've got IBM compatibles coming out my ears
>at work, but at home, I use a MAC, and my wife wants to learn
>the code.
>
>Any help appreciated.
>
>Bill Parrish (bparrish@hprnd.rose.hp.com)

Bill, I'm not a Mac-User, but have seen stuff on a friends machine.
Try: QSO Software, ph. 215-347-2109. They sell stuff for IBM and Mac,
so be specific :-) /They offer a PD disk as well for $5 that purports
to have an "excellent morse code tutor"./

If you get one of these, you might review it for the other net Mac-Users.

Cheers & 73
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1308. Re: HS-10 and 02AT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 18:52:15 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.680467935@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 295028

buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu (Jonathan S. Bucki) writes:

>Hello,
>would someone please tell me what headsets work with the ICOM 02-AT.
>I haven't got the radio yet so I don't have the manual, however, I found a
>great offer on HS-10 headsets.i

I could be wrong but I think the HS10 is the one that I have and it works
just dandy. Got mine used at an Indianapolis hamfest.

Duane

1309. Re: NiCad rejuvenated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 19:37:03 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910097@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295047

Three comments.

Alan's case is classic electrolyte loss. There may be other failure modes, but I haven't seen them.

Drilling a hole in a battery can be quite exciting. Make sure the cell is dead, i.e. has been shorted for several hours. They can come back to life and still cause quite a bit of heat.

How do you plug the hole after you've drilled it ? I dunno. Maybe epoxy would be airtight. The drilled cell sizzled out the hole a little when charged over 300 ma. Normally, the gas just recombines but in this case some electrolyte salt was lost so the capacity probably went down. It probably makes sense to charge drilled cells at .25C max on a peak charger.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1310. Re: 800mhz Scanners - Legal or Not

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 20:14:17 UTC
From: ckinsman@yoda.eecs.wsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.201417.2413@serval.net.wsu.edu>
Source record: 295032

In article <9107251439.AA27967@ucsd.edu> wright%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu writes:
>Correct me if I am wrong about this but 800 mhz is for Celular Telephone,
>CORRECT?
>

It may be but the most popular use for it I have seen is trunked radio
systems.

>
>Tim Wright
>WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

--
Chris Kinsman N7SIE KINSMAN@WSUVM1
Washington State University 22487863@WSUVM1
Computing Service Center ckinsman@yoda.eecs.wsu.edu
Computing Resources Laboratory 76701.154@compuserve.com

1311. Re: CODE TEACHER PGM FOR MAC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 20:43:58 UTC
From: steele@mountaindew.rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.204358.15775@dg-rtp.dg.com>
Source record: 295036

In article <30950001@hprnd.rose.hp.com> bparrish@hprnd.rose.hp.com (Bill Parrish) writes:
>Are there any programs available to teach the code for a
>MACINTOSH computer? I've got IBM compatibles coming out my ears
>at work, but at home, I use a MAC, and my wife wants to learn
>the code.

Do an anonymous ftp to apple.apple.com and cd to the /pub/ham-radio
folder. There are 2 good Mac based code practice programs there.

You can also get all of the Ham Exam questions in a Hypercard stack on
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu in /pub/ham-radio.

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
Michael Steele steele@dg-rtp.dg.com or mikes@catt.ncsu.edu
Data General Corporation -- Building the finest Workstations in Industry
My thoughts and reflections are my own and no way related to Data General.

1312. Re: Geeze, what do we want to do with FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 22:27:59 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.222759.16056@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 295039

As quoted from <39910087@hpfcdc.HP.COM> by mckee@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Bret McKee):

```
+---------------
| I have a thought about this. Having just gotten (and then upgraded) my
| license, I KNOW that a bunch of ham radio dealers get the data so that
| they can send catalogs to new people and new upgrades. Perhaps somebody
| has a friend at HRO or AES who could get a copy of the tape donated.
+---------------
```

??? Funny, the only place that doesn't send me trash labeled for KB8JRR is AES --- and that's because I bought something from them a week after I got the new license.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

1313. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 22:32:59 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.223259.16219@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 295040

As quoted from <14570117@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> by alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom):
+---------------
| In rec.radio.amateur.misc, riawelch@ubvmsc.cc.buffalo.edu (Kevin Welch) writes:
| >Radio Shack has offered a cheap 10 meter rig for a few years now and
| >I don't really notice that this has caused much if any misuse of the 10
| >meter band...
|
| Are you kidding? There's LOTS of pirates on 10M now that I don't
| remember from a few years ago.
+---------------

Almost all of the ones I hear are Spanish-speaking and nonlocal; what little I
can copy indicates they're usually not in the U.S. This is R/S's fault?

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

1314. Re: 144/220 MHz dual band HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 22:41:46 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.224146.16523@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 295041

As quoted from <1991Jul24.090338.12470@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> by jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss):

```
+---------------
| I know Standard makes such a beast (C228a), but I hesitate to buy from a
| company whose track record is unknown. I would have perfered to buy
+---------------
```

Think "by any other name". Like, say, Heathkit.

```
+---------------
| etc, but alas 220 isn't the hottest band around and isn't likely to get
| much more attention with nocode techs and the loss of 2Mhz.
+---------------
```

Between nocode tech and the loss of 2 MHz, 220 has EXPLODED around here --- no pairs left for repeaters, most of the packet frequencies used, simplex getting crowded (I wish I could hear the SSB/CW part of the band...). And they're moving even farther up --- lots of plans for 902-928 and 1.2 repeaters (some are already in operation).

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

1315. Diplexer (was Post-Mixer Amplifier)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-25 22:53:50 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul25.225350.2485914@locus.com>
Source record: 295059

My understanding is that the diplexer is present to make certain the mixer is is properly terminated for all output products. Suppose you have a front end with 14 Mhz input and a 9Mhz IF; the local oscillator is 23 Mhz. The output of the balanced mixer contains the sum and the difference of the inputs. i.e. both 9Mhz and 37Mhz. Since the performance of diode balanced mixers is fairly dependent on the port terminations, one needs to make certain that the 37Mhz output is terminated into the correct impedance also. Diplexers are generally a series resonant circuit connected to a terminating resistor to ground.

If the post-mixer amplifier indeed presents correct termination to the mixer for both the sum and difference outputs, I'd guess a diplexer is not necessary.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

1316. Re: 800mhz Scanners - Legal or Not

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 01:40:00 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890004@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 295055

/ wright%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu / 8:25 am Jul 25, 1991 /
*Correct me if I am wrong about this but 800 mhz is for Celular Telephone,
*CORRECT?

Partly correct. Part of the 800 MHz band is for cellular, specifically
823.9875 to 849.0125 and 868.9875 to 894.0125 MHz.

*I just saw an add for Radio Shack in a local paper advertising a 200 channel
*handheld scanner for sale for $229.95. The add shows the scanner covers
*Fire/Police/Ham/Air/and 800 mhz.

The other parts of the 800 MHz spectrum are used for various things, TV links,
State Park rangers, etc, etc. Where I live the lower cellular band 824-849
seems to be used these things also, only the upper band seems to have
phone calls around here.

*I thought that scanners that cover the 800 mhz spectrum were now illegal to
*be sold. I may be wrong so if I am Please correct me on this.

The scanner will have the two sections of the band for cellular phone
locked out, but recieve the rest of the 800 MHz band. Most scanners
can have the cellular phone bands unlocked by removing a single resistor
or diode from the microprocessor PC board.

*What is the regulations on this. I want to purchase a new handheld
*scanner but not if there is a chance of me getting into trouble with this
*radio. I know there are other handheld scanners out there but I don't
*want the hassell of mail order or having to travel for an hour to purchase one.

The Federal Communication Act of 1986 makes it illegal to LISTEN to
cellular phone calls, but did not make possesion of equipment capable
of listening illegal. There are differing state laws, and may be some
newer federal laws. You can still get in trouble with a legal scanner,
some states have laws against listening to cordless phones, and all
scanners can get those. Also many states have laws prohibiting scanners
in cars.

Frank Ball frankb@hpsad.HP.COM pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb

1317. Re: IRCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 02:05:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9107260206.AA23160@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295038

> IRC: a) selling price for U.S. issued coupons: 95 cents.
> b) redemption price for foreign issued coupons: exchangeable for postage
> stamps at the rate of 50 cents.
>
> By the way, the current overseas surface rate is 70 cents (except canada:
> 40c, and mexico: 35 c). Did they take an average of (70+40+35)/3=48c :-)

Overseas surface is 70 cents per ounce, but overseas airmail is 50
cents per half ounce. Therefore, it would seem reasonable for the
USPO to claim that giving you 50 cents for an IRC is a reasonable
exchange.

1318. Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 03:51:32 UTC
From: ds1437%BROCK1P.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9107260051.AA17860@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 295034

As a college Student, I am forced to have a full time job during
the Summer, Well I am currently working at Radio Shack this summer.
The rumor is true, RS is comming out with a 2 Meter Handheld, I
was putting the NEW price tags up today when I ran across it:

Handheld 2 meter FM Transceiver
12 Memory, 3 Priority, 1 Calling Channel
MultiFunction Scanning
Tone DTMF squelch Built in

Only For $259.95

no more info was available, due to it not being in our POS System
yet. However It does seem like an OK deal for a person starting out.
I have had a few people in the past look at the 10 Meter Rig
that RS sells, although I have never sold one yet, I usually try to
get to know the customer to see if he is responsible enough to use
the equipment. I don't think I would sell a 2 meter radio to some
Yahoo who would probably use it for drugs or something. However I
guess I am one of the minority of salesman who would not sell it to
him because I would rather have the bands clean instead of
converting 2 Meter to another Cowboy band :-) A really good example
of this is when I had some Hick farmer (Not to insult those Real
Farmers) was looking for a CB when he stumbled on the 10 Meter RIG.
He asked me about it and I said that it was for amateur radio, of
which you must have a license for to use. The customer started
getting Irate! He started swearing and saying things like "It's my
F**k**G air I can do anything I want, the government can't F**k**g
stop me!" Well, I told him that we must first see a license, before
you can buy it (Which IS NOT TRUE) I still sold him a CB and made
some money.
I am worried that most salesman will not care to who they sell
it to. I think I will write a letter to Tandy Headquarters (I can do
that through the POS system) and see If I get a response from Tandy.

****
Name: Donald L. Schleede Snail-Mail:
Call: KB2LZF Dept. Earth Sciences
E-mail Addresses: SUNY Brockport
ds1437%brock1p@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu Brockport, NY 14420
dschleede@unidata.ucar.edu Twisted Pair:
root@kazumi.UUCP (716) 395-5760
Planet: Earth
****

1319. Re: Charging batteries with solar cell

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 03:54:49 UTC
From: tnhs6@isuvax.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul26.035449.11302@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 295042

Jonathan ,
What type of solar cells will you be using on this project???

Here at Iowa State University - we designed and built and raced a solar powered race car (GM Sunrayce) and I had to become an instant expert on the subject... (senior in electrical engineering).

We used standard silicon cells (about 1 Watt ~ .2 amps -- you can solder them together to get any voltage you want)...
Gallium Arsenide cells are much more expensive (up to $50 per cell) but more efficient. However they are very hard to work with (about the only people who use them put 'em on satelites). Ours were about $5 per cell (4 in X 4 in). and were manufactured by Siemans Solar Division.

Hope you have fun with the project and e-mail me for any circuit advice you may need (battery charging can be tricky). Good luck with your license.

CYCLONE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB ==== > CARC
._._. Pat Rundall
USENET TNHS6@ISUVAX.IASTATE.EDU
..._._ PACKET WZ0H@KI0Q.IA.USA.NA
73

1320. Re: How do aircraft RDF antennas work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 04:13:30 UTC
From: UD186372@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91206.231330UD186372@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 295045

The use of am stations for practice approaches is common here at UND.
I once had instructor chew me out for not being able to do well under
these conditons. Until I learned that the am station had a phased array
of three antennas on the ground and the ADF receiver in the plane was
picking up the strongest one. At the point of station passage on one of
these towers, the ADF needle suddenly shifted to show the next strongest
tower to my left. Because I was exactly over the first tower, I had the
greatest null off of the top of that tower and that is what caused the
apparent problem. Had no more problems with that instructor after I
explained this to him. We never practiced over that am radio station
again.
Harry, KB0BUQ,WNHZ-241,CA,IRA,BGI,AGI,IGI,ASEL,AMEL, and working on ASES.

1321. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 05:13:59 UTC
From: oler@HG.ULeth.CA
Message-ID: <910725231359.2020114d@HG.ULeth.CA>
Source record: 295031

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
July 26 to August 04, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 19 JULY TO 25 JULY

Solar activity this week ranged from low to high. Region 6734 proved to be the most active region, as far as flare output goes. This region spawned two X-class flares this week (three altogether since it first appeared on 18 July). The first of this weeks major flares occurred at 01:49 UT on 20 July. The event was rated a class X1.0/2N event located at N10E72. The event began at 01:25 UT, peaked at 01:49 UT and ended at 02:07 UT. Only a Type II event was observed with this flare (at 01:53 UT). A tenflare of about 230 sfu was also observed with this event for approximately 41 minutes. The second major X-class flare occurred two days later on 22 July at 10:03 UT. This flare, also rated a class X1.0 x-ray event (optically rated a 2B), began at 09:46 UT, peaked at 10:03 UT and ended at 10:13 UT. It was associated with a major Type II sweep and an importance 2 Type IV sweep at 10:03 UT and 10:22 UT respectively. Located at N09E43, this event was a greater geoeffective threat, but failed to produce any terrestrial impacts.

Region 6734 continued to grow early in the week and should be near its maximum size now. Early in the week, this region had a beta-gamma-delta configuration. It has since lost the gamma configuration, but is still a potent region with a small delta and strong magnetic fields. Region 6741 (just east of 6734) also contains a small delta configuration and is a healthy active region.

Geomagnetic activity this week ranged from active levels to quiet levels. High latitudes experienced residual minor storming early in the week due to several departing coronal holes, but have since become more dormant. No significant storm periods were observed. The impact originally expected from the last X-class flare of 22 July failed to materialize. Impacts were expected to be mostly low. A sudden magnetic impulse was observed at 19:02 UT on 20 July and was followed by generally active conditions (to minor storm conditions over the higher latitudes) throughout most of the UT day of 20 and 21 July.

HF propagation conditions have been fair to very good over the middle and low latitudes. Fair conditions were observed early in the week and over some areas on 20 and 21 July. Conditions began to improve thereafter (with some reported degradation over Australian regions later in the week - possibly correlated with periods of localized substorming). Conditions have been better than normal for much of the latter part of the week due to a lack of SWF's (M-class flaring has been less frequent than expected), declining geomagnetic activity and increasing solar indices.

VHF propagation conditions have been generally normal. Ionospheric conditions have not been particularly favorable for backscatter or auroral-induced activity. Several enhancements were reported in conjunction with the major X-class solar flares which occurred earlier this week, although these enhancements were rather brief. Night-side HF enhancements also appear to have been correlated with at least one of the major flares.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity is expected to range from low to high this week. There is still a good possibility for another major flare erupting from Region 6734 and possibly from Region 6741 as well. Occassional M-class flaring is also expected this week, although the frequency of the flaring is not expected to be as high as was originally predicted. At the present time, the majority of the flare activity should be confined to the C-class levels. Approximately 0.5 to 1 M-class flares per day may be observed, until the other active centers begin to rotate back into view around the east limb. Thereafter, M-class flaring may increase in frequency somewhat.

Geomagnetic activity should remain generally quiet to unsettled throughout the next week, barring potential impacts from major flares. Recurrent coronal effects may begin to impinge on geomagnetic activity after about 01 or 02 August. However, confidence levels are not particularly high due to the uncertainty of major flaring. Should Region 6734 (or one of the cluster of regions now near the central meridian) produce a major flare, geomagnetic activity could become much higher than what the forecasts predict.

Auroral activity should remain generally dormant throughout this week, barring major flares. A risk of potentially significant auroral activity could occur if a well placed major flare should erupt. In the absense of major flares, auroral activity should remain non-visible from the northerly middle to the low latitudes. Only faint to low intensity activity should be observed over the high latitudes, until after approximately 01 or 02 August. Thereafter coronal effects may increase auroral activity over the high latitude and northerly middle latitude regions. No auroral storming is expected at this time. Lunar phase will inhibit attempts to view activity.

HF propagation conditions may be better this week than they have been in the last month (or possibly two). Barring major solar flares, the combination of relatively high solar indices (the peak will occur this week), low geomagnetic and auroral activity, stable ionospheric conditions and relatively infrequent M-class flaring (sources of SWFs) could provide very good propagation conditions over all HF bands. Signal strengths and

stability should be above normal this week if flare activity remains relatively low. Night-time propagation conditions should also be good to very good over the low and middle latitudes. The high latitude regions should experience generally good to fair propagation conditions, as well.

Local MUFs may surpass 40 to 45 MHz over some locations, bringing a slight possibility for localized openings on 6 meters. VHF bands should otherwise remain mostly normal and DX-quiet this week, except during possible periods of sporadic-E or meteor scatter. No significant opportunities for VHF backscatter are expected, barring major flare eruptions.

Watch for possible future alerts or warnings.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 26 JULY

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6728	S27W91	084	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6729	S21W71	064	0030	BXO	06	004	BETA
6730	N22W58	051	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6733	S06W15	008	0030	BXO	08	007	BETA
6734	N08W01	354	2730	DKI	07	017	BETA DELTA
6736	S11W29	022	0270	DAO	10	012	BETA
6737	S15W05	358	0870	ESO	11	015	BETA
6739	N02E15	338	0570	CSO	05	005	BETA
6740	S23E10	343	0030	BXO	04	003	BETA
6741	N10E14	339	2070	EKC	11	053	BETA DELTA
6742	S11W22	015	0060	HSX	01	002	ALPHA
6743	S02W72	065	0030	AXX	02	003	ALPHA
6744	N06W08	001	0330	HSX	02	001	ALPHA
6746	N07E21	332	0090	CSO	06	011	BETA
6747	S20E41	312	0030	AXX	01	003	ALPHA
6748	S21W03	356	0060	BXO	06	014	BETA
6749	S18E77	276	0300	HAX	03	002	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 26 JULY

REGION	LOCATION	LO	COMMENTS (IF ANY)
6738	S25W27	020	NONE
6745	N06W62	055	

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 26 JULY AND 28 JULY

Region	Latitude	Longitude (Helio.)
6709	N16	258

6707 S13 253
6711 N21 250

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of
Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE |*** * *|* | | * | NONE |
| ACTIVE |********|** **** | * | **** | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |********|********| *******|********| NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hourly UT intervals | Intensity |
|____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
The data above represents preliminary planetary geomagnetic activity.
Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in
constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents
geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second
graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send
a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (26 JULY - 04 AUGUST)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | * | * | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | | | | | | * |***|***|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|** |** |** |** |***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
```

| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____|

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________
254| | HIGH
246| * *** | Moderate
239| F F*F * * F**** | Moderate
231| F F F*F *F*F FF***** * | Moderate
224| F F F*F**F*F* *FF***** ***| Moderate
216| FF*FF*F*F**F*F*F *FF*****F F***| Moderate
209| FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*F F*FF*****F *F***| Moderate
201| FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FF F*FF*****F* * *F***| Moderate
194|*FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF*****F***F** F*F***| Moderate
186|*FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF*****F***F**** F F*F***| Low
179|*FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF* **F*FF*****F***F**** F F*F***| Low
171|*FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F** ***F*FF*****F***F**** F*F*F***| Low
164|*FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F***** ****F*FF*****F***F***** F*F*F***| Low
156|*FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F*****FF*F*F***| Low
149|*FFF*FF*F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F*****FF*F*F***| Low
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: May 27, 1991

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| 264 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 255 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 246 | | | |**|**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 238 |**|**|**| | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 229 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| 220 | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | |
| 203 | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | |
| 194 | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | |
| 185 | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | |
| 176 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | |**|
| 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**|**| |
| 159 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|26|27|28|29|30|31|01|02|03|04|05|06|07|08|09|10|11|12|13|14|
|Flux | July | August |
-----------------------------------------------------------------

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (26 JULY - 04 AUGUST)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | **| **| **| **| **| * | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |* |* |* |* |* |* *|***| * | * | **|
------- | POOR | | | | | | | |* *|* *|* |
60% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| **| **| **| **| *| | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* |* |* |* |* |** |***| * | * | **|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | |* *|* *|* |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| **| **| **| **| *| | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* |* |* |* |* |** |***| **| **|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | |* |* | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 35 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 35 deg. S.

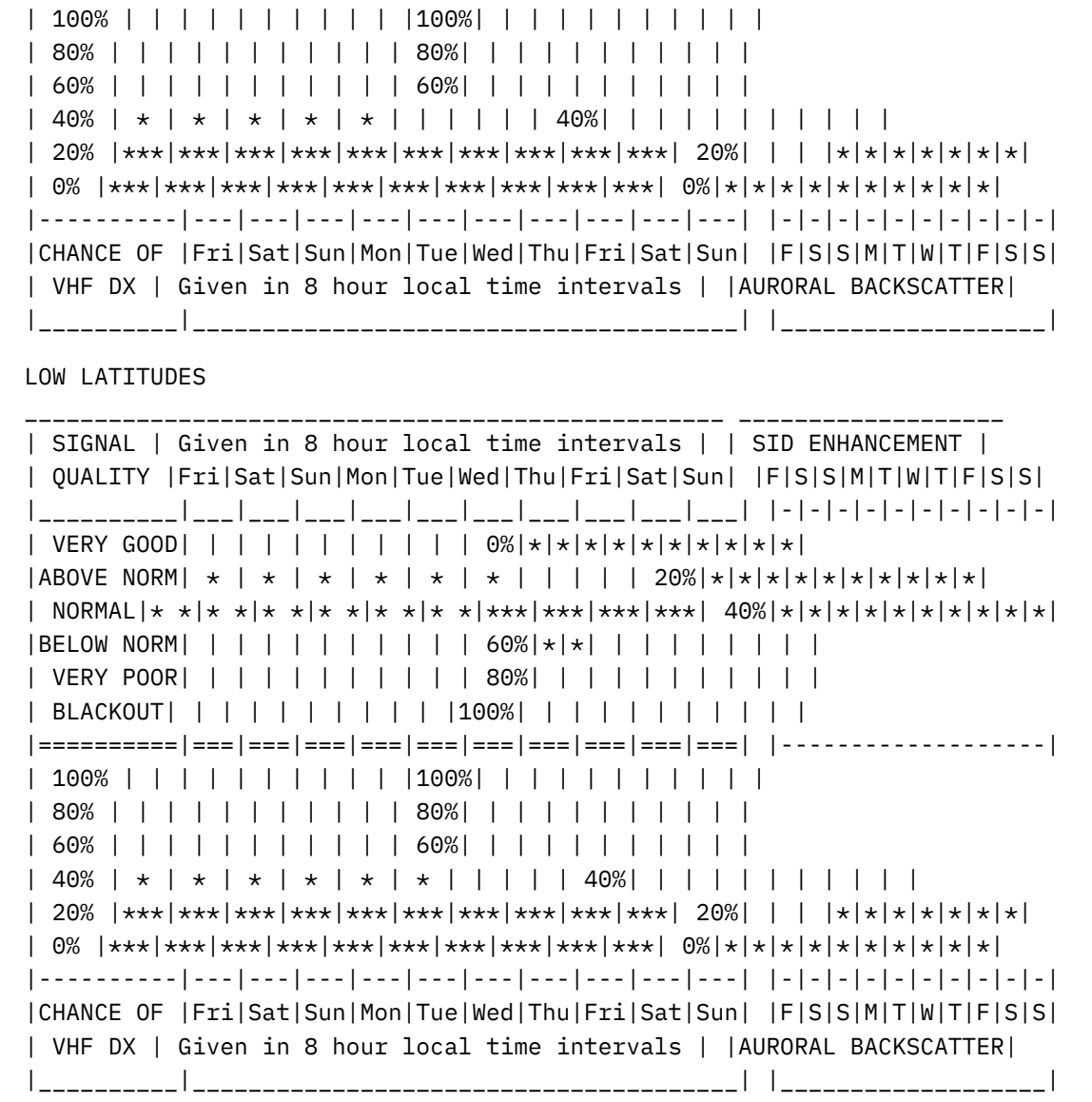
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (26 JULY - 04 AUGUST)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| **| **| **| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | |* |* |* | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | *|* *|* *|* | 40%| | | | | | |*|*|*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%|*|*| | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
```


100%									100%									
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%	*	*	*	*	*					40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____	_____		_____
LOW LATITUDES
_____ _____
SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM	*	*	*	*	*	*					20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	***	***	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM										60%	*	*							
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-----
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%	*	*	*	*	*	*					40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____	_____		_____

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (26 JULY - 04 AUGUST)

High Latitude Locations

```
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | * |***|***| * |
60% | LOW | * | * | * |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
-----------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | * | * | |
60% | LOW | | | | | * | * |***|***| * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
-----------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
70% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and significant data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

1322. Re: Ham Shack Weather Station Experiences/Opinions Solicited

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 05:25:01 UTC
From: cjackso@uswnvg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1005@uswnvg.UUCP>
Source record: 295033

separately priced sensors and the tech manual for $500 (kit). I don't think I'd buy it again. It was by far and away the HARDEST kit I've ever built (and I have about 20 years exp building Heath and other kits, including an Altair and a Heath H-8). Unless they've improved, the kit building docs are the worst I've ever seen out of Heath (poor graphics, poor mechanical, outright ERRORS - even after 7 sheets of corrections). The calibration procedure was designed by a sadist - I had to do it 5 times to get close, and a friend had even more trouble. I'd say that if you can get a fully assembled and tested copy for what I paid for mine, you probably have a deal - otherwise, no way.

And Heath USED to build good stuff....

--
Clay Jackson - N7QNM
US WEST NewVector Group, Inc
clayj@cjsysv.wa.com | ...uunet!uswnvg!cjackso

1323. Re: IRCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 06:02:51 UTC
From: luigi@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <l4#mx_h@rpi.edu>
Source record: 295035

In article <11301@plains.NoDak.edu> kkim@plains.NoDak.edu (kyongsok kim) writes:
>
>By the way, the current overseas surface rate is 70 cents (except canada:
>40c, and mexico: 35 c). Did they take an average of (70+40+35)/3=48c :-)
>I don't know what happended.
>
I think the overseas rate is 50 cents (ex VE/XE) and that is where they get the
50 cents number on the IRC trade in value. (At least thats what the latest
IMM (IMM $14.00 739-004-00000-4 twice/yr US GPO) says!)

The IMM is the International Mail Manual (a semi-annual subscription publication
with all you ever wanted and surely didn't want to know about US->overseas mail)

73 de KA1UTU
Luigi Giasi, luigi@rpi.edu

1324. Wristwatch transducer (for setting frequency)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 09:40:53 UTC
From: monta@image.mit.edu
Message-ID: <MONTA.91Jul26044053@image.mit.edu>
Source record: 295044

Jeff B. Later writes:

> I don't have $10K to spend on a special "frequency counter" made exclusively
> for adjusting accuracy of quartz watches.

I set my watch's frequency using signals capacitively coupled from the LCD display. This works pretty well---it takes only a minute or so to set it to a part in 10^7. (At this level, with uncompensated crystal oscillators, the limits are set not by the accuracy of the initial trim but by temperature variations and mechanical shock.)

Here's how to do it. Make a high-input-impedance buffer (with a FET op-amp, for example); establish input DC bias with a large resistor (10 megohms); then couple to the watch with a short piece of wire, perhaps six inches, placed in close proximity to the LCD. I make the wire into a circle and tape it to the watch face.

Now look at the output. At least for my watch (a Casio W-720), there are little spikes at a repetition rate of 32 Hz, presumably the LCD segment signals. Synthesize 32 Hz from your frequency reference (I use an ovenized crystal periodically trimmed to Loran-C, which gives me part in 10^9 accuracy, overkill for this application; you can also use frequency counter or radio reference oscillators). Trigger the scope on the 32 Hz reference; the wristwatch signal will now remain almost stationary. Slew the reference signal until one of the watch pulses is near the left side, then set the scope to, say, 1 us per division. Now it's just a matter of tweaking the trimmer capacitor inside the watch until the pulse stops drifting.

You may want to do all this while the watch is still warm from your wrist---with this setup it's easy to see the frequency vary with temperature.

Peter Monta
MIT Advanced Television Research Program

1325. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 10:18:52 UTC
From: rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl
Message-ID: <rutgers.680523532@cstw32>
Source record: 295057

Right, we (PAoSU and ON7TI) measured a SRA 1 H before a common gate P8002 with-
and without a diplexer..... NO DIFFERENCE. The chaps of Collins and R und S
however put a diplexer between such amp's and the mixer and that is what I
do'nt understand.
By the way, which signals are in-band signals depends on the preselector!
A good preselector lowers the chance of IM-products, DO'NT FORGET THIS!!!
73, Herbert.

1326. Need names for Kenwood service centers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 12:08:47 UTC
From: gaus@islandgirl.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <21845@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 295049

I need to have some service done on my Kenwood TS-940s.
Can anyone recommend the name of an excellent authorized service
center for this work? I looking for a place that cares about its
work and its customers.

Thanks,

Rick Gaus
WA3INC

1327. IRC and Green Stamp explained

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 12:55:37 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <59635@rphroy.ph.gmr.com>
Source record: 295050

Many thanks to all my net.elmers that answered my question regarding
the definition of IRC and Green Stamp, their use and redemption.

Briefly: A green stamp is a US Dollar Bill
An IRC is an International Reply Coupon

IRCs can be bought at a post office for <= $1 and can be redeemed in
any participating country for one unit of first class postage. These
are safer to use than hard currency when sending QSLs to countries where
the mail may be tampered with.

US dollar bills are usually pretty swell things to have, but their
possession used to be (and may still be) a felony in come countries.

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF and proud of it

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

1328. Post-mixer amplifier.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 13:12:40 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <26.Jul.91.14
Source record: 295052

When i built a system using a DBM, i used selectable attenuator pads
on the LO and output ports. Its easier to optimise your LO injection
by designing for much more than you need, and attenuating it in a
pad, than to try designing variable-gain LO amplifiers that retain their
linearity at different gains...
Also i put a 4-stage helical filter between the LO and the pad, so it
looked like:-

OSC-->Buffer-->Multiplier-->Amplifier-->filter-->pad-->DBM

(This was for a converter to take 144MHz down to a 24-28MHz IF)

I used 4 sub-critically-tuned coils in the frontend, no RF amplification
at all; also a 3dB pad between the DBM output and the pre-filter amplifier;
this makes sure the DBM is terminated in its proper impedance over the whole
of its working frequency-range. If you are using square-wave LO drive
(like you should...!) then you have a complex series of mixing products;
impedance matching at the IF frequency may actually reflect energy at
other frequencies back into the LO output port of the mixer, degrading
its performance.
In my application, strong-signal handling was the most important thing; i
was operating 1/2 mile from a FM b/cast TX with an ERP of approx 1/2
megawatt, and got several volts of RF at 89.1MHz across my 2-meter beam...
i could light a small filament bulb by connecting it to an 8-ele 100MHz
beam and pointing it at the TX..... *this* sort of thing puts a whole new
meaning to 'strong-signal capability'...!

Pete Lucas G6WBJ Politically INcorrect... and proud of it!
PJML@IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL The World is such a mess it can only
PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA have been implemented in COBOL.

1329. How do RDF antennas work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 13:13:51 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9107261313.AA19131@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 295053

I missed the first of this thread, so this has probably already been mentioned.
There are two antennae involved: a loop and a sense antenna. The loop seeks the null (which can be two places 180 degrees apart), and the sense antenna signal
is used as a phase ccomparison to eliminate one of the null points. A motor drives the loop to a null and a selsyn system drives the indicator in the cock-pit. In cases where the indicator is 180 degrees off, I can think of two possibilities. One is that the sense antenna got disconnected. The other is that (for the incident in Finland) the Russkies were still playing games. They have been known to transmit on the same frequencies as other Nav-aid stations to misdirect aircraft. It was used extensively during the days of the Berlin blockade, and from time to time since. The practice has a name, but I forgot what it is. Maybe it was "farking" or some such.
73,
Dube N5PDK

1330. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 13:35:50 UTC
From: harding@b56vxg.dnet.kodak.com
Message-ID: <26JUL91093550@b56vxg.dnet.kodak.com>
Source record: 295054

In article <1991Jul25.223259.16219@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes...
>As quoted from <14570117@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> by alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom):
>+---------------
>| In rec.radio.amateur.misc, riawelch@ubvmsc.cc.buffalo.edu (Kevin Welch) writes:
>| >Radio Shack has offered a cheap 10 meter rig for a few years now and
>Almost all of the ones I hear are Spanish-speaking and nonlocal; what little I
I hear spanish all over the bands and mostly ignore it since I can't speak
spanish and can't do anything about it. (I doubt the FCC could either.)
RE: RS HTs: I doubt whether RS could compete. Their 10 meter rig is ok for
10M CB but lacks many features of lower priced Unidens. IHMO no cost conscious
HAM would buy from RS if its offering were marketed the same way the 10M rig
is. RS has its niche, but I don't believe it includes HAM.
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J
| Jon Harding, N2KZJ email: harding%b56vxg.dnet@Kodak.COM |
| * I don't represent KODAK by word or deed. * |
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J

1331. Re: Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 14:02:02 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul26.141309.1299@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 295056

Thanks for the info. The thing that may well save us all is that the average HT today is *much* too complex for the average CB yahoo to operate. I've been a ham for 30 years with an Extra class license, have degrees in Physics and Engineering, and there are buttons on my FT-470 that I *still* don't understand after two years! Confronted with the thirty or so interdependent functions on the keyboard of an HT, the typical pirate bozo would, I think, give up and go back to his CB set: On-Off-Volume and Squelch are probably about it for them!

1332. Heathkit - Gone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 15:44:00 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <60950005@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 295061

I just recently noticed that the local Heathkit
store "went away." Someone told me that they are
strictly mail order now. Is this truly the case?
Also, they may be out of the Ham Radio buisness.
Is this true? Is there a retail Heathkit outlet
in the SF Bay Area?

Thanks,

Jim KC6VWV

1333. Re: Geeze, what do we want to do with FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 16:32:01 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <3FaP61w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295075

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

> I have a problem with public-domain callbook databases. OK, so call me
> a fascist. It puts pressure on Rusty's tape operation. Why pay Rusty
> $30 for a tape (or $2 to someone who buys the tape) when you can get it
> for free on InterNet ?
>
> Where is Rusty's reward for being an all-around Nice Guy ? Will Rusty
> continue to ship tapes if he can't break even ?
>
> What I really want to know is "when do we start distributing the database
> on Exabyte cartridges ?" :-)
>
>
> Perry Scott / AA0ET

I want to know when our government is going to catch up to the twentieth
century so we can just access the FCC database.

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

1334. Re: READ THIS ARRL! (was: Project Details (was Re: Motorola Processor...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 16:40:26 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910098@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295071

>No one is suggesting that
>Curtis has to give away code *unless* they want to get paid for the article.

An article's purpose is twofold: first and foremost is to inform -
that's what magazines are for. I think of the proprietary part as a
surcharge paid to the author by anyone that wants to actually build it.
The author usually gets support calls, too.

There is a fine line between advertising and product descriptions. When
was the last time anyone saw full blueprints for a house in the Sunday
paper ?

>I design/construct circuits. I write/compile software. What's the difference?
>Why is a program "wetware results" yet a circuit diagram is not?

The primary difference between hardware and software is the ease of
duplication. Since software is the most unique component, it is more
likely to be made the proprietary part. Other aspects of hardware and
software development such as design and test are similar, although the
toolset differs.

>The issue is that *construction* articles should be complete or
>they should be called something else.

If you have a problem with the label "construction article", think of a
better phrase. I view the QST articles as a compendium of research
results - just like any other technical journal. As such, they are only
a jumping-off point for other projects. (Do the editors of QST actually
expect us to build this stuff ?!?) The articles' real value is in
illustrating the underlying concepts.

This makes QST articles a cut above just simply going to a store and
buying a "some assembly required" electroproject. Hams have a tendency
to do things their way, so leaving holes in the details is not such a
crime.

>Willis Marti / N5SZF

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1335. Re: 800mhz Scanners - Legal or Not

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 16:45:40 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <T3aP62w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 295076

wright%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu writes:

> Correct me if I am wrong about this but 800 mhz is for Celular Telephone,
> CORRECT?
>
> I just saw an add for Radio Shack in a local paper advertising a 200 channel
> handheld scanner for sale for $229.95. The add shows the scanner covers
> Fire/Police/Ham/Air/and 800 mhz.
>
> I thought that scanners that cover the 800 mhz spectrum were now illegal to
> be sold. I may be wrong so if I am Please correct me on this.

850 to 869 is not cellular. 869 to 894 is. 894 up is not.
It's not illegal to buy/sell/advertise 800 Mhz radios. It's illegal to
pass along what you hear in certain cases (1934 law) and the ECPA
says listening to cellular and some other things is illegal.
Unfortunately, no one understands exactly what ECPA says but then
unless you do something really bad no one is likely to cause you
problems. Get the scanner and go hide in your closet to listen.

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

1336. Re: Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 16:53:56 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890005@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 295066

/ ds1437%BROCK1P.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu / 8:51 pm Jul 25, 1991 /

* As a college Student, I am forced to have a full time job during
*the Summer, Well I am currently working at Radio Shack this summer.
* The rumor is true, RS is comming out with a 2 Meter Handheld, I
*was putting the NEW price tags up today when I ran across it:
*
* Handheld 2 meter FM Transceiver
* 12 Memory, 3 Priority, 1 Calling Channel
* MultiFunction Scanning
* Tone DTMF squelch Built in
*
* Only For $259.95

*stop me!" Well, I told him that we must first see a license, before
*you can buy it (Which IS NOT TRUE) I still sold him a CB and made
*some money.
* I am worried that most salesman will not care to who they sell
*it to. I think I will write a letter to Tandy Headquarters (I can do
*that through the POS system) and see If I get a response from Tandy.

Why don't you post an address for Tandy. I'm sure that several of us
would like to write to Tandy and encourage them to only sell these
radios to licensed amateurs.

Thanks,

Frank Ball KC6WUG frankb@hpsad.HP.COM pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb

1337. Re: Geeze, what do we want to do with FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 16:59:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910099@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295069

It's amazing how everyone has reinvented the wheel.

I use a file of record offsets into the main database file. I then create index files that sort record numbers, depending on which field I want to look up. Using these two files, I then wrote a routine that is used by bsearch(3C).

I suppose the next step is to Huffman the records, keeping the final <CR> in place. One way I compressed the file was to eliminate the records that were not that interesting, like previous callsign and date-of-birth. I see now that was a mistake: it prevents implementation of "geezer alert". :)

Perry / AA0ET

1338. IRCs (was Re: Sending mail to the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 18:20:20 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1380@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 295058

In article <1991Jul25.132916.25739@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:
>>be used? Where can you get them? How do you redeem them?
>>

[bunch of good info deleted]

>The International Reply Coupon that you send to a ham overseas can be exchanged
>for postage stamps in his or her country. As I understand it, in the USSR
>one IRC can be exchanged for the equivalent surface-mail postage rate
>to America, while 2 IRCs can be exchanged for air-mail postage to America.

Another point that not everyone is aware of: NEVER redeem an IRC yourself! Either resell it to a DXer or use it to send to a DX station!

Likewise you are much better off buying a stock from someone who has just been QSL mgr. for a DXpedition (or DXer) than from the post office. Typically they sell for about half price in 100 quantities - not too much if you are actively pursuing DX!

The "redemption rate" of an IRC varies by country. ONE IRC is good for first class surface mail rate which may take as long as a year to arrive. Air mail redemption rates vary from country to country, check a recent Callbook for up to date info on this. Some countries require as many as 5 (!) IRCs for air mail. A "green stamp" (or TWO!) is definitly in order for those countries.

As for DX stations making a "profit" from this, remember that the US has one of the LOWEST international mail rates in the world and the DX station probably works/gets as many as 1000 QSOs/QSLs a month. At $1-$2 each it doesn't take a genius to figure out why they want YOU to pay postage!

ALWAYS remember that THEY don't need a U.S. contact, YOU need them!

OH yes, as the first poster pointed out, a few words in THEIR language is worth about 100 IRCs/green stamps. I recommend the "DXers Phrase Book".

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Anybody can win, unless there happens to be a second entry.

1339. Re: DX-20: the saga continues

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 18:46:16 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910100@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 295070

>My only measuring device at present is an el cheapo AC/DC meter.
>After wiring up the aforementioned circuit, I measured a little
>over 3 vdc and around 4 vac (RMS). Thatsa some ripple, I think.

Since the transformer is 6.3v (rms), and you're only taking half
the wave, 3v (dc) is reasonable. You may want to use a fullwave
bridge if the coil doesn't have enough voltage across it to fire,
or the capacitor trick (below) doesn't work.

>My question (to end this installment of my exciting series) is:
>would this be enough dc (scrambled though it is) to power the
>relay, or will I need to filter it further (perhaps using a simple
>circuit I came across in the Beginning Fool's Guide to Most Basic
>Electronics)?

Relays are also mondo inductors, so you already have a little filtering
there. If there isn't some capacitive filtering, the relay can buzz at
60 Hz, which can be annoying. It may also buzz the contacts at 60 Hz,
which wouldn't be nice for RF. I would try various values of capacity
(start at >5 uF) out of the junk box until the hum was tolerable. Put
the capacitor across the relay coil.

This increases the average current through the relay coil. It also
increases the peak current through your diode. I suggest using a real
power diode, like a 1N4001.

>Expiring minds want to know.

:-)

>Art Winterbauer N0OQS

Perry / AA0ET

1340. Re: Post-mixer amplifier.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 19:06:29 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570118@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295067

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl (Herbert Rutgers) writes:

<Original posting asked why some commercial receivers use a diplexer at
the mixer output when the post-mixer amplifier already presents a good
broadband 50-ohm match.>

I think the answer is that you are right, if the third-order intercept (TOI)
of the amplifier is substantially greater than that of the mixer, referenced
to its output, then the diplexer is superfluous. The diplexer wouldn't do
anything that filtering after the amplifier would do.

>Still no answer to the question.... If I use a good preselector there is no
>need for selectivity there. The only unwanted signal is the oscillator residue
>which does not boarder seeing the results (third order IP > 30 dBm).

>By the way, the U310 offers a slightly worse match to the mixer than a P8002
>because of less isolation of the fanciful impedance of the Xtal-filter (XF9B)
>from the source input impedance.

The input impedance of any grounded-gate JFET amplifier is a function of the
load impedance. I derived this a long time ago. If I remember correctly,
for resistive loads, the input impedance is (1/Gm) * (RL/Ro) where
Gm is the transconductance, RL is the load impedance, and Ro is the
common-source output resistance. A U310 (or J310 plastic package equiv.)
has a typical Gm of 17 mS so the input impedance is around 59 ohms times
the ratio of load impedance to output resistance (about 4 kohms).

For an input impedance near 50 ohms, you either need to maintain a low
load impedance or go to a cascode amplifier.

AL N1AL

1341. Re: READ THIS ARRL! (was: Project Details (was Re: Motorola Processor...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 22:25:37 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul26.222537.26189@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 295062

In article <19342@helios.TAMU.EDU> willis@photon.cs.tamu.edu (Willis Marti) writes:
>
>To paraphrase, if you're planning on getting rich by publishing articles and
>getting paid for them, you're wasting your time.

No one is suggesting this. However, just as with the so-called shareware s/w, it is nice to think you might recoup some of the investment you've made in time, energy, and materials. As it happens, some folks carry this on to the point where they can make at least a supplimental income. Is there something wrong with that?
>
>The issue is that there is essentially no difference between circuit diagrams
>and programs. The issue is that *construction* articles should be complete or
>they should be called something else.

If you can buy the parts from a vendor, assemble it according to printed instructions, and have it work without undocumented external support, I'd submit it is a construction project. This keyer meets those qualifications. I've seen it put together and working; assembled by folks who haven't got the slightest urge to know what is on the chip in code terms. This is not software you can casually key into your pc to empower external circuits (a la' PMP or Baycom). Programming this chip is possible for those who want to do it, wheather the authors publish their code or not. On the other hand, constructing the keyer is possible even if you've never blown a ROM in your life. (NO, it's not a ROM--sheesh.)

I too am not happy when there is only one vendor for a part. In this case, the rub is that the part is available elsewhere sans code. If you pick that route, your construction job is harder, but still do-able. I've been in the position of having people call me (at all hours) to have me produce a certain item. They occaisionally offered to pay for materials. Mostly I had to ask. And postage? Sure, but does that box REALLY cost so much, huh can't you ship it to me cheaper (or faster or ...)? And (no, can it be true?) some people never got around to sending any money at all. (This was not ham related, and I'm not going to repeat the experience!). So.. I don't blame the authors for turning to a vendor who was willing to take over this chore. Should we fault ARRL for accepting an article that required a "custom" chip? If so, a very useful design, whose parts are of moderate cost, would be lanquishing on the back pages of ham magazines in small print ads. Oh, but how about public domain? If the system were better and the abuses less, maybe.

Not too many months ago there was a lot of griping about the lack of new construction articles. After this keyer design was published, the net had quite a few enthusiastic builders raving about it. Now it's around to the griping "NO program included? Bash the authors. Bash the magazine!". Come

on! My 14 year-old (N5SVU) saw the article and (for the 1st time) said something to me about trying to do that. Remarkable. Have you shared this idea with youngsters in your club? I've got a friend who didn't have a keyer till he saw this one and could afford those parts. What do we what anyway?
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1342. BOOTLEGGERS ON AMATEUR FREQS! (WAS:

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-26 23:20:55 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <28012@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 295068

In article <1991Jul25.223259.16219@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes:
>As quoted from <14570117@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> by alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom):
>+---------------
>| In rec.radio.amateur.misc, riawelch@ubvmsc.cc.buffalo.edu (Kevin Welch) writes:
>| >Radio Shack has offered a cheap 10 meter rig for a few years now and
>| >I don't really notice that this has caused much if any misuse of the 10
>| >meter band...
>|
>| Are you kidding? There's LOTS of pirates on 10M now that I don't
>| remember from a few years ago.
>+---------------
>
>Almost all of the ones I hear are Spanish-speaking and nonlocal; what little I
>can copy indicates they're usually not in the U.S. This is R/S's fault?

If you lived in Los Angeles you'd feel a little differently...there is a very large Hispanic population here. Most of the people *know better* but refuse to cooperate, and the FCC will do *NOTHING* about it! These creeps run HUGE amps and trash most of the lower 300KHz of the 10 meter band with their stupid Roger-Beep mics and echo boxes and yelling "CAMBIO! CAMBIO! <beep!>" All I can say is when we finally loose 10 meters to this trash, don't blame me! I tried to have the FCC and the OO's bust the bastards, but no one seems to care.

de KB6LUY

1343. Re: Post-mixer amplifier.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-27 00:21:06 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570119@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295064

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>The input impedance of any grounded-gate JFET amplifier is a function of the
>load impedance. I derived this a long time ago. If I remember correctly,
>for resistive loads, the input impedance is (1/Gm) * (RL/Ro) where
>Gm is the transconductance, RL is the load impedance, and Ro is the
>common-source output resistance.

OOPS. That formula should be (1/Gm) * (1 + RL/Ro)

AL N1AL

1344. Re: RE.: Read This ARRL etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-27 00:29:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570120@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 295065

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, mgknn@cbnewsk.att.com (michael.g.kossor) writes:

>I used this approach in a useful article I submitted to QST, however, it
>was rejected for various reasons, one being they can not possibly print
>every fine article that gets submitted do to the large volume of fine articles
>submitted. If so many fine articles are submitted my memebers, how come we
>see 6 or more issuses of QST containing construction articles by former
>ARRL staff member and contributing editor Doug DeMaw?

I understand that Doug has a very large and enthusiastic following out
there among the great unwashed "average" amateurs. It may be that his
designs do not always use state-of-the-art techniques. And so what if they
occasionally contain design errors. At least they are simple projects
that the average ham can understand -- that's evidently what the
members want.

AL N1AL

1345. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-27 03:41:30 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9107270341.AA15549@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 295060

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #867 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91205.17506339 .00000172 00000-0 19602-3 0 4357
2 00424 80.4646 249.7033 0022515 322.3659 37.5906 13.67555498437639
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91200.51726459 -.00000076 00000-0 99999-4 0 5934
2 03029 13.6795 17.7886 0014358 227.8422 132.0595 1.00272670 86770
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91206.68448897 .00071352 20575-4 31359-3 0 7557
2 04966 51.5201 251.8016 1971079 229.2973 111.9343 11.72304997637519
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91197.99222732 -.00000050 00000-0 82020-5 0 2805
2 07646 49.8255 40.6370 0205994 55.1320 306.8752 13.82160131830382
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91194.74370066 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2872
2 08820 109.8266 129.2658 0044161 155.2209 205.0538 6.38664118 98941
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91200.51924870 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 6353
2 10061 8.9686 62.2689 0012711 1.6067 359.1397 1.00254950 52990
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91200.62460825 -.00000181 00000-0 79862-4 0 3047
2 10637 32.9169 112.3961 1390279 4.3325 356.7420 1.00259659 10454
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91203.82422301 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 6970
2 10684 63.9202 77.1619 0127964 197.5862 162.0434 2.00551997 83886
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91203.33760403 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 4244
2 10893 64.1899 318.0022 0170415 23.2236 337.5471 2.00531444 96695
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91204.82416556 .00000099 00000-0 99999-4 0 1577
2 10953 7.8772 61.7916 0004946 70.0694 289.9278 1.00270796 1109
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91205.63800025 .00000633 00000-0 25686-3 0 5650
2 10967 108.0190 71.4411 0002944 243.8539 116.2293 14.36758555684231
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91201.06541842 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4606
2 11054 63.7170 314.1632 0064891 119.5056 241.1491 2.00572779 93667
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91196.73040499 .00000105 00000-0 12391-3 0 7841
2 11080 99.1686 97.2051 0009616 109.7788 250.4405 13.83568398642452
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91200.70754738 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2208
2 11141 63.9245 77.1069 0061268 310.4558 49.0588 2.00542382 92357
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91202.83555928 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 2004
2 11690 64.3854 79.3840 0126145 201.8528 157.6689 2.00551202 98258
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91201.36379771 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 5032
2 11783 63.2899 313.6569 0193222 30.8913 330.2427 2.03456582 82337
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91200.75932517 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 1609
2 12472 4.4515 70.8150 0003532 110.3387 249.6137 1.00294324 36213
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91206.43549555 .00000096 00000-0 10048-3 0 7447
2 13301 82.9293 5.2181 0028172 127.2481 233.1246 13.67932738452804
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91204.69888485 -.00001731 00000-0 -37928-3 0 8750
2 13367 98.1108 263.0489 0003006 348.5575 11.5557 14.57138284479778
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91197.52623653 -.00000017 00000-0 28188-6 0 9991
2 13777 99.0105 32.8903 0013060 21.7518 338.4196 13.98966049102079
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91201.71792095 .00000136 00000-0 13218-3 0 8376
2 13916 82.9457 77.4344 0039130 107.8325 252.7100 13.74159808417407
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91202.81513666 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 4251
2 13969 5.4097 62.1750 0002012 51.8942 307.9336 1.00277547 3355
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91202.75014818 .00000116 00000-0 99999-4 0 5021
2 14050 3.2261 73.3663 0001355 328.7755 31.0579 1.00281333 2148
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91201.23298764 -.00000015 00000-0 99998-4 0 6852
2 14129 25.7496 134.6125 6042137 260.2413 30.7861 2.05882172 32921
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91206.54342146 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 9912
2 14189 63.5782 75.2146 0140355 226.0147 132.9010 2.00567876 58854
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91206.66085678 .00000710 00000-0 16788-3 0 7325
2 14780 98.2344 266.7250 0001050 332.0429 28.0707 14.57102603393478
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91204.64574649 .00001594 00000-0 29131-3 0 457
```

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2 14781 97.8981 248.1473 0013393 55.3049 304.9411 14.67152576394797
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91206.21979293 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2762
2 15039 63.3119 74.3312 0030297 223.6685 136.2111 2.00564255 52120
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91196.82801467 .00000120 00000-0 11730-3 0 1066
2 15055 82.9581 132.1236 0027057 311.4747 48.4084 13.73468610354107
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91203.67144523 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1030
2 15271 63.0045 312.9001 0113489 333.6048 25.8359 2.00566736 49184
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91204.85396507 .00002559 00000-0 32631-3 0 6323
2 15331 82.5402 347.9282 0023465 96.3160 264.0717 14.80945281367472
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91206.51541954 .00000266 00000-0 16349-3 0 8055
2 15427 99.1666 220.9529 0014600 320.9344 39.0821 14.13067725340931
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91203.39102643 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7985
2 16129 64.0912 75.7215 0125387 146.3429 214.5284 2.00565021 42389
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91206.90577101 .00023138 00000-0 29230-3 0 6018
2 16609 51.6053 92.8505 0003510 140.1648 219.9822 15.59433580311209
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91206.74141303 .00000293 00000-0 15534-3 0 3902
2 16613 98.6944 280.0268 0001820 94.8112 265.3272 14.20020822121205
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91204.05984288 .00001931 00000-0 25046-3 0 4739
2 16881 82.5202 47.2944 0021923 114.6719 245.6777 14.80159443268396
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91196.78392777 -.00000043 00000-0 -31895-4 0 3770
2 16908 50.0158 125.9776 0011437 116.1052 244.0961 12.44396456223865
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91204.93935845 .00000365 00000-0 17488-3 0 6551
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1991 050F
1 21610U 91 50 F 91203.59244110 .00000426 00000-0 16822-3 0 14
2 21610 98.4613 277.3812 0004980 108.9886 251.1879 14.33594879 796
1991 052A
1 21611U 91 52 A 91205.92290546 .00053988 00000-0 85087-4 0 77
2 21611 82.3343 101.5146 0011574 304.8064 55.3191 16.03538066 256
1991 052B
1 21612U 91 52 B 91206.14799959 .12136700 -61672-5 22198-3 0 95
2 21612 82.3237 101.2325 0013390 80.6025 280.0763 16.46644131 293
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1346. Tandy Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-27 06:37:00 UTC
From: WILLIAMS@gamma.IS.tcu.EDU
Message-ID: <3CCD5F667BAD000176@gamma.is.tcu.edu>
Source record: 295063

Since I'm in the Tandy Home of Fort Lucky (Ft. Worth), I thought I'd pass the address along to all those concerned about the selling of HT's to unlicensed customers... (a brave thing, since I myself am now working on my code) ((kudos! kudos!))

Tandy Corporation
1800 One Tandy Center
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

These are the executive offices. Use at your own risk.

73's,

Mark Williams
williams@gamma.is.tcu.edu
williams@tcucvms.bitnet

1347. Please help with tower question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-27 15:43:29 UTC
From: joseph@panix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul27.154329.19699@panix.com>
Source record: 295073

Well, I posted this before, but didn't get any help.
Maybe this time. Thanks.

A friend has a 70 foot tower he want to get rid of, and offered it to
me at a good price. I'd like to take him up on it, but am a little
weary on how to erect it, and how to instal and maintain antenna's on it.

I know I need to make a concrete foundation, and it will be attached, at
about 20 feet, to the top of the house, but how do I tune the antenna
once the tower is up?

I don't know the manufacturer, but the tower comes in 9 to 10 foot
sections, each of which consists of three legs forming a triangle with
braces between them all the way up. The legs are 12 1/2 inches apart.

I climbed about 20 feet up as it stands now on (on my friend's property),
and I'm unsure if it can hold me (200 or so lbs.) all the way up.

Are these types of towers made to have people climb to their top?
Do I need to make some sort of hinge at the base to tilt the thing
down each time I want to install/tune an antenna?

How do other people work with them?

Thanks a lot,

Joseph R. Skoler

| Preferred: joseph@kc2yu.panix.com i
| UUCP: joseph@panix.com |
| BITNET: skohc@cunyvm.bitnet |
| INTERNET: ak526@cleveland.freenet.edu |
| AMPR NET: kc2yu@kc2yu.ampr.org [44.68.32.56] 144.91 & 145.59 Mhz, NYC |
| PBBS: kc2yu@nn2z.nj.usa.na |

1348. Re: Heathkit - Gone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-27 15:52:12 UTC
From: kawai@Csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Jul27.155212.20556@Csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 295072

Jim (KC6VWV, jimallen@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com) asks:

>I just recently noticed that the local Heathkit
>store "went away." Someone told me that they are
>strictly mail order now. Is this truly the case?
>Also, they may be out of the Ham Radio buisness.
>Is this true? Is there a retail Heathkit outlet
>in the SF Bay Area?

Heathkit has retired from the ham radio business. I got a catalog from them several months ago. Many items were discounted. When I called to place an order, the salesperson told me Heathkit is finished with amateur radio for good. They are still in the home automation business, so you can still buy home security systems and such. Incidentally, all items I wanted were sold out. I was very disappointed.

As for Heathkit outlets in the Bay Area, the only one I know of is in Redwood City. It's right across the street from Price Club, at the corner of Woodside and Middlefield. Look for a Zenith computer store. When I asked about their Heathkit products, the salesperson told me they have to order it from the warehouse, and it's not cheaper than mail order. I recall that at that time, I decided that mail order is actually faster than going through the store.

---------- speech technology and research, sri, menlo park, california
--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-5984 home:(415)964-1782
---------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and jk1zyp

1349. Re: Tandy Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-27 19:22:06 UTC
From: brian@towers.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul27.192206.17138@towers.uucp>
Source record: 295074

Why is everyone so freaked out about Tandy selling Amateur Radio gear?

Go to NYC and visit the electronics district, welcome to the land of gray market doo dads. Anyone can buy anything there.

I am all for Tandy selling Ham Gear, at least it will be moderately priced, easily repaired, and backed by a US company.

I hope it scares the hell out of the BIG THREE and they get off their ludicrous pricing structures and make selling their products easier.

I'll bet that when a mass marketing company like Tandy or Sears starts selling full lines of ham gear, we'll get better prices, better product, and a lot less headaches when it comes to servicing the equipment.

Remember, with more hams, we have a bigger voice in regulation and de-regulation...some of you old farts won't be able to deal with this since Amateur radio has been (up till about 5 years ago) a closed fraternity, but I feel that overall it will help strengthen us as a group.

send flames to /dev/null Dev needs the mail.

--
```
=========================================================================
: Brian Murrey - KB9BVN - QTH Indpls : Fidonet: 1:231/30 317-535-9097 :
: UUCP:..towers!brian : Login:Ham Radio Password:Yagi :
=========================================================================
```

1350. Oops there goes the tower.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 00:45:09 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul28.004509.10675@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 295077

Antenna Raising Incident or, we should all learn to take that vacation we so well deserve.....

To: The Bureau of "Waddamagonnadonow?:"

I'm writing in response to your request for additional information for Block Number 3 of the Accident Reporting Form. I put "poor planning" as the cause of my accident. You said in your letter I should explain more fully, and I trust the following details will be sufficient.

I am an amateur radio operator and on the day of the accident I was working alone on the top section of my new 80 foot tower. When I had completed my work, I discovered that I had, over the course of several trips up the tower, brought up about 300 lbs of tools and hardware. Rather than carry the now unneeded tools and material down by hand, I decided to lower the items down in a small barrel by using a pulley, which fortunately was attached to the gin pole at the top of the tower.

Securing the rope at ground level, I went to the top of the tower and loaded the tools and materials into the barrel; I went back to the ground and untied the rope holding it tightly to insure a slow descent of the 300 lbs of tools. You will note in Block Number 11 of the Accident Reporting Form, I weigh only 155 lbs.

Due to my surprise at being jerked off the ground so suddenly, I lost my presence of mind and forgot to let go of the rope. Needless to say, I proceeded at a rather rapid rate of speed up the side of the tower. In the vicinity of the 40 foot level, I met the barrel comming down; this explains my fractured skull and broken collarbone. Slowed only slightly, I continued my rapid ascent, not stopping until the fingers of my right hand were two knuckles deep into the pulley.

Fortunately, by this time, I had regained my presence of mind and was able to hold on to the rope in spite of the pain. At approximately the same time, however, the barrel of tools hit the ground and the bottom fell out of the barrel. Devoid of the weight of the tools, the barrel weighed approximately 20 lbs. I refer you again to Block Number 11. As you might imagine, I began a rapid descent down the side of the tower. In the vicinity of the 40 foot level, I met the barrel coming up; this accounts for the two fractured ankles and the lacerations on my legs and lower body.

The encounter with the barrel slowed me enough to lessen my injuries when I fell on to the pile of tools, and fortunately only three vertebrae were cracked. I'm sorry to report, however, that as I lay there on the tools, in pain, unable to stand, and watching the barrel 80 feet above me, I again lost my presence of mind. I let go of the rope.

Sincerely and shaken,

Dunlego Megone

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1351. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 26th July 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 00:46:34 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul28.004634.10768@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 294929

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H207
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 7/26/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 26th July 1991
BID: KT7H207
Part 1 of 3.

>From information received, we believe that there are moves to change
the present AMTOR system with variations in several forms. Some stay
close to the original, while others diverge into a different line of
thinking.

First, a hybrid packet/AMTOR system, while it appears at first to be
fairly good, seems to have some fundamental possibility of difficulty.
It is called Pactor.

Then we have the BMKMULTY mode. This is a fairly clever system done
in software, but you still need a modem. It will even send 600 WPM
Morse. I don't really think I could copy that.

Both these systems are to speed the transfer of traffic, but they give
no real relief for long haul work.

Then there is the half block system. This stays with the present
AMTOR system, with the exception that the receive block is extended so
that communication on ARQ mode would be possible around the world.
Now that makes sense.

It is good to see experimenting going on. It at least shows that
someone is trying to improve the communication systems.

Our thanks this week go to CE3GDN, I5FLN, K4FJ, OD5NG, TG9VT, UT5RP,
VK2EG and W2FG with the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network. Thank
you all for your assistance and good information.

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H208
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 7/26/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 26th July 1991
BID: KT7H208
Part 2 of 3.
```

Bandpass

Friday 19
TK/DL7HZ 14086 at 0215Z
FO0ELL 14074 at 0705Z ARQ
DU9BC 14074 at 1047Z
ZF1GC 14074 at 1321Z ARQ
UL7MU 14086 at 1442Z
Z21DC 21086 at 1453Z
RA1AW 14089 at 1700Z QSL
UC2OCJ 14083 at 1702Z

Saturday 20
T77T 14089 at 0232Z
3B9FR 14090 at 0327Z
SV0CR 14074 at 0456Z ARQ
VP5JM 14083 at 0459Z
DU9BC 14074 at 0522Z ARQ
4S7RM 14085 at 1238Z
Z21GZ 14088 at 1321Z
EA9MY 14083 at 1608Z
KE0YG/TF 21074 at 2210Z QSL/ARQ

Sunday 21
UL7MU 14087 at 0030Z
V47RF 14083 at 0054Z QSL
3B9FR 14091 at 0358Z
TU2BB 14074 at 0809Z ARQ
P29BT 14087 at 1030Z
FG5AO 14088 at 1045Z
YB8ASK 14083 at 1200Z
FB8WZ 14086 at 1235Z
ZF1GC 14068 at 1640Z
HZ1AB 21080 at 1700Z ARQ
5V7DP 21078 at 1838Z
ZD9BV 21088 at 1852Z
TR8JH 14089 at 2100Z

Monday 22
VP8BFH 14078 at 0032Z
VQ9SS 14073 at 0207Z
HH2L 14086 at 0226Z
RB0HZ 14087 at 0425Z
5W1CW 14084 at 0454Z QSL
KE2AA/KH3 14088 at 0625Z
TU2BB 14074 at 2306Z
9X5LJ 14078 at 2330Z Note

Tuesday 23
V47RF 14080 at 0244Z
V44KAE 14088 at 0422Z
5W1CW 14081 at 0632Z
FO0ELL 18106 at 0717Z ARQ

DU9BC 14074 at 0954Z
P29BT 14084 at 1138Z
FK8BK 14068 at 1236Z ARQ

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H209
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 7/26/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 26th July 1991
BID: KT7H209
Part 3 of 3.

Wednesday 24
CN8NS 14085 at 0017Z
HL9UK 14086 at 1106Z
RJ1S/UI9GWA 14088 at 2317Z QSL
EC5BUP 21088 at 1102Z
GM0OTP 14089 at 1644Z

Thursday 25
9Y4GC 14074 at 0105Z FEC
TU2BB 14076 at 0306Z ARQ
5W1CW 14085 at 0335Z
OD5NG 14074 at 0350Z

QSL Information.

RA1AW collects his cards from Box 159/27, Leningrad 198215.

KE0YG/TF says to send his cards to his home call, or to
Lt. J.G. Randal Jaques, Box 27, U.s. Naval Air Station, FPO New York, NY 09571.

V47RF cards go to N5FTR.

5W1CW is Ron, ZL1AMO when he is at home.

RJ1S/UI9GWA says that he collects his cards from Box 15, Ferghana
712000 USSR.

Notes of Interest.

HB9DCQ reports that he will be going to South Cook Islands (ZK1) this
coming week, though suggestions have been made that since Ron ZL1AMO
has just been there, it would be a good idea for him to go to C21 for
a short period. No response so far.

9X5LJ will be QRT until September 4th.

4K5ZI (Snake Island) say they have no RTTY gear with them this trip,
but will return next year and will be fully equipped. The country
status of Snake Island is not clear at the moment, just hope for the
best.

GL DE DX1.

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by
VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1352. Re: What connector is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 05:25:47 UTC
From: duncan@bolero.ati.com
Message-ID: <29972@bolero.ati.com>
Source record: 294928

In article <54420025@col.hp.com> kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
>Try "TNC", a common connector for cell phone antennas. Radio Shack sells
>an adapter that goes from TNC to BNC.

I just bought one of these last Tuesday for my Panasonic TP500
transportable phone. While it did basically work, I chose not to use
it because the dimensions of its outer conductor allowed the adapter to
jiggle around too much on the phone's TNC female connector. I figure
that a few weeks of this will eventually ruin the connector so I took
off the adapter and threw it in my junkbox. This TNC/BNC adapter would
be quite convenient, but I recommend looking elsewhere for it.

--
KUFX | w ["] | WA6MBV
94.5 |.. |___|_____..duncan@bolero.ati.com | Jim Duncan
FM | H | +1 408 297 5977
_____I_____/ 37 3 10N/121 59 10W ---------------

1353. pro34

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 15:05:05 UTC
From: sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.1196221@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 294930

I just picked up a Radio Trash Pro-34 scanner, and was wondering what mods there were for this scanner. Also, what side effects to the mods create?

Thanks in advance for any help.

Scott [sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu]

1354. frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 16:03:41 UTC
From: sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.1196236@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 294931

I live in the Brookline/Boston Massachusetts area, and now that I have a scanner, was wondering if anyone knew of any good frequencies for that area. I am particularly interested in police, fire, etc., plus the MBTA. Anything else would also be nice.

Thanks in advance.

Scott [sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu]

1355. Tandy Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 16:25:04 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9107281625.AA04484@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 294932

sdd.hp.com!caen!nstar!towers!brian@ucsd.edu Brian Murrey - KB9BVN writes:

>Why is everyone so freaked out about Tandy selling Amateur Radio gear?

They are expressing what they feel is a valid worry about unscrupulous sales techniques that have been observed by salesman working at Radio Shack that might result in mass sales of these radios to unlicensed parties. There could be some uncontrollable fallout that the FCC is not likely to participate in cleaning up.

>Go to NYC and visit the electronics district, welcome to the land of gray
>market doo dads. Anyone can buy anything there.

True, but it is not a U.S. mass marketing outlet, thus there is a difference.

>I am all for Tandy selling Ham Gear, at least it will be moderately priced,
>easily repaired, and backed by a US company.

Probably not made by a U.S. company though, and in my personal experience Radio Shack // Tandy is not always so good in the servicing, pricing, nor backing either. But that is simply a personal view and may be localized to this area. I hope you are right.... seriously.

>I hope it scares the hell out of the BIG THREE and they get off their
>ludicrous pricing structures and make selling their products easier.

Would be nice, but I doubt that there will be a mass flocking of hams going to Radio Shack to buy their gear in preference to the big three. This would be the only thing to really make an impact and I doubt that it will occur. Again, I wish you were right, I just consider it unlikely.

>I'll bet that when a mass marketing company like Tandy or Sears starts selling
>full lines of ham gear, we'll get better prices, better product, and a lot
>less headaches when it comes to servicing the equipment.

Then why isn't Ten Tec the number one seller of amateur equipment in the U.S.A.?

>Remember, with more hams, we have a bigger voice in regulation and
>de-regulation

This is true, but the worry is that radios may be easily put into the hands of UNLICENSED individuals and the resultant fray if this were to happen would do anything BUT help the cause for amateur radio. Although honestly I do not think it will be all that bad, you can be sure that it IS going to happen at a higher rate than it presently is now. There are other factors than pure "numbers" that can influence our horsepower when dealing with other people that control the outcome of amateur radio.

>...some of you old farts won't be able to deal with this since
>Amateur radio has been (up till about 5 years ago) a closed fraternity,
>but I feel that overall it will help strengthen us as a group.

Actually, the control of the radio market by the "big three" is something relatively recent when compared to the total history of ham radio, but I wouldn't expect youngsters like you to remember that. Of course I am only 38 and it is rather an awful thought to consider that this now makes me an "old fart". A little sarcasm... sorry ... it slipped out! :-)

Personally I do not think that our opinion is going to make any difference in whether Radio Shack // Tandy sells, or does not sell Amateur equipment. And the fact is that Motorola sells radios to anyone with the cash, so why not Radio Shack? The difference is that Motorola is not located in every major shopping mall nor does it cater to the masses. So there is a POTENTIAL for some "bad things" to happen, but I am sure that our ability to track down, identify, turn-in, and then see prosecuted violators of FCC regulations will save us all from any bad things. Right? RIGHT?? :-)

I think that what really is at issue here is that the majority of hams have some respect for their licenses and the laws that govern their use. They would have liked to just get everything for nothing but they resisted that temptation and obtained a license and the resultant privileges legally. People like this get nervous when it appears that this process can become easily circumvented and that it could all get totally out of control. This scenario is unlikely, but some aspects of it could easily happen so I do not think that it is unreasonable to discuss it. After all, that's all that we actually do here anyway right? Just talk about things?

>send flames to /dev/null Dev needs the mail.

Agreed.

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy@wb4uou.nc.usa.na (packet)
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil (internet)

1356. RACES Bulletin #180

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 16:49:59 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9107281651.AA12560@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294933

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.180

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.180 DATE: July 29,1991
SUBJECT: WHAT IS A "SHADOW"? - Part 2/2

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS:

The shadow shall furnish the following
equipment when reporting for duty:

(1) Hand-held, 2 meter, 5 watt output, synthesized
transceiver with programmable CTSS encoder. (Note Cross band,
dual band, 2 meter-440 radio recommended and will be required in
the future.)
(2) Mobile 2 meter radio for easy installation in a vehicle,
including mag-mount antenna. Alternative: mobile booster
amplifier. An external with a long cord is also required. (See 2
meter-440 note above also applies).
(3) Earpiece or headphones for HT, or speaker-mike.
(4) Spare batteries for 24 hours operation.
(5) Power adapter connectors -- both cigarette lighter and
clip-lead for direct battery connection with cables at least 10
feet long. Recommended: Anderson Power-Pole connectors.
(6) 5/8-wave,mag-mount antenna with 15 feet coaxial cable AND
extendible pull-up antenna for the HT, as well as the regular HT
rubber duck antenna.

* * * * * * *

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

1357. RACES BUlletin 179

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 16:54:23 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9107281656.AA12765@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294934

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.179

RACESBUL.179 WHAT IS A "SHADOW" - PART 1/2 JULY 22, 1991
TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.179 DATE: July 22, 1991
SUBJECT: WHAT IS A "SHADOW"? - Part 1/2

Question: What is a Shadow?
Answer: A shadow is an Amateur Radio operator who accompanies an official during an incident. The following is from the Nevada-Yuba-Placer Ranger Unit of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, sometimes abbreviated simply as the CDF:

CONCEPT:
(1) The purpose of the shadow is to allow constant contact with some person who is important to the fire operation. Thus the ham operator MUST remain in the immediate vicinity of the person shadowed AT ALL TIMES.
(2) Because the person being shadowed will usually be involved in some important activity, the shadow should be
More[Y,n,c] unobtrusive in the vicinity of the person, interjecting only communications is needed.

RESPONSIBILITIES/DUTIES:
(1) Communications
(a) The shadow operator must remain with the person being shadowed at all times. In addition, the ham must monitor the radio AT ALL TIMES.
(b) Operator is expected to take direction from the site supervisor during his shift.
(c) The shadow may operate other radios as well, such as the departmental radio and cellular telephone.
(2) Shift Durations. Most CDF operations have shift durations of 12 hours at a time. This time may vary depending on the actual needs of the operation.
(3) The operator shall be in good physical condition. The ham operator must be able to walk and sometimes run long distances with the official.

(to be continued in part 2 of 2 parts)

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RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
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1358. Oops there goes the tower.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 17:27:50 UTC
From: ed@orca.cynic.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <9107287320@orca.cynic.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 294939

>Antenna Raising Incident or, we should all learn to take that
>vacation we so well deserve.....

>To: The Bureau of "Waddamagonnadonow?:"

> I'm writing in response to your request for additional
>information for Block Number 3 of the Accident Reporting Form. I
>put "poor planning" as the cause of my accident. You said in

gruesome details deleted.

Hey... these things happen. I remember reading about a similiar
accident when I first got in the two-way business, back in 1973. I've
got into similiar misshaps myself, workers compensation picked up the
hospital bills--Hammers don't have it so lucky.

Hmm.. two knuckles deep into the pulley.

-Ed Rodda
ed@orca.cynic.wimsey.bc.ca

1359. Re: pro34

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 17:30:55 UTC
From: UD158168@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91209.123055UD158168@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 294936

Don't be silly, of course there is. The instructions to disassemble the thing are found in Popular Communications 3/89 p26. It is not that complicated, but there are some photographs and specific instructions. I'll just tell what the mod is, and if anyone needs more specific directions, well, maybe I can post them or send a copy of the article.
Once you get everything apart, clip the lead on D11. D10 is next to it, and be careful not to cut it. D11 is the diode closest to the bottom edge of the board.
I also have the mods for 2004,2005, (maybe 2006, I'd have to check), and Bearcat 200XLT.

Greg Putrich
UD158168@ndsuvm1.bitnet

1360. Re: IRC and Green Stamp explained

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 18:50:33 UTC
From: esaholm@polaris.utu.fi
Message-ID: <esaholm.680727033@polaris>
Source record: 294935

vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:

>US dollar bills are usually pretty swell things to have, but their
>possession used to be (and may still be) a felony in come countries.

There is still another reason to use IRCs in some countries:
changing that $1 to local currency would cost at least here
more than just that $1..

Or maybe it's not so bad idea after all.. maybe it is just
better to keep those 1 dollar bills & send them back one by
one :-)
--

____
) Esa Holmberg -- OH1LTM -- esaholm@utu.fi, ekho@ttl.fi)
/____/

1361. Re: Geeze, what do we want to do with FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 19:21:33 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <85408@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 294937

In article <3FaP61w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
|> I want to know when our government is going to catch up to the twentieth
|> century so we can just access the FCC database.

And you'd trust them to provide a quality interface?!?! 8-)

Devon

1362. Re: Geeze, what do we want to do with FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 19:28:20 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <85409@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 294938

In article <39910099@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
|> It's amazing how everyone has reinvented the wheel.

Indeed.

|> I use a file of record offsets into the main database file. I then
|> create index files that sort record numbers, depending on which field I
|> want to look up.

My code to build these files for the callsign database has been ftpable
for years! In fact, my whole server is...

8-)

Devon

1363. Software to model RF cavities.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 20:08:12 UTC
From: ed@orca.cynic.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <9107287699@orca.cynic.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 294940
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I am interested in obtaining IBM DOS software, which models radio frequency cavity band-pass and reject filters used in the two-way radio industry. Source code would be nice.

There are simple formulas that calculate the insertion loss at various frequencies off resonance, but I need a more detailed model, which includes stubs and the connecting transmission line coaxial cable sections. The model should output insertion loss, return loss, reflection coefficent, real and imaginary impedances.

I realise that a true model of the cavity would require the services of a Cray super-computer, but hopefully there are simplified models that will serve my purpose.

Any suggestions would be appreciated, such as the names of commercial or shareware software. I have a limited budget.

Thank you for your help.

-Ed Rodda
ed@orca.cynic.wimsey.bc.ca

1364. Re: READ THIS ARRL! (was: Project Details (was Re: Motorola Processo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 21:46:18 UTC
From: walzer@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <VVJT61w164w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 294944

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

> The primary difference between hardware and software is the ease of
> duplication. Since software is the most unique component, it is more
> likely to be made the proprietary part. Other aspects of hardware and
> software development such as design and test are similar, although the
> toolset differs.
You can duplicate sofware of this type with an eprom programmer.
You can duplicate hardware of this type by photocopying the article.
I've developed both. I fail to see the difference with regards to
a construction article. Note that if QST had published the code
you would of got it as well with the photocopier.

>
>
> >The issue is that *construction* articles should be complete or
> >they should be called something else.
>
> If you have a problem with the label "construction article", think of a
> better phrase. I view the QST articles as a compendium of research
> results - just like any other technical journal. As such, they are only
> a jumping-off point for other projects. (Do the editors of QST actually
> expect us to build this stuff ?!?) The articles' real value is in
> illustrating the underlying concepts.
>
> This makes QST articles a cut above just simply going to a store and
> buying a "some assembly required" electroproject. Hams have a tendency
> to do things their way, so leaving holes in the details is not such a
> crime.
Holes in the details? I haven't seen the original article (QST irritates
me for some reason), but a keyer with a single chip micro in it wouldn't
really have any hardware to speak of. Not telling about the code would
mean the article wouldn't really of said anything.
>
>
> >Willis Marti / N5SZF
>
> Perry Scott / AA0ET

I admit that I might be a bit biased in my attitude. The idea that
the code isn't really needed to understand a software based
device is one that constantly haunts me in my day to day work.
I repair electronics. It's been years since any service manual
has even tried to give even a glimmering about the operation of
the code in even the most software intensive device. If you don't

understand the software you don't understand the device.

Bruce Walzer / VE4XOR

1365. Re: How do aircraft RDF antennas work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-28 22:18:06 UTC
From: huopio@lut.fi
Message-ID: <HUOPIO.91Jul29001806@kannel.lut.fi>
Source record: 294942

> Also concerning this, anyone any idea about a phenomenon that I
> encountered flying in Finland last summer (I don' assume it's
> anything that particularly happens in Finland only ?-)):

> For at least two or three different ADF's we had a good indication with
> only one thing: the needle pointed directly in the *opposite* direction.
> (and please don't blame me for bad navigation; we were flying along the
> southern cost and had Helsinki as reference).

Did you remember to set the TO/FROM knob in your ADF unit correctly?
:)

--Kauto
--
****************** Kauto Huopio (huopio@kannel.lut.fi) **********************
* Mail: Kauto Huopio, Punkkerikatu 1 A 10, SF-53850 Lappeenranta,Finland *
****

1366. Re: Scanning household TV?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 01:01:42 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <35128@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 294957

In article <910724094547.202060d7@CORRAL.UWYO.EDU> jimkirk@outlaw.uwyo.edu (James Kirkpatrick) writes:
-But, has anybody tried to capture those new wireless TV units that let you
-send a signal from one part of a house to another? I believe these are
-around 900 mHz or so; are there several channels, like on cordless phones?

It might work. The one I have is not xtal controlled; you set the
frequency with a pot. The range seems to be limited to around 50 feet
between the pair, but a better antenna should help that. With mine, the
freq drifts all over the place, so you have to keep retuning.
/mike
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA East
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com (preferred) or ardai@bu-pub.bu.edu

1367. DX news

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 01:08:24 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <53062@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294941

Nothing too exciting going on here, so I re-post this extract for your amusement (from a recent DX bulletin):

>VP8, SOUTH SANDWICH ISLAND. The group that was forced to cancel their
>DXpedition to South Sandwich last year will be trying to do it again
>this December.

I dunno, it sounded funny when I read it.

Latest excitement - ZA1AP (ZA2AP? I forget), much activity, many callers, QSL route given frequently as "via Albanian Pirate", people continue to call and work the thing..... how many clues do people need?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1368. Re: `Boat-Anchors' (was "Free Teletypes")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 08:11:43 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.081143.4073@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 294943

jitze@u02.svl.cdc.com (Jitze Couperus) writes:

>crisp@mips.com (Richard Crisp) writes:

>>> nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (MUPPET::NIX) writes:
>>>A couple of our `members' (Clark, WA2UNN and Mike, WA6ILQ)
>>>are trying to `come-across' as `Nice Guys', offering `free'
>>>Model 15 Teletype machines (+ assorted paraphenalia).
>>>
>>>This ... this is just TOO MUCH for me to sit quietly by
>>>and say nothing. Come on fellows ... tell the `new-kids'
>>>the REAL STORY!
>>>

>>Of course there is a real opportunity to make money off these old beasts.
>>Essentially what you do is sell one each to the local news broadcasters.
>>All TV newsrooms need the sound of the whirring gears and the hammers
>>impacting the platen to sound like a real newsroom. :-)

>An alternative use that can extend the life of _real_ teletypes
>indefinitely is as follows:

>Remove the perspex see-through portion of the fold-up lid.
>Fill the cavity below this area (between keyboard and platen) with good
>quality potting soil
>Plant favorite flowers (Petunias? or maybe succulents if you tend to
>be forgetful about watering...)
>Enjoy a bright spot in an otherwise sterile shack.
>Ideally it would be better to remove some of the guts first and line
>the cavity with plastic (avoid water dripping through) but it is important
>that keyboard and platen remain intact (retaining their "look and feel")
>for maximum enjoyment.

>The old Texas Instruments "Silent 700" terminal is also a good candidate
>for this kind of treatment, and you can even leave a real phone handset
>embedded in the cups of the acoustic coupler for added effect.

In the same vein, you can do what I saw at a PC repair shop - take a
original mac case, put a fish tank inside it and make a MacQuairium.
The proprietor was selling them for $75 each. He had a large pile of
the old (original) mac cases.
--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

1369. Alinco 560 Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 11:29:13 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9107291129.AA03296@.pangbo.>
Source record: 294945

The revised manual for the Alinco 560 handheld is almost complete. If you wish to receive a copy that you know that you will be able to evaluate, please forward me mail. Along with your mail please forward me your telephone number. This has an easy to read format on DSQ.

If you have any interesting tid-bits for the 160 or 560 handhelds, please let me know so I can consider for the manual.

Thanks,

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

1370. Military surplus gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 11:47:43 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <29.Jul.91.12
Source record: 294952

I was wondering... whats the availability situation in the States regarding ex-military HF and VHF gear? The supply of this sort of stuff seems to have dried up here in the UK over the last couple of years; i guess we sell all our used military radios to other countries now. And who are the major manufacturers/suppliers to DoD in the USA? I guess Rockwell-Collins, Harris etc. are still in there. Over here, the major suppliers are Racal, Siemens, Plessey, GEC/Marconi etc.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

1371. Re: READ THIS ARRL! (was: Project Details (was Re: Motorola Processor...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 11:53:46 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.115346.23302@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Source record: 294947

In article <39910092@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>What I have a problem with is the attitude that wetware results are
>free. Most engineers are paid around $100K/yr (including overhead), so
^----WHERE? HP? Do they need engineers?
>
>I suspect Ed Humphries at Texas Instruments is also an engineer. I
>agree with his attitude.
>
>Perry Scott / AA0ET
>"just another engineer at HP"

Len WF2V (an underpaid enginner working for the people)

1372. Just getting started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 12:17:39 UTC
From: kevin@noc.hfh.EDU
Message-ID: <9107291217.AA02897@snmpmgr.noc.hfh.edu>
Source record: 294946

I am just getting started and have obtained novice, technician and
general license prep materials. I have also obtained a book on building
wire antennas and plan to construct and erect my own. I have also
built myself a practice code oscillator and hooked it up to my key.
I would like to set up a shack, have a limited budget, but
am getting discouraged because all I see advertised in the few ham magazines
I have come across are equipment in the 900-5000 dollar range. I just want
to set up a simple multi-band CW station, and it seems that it is just too
expensive for an entry level person. I don't think I need a computerized
digital transciever, an analog one would do. Also what is the minimum
equipment required to set up such a station and how is it interconnected??

Any responses on this one would be greatly appreciated. Thanks in advance.

kevin@noc.hfh.edu

1373. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 12:42:15 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9107291242.AA02676@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 294949

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 021 (OPDX.021)
July 29, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, ARRL Bulletin, DL6RAI, WB3JFS, KA3JWJ, WB3LHD, WK3N, W8GMH and WB8HIW for the following DX information.

ZA, ALBANIA (FACT, FICTION, RUMORS, MAYBE FOR REAL). Gee, I do not know where to begin with this one. I guess I will start with the Albanian Pirate. A station signing ZA1AP (AP stands for Albanian Pirate) has been very active this weekend. Both European and U.S. sources have heard this station say he is an Albanian Pirate. Also, it was reported on the Family Hour DX Net, that any callsigns issued from Albania would be a "ZA2" prefix. ZA1 prefixes are Military issued only. If this is true, than any ZA1 you hear on the air would apparently be a PIRATE! This information came from a German station that had been to Albania.
It was also reported, that a Helen, RB5WA, was on 21277.5 kHz saying a team of Hungarian operators will be operating from Albania, July 29th.
Almost on the same note as the RB5WA information, N0IMH and others on the Butterfly Net, on 14226.5 kHz, reported there will be a definite ZA operation next weekend starting August 2nd, 3rd or 4th. The licence is valid for 5 weeks and the operation should last for about one month. The length of their operation all depends on their funds. The operators are Hungarian, HA0MM and HA0NNN, will sign as ZA2QA. There are to be two stations on the air with beams and amps. QSLs are to be handled by Quick AID QSL Service, P.O. Box NR 5, Komoro 4622, Hungary (there is some conflicting info on this). Donations are to be sent to Ja'nos Bolyoczki, Eotvos u. 14, Nyiregyhaza H-4400, Hungary. Let's hope this is for REAL! KYFC!!

5W, WESTERN SAMOA. Ron, ZL1AMO, is now active as 5W1CW. Ron prefers CW, but will work some SSB. Check the following frequencies: 3799, 7004, 10104, 14022, 14165, 14252, 18076, 24906 and 28021 around the hours of 0000 to 0300z and again 1030 to 1200z.

FP, ST.PIERRE & MIGUELON ISLAND. This island should become quite scarce as Patrick, FP5DX-FP14DX, will be leaving the island in August. He has been quite active on 18120, 14241, 14200, 14030 and 7005 kHz between 2345 to 0330z. Pat will return to France and uses his home callsign which is F2DX.

KP5, DESECHEO. It was reported last weekend on the VK4OH Net that KP5, Desecheo will be activated August 23.

T5, SOMALI. T5RR showed up on 18160 kHz around 2030z this week. QSL via I2JSB.

TI9, COCOS ISLAND. Jeff, WB3JFS, had a QSO with Jose, TI2JJP, this past week and Jose told him he is planning to go to TI9 for about two weeks in mid-November. He is hoping to operate on all bands on SSB and CW. Also, Jose mentioned that his cards should be going out soon from the past expedition a few weeks back. Those who have not received cards from his other expedition should resend another QSL to TI2AOC. Jose is looking forward to operate from the island again, stating that he knows many people still need it, if not for a new one, maybe one for a new band.

YA, AFGHANISTAN. The Italian team made it on the air with the callsign T6AS. But due to weak signals and poor propagation, their operation did not satisfy the many who needed this for a new country. Unfortunately, the operators were ordered out of the country on July 21st. QSL to IT9AZS.

ZD9, GOUGH ISLAND. ZD9BV was heard saying there would be an operation from Gough Island around September 24th. The operator will be active on 6 meters, WARC bands, Packet radio and the usual SSB and CW. His call will probably be ZD9CP, although this has not been confirned yet.

ZS9, WALVIS BAY. Ian, ZS9A, usually can be found between 28610 to 28615 kHz around 1430 to 1630z. QSL via ZS1IS.

DXCC NEWS.....
It was announced this week that both 3X1SG and 3X1AU are now acceptable for DXCC credit. Documentation that was sent by QSL Manager ON6BV was reviewed and accepted by the DXCC staff. DXCC credit is effective immediately and those who had their cards returned may resubmit them with their next endorsement.

THE WK3N WORLD DX NEWS REPORT.....
HZ/7Z+4X4=-4U?? The oil rich Kingdom of Saudi Arabia offered to suspend a 40 year economic boycott of Israel, if Jewish settlements are haulted on occupied Arab lands. Could this be the end of 4U contacts and the beginning of a new country?..... YI - Fighting once again is brewing between the Iraqi Army and the Kurds. A future peace settlement here could recreate the country Kurdisan?..... S2 - Bangladesh. It is highly unlikely to see any operations from this third world nataion in the near future, as people flee their homes as massive flooding continues and the weather threatens with more cyclones...

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

1374. Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 12:46:29 UTC
From: morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.124629.1540@ucunix.san.uc.edu>
Source record: 294948

I haven't managed to put two pennies together for a noise bridge (nor made the time to build one), but I have managed to pick up a fairly clean-looking Heathkit Grid Dip Oscillator (real tubes & everything!). What I haven't found is a real good discussion like I remember dimly from teen-age days, of "how to use a GDO"! I have a 70's-era Antenna Book as well as ARRL's current monster tome, and a few various handbooks from the 60's, 70's, 80's and 90's.

I think I've got the basic idea on how I could determine the resonent frequency of an antenna (like a dipole or vertical) I've constructed and want to cut to final dimensions--bring the transmission line up to the GDO, put a little Air-Dux-type coil between shield and ground/ladderline wires, and put the GDO coil "near" the Air-Dux. What I don't have a feeling for is, "how near?" "how big/long a coupling coil?" "what will changing the coupling coil parameters do to the GDO reading?" I guess I need an OF Elmer, but since I'm rapidly approaching OF-ism myself, I can't quite ask anyone I know around here--the faceless Internet crowd seems more friendly and less threatening!

If someone could point me to an introductory discussion of GDO use, that'd get me off on the right foot--maybe even from a Heathkit GDO manual!--and I could go from there. Thanks 10^6!

Theodore Allan Morris, University of Cincinnati Medical Center, 513-558-6046V, 558-0758F, MORRIS@UCUNIX.SAN.UC.EDU, MORRISTA@UC.EDU, AppleLink U1091, NTS WB8VNV. Call me up and I'll talk data to ya!

1375. Info. on power RF devices wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 13:12:30 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <DBG}S1?@warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 294951

I wonder if anybody has any info. on the following devices which I picked
up at rally (ham-fest) last year, but have had no success in finding data for:

Polycore F1005B (FET)

"AR711552AAN" (Bipolar - manufacturer unspecified, but made in Malaysia)

both types are 0.5" flange type packages. I would guess that they are V/UHF
devices in the 50-100W range, but would like to find out more.

Any help would be greatly appreciated,

Simon G0GWA.

1376. Questions about bringing a ham radio to Australia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 13:29:48 UTC
From: howitt@arcac.whoi.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.132948.15164@netnews.whoi.edu>
Source record: 294950
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.culture.australian,rec.travel

Hello:
My fiance and I will be travelling to Australia for our honeymoon
this September/October and he would like to bring his 2-meter Ham radio rig
to use as an information source while we travel by car from Cairns to Sydney.

We have the reciprocal license application and have received our visas
however the application says to allow three months for processing the
application and we have just about eight weeks before we leave. I plan to send
the application via overnight mail.

My questions are these:
1) How much does it cost (in AUS$) to send an overnight
letter from Australia to the US? (so I can include
this cost with the aplication)
2) If we ask nicely will the issuing agency expedite the
application? (Will they send the license using
overnight mail if I include the postage?)
3) If we don't receive the license on time will the authorities
let us bring the radio into the country? (If we bring
a copy of the application maybe?)
4) If they won't let us bring it into the country how can we
send it home?

Please respond by E-mail as soon as possible. I'd like to get the
application in the mail ASAP to give us the best chance of getting the license
in time.
Thanks in advance

Cindy Howitt (soon to be Sellers)
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, MA 02543
(508) 457-2000 x2425
howitt@arcac.whoi.edu

1377. Re: Disable TS-440 BCB attenuator (How?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 14:02:59 UTC
From: uname%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <199@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294962
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Yes, the medium-frequency attenuation built into many modern radios seriously limits their sensitivity for people who want to enjoy DX reception at these frequencies. There *is* a method to the apparent madness behind their inclusion, however. These attenuators serve to reduce the potential effects of *second-order* intermodulation in these radios' front ends -- a very real problem because "the broadcast band" spans more than an octave. Second-order products -- simple addition and subtraction of two frequencies -- can make a bandful of junk fast. Example: Your radio's front end passes 0.5 to 1.5 MHz and you have two very strong local stations, one at 560 and another at 720 kHz. Hook a long wire to that front end and you'll also have a very strong local at 1280 kHz -- 560 + 720.

Built-in attenuation is the cheaper and dirtier of two solutions, the better
being narrower, preferably tracking, front-end selectivity. And tracking front-end selectivity is just what users add who use tunable loops for mediumwave reception, so such folk probably won't
suffer the effects of 2nd-order intermod.

1378. Alinco DJ-F1T air-band mod sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 14:16:43 UTC
From: tcg060@ipl.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <135377@ipl.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 294963

Does anyone know the mod to open up the aircraft band receive for the
Alinco DJ-F1T?

Thanks! Tom Greer KC6TML
tcg060@ipl.jpl.nasa.gov

1379. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 15:10:38 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <200@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294885

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM (Vincent Kurpan) writes:
>I could just see the packaging: This great illustration of the user's signal
>shooting up to the mountain repeater and the "misses" on the phone at home
>cooking dinner. Of course it all comes packaged with the new book entitled
>"How to pass your FCC test expediently without really understanding a thing".
>Maybe the net here should have a "name the book contest".
>Maybe the deluxe version comes with subliminal message tapes that you listen
>to in your sleep. "BREAKER BREAKER 146.960....YOU-ALL GOT ANY SMOKIES UP
>THERE.....
>NC1P I just couldn't resist this one but *really* it worries me.

It's worth noting that RS places a prominent sticker on their 10-meter rig (at least the ones I've seen) that warns that an amateur license is required for operation. Also, RS is now carrying the ARRL "Now Your Talking" book for beginning hams. Seems to me they are acting pretty responsibly. More so than most 800-number ham stores, in fact. I'm not worried, I'm encouraged.

Take a bunch of flyers from your local club (you know, the ones that have info about ham radio licensing classes) to your local RS and hand them to the manager. Explain to him/her how people that express an interest in ham radio will, if they manage to get licensed, buy radios, coax, connectors, tools and etc. at thge local RS. Your flyers will probably wind up being prominently displayed.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

1380. Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 16:02:13 UTC
From: vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9997@sail.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 294954

GDO's for antenna work:

I was interested in this same thing so I asked someone here at Tek who is reputed to be an antenna expert and has written a number of articles for QST.

He claims that a GDO is basically worthless for antenna work because resonance is not generally what you are looking for. I had, in the past, hooked my GDO to a properly tuned dipole and didn't make much sense of the readings so I'm inclined to agree. If anyone KNOWS different I would like to learn about any useful techniques because I am ready to do a new antenna.

NC1P

1381. Re: Heathkit - Gone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 16:09:09 UTC
From: banko@lisboa.ks.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.160909.1489@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 294955

i don't understand why heathkit got out of ham radio... it seems to me that much of their business has been for the ham world (at least as recently as 5 years ago, or so...)... their small practice kits, their computer systems, and their electronics courses and radio kits... perhaps hams have been losing the patience to build their radios and have balked when it might have cost a comparable amount to build a radio rather than to buy one from a manufacturer. with a US ham community of ~ 500,000 or so, maybe they see the home automation business as more profitable (simpler electronic boxes) and appealling to a wider audience...

even with the new no-code tech license... i never would have found my way to a Standard 2m HT if it hadn't been for Heathkit (and i didn't buy it at their closeout price either!), but i'm glad that i did.

i also wonder why heathkit never got into the magaazine kit supply business... the way some of these companies (A&A?) who have a kit "ready-to-sell" to go along with some of the projects discussed in QST articles, etc.

brad banko
kb8cne/aa
--
==========
Brad Banko, Theoretical Biophysics, Beckman Institute
Dept of Physics, University of Illinois--Urbana-Champaign
banko@lisboa.ks.uiuc.edu, (217)-244-1851, 328-4932

1382. re:Please help with tower question (LONG REPLY)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 16:12:51 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"29-Jul-91.12:12:51.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294953

Joe,
Used towers are extremely dangerous to work with unless you know exactly what you are doing. Rohn and other tower manufacturers strongly recommend the use of professional tower personnel in dealing with them as well as erecting new towers. The reason used towers are available "standing" at a good price is that the cost of disassembling a tower properly and safely is often a substantial portion of the cost of a new tower. The cost of a new tower is only 40-50% of the total cost if it is erected properly! I have a friend that had a 5KW wind driven generator atop a 80 foot Rohn tower - it was struck by lightning fuseing the generator. He wanted to get rid of it and thought the tower might be worth something. The generator weighs over a ton thus requiring a crane to take it down (cost minimum $250 to get the crane to the site, another $250 maybe to get the generator and tower on the ground). Then, after spending this much money, the tower sections could be welded together by the lightning strike requring a cutting torch to seperate them. What is left is essentially junk. Even if not junk, the remaining tower, up for 6 or 7 years, is hardly worth more than a couple of hundred dollars (compare the cost of 80 feet of Rohn 45G guyed tower new at $1400-$1500; 25G at under $1000).

Some of the pitfalls in removing an existing tower:
ofthe tower may be rusted from the inside out degrading its strength
ofwhen the sections are bolted together, it is recommended that the bolts be tightened sufficiently to "crimp" the metal. Separating the sections usually requires specialized jacking equipment - dangerous to use when you are hanging onto a tower 50 or 60 feet off the ground

The only real safe method of taking the tower down is to do so all at once using a crane! Then the individual pieces can be separated safely on the ground and the tower can be inspected properly.

If you must try without benefit of the crane,
ofwhomever climbs the tower must be equipped with safety belt, hard hat, safety shoes, tool belt, and a lot of pre-planning.
ofyou should have at least two capable helpers on the ground, both with hard hats and safety shoes
ofthe tower must be guyed with 3 guys 120 degrees apart preferably at 10 foot increments but no more than 20 foot increments.
Temporary rope guys are o.k. provided they are sufficiently strong and adequately anchored. The length of a guy should be at least 80% the height of the point where attached to the tower.
of If, after guying and close inspection of the metal to insure its integrity, the tower feels secure, it is desireable to have two people up on the tower disassembling the tower. You will need another helper and safety belt in this case.
of You MUST have a gin pole to help in section separation and to

lower the disassembled section to the ground.
ofAn arrangement such as a scissors jack and two metal plates cut to fit precisely inside the tower section so that pressure is transmitted equally to the leg joints is required to "pry" the sections apart after the bolts are removed.

Even if you do not know the tower manufacturer, obtain an amateur radio tower catalog from Rohn. It contains all the requisite engineering specifications for tower erection - concrete base, guy anchors, size guy cables, etc. for various areas of the country.

Most towers, except so called crank-ups and light weight aluminum towers, are made to climb. The weight they can support depends upon the particular towers design and current condition. Determine the manufacturer and obtain specifications or stay off!

Unless you are a competent mechanical engineer, and your note suggessts that you are not, you may run into a host of problems designing your own tilt-over mechanism. A tower is designed to handle a load comprised of mostly vertical components. The lateral loads imposed on a tower when tilting it over can exceed design limits and cause structural failure.

People do climb towers to adjust antennas. Sometimes this is accomplished by loosening the boom and sliding / rotating the antenna until a given element can be reached. Sometimes it is necessary to take the antenna down and put it up several times until the adjustments are perfected. There are a variety of platforms, ladders and other appurtenances available to assist work efforts at the top of a tower. If you intend changing antennas frequently or doing a lot of antenna development work requiring frequent adjustments, maybe a crank-up and/or tilt-over tower designed for that purpose is more appropriate for you.

How others work with their towers? I have one ham friend that thinks nothing of running to the top of his 80 foot Rohn 25 tower in the middle of a stormy night in the dead of winter to adjust an antenna. Other ham friends wouldn't climb even if it meant they would not operate ham radio; they depend upon their fellow hams to help if they need it.

Personally, my wife extracted a promise that I would not climb the tower. (Not hard to comply with as I DO NOT enjoy climbing). I installed a Rohn 45G tilt-over guyed at the hinge point and at the apex. When I want to adjust an antenna or install a new one, I simply disconnect two guy wires and tilt it over so I can work comfortably on or very close to the ground. The benefits more than compensate for the ten minutes or so of manual labor required to crank it back up again. My tower and antennas were installed to withstand 125 MPH winds (in excess of what is required for my area) using Rohn's specifications. I did my own installation engineering (I have 15 years of experience with commercial terrestial communications system design and installation in my background) but hired a contractor to do the actual work with me helping (on the ground!). I have clocked windspeeds of 80+mph and endured 2+ inches of ice from freezing rain without significant damage to either tower or antennas. (Fortunately, not both at the same time! A two to three inch ice coating on my 64 foot tower plus beam antennas equated to about

18 tons of ice.) My pleasure derives from having the use of the tower, not in having to spend great quantities of time maintaining it or worrying if it will come crashing down with the next storm.

Good luck. Wayne KB6CSP

1383. Re: re:Please help with tower question (LONG REPLY)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 16:49:54 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360011@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294976

Before you do anything make sure that you have ALL info on the tower:
MODEL
TYPE
MFG.
It is of utmost importance to get original specs. from the mfg.
as to the instalation procedures, and follow them to the letter.
In addition you may need building permit from the local authorites,
with inspection.
DO NOT use your house as att. point since tower will sway in the wind
and you are going to stress the structure and poss. damage it.

Tower of any hight and sure of 70 ft are not toys and since you are not
a kid act accordingly.

Lot of good hams lost there life "toying with the towers"

from the log of AA6AD

1384. ICOM R1 now available in the USA... !!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 17:12:24 UTC
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.171224.11220@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 294956

Well, its confirmed. The R1 is now available in the USA. It appears in
the Grove catalog and EEB ads. The price from EEB is a whopping $539.
Grove has no price yet. AES and HRO are in the dark.

From other info I had (not confirmed) the R1 cost in Japan in american $$$
is $329. So, I wonder if AES, Grove or HRO will beat this price from EEB.

You'll find ads in Popular Communications for the R1 being sold by
private individuals, new, in a box for under $500. But no warranty
since they are being sent directly from Japan.

In any case, the R1 is now 2 yrs old. Although its "new" to the USA
I wonder if the R1 is already obsolete.... ?

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

1385. Re: RE.: Read This ARRL etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 17:27:10 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.172710.14431@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294958

In article <14570120@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>ARRL staff member and contributing editor Doug DeMaw?
>
>I understand that Doug has a very large and enthusiastic following out
>there among the great unwashed "average" amateurs. It may be that his
>designs do not always use state-of-the-art techniques. And so what if they
>occasionally contain design errors. At least they are simple projects
>that the average ham can understand -- that's evidently what the
>members want.
>
>AL N1AL

Noted in recent CQ that Doug seems to have switched organizations -
the article listed him as a new contributing editor there. I'm sure
his articles will meet with equal acceptance there as they did in QST.

Gotta run now and find some soap and water.
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1386. DTMF Decoders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 17:31:44 UTC
From: adam@panix.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.173144.14271@panix.com>
Source record: 294959

I'm looking for pointers to a commercially available DTMF
[Touch-Tone (r)] decoder board with at least six latched outputs which
can be individually toggled by multi-digit sequences. I have seen
something advertised in QST by Norcon Engineering which fits the bill
but it only has 4 outputs. (Does anybody have experience with
decoders from Norcon? Does anybody know if one TD-16 will drive 2
TD-16A modules yielding 8 outputs? Yes, I plan to call them).

-Thanx
-Adam (N2DHH)

adam@daytona.sbi.com or (201) 896-7591

1387. Re: QRP Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 17:41:30 UTC
From: steves@dbase.a-t.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.174130.3972@dbase.a-t.com>
Source record: 294913

In article <1991Jul24.184646.9610@linus.mitre.org> M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:
>The HW-7 and HW-8 are *direct conversion* receivers, not single conversion;
>RF from the antenna is fed directly into a mixer (no front-end), and the LO
>beats it down directly to audio -- there is no IF at all. The HW-9 is a
>superhet (i.e, it has an IF), although I don't know whether it's single
>or double conversion. I think it also has no front end, but I'm not sure.
>The HW-7s I've used had truly *awful* microphonics (mechanical vibrations
>picked up by the set and sent to the audio output; a common problem for
>direct conversion receivers). The HW-8 was much better in that department, and
>the HW-9, being a superhet, did not suffer at all.

Do you know of any modifications to the HW-7 which will minimize and/or
eliminate this problem? I just purchased one used, but this was before I
heard about the problems with microphonics in that model....

73 DE KB6OJS
//Steve//

+--------------------+--------------------------+------------------------+
Steve Silverwood	CIS: 76703,3035	See no evil,
Ashton-Tate	GEnie: S.SILVERWOOD	Hear no evil,
20101 Hamilton Ave.	ATBBS: "Steve"	Speak no evil,
Torrance, CA 90502	Phone: (213)538-7514	Have no fun....
+--------------------+--------------------------+------------------------+

1388. Where to get 'used' IRCs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 18:29:26 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9107291329.AA14192@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 294961

Several "how to get DX QSLs" articles I've read recently talk about getting
"used" IRCs, rather than paying full freight at the post office.
Are there well known IRC re-marketers, or do I have to find an ex QSL manager
on my own?
Tnx,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

1389. Re: READ THIS ARRL! (was: Project Details (was Re: Motorola Processor...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 19:28:12 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570121@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294964

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, popyackl@lonex.radc.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:

>In article <39910092@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>What I have a problem with is the attitude that wetware results are
>>free. Most engineers are paid around $100K/yr (including overhead), so
> ^----WHERE? HP? Do they need engineers?

The $100k figure is conservative. Don't forget, "overhead" includes
engineering support (PC layout designers, machine shop, computer support,
etc.) as well as salaries and benefits.

(Actually, HP is now offering us a year's salary to QUIT!)

AL N1AL

1390. NI-CAD 700maH AA Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 19:48:19 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.144819.5277@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 294960
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

HELP!

I am looking for a source to purchase some 700 maH NI-CAD AA batteries.

DIGIKEY has them for $3.73 each, which seems a bit steep.

I seem to remember seeing SANYO 700 maH batteries at the Dayton Hamfest for
~ $2.50 each (new).

Anyone have a good source for NI-CAD's?

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

Internet Address: gibbonsj%iccgcc.decnet@consrt.rok.com

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

1391. Re: Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 19:59:01 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <35159@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 294880

In article <27890005@hpsad.HP.COM> frankb@hpsad.HP.COM (Frank Ball) writes:
>Why don't you post an address for Tandy. I'm sure that several of us
>would like to write to Tandy and encourage them to only sell these
>radios to licensed amateurs.

Would someone from NYC please let us know how the 2-meter situation is
down there? Every 'electronics junk store' on 5th (and Lex) has a
wide line of 2-meter handies for sale. I really doubt that any of them
check for licenses.

Also, why don't we come up with a form letter that we can send to the
managers of the RS's in our areas that explains our concerns. While
we are at it, it should also include a list of ham clubs in the area
so really interested people would know where to turn. This will probably
be much easer (and better in the long run) than flaming Tandy.
/mike
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA East
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com (preferred) or ardai@bu-pub.bu.edu

1392. Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 20:18:59 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1383@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294971

In article <9997@sail.LABS.TEK.COM> vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM (Vincent Kurpan) writes:
>He claims that a GDO is basically worthless for antenna work because resonance
>is not generally what you are looking for.

I think useless is too strong, but a GDO certainly does NOT substitute
for a good noise bridge! There are times you DO want to know a resonance,
like adjusting traps in a trap antenna. Otherwise a GDO is mostly useful
as a signal source for very low power tests.

Coupling to the center of a dipole through a FEW (<20ft) feet of coax can
be useful in determining the resonance of a dipole, but a noise bridge
does the job better and more accurately (especially if it is within 1-2
ft of the antenna thus eliminating SWR/"tuned line" resonances.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
The trouble with a kitten is that
When it grows up, it's always a cat
-- Ogden Nash.

1393. Kenwood TM-621 (?) 2m/220 MHz Dual Bander Mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 20:38:52 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jul29.203852.18391@netcom.COM>
Source record: 294965

Friends are trying to convince me to buy a dual bander for access to 220
as well as 2 mtrs. This is the only one available.

Given that they are successful in convincing me to invest in 220, are
there any comments out there on this particular radio? It's about $650,
so I don't want to buy it without some input.

Thanks,
-edg
PS: One fellow said that another fellow would make a strong enough case
that "if I wasn't interested I'd have to be brain dead." I expect that
I'll hear more tonight.

--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

1394. 2M <--> 20M (HF)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 21:54:12 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9107292153.AA20381@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294966

I have "heard" of a 2 meter crossband repeater in California, linked to an HF rig for remote operation - BESIDES 10 METERS! I'd like to hear more of such setup.

73 - Rob, N7KCG - Washington State

1395. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 23:03:48 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.680828628@seashore>
Source record: 294977

vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM (Vincent Kurpan) writes:

>I could just see the packaging: This great illustration of the user's signal
>shooting up to the mountain repeater and the "misses" on the phone at home
>cooking dinner. Of course it all comes packaged with the new book entitled
>"How to pass your FCC test expediently without really understanding a thing".
>Maybe the net here should have a "name the book contest".
>Maybe the deluxe version comes with subliminal message tapes that you listen
>to in your sleep. "BREAKER BREAKER 146.960....YOU-ALL GOT ANY SMOKIES UP
>THERE.....
>NC1P I just couldn't resist this one but *really* it worries me.

I can't buy this tired old argument. Radio Shack has been selling
a 10m rig for quite some time. The 10m band, particularly the
novice portion, is one of the best behaved bands. It certainly
has fewer rude hams than the 20m phone band, which requires at
least a General. Lower license requirements and/or better availability
of rigs does NOT mean more chaos on the bands.

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1396. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 23:09:01 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.680828941@seashore>
Source record: 294878

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, riawelch@ubvmsc.cc.buffalo.edu (Kevin Welch) writes:

>>Radio Shack has offered a cheap 10 meter rig for a few years now and
>>I don't really notice that this has caused much if any misuse of the 10
>>meter band...

>Are you kidding? There's LOTS of pirates on 10M now that I don't
>remember from a few years ago.

I believe you are refering to the "freebanders" that are often heard
on the CW portion of 10M. These guys generally use modified CBs
or Unidens, not the Radio Shack rigs.

I have never had a problem with pirates on the phone portions of 10m.

--

=-=-=-

1397. Re: Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-29 23:15:23 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.680829323@seashore>
Source record: 294879

M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:

>Thanks for the info. The thing that may well save us all is that the average
>HT today is *much* too complex for the average CB yahoo to operate. I've been
>a ham for 30 years with an Extra class license, have degrees in Physics and
>Engineering, and there are buttons on my FT-470 that I *still* don't
>understand after two years! Confronted with the thirty or so interdependent
>functions on the keyboard of an HT, the typical pirate bozo would, I think,
>give up and go back to his CB set: On-Off-Volume and Squelch are probably
>about it for them!

Good point! A recent survey indictates that 80% of VCR owners have
never recorded a TV program while away from home. The vast majority
of people don't know how to use gadgets. My girlfriend, who is
bright and highly educated, bought an answering machine that went
unused for 6 months until I showed her how to record an outgoing message.
It sounds like the RS rig will have enough bells and whistles to
confound the average joe.

--

=-=-=-

1398. Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 00:07:07 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1910@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294967

In article morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu (Ted Morris) writes:

>I think I've got the basic idea on how I could determine the resonent
>frequency of an antenna (like a dipole or vertical) I've constructed and
>want to cut to final dimensions--bring the transmission line up to the
>GDO, put a little Air-Dux-type coil between shield and ground/ladderline
>wires, and put the GDO coil "near" the Air-Dux. What I don't have a
>feeling for is, "how near?" "how big/long a coupling coil?" "what will
>changing the coupling coil parameters do to the GDO reading?" I guess I
>need an OF Elmer, but since I'm rapidly approaching OF-ism myself, I
>can't quite ask anyone I know around here--the faceless Internet crowd
>seems more friendly and less threatening!
>

Funny you should ask that, I just bought a very nice AN/PRM-10 Military
GDO at the Flagstaff swap meet last weekend. It's a real piece of work
which is built like a fine instrument. Here's what I discovered:

Any small coil of wire will do - you don't need an air-dux coil to
couple to an antenna. For the lower frequencies, 80M and 40M, three
or four turns of wire seemed about right, wound right around the
GDO coil. For the higher bands like 10M, only a turn or two would
do. Too many turns and the object under test will suck-out the GDO
at resonance, making it hard to get an accurate reading. It appears
that you should use enough turns to get a 50 percent meter dip at
resonance.

I found that the GDO was pretty accurate in showing me the resonant
frequency of my 40 Meter dipole which I had previously tuned for
lowest SWR at 7200. The Butternut vertical, the HF6V was much more
interesting since it had some strange dips just about everywhere.

My Butternut works quite well in practice so I'm not the least buit
worried about it. Some things were very interesting, however. For
example, on 20 Meters there was a very strong dip at around 13.5 Mhz
and a weaker dip at 14.05. Nevertheless, my antenna has a perfectly
acceptable SWR of about 1.2:1 across the 20M band.

I don't think that a GDO is of much use on a 6 band antenna since
the overall reactances are so complex. For mono-banders, however,
I believe that it tells the truth, at least 90 percent of the time.

I'm looking forward to more fun with this new toy, as for example I
found that one of my random 12 inch test leads resonated at about
112 Mhz :-).

By the way, this particular unit also serves as an absorption wavemeter, and a diode detecter unit. There is also a selectable 1000 Hz modulation tone as well as provision for external modulation of the signal. Hey, maybe I can even work QRP with this thing! :-)

Any other GDO tales out there?

Here's a trick question for some readers:

Can you determine the resonant frequency of an antenna system using an SWR Bridge? In other words, when your SWR is 1:1, is your antenna resonant?

(hit return for answer)

Answers: No and Not Necessarily.

Resonance is defined as Xc == Xl

By definition, Xr can therefore be any value, say for example, 300 ohms. Would this give you a 1:1 match to 50 ohm coax? No.

Question #2:

Do antennas work best when they are resonant?

Answer: Yes

Question #3:

Are GDO's useful in antenna work:

Answer: Yes

Question #4:

Are there better tools than GDO's for antenna work:

Answer: Yes, but the GDO is what I got for such a good deal at the swap meet. :-) :-)

73's and flames/corrections/better explanations welcome,

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1399. re: Posting by Jay Appell concerning Alinco DJ-560T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 00:29:46 UTC
From: BDBAKER@MTUS5.cts.mtu.EDU
Message-ID: <9107292337.AA28766@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294970

Jay, could you post your direct e-mail address so that we can
contact you. I have some things about the DJ-560T that I'd
like to talk to you about.

Also, if anybody out there has an Icom IC-2SAT I need some
information. Specifically I'm wondering if the 2SAT can
be modified to receive broad band. Please contact me via
my direct e-mail address listed below. Thank you.

Brian Baker, N8PBL
bdbaker@mtus5.cts.mtu.edu

1400. JOTA Date?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 00:58:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <3A908CC2F1BF2008BE@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 294975

Can someone give me this year's dates for Jamboree on the Air? I believe its the third weekend in October but I want to be sure before I put the announcement out to our Scouts and Hams.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

1401. Re: How do aircraft RDF antennas work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 01:11:34 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <7825@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 294968

In article <HUOPIO.91Jul29001806@kannel.lut.fi> huopio@lut.fi (Kauto Huopio OH5LFM) writes:
+
+Did you remember to set the TO/FROM knob in your ADF unit correctly?
+:)

An aircraft ADF does not have a TO/FROM knob. The VOR (VHF OMNI RANGE) does, but that's another story altogether.

geo
N29531 Cardinal

1402. Re: Tube Stuff Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 01:27:58 UTC
From: rosty@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <18733@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 294969

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Summary: Pro-2004 Problems
Expires:
References: <60950003@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Sender:
Followup-To:
Distribution:
Organization: University of California, Santa Cruz; Open Access Computing
Keywords:

I'm having some troubles with my Pro-2004 scanner and I'm hoping someone
can help. Symptoms: After listening for a while, the scanner would freeze
up for no apparent reason. Stuck on a channel with the display as if there
were a carrier, however no audio, and no squelch rush when the squelch is
turned all the way down. Keyboard beeps, but does nothing. Turning it off
and then back on reveals a very slow power off time (ie: display light fades
instead of blacking out) and turning it back on reveals a completely blank
display, backlight working fine, dimmer fine, keyboard beeps w/o function,
sound squelch button does not light, no audio (regardless of vol/squelch).

This problem was usually resolved by unplugging the unit and leaving it unpluggedd for
10-15 minutes, plugging it back in, and everything worked fine. Amazing.When I originally
had this problem, I posted to the net, and someone was
curious if when it was 'dead', programming a channel did anything. I tried it
the next time it died, and low-and-behold, upon getting the scanner online,
I found that whatever I had programmed while the display was blank was indeed
there.

The problem seemed to go away, but unfortunately it reappeared, months later.
Now the thing is really dead. It will not come back to life, and it sits
in the same 'no-audio, no-display, display fade when turned off' mode. I
tore it apart and looked for the obvious: Loose connectors or hot/burnt
circuitry, but found none. It does have the mods done for increased scan
speed, 400 channels, and 800MHz restoral.

Someone long ago posted a possible fix for this, but I (stupidly) ignored
it as I figured mine was fixed. I'm not an electronics guru, and have little
tools other than a DMM and a soldering iron. I figured I'd try to get a
schematic from RS and isolate the bad area (since many functions still work),
but I'm unsure if they can still get the 2004 diagram/service manual.

Any help with this would be most appreciated. Either via email or the
net. Thanks in advance.

-Kirk J. Smith, EMT-P
rosty@ucscb.ucsc.edu

1403. UOSAT-5 (Oscar 22) images available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 05:21:51 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <38428@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 294974

A couple of the images from Uosat-5 are now available for anonymous FTP from host ucsd.edu in the hamradio/uosat directory. Harold Price, NK6K, has converted them to GIF files, so you can look at them with any of the usual gif viewing tools. Remember to grab them in binary mode.

Rather impressive!
- Brian

1404. Re: Where to get 'used' IRCs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 06:16:32 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1991Jul30.061632.27690@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
Source record: 294972

In article <9107291329.AA14192@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM> bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
>Several "how to get DX QSLs" articles I've read recently talk about getting
>"used" IRCs, rather than paying full freight at the post office.
>Are there well known IRC re-marketers, or do I have to find an ex QSL manager
>on my own?

Bert,

I would suggest you look into QST, CQ etc. and find a stateside
QSL manager for an active DX station in your call area. Write
him a letter and explain him what you want. I believe he will
be more than happy to sell you some IRCs.

In know that W3HNK is selling IRCs for a very low rate (65 cents
is what I heard - but might have changed with US postal rate
changes).

73 Ben, DL6RAI

1405. Resonance vs. VSWR (was: Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 06:30:04 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1991Jul30.063004.27863@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
Source record: 294973

>Can you determine the resonant frequency of an antenna system using
>an SWR Bridge? In other words, when your SWR is 1:1, is your antenna
>resonant?
>
>Answers: No and Not Necessarily.
>
>Resonance is defined as Xc == Xl
>
>By definition, Xr can therefore be any value, say for example,
>300 ohms. Would this give you a 1:1 match to 50 ohm coax? No.
>
I'd say: YES. When you measrure a VSWR of 1 that means you have
no reactive components, ergo R=50 Ohms, X=0. Reactive components
will always increase VSWR, so I'd think that resonance ocurrs at
the frequency of lowest VSWR. Hw?

Ben, DL6RAI

1406. Source for telegraph key

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 12:07:09 UTC
From: kevin@noc.hfh.EDU
Message-ID: <9107301207.AA07836@snmpmgr.noc.hfh.edu>
Source record: 294881

About two weeks ago, I saw in a renovated telegraph station (the old Davison, MI station) a morse key which was the successor to the traditional up-and-down (for lack of a better description) key. The key used a side-to-side motion and MECHANICALLY auto-repeated the dots. I was told who invented this but I can't remember the name. Anyway, does anybody know of a source for such a key. I'm not looking for a paddle, iambic or otherwise.

regards,

kevin@noc.hfh.edu

1407. Re: Resonance vs. VSWR (was: Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 14:47:55 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul30.144755.29022@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294883

In article <1991Jul30.063004.27863@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner) writes:
>>Can you determine the resonant frequency of an antenna system using
>>an SWR Bridge? In other words, when your SWR is 1:1, is your antenna
>>resonant?
>>
>>Answers: No and Not Necessarily.
>>
>>Resonance is defined as Xc == Xl
>>
>>By definition, Xr can therefore be any value, say for example,
>>300 ohms. Would this give you a 1:1 match to 50 ohm coax? No.
>>
>I'd say: YES. When you measrure a VSWR of 1 that means you have
>no reactive components, ergo R=50 Ohms, X=0. Reactive components
>will always increase VSWR, so I'd think that resonance ocurrs at
>the frequency of lowest VSWR. Hw?
>
>Ben, DL6RAI

Okay, what's the resonant frequency of your 50-ohm dummy load?
You DO know its VSWR value :-)

I.E. It's easy to get 1:1 VSWR reading on a length of 50-ohm coax!
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1408. Re: Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 14:54:15 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Jul30.145415.22268@netcom.COM>
Source record: 294884

In article <35159@teda.Teradyne.COM> ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM (Mike Ardai) writes:
>Also, why don't we come up with a form letter that we can send to the
>managers of the RS's in our areas that explains our concerns.

OK, here's my whack at it. This is written from the point of view of an officer or representative of a radio club. Comments welcome, and may be used or modified without permission, although I wouldn't mind knowing if somebody uses it as the major part of a letter.
-edg

Dear %rs_mgr%,

My name is %say_your_name% and I represent the %radio_club% radio club. First, we would like to offer our encouragement and congratulations as your store begins to sell the new %model_no% two-meter handheld amateur radio. We hope that this will result in many new hams in our community here in %geographic_area%.

We are writing today to express two concerns that arise with the availability of ham radio-capable transmitters at genera-interest stores such as Radio Shack.

First, it is a common concern in the ham community, both nationwide and here in %geographic_area% that these radios will fall into the hands of individuals who have no interest in becoming amateur radio licensees, but rather will use them for casual communication on the amateur band in violation of federal law. We hope that your salespeople will be trained to ask to see a ham radio license at the time of sale, and to question sales where the purchaser cannot produce a license.

We would like to remind you of Radio Shack's company policy regarding such sales: [We should obtain some formal document from RS in Ft Worth] %policy%

We recognize that prospective hams will wish to purchase these radios in preparation for receiving their licenses, and encourage such enthusiasm. If a person has no license, but says something like, "I'm halfway through the book and want to listen," or, "I'm waiting for my license," or even "I'm taking my test soon," then it shouldn't be much problem. After all, the prospective ham will be proud of his studying and will wish to talk.

One danger sign, on the other hand, would be a purchaser buying two radios, and asking about point-to-point range. Another would be somebody who is not sure what the radio does, but is not willing to purchase the "Now You're Talking" study guide and is not interested in ham clubs or other resources.

I realize that this is not a common concept to a sales oriented person. Typically we try to sell our wares to all comers. This restraint, however, is essential if the %model_no% is not to become just a better walkie-talkie to the detriment of both hams and the business community.

The second concern that we wish to express today relates to the need for the new ham or prospective ham to find resources in the community. Nobody can join this hobby successfully by remaining in a vacuum. Traditionally, the new ham was guided in his or her preparation by an experienced operator. We call this guiding, teaching ham an "Elmer."

With the advent of the code-free license, it is possible for an individual to buy a copy of "Now You're Talking," or other study material, and prepare alone for the tests. In fact, it's possible that the first ham the new student meets will be the volunteer examiner giving the test! With this in mind, we would like to provide your store with a guide to local resources for the new ham. Flyers with this information are enclosed, and you are welcome to call me at %my_phone_number% when you need more.

Please give one of these flyers to any customers or visitors who inquire about or purchase ANY ham related material, such as study guides, HTX-100's, %model_no%'s, or even scanners, when the customer asks if the scanner will receive ham radio. This material will direct the customer to clubs, classes and test sessions that will speed him or her toward a ham radio license. Even licensed hams may find the guide useful.

Traditionally, Radio Shack and the ham community enjoyed a close relationship. As Radio Shack's focus changed, that relationship has become somewhat distant. We in the %geographic_area% are pleased to welcome your Radio Shack store as a strategic partner in the growth of ham radio once again, and trust that this will be the beginning of a mutually beneficial relationship.

Yours sincerely,
%RADIO_CLUB_NAME%

%your_name%
%your_title%

--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

1409. Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 15:12:10 UTC
From: elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <12375@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 294882

OK, I'll bite...

>Here's a trick question for some readers:
>
>Can you determine the resonant frequency of an antenna system using
>an SWR Bridge? In other words, when your SWR is 1:1, is your antenna
>resonant?
>
>
>Answers: No and Not Necessarily.
>
>Resonance is defined as Xc == Xl
>
>By definition, Xr can therefore be any value, say for example,
>300 ohms. Would this give you a 1:1 match to 50 ohm coax? No.

While antennas may have all sorts of resonant impedances, an SWR
of 1:1 indicates that the line is terminated in it's nonreactive
characteristic impedance. Since this only happens with a) resistors or
b) resonant antennas, then you've got one or the other at the other end.
For almost any antenna one of us is likely to encounter, 1:1 works fine.
Walt Maxwell (W2DU) discusses this in his book "Reflections" and
does a good job of it.

>Question #2:
>
>Do antennas work best when they are resonant?
>
>Answer: Yes

Not necessarily! A 5/8 wave antenna is not resonant yet works well. In fact,
numerous analyses have shown that short antennas work just as well as
full-sized antennas as long as resistive losses are kept under control. The
"radiation resistance" becomes quite small as antennas are made shorter and
shorter, but the only problems arise in the large RF currents required
by them and so the resistive losses in the coupling networks and the
antenna materials themselves. There's nothing magical about resonant
antennas.

>Question #3:
>
>Are GDO's useful in antenna work:
>
>Answer: Yes

You bet! To properly measure antenna resonance, I understand that
you must couple directly to the antenna itself; otherwise you'll find a
resonant condition of the antenna *and* its associated transmission line
(which is an impedance transformer). Curiously, the same applies to
noise bridges. However, if the transmission line length is known, then
with noise bridges the transformation caused by the length of transmission
line can be removed (Smith charts, don'cha know). If the transmission
line is short (a small fraction of a wavelength) then either instrument will
get you in the ballpark.

>Question #4:
>
>Are there better tools than GDO's for antenna work:
>
>Answer: Yes, but the GDO is what I got for such a good deal
> at the swap meet. :-) :-)

You got a heckuva deal! Why can't *I* ever find deals like that?:*)
The only GDO's I've found at swaps were, um, rather tattered and worn...

>73's and flames/corrections/better explanations welcome,
>
>-fred AA7BQ
>| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
>| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
>| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

No flames, just minor adjustments!

73, Kim Elmore (N5OP)

"All these *WIRES*! Why do they call it 'wireless'?"
NQ0I, discussing his shack...

1410. Just getting started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 15:28:34 UTC
From: kevin@noc.hfh.EDU
Message-ID: <9107301528.AA08599@snmpmgr.noc.hfh.edu>
Source record: 294886

Thanks to all of you out there who replied to my request for info on where to obtain low-cost gear to get started. Some of you mentioned that getting involved with local hams would help steer me to swap meets and HamFests. I am in a catch 22 here and if any of you have DX'ed with contacts in Sterling Heights, MI could you steer me toward any of them or any of them to me?? My business phone is (313) 853-4876 and it has voice mail so they can leave a number where they could be contacted.

regards,

kevin@noc.hfh.edu

1411. Re: Just getting started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 15:56:05 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360012@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294915

Welcome to the hobby and hope you will enjoy it as I have for last
54 years.
You are absolutely right ..... Y O U D O N ' T N E E D $$$$$$$
however if you have been raised in the society of instant pleasure
you may have to pay the price.
I could take you to the time when ham station had one tube receiver
one tube xmter and " Windom" ant. To day - well - you have numerous
ways:
1) You can build your own station
2) You can buy used one.
3) You can order a new one with instalation

To build one, look into the ARRL handbook
To buy used one, get in touch with the local ham clubs and inquier
about swap shops, radio flee-markets, and/or hams who may not be
on the market but are willing to help new comer like you.
Just the other day I heard that one of the most prestigious set ups
of 60th Drake R4B rcver and T4X xmter, was for sale for $280.
As for the ant. dipole or vertical will do the job.
Good luck and tell us about your progress - we care!!!

from the log of AA6AD

1412. Decoding VCR Plus numbers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 16:32:21 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"30-Jul-91..9:32:21.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294887

Hi Gang,

I realize that this question is not directly ham related, but only hams would have an interest in the answer.

How does one go about decoding the numbers which follow a TV program listing? I presume that encoded info is CHAN, TIME, DATE, but in reverse order.

Would appreciate obtaining and data that can be mustered. BTW: This info is purely for curiosity and amazement.

73

Hugh Wells W6WTU

1413. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 17:03:58 UTC
From: banko@moskva.ks.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul30.170358.13223@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 294892

In article <10@pyuxa.UUCP> hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (harold winard) writes:
>Is there any truth to the story that
>Radio Shack will introduce a 2-meter
>handie-talkie in their 1992 catalog?
>If so, what does it portend for possible
>misuse of the amateur bands by unlicensed
>operators? I have heard that in some areas
>the easy accessibility of marine-band
>radios has lead to CB-type mobile operation
>by unlicensed operators.
>
>Harold
>KB2M

one thing about the codeless license that has just recently occurred to me
is that more and more people might get a codeless license just so that they
can "market" products to hams and use their callsign in the advertising...
this could be good or bad, depending on the way you look at it... it might
mean that more people will start offering ham-related products, but it also
might mean that it will be even harder to discriminate between dealers of
good products and bad (although that has nothing to do with having a license
really, except that one might expect that a ham is more likely to treat
other hams fairly than a non-ham might, since they both have a stake in
amateur radio, and one's callsign, like one's name, is hard to clear if
tainted by a record of unfair dealings).

brad banko
kb8cne/aa

--
==
Brad Banko, Theoretical Biophysics, Beckman Institute
Dept of Physics, University of Illinois--Urbana-Champaign
banko@lisboa.ks.uiuc.edu, (217)-244-1851, 328-4932

1414. Re: Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 17:16:30 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1418@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294897

In article <1991Jul30.145415.22268@netcom.COM>, edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes...
>In article <35159@teda.Teradyne.COM> ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM (Mike Ardai) writes:
>>Also, why don't we come up with a form letter that we can send to the
>>managers of the RS's in our areas that explains our concerns.
>
>OK, here's my whack at it. This is written from the point of view of an
>officer or representative of a radio club. Comments welcome, and may be
>used or modified without permission, although I wouldn't mind knowing if
>somebody uses it as the major part of a letter.
> -edg
[lotsa good stuff deleted]
>Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
>P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
>San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

Bravo! This is not only a welcome change from the "we're going to be overrun by the unwashed hordes and pirates" that's prevalent on the net, but an excellent letter! I'm stealing a copy and filing off the serial numbers.... :+) Please let me know if anyone comes up with a Tandy corporate policy re: selling ham gear to unlicenced folks.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1415. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 17:17:18 UTC
From: rec@coquina.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1211@coquina.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294901

In article <randall.680828941@seashore> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>
>I have never had a problem with pirates on the phone portions of 10m.
>

Stick around a few years....

The "Drug net" on 28.025 is already moving up the band to avoid QRM from the CW crowd. Nice for us key bangers....Bad for you phone types. As a spanish speaker, I can tell you its going to be a shock when the bands open up during the next cycle. Have a nice day.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

1416. IRCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 17:18:02 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <53218@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294894

Adding to several other suggestions made here recently - another way of getting hold of some IRCs is to be aware of recent DXpeditions, especially if their QSL managers are in this country. After the Rotuma expedition, the NCDXF had a lot of IRCs that they sold off. If the Albanian station comes on the air soon, the QSL managers will have a few tons of the things to get rid of. So get hold of a DX newsletter, look under the "QSL via.." heading, and write to a few managers.

Depending on how many IRCs you need, you could always become a manager for a semi-popular station. Many people will send you 2 IRCs for a card, you use a 50c stamp to send one back, and you've just bought IRCs for 25c each. Even if they send only one, you get one IRC for 50c. Of course, when you add the cost of the cards, envelopes and your time hunting through the logs for people who get the time or day way off, you'll find that it's far simpler to buy IRCs for 95c each at the post office :-)

And to answer another query, when you send an SASE to a U.S. manager for a DX station, you need send only the SASE. The manager is out the cost of a card + envelope, and they do appreciate it when someone sends a $ or a spare stamp as well, but it certainly is not expected.

I've done a small amount of QSL managing for a friend - he even bought the cards, sent me the computer logs, and made my life very easy. I got some IRCs out of it (although most overseas hams send $ bills), I didn't make any monetary profit but I enjoy doing it at a low level. I even sort of enjoy getting and answering the bureau cards that come in for a couple of years after the expedition...

And no, sorry, I don't have any IRCs for sale :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1417. Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 17:28:06 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1391@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294904

In article <1910@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
>Question #2:
>
>Do antennas work best when they are resonant?
>
>Answer: Yes

As with so many things with antennas "it depends". There ARE "non-resonant" antennas, designed to operate across broad frequency ranges. THe "discone" comes to mind.

One of my favorites is the open wire fed "tuned dip. It is typically NEVER operated at a resonant frequency, the "tuning" comprising matching of the open wire line to the xmtr by an antenna tuner. Properly installed this type of antenna is VERY efficient.

>Are there better tools than GDO's for antenna work:
>
>Answer: Yes, but the GDO is what I got for such a good deal
> at the swap meet. :-) :-)

Glad you got what you wanted there - it was a good gathering IMHO, until it rained at 4:30 at least :-)

Personally I find the Palomar Engineers noise bridge very hard to beat for antenna work below 440Mhz. You use your recvr as detector and a built in noise generator as the source to be nulled. Fast easy and CHEAP!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Do not believe in miracles -- rely on them.

1418. Where can I get the dc plug for the Icom ICW2A HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 17:48:58 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <8128@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 294895

The local REP here in Canada is selling only the OPC-288 Mini DC power cable option for 15 CDN $. I what the plug only, where can I get it? Do you have a part number for this plug?

Regards, VE2HQJ
Clem.
--
Clement Vaillancourt, Analyste, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Responsable du Reseau Ethernet | 1800 Montee Ste-Julie, Varennes
(Analyst, Network Manager) | P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca |Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309

1419. Re: Resonance vs. VSWR (was: Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 17:55:00 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <47234@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 294903

In article <1991Jul30.063004.27863@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner) writes:
>>Answers: No and Not Necessarily.
>>
>>Resonance is defined as Xc == Xl
>>
>>By definition, Xr can therefore be any value, say for example,
>>300 ohms. Would this give you a 1:1 match to 50 ohm coax? No.
>>
>I'd say: YES. When you measrure a VSWR of 1 that means you have
>no reactive components, ergo R=50 Ohms, X=0. Reactive components
>will always increase VSWR, so I'd think that resonance ocurrs at
>the frequency of lowest VSWR. Hw?
>
>Ben, DL6RAI

Your argument is valid only in the case where the feedline impedance
is exactly the same as the antenna feedpoint impedance. For an
antenna Z of 50 ohms and a feedline Z of 50 ohms, you are perfectly
right - adding reactance (lengthening the antenna, for example) will
raise SWR.

When the antenna Z is different than the feedline Z, all bets are off.
You have to remember that impedance along the transmission line varies
sinusoidally due to the SWR on the line. Hence, you can add a
reactance to cancel the reactance you see a particular point along
the feedline (for example, at the transmitter end). So, you are adding
reactance to cancel an existing reactance to lower SWR.

For more info, I'll recommend the book that was originally recommended
to me - it's really a good book. Reflections, by Walt Maxwell, W2DU,
published by the ARRL.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

1420. Re: Kenwood TM-621 (?) 2m/220 MHz Dual Bander Mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 18:00:34 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19130010@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 294921

The 621 is an old model, you should be able to get it cheaper than $650.00. The 631 replaced it about 18 months back. My 621 is working just fine after about 2 years or more of abuse in my car. There is a vendor of 2m/220 handhelds now. I can't remember whether it is Alinco or Standard, but watch the magazines.

Brian
N6RSW

1421. Re: Questions about bringing a ham radio to Australia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 18:10:18 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <18867.2895572a@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294852
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.culture.australian,rec.travel

In article <1991Jul29.132948.15164@netnews.whoi.edu>, howitt@arcac.whoi.edu (Cinthia Howitt) writes:
> Hello:
> My fiance and I will be travelling to Australia for our honeymoon
> this September/October and he would like to bring his 2-meter Ham radio rig
> to use as an information source while we travel by car from Cairns to Sydney.
>
> We have the reciprocal license application and have received our visas
> however the application says to allow three months for processing the
> application and we have just about eight weeks before we leave. I plan to send
> the application via overnight mail.
>
> My questions are these:

SIGH!

I really don't mean to be rude, but these questions are really outside
the scope of the newsgroups it has been cross-posted to.

> 1) How much does it cost (in AUS$) to send an overnight
> letter from Australia to the US? (so I can include
> this cost with the aplication)

Call Federal Express or go down to the local post office and ask.

> 2) If we ask nicely will the issuing agency expedite the
> application? (Will they send the license using
> overnight mail if I include the postage?)

I don't know, check with the Australian Embassy/Consulate in Washington,
or NY or LA or.... wherever, or call the AT&T Overseas Operator and
obtain the Australian phone number for the correct agencies and call them
and ask. I suspect the overwhelming delay is in crunching through the
piles of mail, doing the data entry, processing and license printing, NOT
the delivery time.

The American Radio Relay League in Newington, CT is a self-proclaimed
"expert" on the nuances of overseas licensing and might be able to offer
advice. Then again, maybe not.

Yes, calling is expensive, but this IS a once-in-a-lifetime trip and you
did think it important enough to post to the net, right?

> 3) If we don't receive the license on time will the authorities
> let us bring the radio into the country? (If we bring
> a copy of the application maybe?)

Ask Customs, ask your travel agent, ask the Australian Embassy/Consulate, ask the .... (get the idea?)

> 4) If they won't let us bring it into the country how can we
> send it home?

They will probably confiscate it and hold it until your return trip, ship it to you, or never return it. Customs agents are funny that way.

>
> Please respond by E-mail as soon as possible. I'd like to get the
> application in the mail ASAP to give us the best chance of getting the license
> in time.
> Thanks in advance
>
> Cindy Howitt (soon to be Sellers)
> Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
> Woods Hole, MA 02543
> (508) 457-2000 x2425
> howitt@arcac.whoi.edu

Call the "experts" who are supposed to know these things, like U.S. Customs, your travel agent, Federal Express, the U.S. Post Office, the Australian Embassy or Consulate, the appropriate Australian agencies down under, etc...

Good luck with your trip, but remember, the natives get annoyed if the tourists ask them too many questions.... :-)

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

1422. Trip to Hong Kong and Macau

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 18:10:32 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1394@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294898
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.travel

I am in the planning stages for a vacation trip to Hong Kong and Macau this fall. This is a frequent flier bonus, so I don't have a lot of excess cash nor much flexibility in schedule. It will also be my first visit to Asia.

I have contacted ARRL about reciprocal operating and HKTA about general advice. My questions:

1) Is there a club or contact in either country who could help me do som HF DXing.Both countries are moderately rare and I would like to try DX from "the other end"

So far my plans are to take only my 2M/440Mhz radio, my HF gear is too large to take.

2) Any advice on what to see/avoid?

The concensus so far is not to bother trying to find "bargains" because U.S. discounters have as good price but with US warranties.

1423. ethernet for transmission cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 18:31:07 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9107301831.AA13558@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 294902

Has anyone ever tried to use ethernet cable for transmission line???

73s

troy (trop)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1424. Re: Resonance vs. VSWR (was: Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 18:37:31 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1396@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294900

In article <1991Jul30.144755.29022@axis.dsg.ti.com> edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:

>I.E. It's easy to get 1:1 VSWR reading on a length of 50-ohm coax!

In case anyone out there hasn't heard of the trick, a good way to check the quality (i.e. LOSS) of coax is to short circuit or open circuit the far and and measure the VSWR. A 1:1 VSWR means SCRAP the cable!

THe HIGHER the VSWR of course the more power is getting reflected. Just remember that this measure TWICE the total loss.

Another reason to check the antenna at its terminals not at your shack!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Do not believe in miracles -- rely on them.

1425. Poulsen Arc CW Transmitters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 18:55:12 UTC
From: donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570122@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294899

Does anyone know how the Poulsen Arc CW transmitter worked? This was popular back in the twilight days of spark, and generated a near-perfect CW output. It used alcohol for something, anyone know what? Is there anyone on the net old enough that knows what one sounded like?

Foothill College in Los Altos, CA has one sitting out in their court-yard by the electronics museum. It looks like an overgrown fireplug.

Don Montgomery, K6LTS
donrm@hpnmdla.HP.COM

1426. Re: Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 20:13:31 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890006@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 294888

>Why don't you post an address for Tandy. I'm sure that several of us
>would like to write to Tandy and encourage them to only sell these
>radios to licensed amateurs.

*Also, why don't we come up with a form letter that we can send to the
*managers of the RS's in our areas that explains our concerns. While
*we are at it, it should also include a list of ham clubs in the area
*so really interested people would know where to turn. This will probably
*be much easer (and better in the long run) than flaming Tandy.

I certainly didn't want to promote that Radio Shack be flamed, thats why
I used the word "encourage". But this is an excellent idea.

There is a repeater in Mill Valley (just north of San Fransisco) at 145.29 MHz.
This repeater gets alot of bootleg/pirate use. No call signs, profanity, etc.
I'm new to ham radio (less than a month), so I asked around, and everyone
seems to know about it. I hear things like "its a magnet for those people,
so it keeps them off of the other repeaters". It seems to have been tolorated
for at least a couple of years. I have no idea who the repeater owner is.

Frank Ball KC6WUG frankb@hpsad.HP.COM pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb

1427. Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 20:17:38 UTC
From: ds1437%BROCK1P.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9107301717.AA02757@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294896

Well, I wrote a letter to Tandy through there POS system. I am
still waiting for a response to my letter. I hear it takes about 4-5
days for a response but we will see. As for an EMAIL address for
Tandy, I don't know of one, but I did include in the letter that if
they have Internet access to post to this Discussion List, However I
doubt they have access.

P.S.- I will probably post the letter I sent to TANDY soon, I just
have to re-type the letter back into Electronic form.

****
Name: Donald L. Schleede Snail-Mail:
Call: KB2LZF Dept. Earth Sciences
E-mail Addresses: SUNY Brockport
ds1437%brock1p@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu Brockport, NY 14420
dschleede@unidata.ucar.edu Twisted Pair:
root@kazumi.UUCP (716) 395-5760
Planet: Earth
****

1428. Free satelite launch possibilities (was Contacts for satellites in education)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 20:38:38 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <865@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 294905

In article <193@arrlhq.UUCP> jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>We've received a request from a professor in the USSR who is interested
>in using satellites as educational tools in secondary schools. His
>interest encompasses using satellites to establish international
>school-based networks and also Earth observation from space as an
>educational resource.

I just came back from the 6th AMSAT-UK satelite colloquium which was held
in Surrey, England last week. There was quite some interesting news, as
usual.

Leonid Lebutin UA3CR announced a rather interesting possibility: for the
next 10 years, there will be 2 or 3 possibilities PER YEAR to have an
amateur satelite module built in in a Russian educational satelite
and launched FOR FREE! At every launch there is an amount of space (about
20x40x60 cm) reserved for the amateur satelite community. Power can be
obtained from the satelite itself (about 50 watts) so one can concentrate
on the payload itself.

To me, this seems an enormous possibility. It looks like the same amount
of space as a whole microsat will be available, just for the payload! Also,
the power available (50 watts) seems enormous: using circuitry like the
high-efficiency power amplifier of Matjaz YT3MV (if I remember correct;
the amplifier of DOVE) it looks like a downlink power of 30 watts at least
should be possible. Copying this on handhelds should be easy.
Of course other possibilities are available too.

I was only attending on Sathurday and Sunday and missed quite some interesting
talks on Friday, but other news I remember is:

- Dr Karl Meinzer DJ3ZC told about the plans for phase 3D. This device should
produce about 10dB better signals then the previous phase 3 devices. It
is also the largest amateur satelite: about 3 meter in diameter
(This means a lot of problems, so far unknown to the amsat community:
an amateur satelite usually can travel with hand luggage, while this
device won't fit trough a door in once piece and will probably be split
in parts to be assembled at the launch site..)
- DJ3ZC also told, that since Phase 3D will look like a ring, there is some
space left in the inside. He thought about building a small satellite to
fly in an orbit around Mars, or other wild ideas. AMSAT-DL does not have
the capacity to build this; other groups are invited to work on this.
Any volunteers?
- UA3CR told about the problems with RUDAK-2. It seems as if a preamplifier
in the receiver is oscillating. The whole amateur installation will be
switched off in August so things can cool down and hopefully the oscillation
has disappeared when they are switched on again.

The 12 dB attenuator which was switched on by accident in the past does
not cause oscialltion in the engeneering model.
- F6BVP told about the ARSENE project. Hopefully, it will be launced july
next year.
- ZS6AKV told about satelite plans in South Africa (SUNSAT, built on
Stellenbosch University). The lecture about it was in Friday so I
missed it, but I took a copy of the information sheet and it looks like
a device with store-and-forward possibilities, position localtion and
imaging using CCD cameras.
- KA1ST told about KITSAT, a satelite to be built by Koreans at the University
of Surrey (England, 'the UOSAT factory') in order for Korean engeneers
to gain some experience in satelite building and usage. It will use
a similar scheme as OSCAR 22: 2 downlink frequencies, one for amateur
usage and one for Korean Research usage (the second frequency is not
in Amateur frequency bands).
KITSAT will look much like OSCAR 22.
- The UOSAT team told about the status of OSCAR 22. All seems well on board.
They were able to show the first images from this bird; Brian Kantor
already placed samples on ucsd.edu for anon FTP so get a look yourself.
- UA3CR had some unique pictures of older Russian amatuer satelites like
RS1 and 2. During the launch of RS 1 and 2 there was a 4th object which
which was never identified. Now, Leonid explained that was meant to be
RS3 (not the RS3 we know about now) but the solar panels could not be
opened and it died after 11 hours because the battary exhausted.

I am afraid thet I forget to mention at least half of the information
I received during the colloquium, and apologise for groups I didn't mention
or other errors. Sorry guys, the weekend is quite intensive and I'm not over
it yet!

Many thanks to Ron G3AAJ and the rest of the AMSAT-UK crew for organizing
this unique colloquium for the 6th time already! It was a great success,
and certainly worth repeating next year. Thanks Ron!

If you want to attend next year, I suggest you make contact with Ron
so you can get an attendance form yourself when it comes available
next year. The colloqiuim usually takes 4 days. Sleeping facilities
are available for fair prices on campus.

An unique event!

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

(For people that attended this year, I was able to pass security & customs
with the stuff I bought at the junk sale. Apart from a sore shoulder,
everything went fine..)

--8<--nip-nip----------

Geert Jan de Groot, Philips ICA, Weisshausstrasse 1, 5100 Aachen, Germany
Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl or ..!hp4nl!philica!geertj
Phone: +49 241 6003 714 FAX: +49 241 6003 709

1429. Re: Decoding VCR Plus numbers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 20:51:20 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1419@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294889

In article <"30-Jul-91..9:32:21.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>,
Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com writes...
>How does one go about decoding the numbers which follow a TV program listing?
>I presume that encoded info is CHAN, TIME, DATE, but in reverse order.

There was an article in TV Guide a week or so back about this, and the only
thing vaguely technical about it was an indication that he's using Huffman
coding. Dunno if there's a spec for it, but in order for it to become an
Industry Standard I imagine it's got to be pretty available.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1430. Austin Amateur Radio Supply

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 21:20:47 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <53240@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294890

In reply to the poster who asked, I live in Austin and I think I would have heard from local hams if there was anything special to warn you about in dealing with these folks. I've only ever bought log books from them, so am hardly a major customer, nor do I have a vested interest in their operations! The only reason I might not deal with them is the 8% local sales tax, but that's not a serious concern when I am in the market for a log book :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1431. Re: Geeze, what do we want to do with FCC Tapes of Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 21:33:23 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910102@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294924

>>I vote for ftp version of the tapes.

Oy ! Not on my net, please.

>Has anyone stopped to determine what it costs to ftp this much data?

By the time it gets copied by 500,000 hams, it could get !really!
expensive. The communications gridlock would be like SFO just after the
quake. Like someone has said, you really can't beat the bandwidth of a
UPS truck full of mag tape.

I think the wave of the future will be CDROM on packet servers. The
users could pay the SYSOP for the privelege. If you wanted to tie up
the spectrum downloading it, you could do that too. My rather foggy
memory tells me it costs about $2000 to master a CDROM and about $2/copy
after that. CDROMs are certainly cheaper to mail than a 2400' reel of
tape.

Perry / AA0ET

1432. Re: Charging batteries with solar cell

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 21:48:53 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910103@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294925

>1) What is the maximum current I can put into a BP-8 or BP-3 battery
>pack? Wattage?

You can usually charge NiCads at up to 4C. The BP3 is 270(?) ma-hr and I've charged it at 1.8 amps, which works out to about 8C. It got a little warm, but not too bad.

I should mention that you need to be able to turn off the current when the battery is charged, or you will destroy the cell.

>2) Can I be charging the attached battery and using the HT at the
>same time? (Using the charging battery as the power source.)

No problem. The easiest way to regulate the NiCad charge is to use a temperature-controlled switch to disconnect the solar cell from the NiCad when the NiCad gets warm from overcharge. The TCO on the BP8 should be adequate. This will eventually destroy the pack, but you get what you pay for. A more sophisticated peak charger may not work well with a solar cell - the voltage varies too much.

If you want to go the voltage regulator route, charge the pack at C/10 (or C/20 to be really safe) overnight and set the regulated voltage to that level.

>Jonathan Bucki
>(3 weeks and waiting!)

Have faith, your license will come.

Perry / AA0ET

1433. Re: Just getting started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 22:10:23 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910104@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294926

>I just want
>to set up a simple multi-band CW station, and it seems that it is just too
>expensive for an entry level person. I don't think I need a computerized
>digital transciever, an analog one would do. Also what is the minimum
>equipment required to set up such a station and how is it interconnected??
>
>Any responses on this one would be greatly appreciated. Thanks in advance.
>
>
>kevin@noc.hfh.edu

Try finding some used gear. Most major metro newspapers have a classified section for Ham/CB gear. Many clubs run a swapmeet/hamfest during the year - find out when they are. If you really want to save money, you may have to be patient and look around. Most CW ops have ongoing relationships with their keys/keyers/paddles, so expect to buy a new key.

The old Heathkit tranceivers cost about $150 and can even do SSB ! The cost of wire dipoles is exceedingly cheap, especially if you buy wire by the pound at the local electric motor repair shop. The aforementioned radio can easily load up a 40 meter dipole on 40/20/15/10. You can usually find used coax in fair condition at hamfests, so you might be on the air for under $200.

73,

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1434. Little ASCII Diagrams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 22:56:08 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.680914568.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 294891

From time to time (most notably, when discussing Ni-cad performance curves), the good participants in these newsgroups are given to drawing little ASCII diagrams to illustrate what they are saying (or, somtimes, what they choose not to say, letting the diagrams speak for themselves.) My problem is this: Them funny lil' pithers sho' sound funny using a speech synthesizer. In other words, they don't mean a darned thing when spoken. As a courtesy to those of us who cannot see the CRT, would posters please describe the diagrams/graphics they're using to illustrate their points? My ears/intellect thank all and sundry in advance. (No need to describe signature cartoons, though, Hi, Hi).

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | or K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Ask not for whom the <^G> tolls.

1435. Re: Source for telegraph key

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-30 23:37:53 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360013@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294914

What you saw is the traditional "BUG" that can be recognized from miles away. As far as I remember most of the bugs have been mfg. by Vibroplex and thay may still have same models for sale. For there address look in QST or CQ mgz. or ani HRO shop.

from the log of AA6AD

1436. Re: JOTA Date?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 00:47:58 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920013@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 294908

Yes, Jamboree On The Air is always the third weekend of October. That means 19-20 October this year.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with this event, it is a wonderful way to interest young people in Amateur Radio. Most of us have had the experience of trying to demonstrate radio only to find there is a big contest, or the people you do hook up with don't have a lot to say that your visitors can relate to. In JOTA, the idea is to get a rag chew going between the scout or scouts at your station and those at another. Get them started by saying their name, troop number, rank, etc. Pretty soon they will start asking each other about where they go camping, who they want to win the World Series, and all sorts of things.

Both Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are interested in learning a lot of things, and used to applying a bit of effort to master new skills. If you show them how much fun it is, be prepared for questions about how to get a license. The Boy Scouts even have several merit badges which can be earned: Electricity, Electronics, and Radio. One of the requirements for the Radio Merit badge is to tell how to get a license!

More details can be found in QST in September or October or by writting the ARRL.

1437. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 01:40:33 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570123@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294909

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>vincek@sail.LABS.TEK.COM (Vincent Kurpan) writes:

>I can't buy this tired old argument. Radio Shack has been selling
>a 10m rig for quite some time. The 10m band, particularly the
>novice portion, is one of the best behaved bands...

Maybe, but it certainly does have a lot more pirates. I don't recall
EVER hearing a pirate on 20 meters (not that I listen to the phone portion
of the band very often!), but there are lots of them on 10.

Part of the problem is undoubtedly the proximity of 10M to 11M CB,
but it seems pretty obvious that at least part of the problem is the
ready availability of radios in mass-market (non-ham-oriented) outlets.

AL N1AL

1438. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 01:43:30 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570124@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294910

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:

>It's worth noting that RS places a prominent sticker on their 10-meter
>rig (at least the ones I've seen) that warns that an amateur license
>is required for operation. Also, RS is now carrying the ARRL "Now Your
>Talking" book for beginning hams. Seems to me they are acting pretty
>responsibly. More so than most 800-number ham stores, in fact. I'm not
>worried, I'm encouraged.

The difference is the 800-number ham stores are advertised in AMATEUR
magazines. Non-hams are not likely to "wander in" as they are at a
Radio Shack.

AL N1AL

1439. Re: Radio Shack 2 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 01:46:11 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570125@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294912

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:

>>Thanks for the info. The thing that may well save us all is that the average
>>HT today is *much* too complex for the average CB yahoo to operate.

>Good point! A recent survey indictates that 80% of VCR owners have
>never recorded a TV program while away from home.

Make that 81%.

AL "Technical illiterate" N1AL

1440. Re: Source for telegraph key

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 01:51:01 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570126@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294911

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kevin@noc.hfh.EDU (Kevin DuPre) writes:

>About two weeks ago, I saw in a renovated telegraph station (the old
>Davison, MI station) a morse key which was the successor to the
>traditional up-and-down (for lack of a better description) key. The
>key used a side-to-side motion and MECHANICALLY auto-repeated the dots.
>I was told who invented this but I can't remember the name. Anyway, does
>anybody know of a source for such a key. I'm not looking for a paddle,
>iambic or otherwise.

You'll probably get a zillion responses, but what the heck.

It's called a semi-automatic key or "bug". Vibroplex is the most
well-known maker of them these days -- I don't know if there are
any others. They advertise in QST.

AL N1AL

1441. Re: JOTA Date?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 01:52:47 UTC
From: tyers@rhea.trl.OZ.AU
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.015247.18662@trl.oz.au>
Source record: 294893

In article <3A908CC2F1BF2008BE@uncg.bitnet>, MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
> Can someone give me this year's dates for Jamboree on the Air?

First the dates. JOTA is always held on the third _full_ weekend of October. Hence it will be held between 0001 hours 19 October till 2359 20 October 1991 local time (alright, strictly speaking I've chopped 2 minutes off it!)

For those amateurs who are not aware of JOTA a brief summary.
Established in 1956? by a group of scouters returning from a European Scout Jamboree JOTA is run annually to allow members of the scouting/guiding fraternity worldwide to contact and participate in the friendship of scouting. Amateur volunteers offer the use of their stations (in accordance with national 3rd party rulings) and a truly international experience is had by all.

In my role as JOTA Co-ordinator for the Scout Assoc. Eastern Region I would be interested in any amateurs and/or scouting groups who would like to establish scheds with scout/venturers in the Eastern Region of Victoria , Australia (this region comprising roughly the portion of Victoria to the east of Melbourne (the state capital) generally has at least 600 uniformed participants in JOTA each year, the region contains a diversity of rural industries and is the brown coal/electricity production centre of Victoria).
P Tyers, Tel. +61-(0)3-5416794 JANET tyers%trl.oz.au@uk.ac.ucl.cs
ACSnet tyers@trl.oz UUCP {uunet,hplabs,ukc}!munnari!trl.oz.au!tyers
CSnet tyers@trl.oz.au ARPAnet tyers%trl.oz.au@uunet.uu.net HAM: VK3KTS
MAIL: Telecom Research Laboratories,P.O. Box 249,Clayton,VICTORIA 3168,AUSTRALIA

1442. Major Solar Flare Alert - 2 Events - 31 July

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 03:39:05 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094C63E.4EBDA320.1189@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294906

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

JULY 31, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- Low Impact Possible -

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Two major energetic flares have occurred over the last 24 hours. The first, a class M7.2/1N flare with a short duration (1 minute) tenflare began at 07:05 UT, peaked at 07:10 UT and ended at 07:12 UT on 30 July. This event was extremely impulsive and was not associated with any sweep frequency events or particularly significant radio emissions. This flare was located at N14W58 from Region 6734, which is continuing to decay.

The second major energetic event was a class X2.3/2B tenflare which began at 00:45 UT, peaked at 00:52 UT and ended at 01:24 UT on 31 July. This event was also quite impulsive. This flare was located at S18E12 within Region 6749 which has shown significant growth over the past 24 hours. No sweeps were involved with this flare event.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The first class M7.2/1N tenflare of 30 July will not have a terrestrial impact. The last class X2.3/2B tenflare of 31 July could have a low to possibly moderate terrestrial impact on 02 August, although we do not anticipate anything particularly significant. A more detailed prognostic forecast will be prepared later this UT day and will be available on the STD BBS by 01 August. Generally active geomagnetic conditions may be observed if an impact materializes. There is only a very slight risk for a minor geomagnetic storm. At present, we do not anticipate any geomagnetic storming, except possibly over the high latitude regions on 02 or 03 August assuming an impact materializes. There is a fairly high probability that no terrestrial impacts will be observed.

Occassional major flaring could continue to be observed over the next 24 to 72 hours. Most of the flare activity should be observed from Region 6734, which is now approaching the west limb. Region 6749 will cross the central solar meridian within the next 24 hours and is in a fairly good geoeffective position.

** End of Alert **

1443. Re: ethernet for transmission cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 03:43:06 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.034306.20466@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294907

In article <9107301831.AA13558@lanslide.hls.com>, trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
> Has anyone ever tried to use ethernet cable for transmission line???

Yes, I have used ethernet coax to feed a 2 meter antenna for my packet radio system. Ethernet is similar to RG8U foam coax. Similar impedence 50 ohm. Similar attenuation. And Ethernet has a very nice shield.

You may want to inspect used ethernet coax for the presence of vampire tap bites. Especially if you're thinking of using it outside.

73 de WA2ISE

1444. Re: TEXAS TOWERS: Call for experiences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 04:35:29 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <uLmX62w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 294784

edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:

Subject said TEXAS TOWERS.

> Anybody ever buy anthing from these guys mail-order? What was your
> experience?

I usually drive out there but: They have been honest and have been
around for some time. There are enough hams in Plano (no name, just
plain ole Texas :-) to help you beat them up if they give you any trouble.

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

1445. Re: Decoding VCR Plus numbers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 04:40:27 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <5TmX63w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 294786

Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com writes:

>
> Hi Gang,
>
> I realize that this question is not directly ham related, but only hams would
> have an interest in the answer.
>
> How does one go about decoding the numbers which follow a TV program listing?
> I presume that encoded info is CHAN, TIME, DATE, but in reverse order.
>
> Would appreciate obtaining and data that can be mustered. BTW: This info is
> purely for curiosity and amazement.
>
> 73
>
> Hugh Wells W6WTU

Needless to say this has been discusses in sci.crypt and, no, it's not
that simple. Basically it's done in a way that makes the more popular
prime-time shows have the shorter numbers.

73, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

1446. INFO NEEDED: SBE OptiScan

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 09:09:12 UTC
From: system@hale.UUCP
Message-ID: <20yX62w164w@hale.UUCP>
Source record: 294869

A friend of mine (My boss actually) has an SBE OptiSCAN scanner. The problem is the programming. This scanner is programmed by a card that has 10 rows of 15 numbers each. You knock out the numbers on a row to program that channel. We need the programming ingo. I've tried playing with BCD, normal Binary, msb>lsb setups, and havn't gotten alot of headway on this.

SBE is out of business, so I'm told. SEARS carried something similar at one point in history, and I think both were manufactured by Uniden (No help either.)

If you have any information on these, please mail me, as I usually have too much traffic to read everything on the groups, thanks.

Also, I'm looking for a 516-FS for a Collins 32S-1.

System Administrator Hale Telecommunications Public Access
system@hale.uucp 619-660-6734 8N1 24 Hours
19-660-6734 8N1 24 Hours

1447. Ham QSL's?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 10:12:55 UTC
From: pugliese@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <14237.28968d28@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 294837

Hello
Do ham operators exchange QSL's? And, if so, how are
addresses found out? Is there a directory? Im just curious because I
Pick many up on my shortwave. thanx..

Rob Pugliese
University of Massachusetts

1448. Ethernet for transmission cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 12:20:22 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <31.Jul.91.13
Source record: 294830

SUBJECT: Ethernet for transmission cable?

Troy T. Pummill N6XMV (trop@hls.com) asks:-
>
>
>Has anyone ever tried to use ethernet cable for transmission line???
>

Well i have. The thick yellow stuff is almost-but-not-quite the same as
RG8. Its stiff and more inflexible than RG8, so OK for long fixed runs.
Beware if its been used with 'vampire' transceiver taps; the little holes
need plugging with something to keep the local climate out of the cable;
RTV rubber sealing compound stuffed into the hole, and a wrapping with
tape, seem OK.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

1449. Noise-bridge vs GDO??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 12:34:58 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <31.Jul.91.13
Source record: 294831

Using GDO to determine resonance; well thats all very well for antennas that are meant to be resonant... theres a whole family of antennas that do not exhibit resonant behavior (Rhombics, discones, log-periodics, Zepps) and so a GDO will tell you very little about their efficiency at launching RF energy into the ether.
A parallel-tuned L-C circuit can be resonant, but will act as a rather inefficient antenna. Similarly, measuring SWR is meaningless in other cases; a dummy-load can give 1:1 SWR but its serviceability as a radiating device is poor.
Before being able to decide on the best method of optimising any antenna system you have to appreciate how the system is meant to operate, and choose your tools accordingly. My personal favorite is a number of field strength meters, mounted many wavelengths away from the antenna. Just tweak for maximum.
This is possible even if 'many wavelengths' means half a mile or more; i have used a laboratory demonstration galvanometer (with about a 9-inch scale) as an indicating device, and a telescope/tripod to observe it with.

All new hams should be made to repeat the following 100 times:-

'A low SWR is no guarantee of radiation efficiency'

p.s. anyone seeing you setting up such a system may brand you as a looney; 'I saw him carry a big clock down the street, balance it on a gatepost, then he went back to his place and looked at it through a telescope......!'

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

1450. Re: ethernet for transmission cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 12:49:08 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <8138@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 294916

In article <9107301831.AA13558@lanslide.hls.com> trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>Has anyone ever tried to use ethernet cable for transmission line???
>troy (trop)
>--
>| Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV | trop@hls.com |
>| Sr. Technical Instructor | ...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop |
>| Hughes LAN Systems | |
>| (415) 966-7915 | 1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch |
>| Mountain View, CA 94043 | The preceding drivel is entirely my own!|

I am using about 30 feet of thick ethernet between my ICW2A HT and a
Diamond X50 on the top of the house. The center conductor is a solid
gauge 12 and the cable has four shields, two braids and two aluminum foils.
The outside part is teflon.

I have check the installation with a BIRD Meter and absolutly no power
if reflected back in. I am very satisfied with this installation.

I think this cable would be very good for high power installation also.

73,

VE2HQJ,

Clem.
--
Clement Vaillancourt, Analyste, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Responsable du Reseau Ethernet | 1800 Montee Ste-Julie, Varennes
(Analyst, Network Manager) | P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca VE2HQJ |Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309

1451. Re: ethernet for transmission cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 13:23:52 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.132352.11762@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 294917

In article <9107301831.AA13558@lanslide.hls.com> trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
>Has anyone ever tried to use ethernet cable for transmission line???

Do you mean is RG58 (Thinnet) suitable for transmission line?

I _think_ it's merely a matter of characteristic impedance, and projected
loss (a function of frequency, and feedline length)

If that's what you mean, RG58 is indeed suitable, In some/many cases. RG58
has an impedence of 50 Ohms, this is just what you want. However, it is subject
to high signal lose. In the HF bands this won't be as bad, as signal loss
increases with frequency. On VHF it _might_ be suitable for short runs, in
UHF and SHF bands it is entirely unsuitable.

So, if you hoped to take the end of a spool home with you and use it for
radio and you're using HF, then you're in luck. BUT, if you intend to use it
for anyhting other than a 6' or so run to a Mag mount antenna or whatever
for VHF/UHF/SHF, then you're SOL.

>73s

Uhm, that's a double plural.... It reads: regardss

testing, 1,2,3 Sibilance, Sibilance.... :) :)
--
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>

1452. Re: post-mixer amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 13:44:15 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <201@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294832

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rutgers@cst.prl.philips.nl (Herbert Rutgers) writes:
>Dr OM's,
>In the last weeks I experimented with a SRA-1-H DBM (double balanced mixer)
>followed by a P8002-grounded gate circuit as a post mixer amplifier.
>The results are excellent: the dynamic range became 110 dB which was expecyed
>'best case'.
>BUT, if I examin the designs of professional SW-radio's from R und S or Collins, really the hot stuff!!, then I always find a
>next amplifier.
>If the post mixer amplifier serves a 50-Ohm load over a wide frequency range,
>and the P8002 does, then I see no need for this compexity.

Why would you allow the post-mixer amplifier to see the unwanted
(F+LO or F-LO) frequency? That's asking for trouble in the post-mixer
amp. The fewer signals it has to handle, the less chance of it generating
an unwanted intermod product. Even if that amplifier has good dynamic range,
allowing the unwanted mixing product to reach the amp adds 3 dB to the
power level the amp has to handle.

So another way of looking at a diplexer is that it is just a filter that
eliminates the unwanted mixing product, plus a circuit that produces a
50-ohm load at the unwanted frequency to keep the mixer happy.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

1453. Ethernet (THIN) for antenna feed....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 13:46:37 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9107311346.AA19566@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 294829

Oooopps.....Well, thanks to all of you who answered my Ethernet for
feed line question. Unfortunately I was not precise in posing my question
so, I will try again. As I was handling a piece of THINNET (thin-ethernet,
cheaper net, 10base2 stuff, etherhose, I think you might get the picture),
I wondered how it was different from the RG 58 and if anyone had used
it short-run antenna feed?

73s....Troy(trop)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1454. Re: Austin Amateur Radio Supply

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 14:01:15 UTC
From: dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.140115.5720@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 294918

One $1000 purchase (pair of TH77As) and some followup telephoning--
no complaints. they were pleasant, helpful, knowledgable, etc.;
especially pleasing since I had chosen to order from them by lowest
bid.

-David, AD8Y

1455. Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 14:01:41 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.140141.11362@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 294920

elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu (Kim Elmore) writes:

> OK, I'll bite...

>>Here's a trick question for some readers:
>>
>>Can you determine the resonant frequency of an antenna system using
>>an SWR Bridge? In other words, when your SWR is 1:1, is your antenna
>>resonant?
>>
>>
>>Answers: No and Not Necessarily.
>>
>>Resonance is defined as Xc == Xl
>>
>>By definition, Xr can therefore be any value, say for example,
>>300 ohms. Would this give you a 1:1 match to 50 ohm coax? No.

> While antennas may have all sorts of resonant impedances, an SWR
>of 1:1 indicates that the line is terminated in it's nonreactive
>characteristic impedance. Since this only happens with a) resistors or
>b) resonant antennas, then you've got one or the other at the other end.
>For almost any antenna one of us is likely to encounter, 1:1 works fine.
>Walt Maxwell (W2DU) discusses this in his book "Reflections" and
>does a good job of it.

A VSWR of 1:1 means that the bridge sees its own (normally
non-reactive) characteristic impedance at its own terminals
such that there is no power flowing back into the bridge to
tickle the "reverse" diodes. Normally, but not necessarily
that means that there is no power being reflected from the
load. With antennas/transmission lines there is no such
thing as ground or other absolutes, ie RF leaks. K9ALD
tickle the "reverse" diodes.

B
A VSWR of 1:1 means that the bridge sees a (normally non-reactive) load
A
C
A
A
of its characteristic impedance
>>Question #2:
>>
>>Do antennas work best when they are resonant?
>>

>>Answer: Yes

>Not necessarily! A 5/8 wave antenna is not resonant yet works well. In fact,
>numerous analyses have shown that short antennas work just as well as
>full-sized antennas as long as resistive losses are kept under control. The
>"radiation resistance" becomes quite small as antennas are made shorter and
>shorter, but the only problems arise in the large RF currents required
>by them and so the resistive losses in the coupling networks and the
>antenna materials themselves. There's nothing magical about resonant
>antennas.

>>Question #3:
>>
>>Are GDO's useful in antenna work:
>>
>>Answer: Yes

> You bet! To properly measure antenna resonance, I understand that
>you must couple directly to the antenna itself; otherwise you'll find a
>resonant condition of the antenna *and* its associated transmission line
>(which is an impedance transformer). Curiously, the same applies to
>noise bridges. However, if the transmission line length is known, then
>with noise bridges the transformation caused by the length of transmission
>line can be removed (Smith charts, don'cha know). If the transmission
>line is short (a small fraction of a wavelength) then either instrument will
>get you in the ballpark.

>>Question #4:
>>
>>Are there better tools than GDO's for antenna work:
>>
>>Answer: Yes, but the GDO is what I got for such a good deal
>> at the swap meet. :-) :-)

> You got a heckuva deal! Why can't *I* ever find deals like that?:*)
>The only GDO's I've found at swaps were, um, rather tattered and worn...

>>73's and flames/corrections/better explanations welcome,
>>
>>-fred AA7BQ
>>| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
>>| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
>>| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

> No flames, just minor adjustments!

> 73, Kim Elmore (N5OP)

>--
> "All these *WIRES*! Why do they call it 'wireless'?"
> NQ0I, discussing his shack...
>--

1456. Glad to see it, was Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 14:14:56 UTC
From: whs70@taichi.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.141456.29247@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 294919

In article <14570124@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>>It's worth noting that RS places a prominent sticker on their 10-meter
>>rig (at least the ones I've seen) that warns that an amateur license
>>is required for operation. Also, RS is now carrying the ARRL "Now Your
>>Talking" book for beginning hams. Seems to me they are acting pretty
>>responsibly. More so than most 800-number ham stores, in fact. I'm not
>>worried, I'm encouraged.
>
>The difference is the 800-number ham stores are advertised in AMATEUR
>magazines. Non-hams are not likely to "wander in" as they are at a
>Radio Shack.

Seems to me that part of the problem the ham community has had
is an inability to attract new hams. One reason for that (IMHO)
is that we don't offer "Non-hams the opportunity to wander
in to the world of ham radio anymore at all. Back in the 50s/60s we
had an abundance of "electronic parts outlets" that almost always
carried one or more lines of ham equipment. Coincident with that
were the non-ham magazines that often included a "ham" column
and one or more ham "build it yourself" projects. While progress
has been great in terms of technology advances,
we seem to have lost those areas (electronic parts
stores, electronic hobbyists and general "popular electronic"
type magazines) as opportunity areas to foster interest in ham
radio.

Sooooo, I'm glad that Radio Shack is expanding more into the ham
arena (I'd love RS to modify their 10 meter rig so it could
be used on 6 meters). Yes, I hope they will try to have a "reasonable"
approach to how and whom they sell ham transievers, but I
recognize that some equipment may "fall into the hands"
of some unlicensed "riffraff" who will use it illegally.
I think it is up to us to be vigilent of our frequencies and
to take whatever steps may be necessary to keep the
ham bands free of unlicensed/illegal operation.

By the way, in all my years as a ham, I have NEVER been asked for
proof that I was a ham whenever I purchased any ham equipment.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) || email
Bellcore, Morristown, NJ || UUCP bcr!taichi!whs70
(Bell Communications Research) || or
201-829-2879 Weekdays || Internet whs70@taichi.cc.bellcore.com
---

1457. Vintage station fun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 14:16:01 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.143221.13614@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294922

I've been a ham since the early 1960's, and like most have graduated from simple, inexpensive gear to fairly modern, complex, high powered HF equipment. Lately, though, I've been having lots and lots of fun with some simple rigs from a bygone era. I found a mint Heathkit DX-20 and an equally mint Drake 2-B, put up a dipole, and have been having a ball on the 40 meter Novice band. I've even been grinding down some crystals to get them on more usable frequencies (away from the broadcasters). This is something like going back to my roots, as this is virtually a copy of my first Novice station. I'm well on my way to WAS on the nostalgia rig. Anyone else out there with classic rigs from the 1950s on the air?

73s... Mike White, N4PDY m14494@mwvm.mitre.org

1458. Re: Glad to see it, was Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 15:30:23 UTC
From: choke@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.153023.748@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 294923

In article <1991Jul31.141456.29247@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@taichi.UUCP (24435-W. H. Sohl) writes:
>In article <14570124@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>>>It's worth noting that RS places a prominent sticker on their 10-meter
>>>rig (at least the ones I've seen) that warns that an amateur license
>>>is required for operation. Also, RS is now carrying the ARRL "Now Your
>>>Talking" book for beginning hams. Seems to me they are acting pretty
>>>responsibly. More so than most 800-number ham stores, in fact. I'm not
>>>worried, I'm encouraged.
>>
>>The difference is the 800-number ham stores are advertised in AMATEUR
>>magazines. Non-hams are not likely to "wander in" as they are at a
>>Radio Shack.
>
>Seems to me that part of the problem the ham community has had
>is an inability to attract new hams. One reason for that (IMHO)
>is that we don't offer "Non-hams the opportunity to wander
>in to the world of ham radio anymore at all. Back in the 50s/60s we
>had an abundance of "electronic parts outlets" that almost always
>carried one or more lines of ham equipment. Coincident with that
>were the non-ham magazines that often included a "ham" column
>and one or more ham "build it yourself" projects. While progress
>has been great in terms of technology advances,
>we seem to have lost those areas (electronic parts
>stores, electronic hobbyists and general "popular electronic"
>type magazines) as opportunity areas to foster interest in ham
>radio.
>
>Sooooo, I'm glad that Radio Shack is expanding more into the ham
>arena (I'd love RS to modify their 10 meter rig so it could
>be used on 6 meters). Yes, I hope they will try to have a "reasonable"
>approach to how and whom they sell ham transievers, but I
>recognize that some equipment may "fall into the hands"
>of some unlicensed "riffraff" who will use it illegally.
>I think it is up to us to be vigilent of our frequencies and
>to take whatever steps may be necessary to keep the
>ham bands free of unlicensed/illegal operation.
>
>By the way, in all my years as a ham, I have NEVER been asked for
>proof that I was a ham whenever I purchased any ham equipment.
>--
>Bill Sohl (K2UNK) || email
>Bellcore, Morristown, NJ || UUCP bcr!taichi!whs70

>(Bell Communications Research) || or
>201-829-2879 Weekdays || Internet whs70@taichi.cc.bellcore.com
>--

I agree!

Why not go down to your RS store encourage them to point, steer, and direct interested people to your local Ham class or club.

Here will be great source of new Hams.

Carl H. Okerstrom, Awaiting Callsing Department of Emergency Management
Imaging Research, RC-05 Snohomish County
University of Washington 1907 Everett Avenue
Seattle, WA 98195 Everett, WA 98204
(206) 548-6262 (206) 258-6461
Fax: 543-3495 Fax: 259-4034

choke@milton.u.washington.edu

1459. Re: ethernet for transmission cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 16:37:03 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.163703.20905@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294927

In article <9107301831.AA13558@lanslide.hls.com> trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
>Has anyone ever tried to use ethernet cable for transmission line???

Standard "CheaperNet" ethernet thin cable is RG58A/U 50 ohm cable.
Even comes with good BNC connectors ready for hook-up! A quick look
into our cable closet revealed: Belden 8259, Saxton 8290, and Lasaur 58.
(Yeah, I never heard of Lasaur either!)

Thick ethernet cable is also 50 ohm. Our is Belden 9880.

The specifications for ethernet cable are found in IEEE 802.3
10 Base-5 (thick) and Base-2 (thin). If it is plenum rated (allowed
to run through crawl spaces without needing conduit), you've got
some good cable. Losses of appropriate cable type apply.

Cheers & 73
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1460. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 16:45:19 UTC
From: rec@coquina.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1214@coquina.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294846

In article <14570123@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
>Maybe, but it certainly does have a lot more pirates. I don't recall
>EVER hearing a pirate on 20 meters (not that I listen to the phone portion
>of the band very often!), but there are lots of them on 10.
>

They are at the top of the band and just above and also just below 14.000. They seem to stay just outside the band where most ham rigs still function. Not a problem for hams until they start to blend into the band. Of course, if they mess around in the DX portion of 20 M they might find it hazardous to their health. Not a threat from me, I'm out of it. Just an observation.

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

1461. Re: QSL questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 16:54:28 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360014@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294863

6wks-10wks for surfface mail vs. 3-10 days for air mail.
As to the second Q. "Normaly" if you are sending QSL card to DX station that is a "local" to the place and has a Mng. than SASE is sufficient, however if the case is DX-pedition like ZA or XU than green stamps are in order.

1462. Re: ethernet for transmission cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 17:04:08 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1914@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294828

In article <9107301831.AA13558@lanslide.hls.com> trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
>Has anyone ever tried to use ethernet cable for transmission line???
>
>73s
>
>troy (trop)
>

Yes, I'm using it right now on my HF rig. There are several brands
of thick ethernet coax and the type which I like the best it the
Mohawk brand. It's marked as follows:

MOHAWK WIRE & CABLE 12 AWG CL2P (UL) 200'C 0855 BC

It's some of the best built coax that I've ever used. It screws
nicely into a PL-259. It has two layers of Braid and a full 100%
foil shield. The only thing bad about it is that it does not seem
well suited for use in direct sunlight. I keep mine covered by
sheathing it in an old garden hose. The losses seem very low and
the SWR is about perfect. If you can find surplus Mohawk, try it!

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1463. Re: ethernet for transmission cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 18:29:10 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <866@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 294843

In article <1991Jul31.132352.11762@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:
>Do you mean is RG58 (Thinnet) suitable for transmission line?
>
>I _think_ it's merely a matter of characteristic impedance, and projected
>loss (a function of frequency, and feedline length)
>
>If that's what you mean, RG58 is indeed suitable, In some/many cases. RG58
>has an impedence of 50 Ohms, this is just what you want. However, it is subject
>to high signal lose. In the HF bands this won't be as bad, as signal loss
>increases with frequency. On VHF it _might_ be suitable for short runs, in
>UHF and SHF bands it is entirely unsuitable.

It is usable for other purposes, however: my dummy-load, like many 'ham-budget' ones, have a bad SWR on 70 cm or higher. I connect the dummy-load via 20 meter of RG58 and the SWR is Very Good now, because the power (and the reflections are attenuated by the coax..
Even removing the dummy-load at the end leaves a reasonable good SWR. Not to mention the fact that one needs much more power to get at the power-rating of the dummy-load..

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

1464. Alinco DJ-160 DTMF Decoder & Stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 18:54:27 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <8554@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 294833

I have finally figured out how to used the DTMF decoder on the Alinco
DJ-160. Here is what you do:
1) Select the frequency to monitor
2) Put the unit in DSQ mode (FUNC + 0)
3) Unit will decode any DTMF tones it receives and store them in
Dial Channel #3 (but you can't hear anything because you are
in DSQ mode)
4) Press DIAL CH and turn the knob to Dial Channel #3 to view
the decoded tones
I've tried this and it actually works. However, since DSQ mode is
activated, you can't hear anything. The manual (poorly written) says
there is another way (page 27) by just storing digits in Dial Channel
1 or 2 and it will decode any tones received. I haven't tried this
yet.
Other interesting things about this unit that are not in the manual:
1) Unit plays a song when APO is activated and no activity is
detected for 30 minutes.
2) After the out-of-band modification is performed, go into VFO
mode and press the "B" key. This will toggle between 800 MHz,
air, and regular mode. Note that these are useless because
there is no AM detector and the VFO won't lock at 800 MHz,
it's just something extra to play around with.
3) FUNC + LAMP will make the backlight feature stay on forever.
Pressing LAMP again will turn it off.
One last thing, has anyone figured out what the ALM feature is?
The "0" key is also labeled ALM, but I can't find any ALM (alarm?)
feature.

Steve Kuo
N8OPH
sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
147.14+ in North Detroit area

1465. Re: Spectrum Display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 18:56:00 UTC
From: ramcte01@ULKYVX.BITNET
Message-ID: <77ramcte01@ULKYVX.bitnet>
Source record: 294834

In article <1991Jul20.015712.6301@panix.com> schuster@panix.com (Michael Schuste
r) writes:
>Xref: ulkyvx rec.radio.amateur.misc:3905 rec.radio.shortwave:1796
>
>
>Many months ago I remember seeing ads for a device that connects to
>the IF output of your receiver and turns an oscilloscope into a
>spectrum display. Now that I have a scope I can't find the ad. Does
>this ring any bells for someone out there?
>

Take a look at the February, 1990 issue of 73 magazine, pages 41-44. The
article describes a circuit which does this. The cost is under $10, not
including the radio or the oscilloscope.

Rick McTeague
Electrical Engineering Department, Speed Scientific School
University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292
(502) 588-7020

RAMCTE01@ULKYVX (Bitnet)
RAMCTE01%ULKYVX.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Internet)
{akgua,allegra,cbosgd}!psuvax1!ulkyvx.bitnet!ramcte01 (uucp)

Disclaimer: I'm a stand-up comedian; if anyone takes me seriously, I'm
doing something wrong!

1466. radio shack 2 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 20:19:32 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <274@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 294845

I wonder,mmmmmm. If I walk into a radio shack store and
wanted to buy a radio, and was asked for proof of license,
and then refused to show one, and then was refused the radio
I wished to purchase.....Would I have a case to sue ???

I mean after all, do they ask everyone to show proof or just those
people who don't "look" like their licensed ??? Do they have
proff (i.e. records) to show they ask everyone ??? Besides, the
FCC does not require me to own a license to purchase the
equipment, or even to use it to listen with. As long as I don't
transmit, I have done no wrong. Does RS have the right to exceed
the FCC directives ????Hmmmmm, I wonder
.....

-)

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
New York Network Services
Internetwork Design and Planning
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG,AFA1CN)

1467. Updated info on the WB3FFV BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 20:28:42 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.202842.22674@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 294842

HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not
attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels
(PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as
I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for
UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via
Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs

Number: (301)-625-0817 -- 1200,2400,4800,9600,19200,38400
(V.32/V.42/V.42bis/MNP1-5)

Number: (301)-625-9482 -- 1200,2400,4800,7200,9600,12000,14400,19200,38400
(V.32/V.32bis/V.42/V.42bis/MNP1-5/HST)

Number: (301)-625-9663 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP1-5), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)

Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS) Version 7.91u
IP Address: 44.60.128.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.650 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80486 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 800
Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
KA9Q TCP/IP (Version by G1EMM, PE1CHL, PA0GRI, Etc.)
N2GTE Packet Message Switch [GTEPMS] (Version 1.2 & 1.3)
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.1[2,3,4])
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 10.xx, 11.xx, 12.xx, 13.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.07-1.11)
AA4RE BBS for the PC (Version 2.11)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01 1.16 & 2.06)

Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
TELEX : 152252474 | 210 E. Lombard St - Suite 410
FAX : (301)-244-8790 | Baltimore, MD 21202
PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA | Phone: (301)-576-8635

1468. Kenwood UHF TK-320 radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 20:37:02 UTC
From: deej@thrush.umesve.maine.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.203702.24199@umesve.maine.edu>
Source record: 294844

I am looking for information on a Kenwood UHF TK-320 radio.
Specifically, when you remove a small rectangular cover located on
the back of the radio, three switch contacts are exposed.
What do these do??
The radio is being used in a commercial environment, and has a pre-programmed
frequency in it, and also seems to be pl tone squelch protected.
I do not know the frequency or pl tone.
Any info would be appreciated, e-mailed to one of the accounts below.
--

+------------------------------+
| Dj Merrill |
| Systems and Network Manager |
| University of Maine NCGIA |
| N1JOV |
| deej@grouse.umesve.maine.edu |
| deej@maine.maine.edu |
+------------------------------+

1469. Re: 2 Meter FM tranceiver design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 20:40:14 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360029@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 294857

Yes; The Radio Amateur's Handbook.
I have seen many designs for them especially in some of the earlier revisions.
Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

1470. HTX100/HR2510 MODs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 21:08:25 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1991Jul31.210825.4594@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 294835

A ham friend has just purchased a Radio Shack HTX100 10-meter mobile rig. (This is the same rig as the Uniden President 2510). He understands there are some mods available for this rig that will increase the output power to 65 watts, increase the band converage, a key sequence to permit FM operation, etc. Does anyone have any information on these mods? Please reply direct to: tfugate@ca.uky.edu (128.163.192.1)

Tnx es 73
--

Harold G. Peach, Jr. | Internet: hgpeach@ca.uky.edu
252 Ag. Engineering Bldg., U.Ky. | Pkt. Radio: N4FLZ@W2XO.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM
Lexington, Kentucky 40546-0276 | Telephone: (606) 257-3335
--

Harold G. Peach, Jr. | Internet: hgpeach@ca.uky.edu
252 Ag. Engineering Bldg., U.Ky. | Pkt. Radio: N4FLZ@W2XO.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM
Lexington, Kentucky 40546-0276 | Telephone: (606) 257-3335

1471. Re: Ethernet (THIN) for antenna feed....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 21:46:13 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1915@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294840

>Oooopps.....Well, thanks to all of you who answered my Ethernet for
>feed line question. Unfortunately I was not precise in posing my question
>so, I will try again. As I was handling a piece of THINNET (thin-ethernet,
>cheaper net, 10base2 stuff, etherhose, I think you might get the picture),
>I wondered how it was different from the RG 58 and if anyone had used
>it short-run antenna feed?
>
>73s....Troy(trop)

My experience has been that there are two types of THINNET, cheap and
cheaper. Anything which actually says RG 58A/U on it will generally
be ok. I've seen some stuff which didn't say RG 58 A/U on it but
instead said 30 Volts... It was pure junk. All ethernet coax is 50
ohm, but not necessarily good up into the VHF range and beyond.

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1472. Re: Charging batteries with solar cell

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-07-31 23:44:07 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920014@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 294849

Jonathan Bucki (waiting for license) writes:
>I've recently purchased an IC-02AT, I haven't got it yet so I don't have
>the manual. I was wondering about a couple of things that maybe you could
>answer.
>
>1) What is the maximum current I can put into a BP-8 or BP-3 battery
>pack? Wattage?
>
>2) Can I be charging the attached battery and using the HT at the
>same time? (Using the charging battery as the power source.)
>
>
>The solar cell I'm looking at puts out 12 (max 16.8) volts at .27 amps.
>Could I regulate the voltage and the current and successfully charge the
>battery while using it? Is there something hopelessly wrong with this
>picture?

I encountered basically the same problem some years ago. The details
can be found in the ARRL handbook. To address your specific questions:

Yes, it is possible to both charge the battery and operate the
xcvr at the same time. .27 amps won't power the transmitter on high
power, but if you listen a lot, the battery will accumulate enough
charge to transmit. With the ICOM battery packs, you may have to make
some small changes to bypass (or remove) an internal resistor that
limits the charging current to a trickle charge.

Another responder suggested simply using the solar cells to trickle
charge the battery overnight. The sun must keep unusual hours at his
QTH! There aren't many solar cells which work well after dark. :-)

Paul AA6PZ

1473. Re: radio shack 2 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 00:03:07 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1991Aug1.000307.2731@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 294841

In article <274@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>I wonder,mmmmmm. If I walk into a radio shack store and
>wanted to buy a radio, and was asked for proof of license,
>and then refused to show one, and then was refused the radio
>I wished to purchase.....Would I have a case to sue ???
>
I think there may be more to it than that. Due to certain ordinances,
retail stores and services open to the public are required to sell to
everybody unless they have a sign prominently displayed reading,

"We reserve the right to refuse service to anybody"

or something like that. So the local Radium Shack could be breaking
the law by refusing to sell said radio equipment to Joe Wierdo.

Personally, I hope they sell lots of em'. Better to have lots of
riff-raff to talk to than some few and far between cliquish techno-nerds,
I think. This ain't L.A. There's more inactive mountain top repeaters
than active hams at any given moment.

WA7LDV

1474. Re: radio shack 2 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 00:43:35 UTC
From: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11250@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 294836

In article <274@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>I wonder,mmmmmm. If I walk into a radio shack store and
>wanted to buy a radio, and was asked for proof of license,
>and then refused to show one, and then was refused the radio
>I wished to purchase.....Would I have a case to sue ???

I don't think so. I don't know of any law requiring a retail
establishment to sell items to a particular person. There are
laws that prevent them from discriminating against certain
groups, but if they are not convinced that you are going to
use the radio in a responsible manner, they probably can simply
refuse to sell it to you. In a similar fashion, if I am selling
a car, I can refuse to sell it to someone who I think is going
to go out and wreck it. But I can't refuse to sell it to him
or her because of membership in a minority group.

Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu

1475. Canadian Licencing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 01:43:54 UTC
From: pyroace@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <VVeZ61w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 294838

I heard that licensing rules were let up in Canada in the last few
months. Is it true ?
Also... on what frequencies can I safely broadcast 300 mW or so,
narrow-band ?
Any help would be appreciated !
Thanks.

--- (Pyroace) a user of sys6626, running waffle 1.64
E-mail: pyroace@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
system 6626: 63 point west drive, winnipeg manitoba canada R3T 5G8

1476. Mini transceiver ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 01:48:25 UTC
From: pyroace@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <e4eZ62w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 294839

I want to make a low-power, single digital channel, CW transceiver. How can I design a small but stable and narrow, transmitter with 300mW output ? I was planning to use a Clapp-shunt-fed-series-tuned type oscillator and then to amplify it, but any other design ideas would be greatly appreciated.
Without getting into PLL or frequency synth. is there anyway to make a very stable transmitter with a narrow bandwidth ?

any ideas welcome. thanks in advance.

--- (Pyroace) a user of sys6626, running waffle 1.64
E-mail: pyroace@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
system 6626: 63 point west drive, winnipeg manitoba canada R3T 5G8

1477. Re: snail mail address needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 02:46:37 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1274@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 294811

In article <wb9omc.680378045@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>, wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
>
> Wondering if anyone out there might have a mailing address for N9LAP,
> in Sturgeon Bay, WISC.???? Can't locate in my usual sources, and I'd
> like to QSL.

The mid-year Callbook supplement only goes up to N9KSV. The next edition of the Callbook will be out just after Thanksgiving.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP
or, kt7h@polari.uucp
or, 3288544@mcimail.com

1478. CW learning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 02:51:54 UTC
From: ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx
Message-ID: <3708@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx>
Source record: 294848

Sorry if this is a FAQ.

I want to become "Radio Aficionado", so I'd like
to know if is there PC program(s) which could
assist in the code learning.

Thanks in advance.

Jose Luis Gomez

1479. Re: Poulsen Arc CW Transmitters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 03:28:34 UTC
From: mzenier@polari.UUCP
Message-ID: <4914@polari.UUCP>
Source record: 294851

In article <14570122@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Don Montgomery) writes:
>Does anyone know how the Poulsen Arc CW transmitter worked? This was
>popular back in the twilight days of spark, and generated a near-perfect
>CW output. It used alcohol for something, anyone know what? Is there
>anyone on the net old enough that knows what one sounded like?

I've got an old book with a chapter on the care and feeding of a
Federal 2 Kw arc transmitter. (Practical Radio Telegraphy by Nilson
and Hornung, McGraw-Hill 1928)

They worked using the negative resistance of an electric arc in
hydrogen gas. (The closest thing today would be a tunnel diode
oscillator or (sort of) a neon lamp relaxation oscillator.)

The arc was fed through a large choke magnet that acted as a ballast
with the choke in the form of a (asymetric) horseshoe with pole pieces
(sort of like an old magnetron magnet) where the magnetic field was used
to stablize the arc. This is what's inside of the fire plug. The
arc composition was maintained by an alcohol drip (or kerosene or
illumination gas). Add to this a water cooling system and the
exhaust gas pressure regulator.

The antenna was coupled to the arc through a tapped coil, in series, and
sometimes a series capacitor. The resonance of the whole thing including
the antenna was used to set the wavelength. Looks like the antenna
was (sometimes) live with the 400 volt arc supply.

The wavelength was from 300 meters (1 Mhz) down to 18000 meters, with
the usual operating wavelengths of 1800, 2100, 2200, 2400, and 3000 meters,
(166 to 100 Khz).

They were keyed in several different ways. 1) Switching the arc between
the antenna tank and another tuned circuit. 2) Shutting the arc on and off.
3) FSK modulating the antenna resonance or 4) Using a motor driven
circuit to FM modulate (at an audio frequency) the antenna resonance
with a chopper circuit and using the key to switch the chopper in and out.
5) Using a motor driven chopper to AM modulate the antenna current.

They were a CW signal, but probably not very clean by modern standards.
It would depend a lot on the the Q of the antenna circuit.

I doubt they were very efficient. In the same book they talk about
200 and 500 watt RCA tube transmitters that look to be set up for the
same size (shipboard) installation.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.uucp mzenier@polari.uucp

1480. Radio Shack HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 03:32:28 UTC
From: dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU
Message-ID: <9108010329.AA02634@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294847

When I bought an HT at EEB in Vienna, VA before I had my first license,
I asked them if my not having a license was a problem. They said no
and that infact someone had once successfully sued a store for not
selling to them in a similar circumstance. Can anyone verify this?
--
David L. Wilson Home phone: (703) 898-1084
dwilson@s850.mwc.edu Office phone: (703) 899-4744
Amateur call sign: KO4EQ/AE (Extra pending)

1481. Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 06:45:52 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <18961.289759c0@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294854

[Last Modified: 31 Jul 91]

A Brief Historical Overview:

If there is any one constant in the changing state of the communications art, it is that "hams" have always been on the forefront of it. Whether the word HAM originated with:

the acronym "Home Amateur Mechanic" or...

from the Cockney pronunciation of "L'amateur" or...

the initals of the founder of the American Radio Relay League, Hiram A. Maxem, W1AW or...

from the call letters of one of the first amateur stations at Harvard, H.A.M. (please, no flames from W1XM at MIT) or...

some other obscure source, it is universally recognizable as describing one who experiments in radio and communications.

Whether it be constructing a low-power CW radio with vacuum tubes, or designing TCP/IP packet networks, such experimentation has historically spilled over into the mainstream such as was the case with Edwin Armstrong, who developed the regenerative oscillator and FM radio, or General Curtis LeMay (K6LEW) who was instrumental in making Single-Sideband the communications standard for the Strategic Air Command and eventually the U.S. Air Force. Although packet-switching techniques originated with DARPA and the ARPANet (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency), no one can deny the trememdous influence that amateurs have had in demonstrating the viability of TCP/IP and AX.25 communications via radio links. The efforts of AMSAT (the Amateur Satellite Corporation) including the development of many ham satellites and the low-orbiting microsats (communications satellites no bigger than a breadbox that use store-and forward packet techiques) has certainly "advanced the state of the communications art," one of the defined purposes of the Amateur Radio Service, as recognized by international treaty.

Since in many cases hams are writing "the book", there is often no "book" or other established reference for a beginner to refer to. Traditionally, information has been passed on from ham to ham via word-of-mouth. Like many of the traditional crafts, a variation of the Master-Apprentice system has emerged, the Elmer-Novice relationship. Called "Elmers" because they are usually older and wiser, having the benefit of many years in the hobby, including several failed projects, and an electric shock or two, they have traditionally been the mainstay of the hobby, and the source of many new hams, particularly those interested in working on emerging technologies.

What is an Elmer today?

An Elmer today is of any age, male or female, who has some expertise and is willing to share it with beginners. Elmers don't even need to be licensed amateurs, just people with knowledge in some area of electronics or communications technology.

What is a Usenet Elmer?

With the ever-widening scope of the Internet, and the amateur radio newsgroups on Usenet, the potential for Elmers to share their information to a wide audience has never been greater. To that end, I have started to maintain a list of such Elmers. Volunteers need only send me their name, E-mail address, and area of expertise.

Naturally, the more that volunteer, the more the work is distributed. If upon volunteering, you are unable to meet your obligations, simply write to me and I will remove your name from the list. I could also add that because of "personal committments" or "career broadening" you no longer are available to Elmer on a regular basis.

I will be the point-of-contact for this project. I will maintain the list, post it to the groups on the first of each month, and have the latest copy placed in the supplemental archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu in subdirectory pub/ham-radio.

Those desiring a more extensive list, or who need more specific assistance, are encouraged to contact Rosalie White, WA1STO (no arrlhq.UUCP mailbox yet) at the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111.

The latest version of the list can be found in the companion posting to this message, "Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory." If you sent me mail and are not on it, please resend as it may have been lost on the way or once it reached my host.

Currently, the list is over 30 Elmers strong, has been featured in informational postings in the comp.archives and news.lists newsgroups, and has become an invaluable resource for many, as well as an opportunity for the volunteers to share their knowledge. Thanks to all the volunteer Elmers, as well as courteous list users, for making this service a success.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

ps67@umail.umd.edu

1482. Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 06:52:34 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <18964.28975b53@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294855

[Last Modified: 31 Jul 91]

More information about this list can be found in the companion posting to this file, "Elmers List Info and Administrivia"."

73, Paul, KD3FU

Quick Search Index by Subject:

(Note: This index is not necessarily all-inclusive and some Elmers are listed more than once.)

AMTOR/RTTY MARS

Graham Taylor
Sayer
MOBILE
ANTENNAS
Humphries
Brewer
Brubaker NATIONAL TRAFFIC SERVICE (NTS)
Elmore
Halbert Doane
Potter Harding
Sefranek
Taylor NOVICE/TECH INSTRUCTION

ARES/RACES Larson
Magid
Magid Reeves
Wilson White

ARRL PACKET

Wilson Harding
Schallehn
BLIND OPERATING
QRP (LOW POWER)
Doane
Halbert
CALLSIGN PROJECT
RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (RFI)
Carruth
Heller
CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP) White

Syriac RECIPROCAL LICENSING/FOREIGN OPERATION

COLLEGE CLUBS Lucas

Schleck REPEATERS

CW (MORSE CODE) Graham
White
Elmore
Keyes SATELLITES

EQUIPMENT TESTING Day

Hare SEMINARS/LECTURES
Tescher
Humphries
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ's)
UNIX
Schallehn
Syriac Gefaell
Sayer
HF/CONTESTING/DX Tescher

Brubaker VHF/UHF
Elmore
Squicciarini Day
White Graham
Humphries
HOMBREWING/DO-IT-YOURSELF Moore
Witte
Halbert
Keyes VOLUNTEER EXAMINER PROGRAM
Kohnen
Moore Heller
Sefranek Kohnen
Taylor Reeves
Tescher Syriac
Witte

Usenet Elmers Resource Directory (as of 08/01/91)

John Brewer WB5OAU

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com

Miscellaneous, Wire antennas,

Alan Brubaker, K6XO
alan@pebbles.es.com

HF Antenna Systems
Contest Operating
General HF operations
Propagation

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ
The Ham Callsign Project-part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

---

Mark Day, N4OQK
mad@turing.acs.virginia.edu

Ten years experience as a ham including:

VHF/UHF DX
Satellite Communications

Betsey Doane, K1EIC

DOANE@CSTATEU (Bitnet)

DOANE%CTSTATEU.BITNET@YALEVM.YCC.Yale.Edu (Possible Internet path)

I am Section Traffic Manager of Ct. and Packet Region Manager first Region on
the Eastern Area Staff. I would be happy to help folks on packet operation
(AX.25), NTS procedures, Amtor, General Field Organization, ARRL and Navy
MARS. My real loyalty is to NTS! I am also a blind amateur radio op having
been on the air for 31 years and can probably give a hand with regards to
equipment or referrals to somebody if needed.

Kim Elmore, N5OP
1103 South Gay Drive
Longmont, CO 80501

elmore@rap.rap.ucar.edu
elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu
n5op@n5op.ampr.org

I'm a Technical Specialist in the Colorado Section.
Areas of expertise:
RFI/EMI
Antennas
DX'ing
Contesting
HF propagation
CW

Areas where I have enough knowledge to be dangerous:
Troubleshooting
TCP/IP and Packet
Traffic Handling

Homebrewing and construction practices

<>==============================<>============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>

Enthusiastic new ham willing to help others get licensed, or provide
assistance on homebrew projects, particularly with regard to packet
communications, TCP/IP, Unix-based computers, etc.

KJ6NN
Philip Graham
723 Berkshire Place
Milpitas, CA 95035

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com

My skills are listed below in no special order
- PC RFI reduction (Wrote a chapter for the new ARRL RFI BOOK)
- Repeaters (How to put one up)
- Repeaters (How to use one, without making others mad)
- 1.2 GHz (My repeater is on this band)
- VHF packet only (I hate HF packet)
- HF DX
- HF AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII
- Putting up a tower and/or HF beam

Dan Halbert, KB1RT
QTH is West Newton, MA, near Boston.

halbert@crl.dec.com

Building homebrew QRP gear, Advice on simple antennas

Steve Harding KA6ETB

Primary interest NTS:
Northern Calif Net (NCN) NTS packet manager
Acting net manager Santa Clara Valley section traffic net (147.165 & 224.14)
Occasional NCS NCN-VHF session (145.41)
Member - BoD Northern Calif Packet Assn.

email: steveh@atherton.com (temporary)
araengr!steveh@UB.COM

Packet: KA6ETB @ N6LDL.CA
Phone: 408.996.2689

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer

Radio Frequency Inteference (RFI) matters
Equipment Testing

Dave Heller K3TX

wells!k3tx@dsinc.dsi.com

TVI (long time manager of major TVI committee)

The VE business (though why anyone would want to know is
beyond me)

General operating (i.e., keep CB'isms off the Ham Bands.)

Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

Vice President, Williamson County (TX) ARC

Advice on 2-meter FM
VHF Antennas
Mobile Installations
Organizing Amateur Radio Seminars and Programs

R.D. Keys

Dept. of Crop Science
NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7620

rdkeys@ccvr1.cc.ncsu.edu

de NA4G, "Boat Anchor Bob", an ol' cw fart .....

If I can be of assistance in older equipment, junk-boxing
your way to hamdom, the cheapskate's approach, let me
know.

22 yrs a ham, extra class, mostly cw, mostly boat anchors
and radio in the traditional sense.

{Telegraphy has been in my family for almost 100 years!}

I'll be glad to help out with tube circuits and VE testing.
(W5YI VE# 3182)

73,
Louis J. Kohnen K2ANC
Penfield, NY near Rochester

K2ANC.Wbst128@xerox.com

Alan Larson WA6AZP

larson@snmp.sri.com

My areas are fairly general, and I teach classes
(Novice, with code, and upgrade sessions) at W6YX. My
main audience is to the Stanford (University)
community.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

I can provide advice & assistance to any hams (or prospective hams) who
might be interested in things like reciprocal licenses, the differences
between European and USA Bandplans/operating practices etc.
Similarly, where to go in Britain to take ham tests, how to get information
on joining RSGB or local radio clubs, details of hamfests/swapmeets etc. over
this side of the pond...
Also advice on old tube-type radios (from the 1940s to the 1960s) and
'low budget' radio - converting commercial VHF 2-way dispatcher radios to
work on packet etc.

Joel Magid WU1F

magid@esis.enet.com

ARES/RACES
Novice Instruction

Tom Moore K1KAY

tom@xn.ll.mit.edu

Junque-box specialties
old conversions vhf-oriented
shoulder to cry (or laugh) on

Dave Potter, K1MBO

potter@think.com

electronics theory, regulations, antennas and
transmission lines, operating practices.

Tony Reeves
KK6XC
QTH Beach Area of So. Los Angeles
Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan beach

tony@hacgate.scg.hac.com

Novice training, local VE for Novice-Tech tests,
General questions

Nick Sayer | Official Scapegoat for the | "And now my
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | MC68HC11 Mailing List. | post is done!"
N6QQQ | To subscribe, send mail to | --buster@acme.edu
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | mc68hc11-request@quack.sac.ca.us |

A little bit of everything including:

RTTY/AMTOR/Packet (hold 20m AMTOR WAS)
Unix and Unix System Administration
Running Unix minicomputer (quack.sac.ca.us) in my living room
Member of staff, KUOP-FM, University of the Pacific
Finishing my BSCS eventually.....

Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD | Internet : steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet : STEVE@KSUVM
Packet: KB0AGD @ K0VAY.#NEKS.USA.NA

A contact for people with question about Kantronics packet
equipment. I am not affiliated with Kantronics, but know quite
a bit about them.

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.packet FAQ list

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
ps67@umail.umd.edu

Miscellaneous, Internet, College Clubs

Ask me about the Ham-Univ mailing list for College Clubs.

Maintainer of this list

Tom Sefranek WA1RHP

tcs@ll.mit.edu

Elmering for the last 20 years.
Almost all fields,
Specializing in power supplies, micro-controllers, antennas

Marty Squicciarini NR3Z

skitch@nadc.navy.mil

DX and Contesting
QSL'ing

Diana L. Syriac
Leominster, MA
dls@genrad.com
KC1SP

QSL Bureaus (how to use them)
Volunteer Examiner Service (how to become one)
Macintosh Hamstacks
Civil Air Patrol

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.misc FAQ list

Roger Taylor K9ALD

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

K9ALD RT 5, Box 70, Mahomet, IL 61853 217-586-4958

Help on antennas, MARS, components, Tube circuits,
linear amplifiers, trouble shooting.

Ren J. Tescher Resume~
ren@virga.rap.ucar.edu AAS, Electronic Technology
Technician AAS, Computer Systems Technology
Research Applications Program (RAP) 4 years consumer electronics repair
National Center for 2 years calibration lab and repair
Atmospheric Research (NCAR) 1 year unix sysop
Rm 259 Flatirons West, 2555 55th St. ethernet and serial cable
PO Box 3000, phased-array radar
Boulder, CO 80307 (303)497-8407 doppler weather radar
He knows enough to be dangerous. non-freon appliance repair
PC's
dona nobis pacem strung interior phone lines, too!

Mike Waters AA4MW/7

waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com

Miscellaneous

Put me down for ARES, RACES, and ARRL Field Organization as my
primary areas of interest (I probably qualify at one level
or another for all of the other topics except for perhaps
MARS, CAP, and Skywarn. And if I don't know the answers
I usually know who to ask locally...).

73's de Steve Wilson, KA6S

SCV Section Manager
813 Berryessa St.
Milpitas, Ca 95035

Hm (408)946-7410 Wk (408)473-2580

stevew@wyse.com

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."

Volunteer Examiners
Novice Instructors

VHF and Repeaters
HF Operating
Electronics Theory
RFI
Miscellaneous

End of Directory

1483. Re: ethernet for transmission cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 07:15:58 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug1.071558.4678@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294853

In article <8138@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca> vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca (Clement Vaillancourt) writes:

>
>I am using about 30 feet of thick ethernet between my ICW2A HT and a
>Diamond X50 on the top of the house. The center conductor is a solid
>gauge 12 and the cable has four shields, two braids and two aluminum foils.
>The outside part is teflon.
>
>I have check the installation with a BIRD Meter and absolutly no power
>if reflected back in. I am very satisfied with this installation.
>

Ladies and gentlemen, please note that very little reflected power from an antenna installation only shows that you have a good resistive 50 ohm termination. Usually you have a good match in your antenna but you can also have a short circuited or open connection at antenna if you have 100 feet of RG58 at 430 MHz.

>I think this cable would be very good for high power installation also.
>
Yes it is, as it has teflon insulation. Another good point is that it is very well screened.

By the way, does anybody know how thick ethernet cable (e.g. Belden 9913) tolerates weather?

>73,
>
>VE2HQJ,
>
>Clem.

73 de Benjamin OH3BK

1484. Re: Alinco DJ-160 DTMF Decoder & Stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 07:58:11 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".1-Aug-91..8:58:11.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 294862

<...1) Unit plays a song when APO is activated and no activity is
detected for 30 minutes....>

Mine doesn't. It just quietly switches itself off.

Hugh, G0CNR.

1485. What happened to the FAQ files?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 08:49:55 UTC
From: techie@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <3626@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 294858

What happened to the FAQ files?
They only appeared a couple of days ago, and now they have been cancelled or
expired?
It's not only at this site, they are missing on my other news site as well.

What happened?

--
Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine
Bob Vaughan - techie@well.sf.ca.us {apple,pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
KC6SXC - techie@netcom.com {apple,amdahl,claris}!netcom!techie
I am me, I am only me, and no one else is me. What could be simpler?

1486. A35..where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 12:26:54 UTC
From: cchapman@msd.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <cchapman.681049614@matd>
Source record: 294859

I work A35EA on 20m CW this morning. I've got an old countries list that doesn't have A35 on it. The closest thing to A35 was A3 - Tonga. Is that where A35 is?

Chuck

--
Charles H. Chapman (GTRI/MATD) (404) 528-7588
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
****
* Home of the 1990 National Champion Ga. Tech Yellow Jackets *
****
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,ut-ngp}!gatech!matd!cchapman
Internet: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu

1487. Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 12:39:23 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108011238.AA25339@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294864

Anybody out there got a clue as to what's up at Gettysburg? Here's the deal:

I upgraded to Advanced on 21 May 91; also passed element 4B at the same session (you might remember the posting I made about it)

Passed element 1C on 13 Jul 91 (i.e., upgraded to Extra)

But I have yet to receive my Advanced ticket in the mail -- 10 weeks and still counting!

W5YI knows that I upgraded, since both sessions were theirs, and I just got a note from them saying that they are holding the Extra paperwork until I send them a copy of my Advanced ticket. I have to assume that they sent the Advanced upgrade in on time...

(Side comment: if the FCC requires the VEC to hold an upgrade when an earlier upgrade is still pending, then what's the point of the block on the 610 which addresses that very issue?)

So what's the deal at Gettysburg? Are they so swamped with Tech applications that their prediction in the no-code docket about a slowdown in processing time is coming true?

Obviously, I've already got a ticket, so I can go ahead and use the /AE, but I hate to see all these bright shiny new faces get dulled because of a 3-4 month wait for a ticket...inquiring minds want to know...

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

1488. Re: radio shack 2 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 13:42:42 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <60178@rphroy.ph.gmr.com>
Source record: 294771

I'm a rather new ham (about 3 months) and still learning.

This thread has me confused. On the one hand, the amateur radio community is proud of it's ability to police itself and has a proven track record of accomplishment in that discipline. However, it appears that quite a few are not confident that amateur radio can continue to police itself and must enlist the aid of others that may suffer the loss of business if they should comply.

Agreed, I have exposure to a rather small sample of ham operators opinions here on the net. I wonder though if this is a common belief or if those that lack the confidence are in the minority.

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF (and proud of it, man)

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

1489. Re: radio shack 2 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 13:48:32 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360030@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 294788

I believe even HRO would sell a rig to an unlicensed person if they had the bucks. Take for instance the wife of a ham who was buying a rig as a present to him would be a very reasonable and proper reason for a unlicensed individual to purchase a rig.

Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

1490. Re: Ham QSL's?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 13:53:44 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <60950006@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 294782

There are directories available that list call letters and give names and addresses. Your local ham radio shop should have them.

1491. Looking for battery pack, MODEL 500

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 14:19:27 UTC
From: U52984@uicvm.uic.edu
Message-ID: <91213.091927U52984@uicvm.uic.edu>
Source record: 294856

Can somebody please give any information about 500 model batteries. Where can get them? (That's my main concern.) I've checked some most popular stores; people there don't know anything about such batteries. How many volts is one of that kind? Can they be substituted by some other kind? On a cordless phone UNIDEN 300, on transmitter part, there is a sticker under a DC input: "Warning! Use only 500 model battery pack!")

I'd really apreciate any information. Thank you in advance.

Sincerely, Vitaly Shatsky
U52984@uicvm.cc.uic.edu

1492. Re: Vintage station fun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 14:23:37 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Aug1.142758.4950@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294860

---------- Original Article ----------
>Me too! I have a nifty little Kenwwod that does the job, but have...
>I'm currently swapping between a Viking I, and Viking Ranger...

That Viking Ranger is one sweet little rig. I had one in like-new condition, but like a fool I sold it, and I've been kicking myself ever since. You are dead right about desk space, though; many more vintage rigs, and I'll have to move out. I'm looking for a Davco DR-30 receiver; it was the first all-solid-state ham band receiver, and it was very, very compact. Anyone out there have one they want to part with?

73s... Mike White, N4PDY m14494@mwvm.mitre.org

1493. radio shack 2 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 14:34:01 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9108011434.AA25416@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 294866

In <zardoz@ucsd.edu> WA7LDV says:
>In article <274@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>>I wonder,mmmmmm. If I walk into a radio shack store and
>>wanted to buy a radio, and was asked for proof of license,
>>and then refused to show one, and then was refused the radio
>>I wished to purchase.....Would I have a case to sue ???
>>
>I think there may be more to it than that. Due to certain ordinances,
>retail stores and services open to the public are required to sell to
>everybody unless they have a sign prominently displayed reading,
>
>"We reserve the right to refuse service to anybody"
>
>or something like that. So the local Radium Shack could be breaking
>the law by refusing to sell said radio equipment to Joe Wierdo.

I'll leave it to the lawyers to fight over whether it's legal to refuse service. I don't think it's right, however. I am one of those who don't believe that everything is "someone else's" resonsibility; so I don't agree that RS (or anyone else) should refuse to sell something to someone because of a concern for what the buyer may or may not do with it. Nor do I believe they should be held responsible in the minds of men when the buyer, with no input at all from the seller, violates some law or causes harm with it.

>Personally, I hope they sell lots of em'. Better to have lots of
>riff-raff to talk to than some few and far between cliquish techno-nerds,
>I think.

I almost don't believe that a licensed Ham made this statement. Anyone who wants lots of riff-raff to talk to needs only go to 11 meters. If this notion begins to pick up supporters among the existing Hams and "Hams-to-be" then I'll vote for an extra 50 kHz of each band allotted to CW only.

While you can always find someone to "talk technical" on the bands, you can also find many who are willing to chew the fat about almost any subject. During a QSO, just bring it up yourself; don't wait for the guy on the other end to do it. While not everyone will yak about your favorite thing, you'll find plenty who share your interest(s).
>
>WA7LDV
>
73
Dube N5PDK

1494. Albania ZA2QA ....this weekend ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 14:50:13 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <25415@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294850

FRED-PY7ZZ QSOed LAST NITE WITH HA4ZZ-GYULA RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
INFORMATION:

HA0MM, HA0NNN AND TWO MORE HAs OPERATORS GOT ON TUESDAY
A LICENCE REQUESTED 18 MONTHS AGO TO OPERATE FROM ZA2QA
THEY ARE ON WAY BY CAR CARRYING A TS940S, A IC735,
A FL2100Z, 20/15/10 METERS YAGI ETC. FOR A 35-40 DAYS
FROM ALBANIA. STARTING PROBABLY THIS SATURDAY. QSLs VIA
HA0NNN.

1495. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #547

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 14:53:00 UTC
From: RJA%UTRC@utrcgw.utc.com
Message-ID: <766E9E17E00072E6@utrcgw.utc.com>
Source record: 294865

Re: Texas Towers

1496. Re: radio shack 2 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 14:56:23 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug1.145623.6465@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294861

In article <274@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>I wonder,mmmmmm. If I walk into a radio shack store and
>wanted to buy a radio, and was asked for proof of license,
>and then refused to show one, and then was refused the radio
>I wished to purchase.....Would I have a case to sue ???
>
>I mean after all, do they ask everyone to show proof or just those
>people who don't "look" like their licensed ??? Do they have
>proff (i.e. records) to show they ask everyone ??? Besides, the
>FCC does not require me to own a license to purchase the
>equipment, or even to use it to listen with. As long as I don't
>transmit, I have done no wrong. Does RS have the right to exceed
>the FCC directives ????Hmmmmm, I wonder

Jerry's comments bring up the point only alluded to so far in this thread. I.e.: There is no law or regulation against selling amateur radio gear to anyone, irrespective of license.

Someone else pointed out that they'd never been asked to show proof of license when buying amateur radios. Nor have I. Other than the Heathkit catalog and Radio Shack catalog (for their 10 meter ad), I haven't seen notes to the effect that you needed to be licensed.

Despite the occaisional "bash the Shack" campaigns on the net (and I've seen my share of know-nothing clerks), Radio Shack seems to have a fairly good grasp of what it takes to sell into the markets they go into. That's one reason why their stores often have free (or at least low-cost) introductory computer classes. They know the folks who attend those are going to become more knowledgable about computing and are therefore likely to be back to buy more stuff.

If we work with the store owners/managers, the availability of more amateur gear from a easily accessible source should work for hamdom. And if a RS clerk ever asks me if I have a license when I'm looking at one of their radios, I'm going to smile, politely educate him, congratulate them on their concern about proper usage, and ask them if I can leave some flyers about our ARC. If they don't ask me, I'm going to smile, politely educate . . .
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1497. Texas Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 14:57:00 UTC
From: RJA%UTRC@utrcgw.utc.com
Message-ID: <76F98B47600072E6@utrcgw.utc.com>
Source record: 294867

>>Anybody ever buy anthing from these guys mail-order? What was your
>>experience?
>Texas Towers is about 10 minutes from where I work and I buy from them
>occasionally. Their prices are fairly expensive and the people are rude
>as hell. If I was going to make a major purchase, I'd go somewhere else.
>Customer service is not one of their strong points. I have many friends
>in the local area who feel likewise.

A friend of mine (KB2ES) recently purchased a new Kenwood TS-850S from Texas Towers with a bank check. When the box arrived it was obvious that it had been opened before. The radio showed signs of having been used, the service manual was dirty and creased, and the microphone looks like it had been interchanged with one from a 10-year old radio. When he called them, they denied any responsibility for this happening. Their manner was brusque and condescending. They insisted the box had never been opened by them, even though the invoice was IN the box! After some stronger words from my friend they finally agreed to take the radio back and to return the money, without any apologies or attempts at anything resembling "customer service". They did not offer to replace the radio with another one, stating that they didn't want to do business with customers like my friend...

-- Rich, K1CC

1498. Re: Trip to Hong Kong and Macau

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 15:10:09 UTC
From: drn@hpctdlb.col.hp.com
Message-ID: <32040008@hpctdlb.col.hp.com>
Source record: 294877

/ hpctdlb:rec.radio.amateur.misc / waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) / 12:10 pm Jul 30, 1991 /
I am in the planning stages for a vacation trip to Hong Kong and Macau this fall. This is a frequent flier bonus, so I don't have a lot of excess cash nor much flexibility in schedule. It will also be my first visit to Asia.

I have contacted ARRL about reciprocal operating and HKTA about general advice. My questions:

1) Is there a club or contact in either country who could help me do som HF DXing.Both countries are moderately rare and I would like to try DX from "the other end"

So far my plans are to take only my 2M/440Mhz radio, my HF gear is too large to take.

2) Any advice on what to see/avoid?

The concensus so far is not to bother trying to find "bargains" because U.S. discounters have as good price but with US warranties.

1499. Need info on HRPT WEFAX formats

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 15:19:00 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <7A0B516BC0E00A5C@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 294868

I would like to correspond with anyone out there who has information on HRPT reception. The Weather Satellite Handbook touches on this but doesn't give any specifics. I'd like to know more.

Please respond directly to me. I'll summarize if there's sufficient interest and responses.

Thanks!

Mike Harpe, N4PLE
University of Louisville

1500. Re: Trip to Hong Kong and Macau

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 16:02:12 UTC
From: drn@hpctdlb.col.hp.com
Message-ID: <32040009@hpctdlb.col.hp.com>
Source record: 294778

I have been to Hong Kong several times in the last 5 years, and each time did some "bargin" hunting for Ham stuff. You will find that most every "camera" shop also has some 2M and 450 HTs. If you are in the market for a particular radio, be sure to know the best local price you can get in the US. That will let you know if you are finding a good deal. Second, there are very few salesmen in Hong Kong that know about radios, so beware. Most stores carry many versions of the same radio (eg IC02AT, IC02E, IC02N) that match the band plans for different countries. Make sure of your suffixes. You will also find a very W-I-D-E range of prices for the same radio.

One one other point, one of my local Hong Kong contacts tells me that it is not legal to own a 2-way radio in HK. I have not verified this through official channels, but EVERY store that sells ham equipment has a prominent sign that says "FOR EXPORT ONLY."

Good luck on your travels. Feel free to E-mail me with other questions.

Dave Novotny, WA6IFI
Hewlett-Packard Colorado Telecom Division
Colorado Springs CO
dave_novotny@hp0800.desk.hp.com
719-531-4494

1501. Re: Resonance vs. VSWR (was: Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 16:23:33 UTC
From: daveh@compnect.UUCP
Message-ID: <997@compnect.UUCP>
Source record: 294785

In article <1991Jul30.063004.27863@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>,
buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Buettner) writes:
> >Can you determine the resonant frequency of an antenna system using
> >an SWR Bridge? In other words, when your SWR is 1:1, is your antenna
> >resonant?
> >By definition, Xr can therefore be any value, say for example,
> >300 ohms. Would this give you a 1:1 match to 50 ohm coax? No.
> I'd say: YES. When you measrure a VSWR of 1 that means you have
> no reactive components, ergo R=50 Ohms, X=0. Reactive components
> will always increase VSWR, so I'd think that resonance ocurrs at
> the frequency of lowest VSWR. Hw?

IF R=50 ohms, then a VSWR=1:1 would indicate resonance. BUT, what if
X=25 ohms and R=25 ohms. You would still have a 1:1 VSWR as seen by the
transmitter, but the antenna would not be resonant. The common dipole,
for example is not a perfect match for 50 ohm coax. If you prune a
dipole to exactly a 1:1 VSWR, it will be slightly off the resonant
frequency.

1502. Help finding radio mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 18:07:02 UTC
From: georgez@synopsys.com
Message-ID: <296@synopsys.COM>
Source record: 294872

I know there is an internet address to email off to get info
on radio mods. Can anyone tell me what the internet address
is? Please respond directly to my internet address because
I don't always get netnews updates.

Thanks very much.
'73 de George KJ6VU
Internet: georgez@synopsys.com

1503. Re: radio shack 2 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 18:23:10 UTC
From: landru@cis.udel.edu
Message-ID: <60458@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 294871

In article <1991Aug1.000307.2731@intelhf.hf.intel.com> zardoz@rx-db (Jim Garver) writes:
>In article <274@canada.sbi.com> jerrys@canada.sbi.com (Jerry Simonowits) writes:
>Personally, I hope they sell lots of em'. Better to have lots of
>riff-raff to talk to than some few and far between cliquish techno-nerds,
Besides, the really obnixious ones would be easy, and fun, to hunt
down. You might even be able to get a free entena out of it too.

Paul

--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

1504. Riff Raff (was radio shack 2 meter rigs)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 18:27:03 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9108011827.AA28319@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 294779

zardoz@ucsd.edu WA7LDV writes:

>Better to have lots of
>riff-raff to talk to than some few and far between cliquish techno-nerds,
>I think. This ain't L.A. There's more inactive mountain top repeaters
>than active hams at any given moment.

May I say that I find this statement unbelievable? Will this be the
flame generator of the month? :-) I apologize to everyone that reads
this message as honestly, I do not think it should even be responded to
but I just have to ask one question...

Sir, is the term "cliquish techno-nerds" a phrase used to describe anyone
discussing something that you don't understand?

If the answer is "yes", then that explains everything.. thank-you.

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy@wb4uou.nc.usa.na packet
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil internet

1505. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 19:05:13 UTC
From: sds@sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <sds.681073513@dptspd>
Source record: 294873

1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:

>Anybody out there got a clue as to what's up at Gettysburg? Here's the deal:
>
>I upgraded to Advanced on 21 May 91; also passed element 4B at the same session
>(you might remember the posting I made about it)
>
>Passed element 1C on 13 Jul 91 (i.e., upgraded to Extra)
>
>But I have yet to receive my Advanced ticket in the mail -- 10 weeks and still
>counting!
>
>W5YI knows that I upgraded, since both sessions were theirs, and I just got a
>note from them saying that they are holding the Extra paperwork until I send
>them a copy of my Advanced ticket. I have to assume that they sent the
>Advanced upgrade in on time...
>

Jeff, I'm Steve, NS5I, and I work in the W5YI organization ("official" title: assistant VEC). Although I do not directly handle the FCC paperwork myself, I write the VEC instruction manual for W5YI (the guidebook for all W5YI VEs) and I have been the contact VE for more than 50 examination sessions.

Did you upgrade to Advanced from another license class and did you already have the FCC-printed license in your posession when you went to the upgrade session? If not, you probably had to send in a copy of your previous license before your Advanced ticket could be processed and this would add considerable delay time to your receipt of Advanced. In any case, your examining VE team has 10 days time to process the exam session paperwork and get it in the mail to W5YI-VEC. Then, the US Mail takes its own good time to deliver it to Dallas, TX. When W5YI-VEC receives it, we have 10 more days to process the session and mail the results to the FCC. (Again, any US Mail transit time is added.) The FCC has no set time limit to process your application (although 4 weeks is typical), then they US Mail it back to you. Total time: up to 20 days plus FCC delay time plus three US Mail delay times.

Unfortunately, the FCC has a rule that disallows more than one license application per person from being in their "mill" at once. This means that the VECs (including W5YI) are required to handle the burden of keeping track of whether or not an applicant has something in the FCC works or not. If so, they are required to hold the application until EVERYTHING (including a photocopy of any current license) is all together, THEN AND ONLY THEN are they allowed to send in the next upgrade.

>(Side comment: if the FCC requires the VEC to hold an upgrade when an earlier
>upgrade is still pending, then what's the point of the block on the 610 which

>addresses that very issue?)
>

These blocks are used by W5YI-VEC to let us know you have an upgrade pending. It's our method to help us keep track of applications which must be held for later processing. (Other VECs may work differently.) I think these blocks were holdovers from earlier 610s when the FCC did all the processing themselves.

>So what's the deal at Gettysburg? Are they so swamped with Tech applications
>that their prediction in the no-code docket about a slowdown in processing time
>is coming true?
>
>Obviously, I've already got a ticket, so I can go ahead and use the /AE, but
>I hate to see all these bright shiny new faces get dulled because of a 3-4
>month wait for a ticket...inquiring minds want to know...
>
>73,
> Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

You're right, the FCC is VERY busy with all the Codeless Tech applications. They have only two full-time persons and one part-time person to work on ALL amateur applications and the popularity of Codeless Tech has increased their workload considerably. Budget constraints being what they are, it isn't likely that there will be any additions to their department, so look for even longer delays in the future. (BTW, one of the things that can be done to help them out is to write on your 610 in LARGE BLOCK LETTERS in BLACK INK.)

73! Steve Sternitzke, NS5I

1506. Re: Ethernet (THIN) for antenna feed....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 19:45:30 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910105@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294789

>As I was handling a piece of THINNET (thin-ethernet,
>cheaper net, 10base2 stuff, etherhose, I think you might get the picture),
>I wondered how it was different from the RG 58 and if anyone had used
>it short-run antenna feed?
>
>73s....Troy(trop)

Some of the ThinNet cable is only rated for 30 volts. Beware. I suppose
you could connect your rig to a dummy load and see if it can take full
power without creating high SWR.

73,

Perry / AA0ET

1507. Re: Source for telegraph key

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 20:46:27 UTC
From: gbastin@x102c.harris-atd.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug1.204627.20756@trantor.harris-atd.com>
Source record: 294874

In article <9107301207.AA07836@snmpmgr.noc.hfh.edu> kevin@noc.hfh.EDU (Kevin DuPre) writes:
>
>About two weeks ago, I saw in a renovated telegraph station (the old
>Davison, MI station) a morse key which was the successor to the
>traditional up-and-down (for lack of a better description) key. The
>key used a side-to-side motion and MECHANICALLY auto-repeated the dots.
>I was told who invented this but I can't remember the name. Anyway, does
>anybody know of a source for such a key. I'm not looking for a paddle,
>iambic or otherwise.

Such a key is called a bug. The best known source of these is Vibroplex, located somewhere in Maine, if memory serves me. They have been in business for a long, long time. Although I no longer regularly use my old Vibroplex Blue Racer Original, complete with carrying case and extra silver contacts, it was an antique when I bought it in 1972 at the Dayton Hamfest :-) For the true afficionados, there are even ways to date the old bugs by their serial numbers. I never researched mine, though. The first bugs were used on the old railroad land telegraph lines, in the 1880's, and perhaps before. They were invented shortly after Morse invented the telegraph! The reason, of course, was to avoid the condition known then as 'glass arm', but perhaps better known now as tendonitis. With this condition, you could not send code quickly, and your career as a telegraph operator would be over unless you switched over to a bug.

To combat the same medical condition, BTW, there were also side-to-side keys made known as sideswipers, and these required the user to waggle from side-to-side for both dots and dits. I have only seen a few of these that date from the proper era. Today, they would be just another set of paddles (Bencher or W8YO, or whatever :-)

Interestingly enough, the first keyers were often referred to as electronic bugs. Guess we have come full circle to mechanical keyers :-) Keep on brass pounding! (BTW, I use Bencher paddles and the Super CMOS Keyer (original, not the more recent II) from QST.

73, Gary

Gary Bastin, WB4YAF /-/-/ Internet: gbastin@x102c.ess.harris.com
Mail Stop 102-4858 | phone: (407) 729-3045
Harris Corporation GASD |
P.O.B. 94000, Melbourne FL 32902 Speaking from, but not for, Harris!

1508. Kenwood TS-450

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 21:10:16 UTC
From: dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU
Message-ID: <9108012107.AA07057@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294875

I was informed today that although the TS-450 is in the country,
the FCC has refused to type accept it. The problem is that it will
transmit above 30 MHz. Rumor has it that the pressure is from
Motorola who previously informed the FCC about some western city
FD that was using other Kenwood equipment on its licensed frequencies
even though the equipment was not certified for such. Anyway,
reportedly Kenwood has not yet decided how to cure the problem
and others like me who have ordered one are advised there should be some
word in a week or two.
--
David L. Wilson Home phone: (703) 898-1084
dwilson@s850.mwc.edu Office phone: (703) 899-4744
Amateur call sign: KO4EQ/AE (Extra pending)

1509. *MD/DC QSO Party Rules & Sample Log* (LONG)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 23:18:31 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Aug1.231831.2722@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 294870

NEWS RELEASE

For immediate distribution

The Antietam Radio Association of Hagerstown, Maryland, W3CWC, will present the 1991 Maryland-DC QSO Party this summer. The contest will run from 1600 UTC August 17 to 0400 UTC August 18 _AND_ from 1600 UTC to 2359 UTC August 18.

[In other words, the contest will run from 1600 UTC August 17 to 2359 UTC August 18 with a 12 hour break from 0400 UTC to 1600 UTC August 18.]

MODES : PHONE AND CW/RTTY/DIGITAL

* Stations may be worked _ONCE_ per band using each mode.
* CW contacts may only be claimed if the QSOs was in the CW portion of the band.
* Non-Maryland/DC stations may only claim Maryland/DC contacts for scoring.
* Maryland/DC stations may work any other amateur station.

Portable and mobile stations that change Maryland counties [or states] during the contest count as a separate station in each new county [or state] of operation. Contacts through a repeater do _NOT_ count for scoring purposes. [Repeaters may be used to set up skeds with other stations, however.] All other HF/VHF/UHF contacts do count.

EXCHANGE: Signal Report, QTH _AND_ the MAJOR CATEGORY OF ENTRY.

* Signal reports should be in the standard "RST" format.
* QTH for Maryland/DC stations is either the Maryland county, "DC" for Washington, DC or "Baltimore City" for Baltimore City.
* QTH for non-Maryland/DC stations is either the US state or country of operation, if DX.
* Major Categories are: CLUB, QRP, MOBILE, NOVICE, TECHNICIAN, YL (XYL) AND STANDARD (for all others).
* Use only the one major category for your station.

SUGGESTED
FREQUENCIES:
* SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
* CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW listening times are on the odd half-hour, i.e., 1730, 1930, 2130, etc.

SCORING: QSO POINTS
---

* Each simplex phone QSO counts as one point.
* Each simplex CW QSO (including RTTY/digital) counts as two points.
* For Maryland/DC stations, each QSO with a mobile station counts as five points.
* Each QSO with a club station counts as 10 points.

N.B. The highest point value applies, e.g., a CW/mobile contact counts as five points or a CW/club contact counts as 10 points.

MULTIPLIERS
---
* Multipliers may only be counted once; _NOT_ once for each band.
* For non-Maryland/DC stations, each Maryland county, Baltimore City and Washington, DC are multipliers. -- N.B. maximum 25.
* For Maryland/DC stations, multipliers are: Maryland counties, Baltimore City, the District of Columbia, each of the 49 other US states and one for DX -- N.B. maximum 75.

BONUS POINTS
---
* Mobile stations may ADD 100 bonus points to their raw score for each Maryland county/Baltimore City/DC they work outside their home locations from which 20 contacts were made.

FINAL SCORE:
* QSO Points X Multipliers + Bonus Points = Claimed Score

AWARDS:
* High score verified for each US state, Canada or DX;
* Top three Maryland logs;
* High scoring Maryland/DC club;
* High scoring Maryland YL (XYL);
* High scoring Novice;
* High scoring Technician.

CERTIFICATES:
* For each station with at least 100 QSO points;
* To the best SWL log (N.B. Must not be a licensed amateur radio operator.);
* For the highest scoring QRP station.

The decision of the judges is final.

The committee reserves the right to issue additional awards and/or certificates if deemed appropriate by the Antietam Radio Association.

Logs should be postmarked no later than September 10, 1991 and mailed to:

Antietam Radio Association
P. O. Box 52
Hagerstown, MD 21740

USA

Attn: MD/DC QSO Party Contest Committee (Log Enclosed)

Logs postmarked later than September 10, 1991 will _NOT_ be processed.

Be sure your log indicates your complete exchange information and your major category of entry, i.e., CLUB, NOVICE, MOBILE, QRP, TECHNICIAN, YL or STANDARD.

Any questions may be directed to:

WA3EOP
Contest Chairman MD/DC QSO Party
W. Page Pyne
109 South Artizan Street
Williamsport
Maryland 21795
USA

If you would like a complete listing of the results of the contest, send an SASE to the MD/DC QSO Party Contest Committee at the Antietam Radio Association address above.

------------------------------PAGE BREAK---------------------------------
1991 MARYLAND/DC QSO PARTY (Sample/Optional Log Form)

Log of Station: _____
Competing as [ ] Maryland/DC Station [ ] Non-Maryland/DC Station
[ ] Club Station [ ] Mobile [ ] Novice [ ] QRP w/____Watts
[ ] Standard [ ] SWL [ ] Technician [ ] YL (XYL)
(Check ALL that apply!)

DATE	TIME	BAND/MODE	STATION	RST/QTH/CATEGORY SENT	RST/QTH CATEGORY RECEIVED	QSO PTS

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LOG PAGE # _________ TOTAL QSO POINTS THIS PAGE:_______

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1991 MARYLAND/DC QSO PARTY (Sample/Optional Log Form - Final Page)

Log of Station: _____________________________________________
Competing as [ ] Maryland/DC Station [ ] Non-Maryland/DC Station
[ ] Club Station [ ] Mobile [ ] Novice [ ] QRP w/____Watts
[ ] Standard [ ] SWL [ ] Technician [ ] YL (XYL)
(Check ALL that apply!)

DATE| TIME| BAND/MODE| STATION |RST/QTH/CATEGORY|RST/QTH CATEGORY| QSO
| | | | SENT | RECEIVED | PTS
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LOG PAGE # _____ TOTAL QSO POINTS THIS PAGE:_____

_____ X _____ + _____ = _____
QSO POINTS MULTIPLIERS BONUS POINTS CLAIMED SCORE

Certification:
The claimed score, as indicated above, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

_____ _____ _____
Signature Date Call Sign

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-- 30 --

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1510. "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-01 23:18:37 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570127@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294780

Awhile back, there was a string devoted to the pro's and con's of using Anderson PowerPole (TM) connectors as a "standard" connector for the 12 V power input of amateur VHF FM transceivers. It was stated that this connector had been selected as the recommended standard by RACES in California and elsewhere. I talked to our local RACES Radio Officer, and he had never heard of it. In fact, he was opposed to the idea on the grounds that this is an "oddball" connector not easily available to the average ham.

In the latest issue of "ARRL Field Forum" it states:

"As a result of a study commissioned by the League's Volunteer Resources Committee last year, the Field Services department is recommending the MOLEX Series 1545 connector for use in promoting compatibility and interchangeability among personal VHF/UHF radio equipment at disaster and public event sites. Polarity should always be verified prior to connecting radios and power supplies."

[Drawing of two 2-conductor connectors. The "pointy" end is the + connector, the flat end is the - connector. The male plug with female pins goes to the power source. The female plug with male pins goes to the rig.]

"The 1545 connector is rated at 25 volts, 8 amps. Wire size requirement is #18 AWG or greater. An in-line fuse between the power source and the first connector is recommended. The connector is available at Radio Shack stores, part #274-222."

Sounds like just the thing. I have noticed that many hams are using this connector already.

AL N1AL

1511. Re: A35..where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 00:31:15 UTC
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <429@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 294781

>doesn't have A35 on it. The closest thing to A35 was A3 - Tonga. Is that
>where A35 is?
>
>Chuck
>
>--
>Charles H. Chapman (GTRI/MATD) (404) 528-7588
>Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332

Chuck, my list shows A35 to be Nukualofa, Tonga
good DX!
/john wb5oau

1512. Yaesu FT-4700 RH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 00:46:13 UTC
From: nn@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu
Message-ID: <30231@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU>
Source record: 294796

Has anyone experienced or is having problems with the Yaesu FT-4700 going bonkers when the face plate get hot? I got the faceplate located near the right knee under the intrument panel cluster in my car. The main box is under the back seat. Anytime I get into my parked car during the sunny day, the radio goes wacky. If anyone has a good suggestion... Please E-Mail it to my address. I tried keeping the faceplate under the seat while its parked but the faceplate gets warm enough to go wacky...

Naoya Nishimura
Internet: NN%VERO.DECNET@GNV.IFAS.UFL.EDU
BITNET: NN@IFASGNV

1513. Receiving Voyager beacons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 02:15:56 UTC
From: monta@image.mit.edu
Message-ID: <MONTA.91Aug1211556@image.mit.edu>
Source record: 294876
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The book "First Contact", Ben Bova, ed., talks about amateur SETI and mentions an interesting test case, namely Voyager 2's X-band beacon. Unfortunately, the data is very sketchy---although the authors imply that the signal should be detectable with three-meter dishes, reasonable integration times, and order of 10 Hz bandwidths, they present no link budgets for this case.

Now, this is pretty interesting. I'd be thrilled to see Voyager's beacon. I have a PC, a DSP board, and some signal processing experience, and the RF hardware can't be *that* difficult. :-) What I'd like to see (or obtain references to) is detailed RF specs for Voyager and other interesting outside-Earth-orbit craft:

--- What is the nominal frequency of the downlink?

--- What are its spectral characteristics? Specifically, is there a component with very high spectral density, i.e., carrier? (For that matter, is it normal practice to transmit a pure CW beacon apart from the telemetry link?)

--- Reasonably precise ephemeris, to allow Doppler calculation to put carrier within the perhaps 20 kHz bandwidth of processor

--- What is the radiated power, transmitter antenna gain, pointing loss, etc.?

I suppose local oscillator accuracy might be important, also: 10 Hz at X-band is 10^-9. The authors don't discuss this in detail, but for sure unlocked TVRO-style DSO's will not do the job. (There is amateur literature on phaselocked Gunn sources for narrowband receiver applications). Transmitter accuracy/stability might also be of interest.

Seeing as the book is a year old, has anyone done this?

Peter Monta monta@image.mit.edu
MIT Advanced Television Research Program

1514. WANTED: Communications tapping info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 04:26:58 UTC
From: snarler@MAPLE.CIRCA.UFL.EDU
Message-ID: <30233@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU>
Source record: 294793
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In writing an article for a future publication, I've found the need to get info on several methods of radio communications "tapping".

Namely, I'm interested in the specifics of how cordless phone radio broadcasts can be picked up (such as what frequency, what sort of receiver used, etc.), which is partly in regards to the Feds ruling on letting the IRS spy on people this way.
I'm also interested in methods used to scan celluar phone broadcasts, such as frequencies, equipment, etc. Any info on how cellula phone transmissions can be (and/or are) scrambled/encrypted is also appreciated. Any specific methods of transmission protection is also appreciated.

DISCLAIMER: I am *NOT* looking for this information for personal use. I'm not into spying on people. I don't have the time or money even if I had the inclination. But I do want to write an informed and informative article, to get across the point of how careful we must be about our supposedly-private communications.

Any responses should be MAILED to me. I do not regular read these newsgroups. If you can not mail to me, don't reply on the newsgroups and waste bandwidth. Thank you.

|=|=|=

1515. Azden PCS-4000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 05:04:21 UTC
From: dave@ips.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.050421.4379@ips.oz.au>
Source record: 294787
Cross-posted to: aus.radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm having trouble with this rig. Basically it gets its memories scrambled following a power glitch, such as starting the car, or jiggling the off switch. The display inevitably shows "6140", and stepping up/down gets you strange frequencies ending in "4" or "9". All memories get this frequency.

The backup battery appears to be OK (it survived lack of power for about 3 months), and I can never reproduce the problem when I need to. I've studied the power-fail/restore circuits, but not being able to reproduce the problem at will, I can't do much.

Has anyone else come across this problem? Talking to other owners it appears to be fairly common, and someone theorised that a timing electrolytic needs to be increased.

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2RWI.NSW.AUS.OC
dave@ips.OZ.AU ...munnari!ips.OZ.AU!dave

1516. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 05:29:29 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <47436@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 294810

In article <14570127@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
[info regarding suggested use of Molex connectors for interchangability
among radios/power supplies]

>[Drawing of two 2-conductor connectors. The "pointy" end is
>the + connector, the flat end is the - connector. The male
>plug with female pins goes to the power source. The female
>

Geez, that's exactly how I do it. I guess I won't have to do any
rewiring, hi.

>"The 1545 connector is rated at 25 volts, 8 amps. Wire size
>requirement is #18 AWG or greater. An in-line fuse between
>the power source and the first connector is recommended. The
>connector is available at Radio Shack stores, part #274-222."

One note, though. Like the quote above says, that series is only
rated at 8 amps. Using these connectors with 50+ watt rigs/amplifiers
probably isn't a good idea. There is another series of Molex
connectors (don't remember the number) that RS sells as the
"heavy-duty Molex" series, that are rated at 20 amps. Using these with
12 gauge wire has served me well. Trying to find 2-conductor 12-gauge
small-strand polarization-marked cable isn't too easy, I'm afraid.
The stuff Icom uses on their VHF/UHF base stations (God, I hate that
term) is perfect - anyone know where I can get more? No, I don't
want to order a bunch of Icom cables at $25 each...

--- Jeff
--
-=-
Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 146.685- 442.70+ 144.455s (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

1517. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 05:53:55 UTC
From: kaufman@neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.055355.12440@neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 294783

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>Awhile back, there was a string devoted to the pro's and con's
>of using Anderson PowerPole (TM) connectors as a "standard" connector
>for the 12 V power input of amateur VHF FM transceivers.
...
>I talked to our
>local RACES Radio Officer, and he had never heard of it. In fact,
>he was opposed to the idea on the grounds that this is an
>"oddball" connector not easily available to the average ham.

This may be true, but it is an insulting and demeaming comment on hams to
insinuate that they cannot obtain any piece of hardware not advertised in
QST or the AEA and HRO catalogs.

>In the latest issue of "ARRL Field Forum" it states:

>"As a result of a study commissioned by the League's Volunteer
>Resources Committee last year, the Field Services department is
>recommending the MOLEX Series 1545 connector for use in
>promoting compatibility and interchangeability among personal
>VHF/UHF radio equipment at disaster and public event sites.

>"The 1545 connector is rated at 25 volts, 8 amps. Wire size
>requirement is #18 AWG or greater. An in-line fuse between
>the power source and the first connector is recommended. The
>connector is available at Radio Shack stores, part #274-222."

>Sounds like just the thing. I have noticed that many hams
>are using this connector already.

8 amps is distinctly marginal for any radio. My IC-47/A is rated at 7 amps,
my Kenwood TM-731A at 11 amps, the FT-4700 is 10 amps. Forget powering an
HF rig. Furthermore, Molex (Waldom) connectors have an annoying tendency
to burn up because the mechanical contact becomes loose and resistive, which
can't be fixed because the pins are made of very thin metal. Also, because
of the loose tolerances for pin fit, both male and female connectors can
easily short to external metal components or ground. At 8 amps, you will
get almost 1 volt of drop in a 10 foot patch cord made of #18 wire.

I, for one, would rather spend a few days finding a PowerPole connector.
The rest of you can contribute to the stereotype of Hams being too cheap
to do anything right. { :-) ? }

Marc Kaufman, WB6ECE (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

1518. Sending Signals to Aliens

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 07:24:33 UTC
From: vac+@cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.072433.1621@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 294791
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

It seems that even with Arecibo (1,000 foot dish) we would not be able to pick up signals from a planet exactly like Earth around a neighboring star (let alone farther stars) unless there was somebody sending signals intended for us. So I did a bit of calculation to see how extensive a transmitter it would take.

I am told that Arecibo can pick up a 1 GW isotropic CW beacon at 10 parsecs. Since:

1 parsec = 3.258 light years = 3.086 EE 16 m

this means that Arecibo can pick up a signal that is:

$$\frac{1E9 \text{ watt}}{4/3 * 3.1415 * (10 * 3.086 EE16 \text{ m})^2} = 2.5 EE\text{-}27 \text{ watts/sq-meter}$$

I have an advertisement for a 16 foot dish that has azimuth and elevation motors (DH Satellite (608) 326-4233). It does not list the price but my guess is in the $3,000 to $6,000 range. It indicates the signal beamwidth is about 0.33 degrees.

When transmitting to something 4 light years distant this would mean that the energy would spread out over:

Pi*(sin(0.33/2)*4 ly)^2 = 4 EE28 sq meters

Now taking the area at 4 light-years distance and multiplying by the needed energy concentration:

2.5 EE-27 watts/sq-meter * 4 EE28 sq meters = 100 watts.

So if we had a 16 foot dish with a 100 watt transmitter, then an Arecibo equivalent 4 light-years away could pick up our signal. My ham radio license is good up to 1,500 watts!!!!!

The net result is that someone with a bit more money than I, and their own land, could set up a transmitter that could hit starsystems with enough power that our level of technology could pick up the signals. A computer could have it switch from star to star sending for 15 minutes each or something. It could also be careful never to hit any Earth satellites.

Anybody out there interested in saying "hello" for Earth?

As for the worry that they might come and conquer us, well, I doubt it very much. It seems to me that the more advanced a civilization gets the less useful carbon-based-slaves would be. It is really hard to force

people to think and manual labor is just not going to be worth much with amazing robots. If they are advanced enough to come take us over, my guess is they can make such amazing robots that we would be no use to them.

If there was a VLBA on the far away planet then the power needed to hit them would be even smaller. Does anyone know watt/sq-meter numbers for any VLBA systems in use?

-- Vince

Here is a sanity check:

Home equipment can pick up a 10 watt TV signal from 22,000 miles away using a 3 foot dish (using best home LNB). Since this signal covers the whole U.S.A (say 2,000 by 2,000 miles) that comes to something like:

$$\frac{10 \text{ watt}}{3{,}000 \text{ km} * 2000 \text{ km}} * \frac{1 \text{ sq km}}{1{,}000{,}000 \text{ sq m}} = 1.7 \text{ EE-12 watt/sq-meter}$$

Arecibo has about 100,000 times the area than this 3 foot dish. Also going from a high bandwidth TV signal to a CW (Morse code signal) adds another factor of something like 5EE6. So this would get us up something like 3.4 EE-24 watt/sq-meter. Since I am sure that Arecibo uses a much more expensive LNB, the 2.5 EE-27 watts/sq-meter seems reasonable.

1519. subscription

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 08:16:54 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9108020814.AA17635@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 294790

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1520. Ham license & foreign-gov't rep job

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 13:38:59 UTC
From: wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108021340.AA02580@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294792

From the ham FAQ:
** Who can become a ham in the United States?
Anyone who is not a representative of a foreign government can
be an Amateur Radio operator in the USA. ...

What happens if someone who already holds a ham license gets a job that is defined as "the representative of a foreign government"? I believe I have heard such positions as a lobbyist for a foreign nation is so characterized; it might also apply to a lawyer representing a foreign government in some court case, perhaps. Can they retain their ham license during the period they perform this job, or are they legally required to turn it in to the FCC, or can it be held in "hiatus" and they do not operate during this period, or what?

This may not be as esoteric or unlikely as one might think. I seem to recall that Glenn Hauser (the guy that does the World of Radio broadcasts and published a couple SWL/DX magazines), who had been doing a regular DX segment on the DX show aired on Radio Nederland at the time, had some fuss regarding being considered a "representative of a foreign government" -- the Netherlands -- when he was inducted into the USAF during the Vietnam unpleasantness. It affected his security clearance processing. [He was paid by an agency of the Netherlands government for doing that DX segment. He also had problems cashing checks made out in guilders in the various parts of the midwest he lived in at the time... :-) In case anyone cares, Glenn ended up working at AFRTS in Thailand during his stint in the Air Force. There was an AFTN that was the Thai equivalent to AFVN in Vietnam...]

Regards, Will
wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil OR wmartin@st-louis-emh2.army.mil

1521. Texas Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 13:46:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <37C9C707227F201B3C@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 294795

I've always been amazed at how slow information travels concerning good and bad businesses. The most rude stores (anything from groceries to swimming pools) seem to stay in business. The nicest people on the block seem to stand as good a chance as anyone of going under. So I've always tried to give my business to friendly people even when it cost me more.

Thus I am delighted to see the good and the bad comments here about dealers. I just wish there were ways to spread these messages farther. There's no reinforcement of customer satisfaction like increased or decreased sales. Unfortunately, I suspect the internet reaches a very small and esoteric portion of the ham radio community.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

1522. How can I decode and display DTMF tones with an ICW2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 13:52:00 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <8214@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 294794

I have an ICW2A dual bands ICOM and I would like to decode received DTMF tones,
can it be done? and how?

Clem.

--
Clement Vaillancourt, Analyste, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Responsable du Reseau Ethernet | 1800 Montee Ste-Julie, Varennes
(Analyst, Network Manager) | P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca VE2HQJ |Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309

1523. Re: Texas Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 14:14:33 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.141433.25109@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294797

In article <76F98B47600072E6@utrcgw.utc.com> RJA%UTRC@utrcgw.utc.com (RICH) writes:
>
>A friend of mine (KB2ES) recently purchased a new Kenwood TS-850S from Texas
>Towers with a bank check. When the box arrived it was obvious that it
>had been opened before. The radio showed signs of having been used,
>the service manual was dirty and creased, and the microphone looks like
>it had been interchanged with one from a 10-year old radio. When he
>called them, they denied any responsibility for this happening. Their
>manner was brusque and condescending. They insisted the box had never been
>opened by them, even though the invoice was IN the box! After some stronger
>words from my friend they finally agreed to take the radio back and to return
>the money, without any apologies or attempts at anything resembling "customer
>service". They did not offer to replace the radio with another one, stating
>that they didn't want to do business with customers like my friend...
>
> -- Rich, K1CC

I can't really speak for Texas Towers, but I will note that they certainly
wouldn't have anything to gain by shipping out a used radio for a new one!
These days packing slips/invoices are _almost_ universally pouched and
attached to the outside of boxes (it is not cost effective to open up boxes,
enclose invoices, reseal the box, address it, etc as distinct steps). In
fact, your friends radio _may_ have been waylaid somewhere along the line.

Of course, this does not excuse the attitude displayed by Texas Towers. If
they felt like this radio being returned was not the one they shipped, there
are better ways of handling the problem. It sounds like the manager there
needs some new, more highly customer oriented people on the phones!

P.S. I'm not dismissing the possibility TT shipped the wrong radio.
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1524. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 14:48:05 UTC
From: mcronenw@pyrman2.pyramid.com
Message-ID: <164733@pyramid.pyramid.com>
Source record: 294818

In article <14570127@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
> Awhile back, there was a string devoted to the pro's and con's
> of using Anderson PowerPole (TM) connectors as a "standard" connector
> for the 12 V power input of amateur VHF FM transceivers. It was

In the R/C world (planes, cars, boats) this is also known as the
Sermos connector. I don't have the ratings in front of me, but
I think the rating was 20 amps? My dad has all of his gear set
up this way and really likes it. That way he can put any radio
in his truck and only use one connector. I think he even has
his TS-430 hooked up this way.

The Sermos can be found at almost any good R/C hobby shop. This
is certainly more common than some ham stores.

'tis just my little bit.....

****

-m-------- Mark Cronenwett (415)965-7200 x6978
--mm------- Senior Technician
---mmmm----- Board Analysis and Repair Team Naui AI Z9697
-----mmmmmm--- Pyramid Technology Corporation
------mmmmmmm-- Mountain View, California KA7ULD
****

1525. Re: Sending Signals to Aliens

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 14:56:27 UTC
From: vac+@cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.145627.25892@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 294799
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Vince:
> 1E9 watt
>---------------------------------- = 2.5 EE-27 watts/sq-meter
>4/3 * 3.1415 * (10 * 3.086 EE16 m)^2

Oops. That "4/3" should just be "4", so we really get:

8.3 EE-28 watts/sq-meter

And so:
>2.5 EE-27 watts/sq-meter * 4 EE28 sq meters = 100 watts.

Should be just 33 watts!!!!

A focused 33 watt transmitter (16 foot dish) in a nearby starsystem is
something we could pick up, while we could not pick up general radio
signals equal to Earth's at that distance.

Any other mistakes?

-- Vince

1526. Re: Receiving Voyager beacons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 15:02:42 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.150706.23613@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294807

I didn't read that book, but I thought that Voyager was so far out now NASA has to use very elaborate synthetic aperature techniques with 100ft.+ dishes to receive the downlink. I'd be very surprised to learn that one could receive it on a single dish of such small dimensions. Post the info if you get any hard facts on it. Thanks...

73... Mike White, N4PDY

1527. Re: Sending Signals to Aliens

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 15:13:07 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19910802081034CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 294800

>From: vac+@cs.cmu.edu (Vincent Cate)
>
>So if we had a 16 foot dish with a 100 watt transmitter, then an Arecibo
>equivalent 4 light-years away could pick up our signal. My ham radio
>license is good up to 1,500 watts!!!!!
>
>Anybody out there interested in saying "hello" for Earth?
>

I think we already are! There was an atricle in Science a while back that observed that UHF TV stations make beacons that should be detectable in intrastellar distances. A full power UHF TV station runs 2-3 Megawatts ERP, with an antenna pattern shaped like a narrow disk pointed at the horizon. (Yes, some mountain top sites use pattern steering to depress the dish below the horizon, and some sites use horizontal as well as vertical directivity, but most stations are interested in covering as many sq. miles as possible.) In any case, our alien viewer would get a blast of UHF TV radiation twice a day as the earth's rotation swings the antenna pattern by him/her/it. Twice, that is, from each station. How far do your calculations show that such signals should be receivable by an Arecibo-class facility? Note that you don't need to consider a 4.5 Mhz bandwidth - how about a fairly narrow receiver tuned to the carrier and the first few vertical sync harmonics. Note that these signals are not beamed to a single star, but are swept through largh swatches of sky daily.

Let's hope that our alien is at least tuned to PBS and not to I Love Lucy reruns...

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

1528. Buying a Kenwood TH-27A (comments sought)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 15:16:27 UTC
From: erich@ssc-vax
Message-ID: <4375@ssc-bee.ssc-vax.UUCP>
Source record: 294817

I am considering a purchase of a Kenwood TH-27A handheld 2 meter
transceiver, and I was looking for opinions on the model.
Experiences, comments, and possible mods (I know about the increased
reception range) would be appreciated.

Thanks,
Eric

P.S. Don't have my license yet; I'm using this as an incentive to
get it (it's a better motivator :-)

--
Eric Hanson erich@atc.boeing.com
Boeing Aerospace & Electronics erich@ssc-vax.boeing.com
P.O. Box 3999, M/S 8J-65
Seattle, WA 98124

1529. Kenwood 530,830 power mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 15:20:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <3B0D4DB840C19449@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 294798

Hi, I just heard that there is some mods that can be done to
the Kenwood 530 or 830 involving a grid modification and a
screen modification that will significantly boost the output
power of the rig without doing any damage to the rig.

If anyone knows where I can get hold of these, I would
really appreciate the info.

Thanks

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U

1530. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 15:42:48 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1921@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294803

In article alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>[Drawing of two 2-conductor connectors. The "pointy" end is
>the + connector, the flat end is the - connector. The male
>plug with female pins goes to the power source. The female
>plug with male pins goes to the rig.]
>
>"The 1545 connector is rated at 25 volts, 8 amps. Wire size
>requirement is #18 AWG or greater. An in-line fuse between
>the power source and the first connector is recommended. The
>connector is available at Radio Shack stores, part #274-222."
>
>Sounds like just the thing. I have noticed that many hams
>are using this connector already.

Yes, I've already standardized all of my low power 12V equipment on
this connector and amazingly, with the same gender and polarity as
stated above. I made the change independently, without suggestion from
others based upon the plug's ready availability and good mechanical
design. I simply used common sense when selecting the polarity and
gender. It seems that this plug is a 'natural'. At $.99 per connection,
it's cheap too.

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1531. Re: A35..where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 15:48:48 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360029@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 294815

/ cchapman@msd.gatech.edu (Chuck H. Chapman)writes:
>I work A35EA on 20m CW this morning. I've got an old countries list that
>doesn't have A35 on it. The closest thing to A35 was A3 - Tonga. Is that
>where A35 is?
>
>Chuck
>
>--

Yup, Tonga is right. A3 is the actual prefix. the 5 is just part of
the callsign. In theory A30 through A39 would all be in Tonga.

BTW, Are you sure that wasn't A35CA you worked? I worked Carlo, (I4ALU) just
a couple days ago on 15 cw, and heard him again the other night. He's been
quite active. In World Radio News (I think) I read that he's going to
be operating from a few South Pacific islands this summer. I also worked
him as 3D2CA a week ago.

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

1532. PACTOR Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:01:56 UTC
From: frode@cernvax.cern.ch
Message-ID: <6443@cernvax.cern.ch>
Source record: 294812
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Find below the official PACTOR information brief from the WAA Group.
Any uncomprehensible errors is probably due to the laser scanner and
the accompaning translation software.

****

THE WAA GROUP 4/91

P A C T 0 R Short system description

1. Introduction

AMTOR and PACKET RADIO (PR) have become rather popular ARQ techniques
in Amateur Radio. Nevertheless, concerning poor-quality channels,
their performance is far from optimum. AMTOR, matched to old mechani-
cal teletype technology, represents the state-of-the-art some 20 years
ago; PR was adopted from the X.25 protocol for data exchange on high-
quality telegraph lines.
PACTOR (PT), specially designed for operation in noisy and fluctuating
channels, is an improved half-duplex synchronous ARQ system combining
the reliability of PR with the fixed AMTOR time frame.

Principal design considerations:

PACTOR comprises all important AMTOR or PR (2-way) characteristics:

- fixed timing structure and full synchronism to ensure maximum speed
- fast and reliable changeover / break-in
- required bandwidth less than 600 Hz
- 100% ASCII compatible (true binary data transmission)
- extremely low probability of undetected errors (16 bit CRC)
- independent of shift polarities
- no multi-user overhead in a narrow-band channel
- inexpensive hardware (Z80 single-board)
- high operational comfort (built-in message storage system, etc.)
- listen-mode (monitor)
- FEC-mode (CQ-transmissions etc.)

As a novelty in Amateur RTTY, some additional powerful features have
been realized:

- optional coherent mode, i.e. system clocks locked to frequency
standards (e.g. DCF77, TV deflection signals and other high preci-
sion broadcasts)
- online data compression (Huffman coding)
- automatic speed change (1001200 baud) without loss of synchroniza-

tion
- fully acknowledged link termination (no QRT-timeout required)
- memory ARQ (even noisy packets can be restored)

II. Some system details

1 . Timing

The basic PT transmission frame is very similar to AMTOR; blocks (packets) containing data information are acknowledged by short control signals (CS) sent out by the receiving station.
Shift levels are toggled with every cycle in order to support memory ARQ (see below). Since the shift polarity is clearly definined at synchronization time, any conventions concerning 'mark / space' become obsolete.

cycle duration 1.25 sec
packets 0.96 sec = 192 (96) bits at 200 (100) baud
control signals: 0.12 sec = 12 bits, each 10 msec long
CS-receive gap : 0.29 sec

Change of transmission speed only alters the internal packet structure; all other timing parameters remain constant.

2. Packets

General packet structure:

/header/..20 (8) data bytes at 200 (100) baud../status/CRC/CRC/

header This byte enables fast synchronization and delivers auxiliary information (memory ARQ, listen mode)
data arbitrary binary information
status system control byte (2 bit packet number, tx-mode, break-in, request, QRT)
CRC 16 bit cyclic redundancy check based on CCITT polynomial X^16+X^12+X^5+1, calculated over the entire packet (except header)

3. Control signals (CS)

Four CS are used. As a compromise between reliability and fast detection, a CS length of 12 bit was chosen.

CS1: 4D5, CS2: AB2, CS3: 34B, CS4: D2C (all hex numbers, LSB right)

The mutual Hamming distance is 8 bit, thus minimizing the chance of receiving a false CS. CS1/2 and CS3/4 form symmetrical pairs (bitreverse patterns).

CS1..3 have the same function as their AMTOR counterparts; CS4 serves as the speedchange control. In contrast to AMTOR, CS3 is transmitted as head portion of a special changeover packet (see below).

4. Starting a PACTOR contact

The calling station ('master') sends special synchronization packets:

/head (100bd)/..address (8 bytes, 1OObd)../..address (6 bytes, 2OObd)/

Normally, the receiver only uses the 100-baud-section to achieve a fast synchronization. The 200-baud-section supplies additional information about the channel quality: if it is received correctly, the first CS will be CS4, otherwise CS1 is sent. After in turn having synchronized a CS4 or CS1, the master will continue with sending normal data packets at 200 or 100 baud, respectively. The first transmitted characters contain the 'system level number' (PACTOR software-version), followed by the master address (callsign).

5. Changing the transmission direction

Similar to AMTOR, the receiving station (RX) can change the transmission direction whenever it has received a valid packet. For this purpose a special changeover-packet is transmitted, starting at the CS time frame. The transmitting station (TX) will switch to RX mode immediately after it has received the CS3 which forms the first section of the changeover-packet. It then reads in the rest of that packet and transmits a CS (CS1 and CS3 = acknowledge, CS2 = reject) timed at the last three bytes of the former packet frame. To force a break in, the TX sets the BK-status-bit (this corresponds to AMTOR '+?').

6. Speedchange

Speeddown only being useful in poor conditions or at low data input rates (e.g. manual typing), both directions are treated unsymmetrically .

i) Speeddown

The RX may request speeddown after any incorrectly received packet by sending CS4, which immediately forces the TX to build up 100-baud-packets (any unconfirmed 200 baud information is repeated at low speed) .

ii) Speedup

Any valid packet may be confirmed with CS4, forcing a TX speedup. In case the following high-speed-packet is not acknowledged after a number of tries, the TX will automatically perform a speeddown.

7. Termination of a PACTOR contact

Cutting an ARQ link inevitably leads to the problem that information has to be transmitted without final acknowledgement. PT applies special QRT packets, providing an expensive but rather effective solution. These packets contain an active QRT status bit and the RX address in byte-reverse order (low speed pattern). If this address is found during the standby synchronization procedure, the RX responds with a single transmission of the final CS (The timing relations before stby are stored). This method will always guarantee a well-defined QRT.

8. Data Compression

Character frequency analysis of typical english or german texts shows that the average amount of information per character does not exceed 4 bits. For that reason, ASCII text transmissions often carry a redundancy of 50%, which could be avoided by using a variable length code matched to the character distribution. The most popular example of such a code is the Morse code; PACTOR data compression mode applies Huffman coding with nearly optimum efficiency, yielding up to 100% speed gain. Every packet contains a compressed data string; character code lengths vary from 2 to 15 bits.

9. Memory ARQ

In conventional ARQ systems the TX has to repeat a packet until it has been received completely error-free. It is evident that the probability of receiving a complete packet dramatically decreases with lower S/N ratio. The only way to maintain the contact in that case is to shorten packet length and/or to apply error correcting codes which in turn will greatly reduce maximum traffic speed when conditions are good.
The method chosen by WAA Research Group is to sum up corresponding bit samples of subsequent packets and to test if the mean value (reduced to a 0/1-decision) passes the CRC. To keep quantizing errors small, the samples are taken from the FSK-demodulator low-pass-filter output by means of an 8-bit AD-converter. Assuming white Gaussian noise, this accumulation method - also known as 'memory ARQ' - will obviously converge even at a low S/N ratio. Furthermore, since shift levels are toggled with every transmission, constant interfering signals within

the receiver passband will not affect the resulting mean value. To prevent accumulation of old request packets, the header is inverted with every new information packet, thus serving as a RQ indicator (similarity test).

10. Listen Mode (Monitor)

This mode resembles Packet Radio monitoring: the receiver scans for valid packets which are detected by CRC match. This 'brute force' method was chosen in order to ensure maximum flexibility, although it consumes a considerable amount of the available CPU capacity.

11. FEC Transmissions

CQ and bulletin transmissions are supported by means of a special non-protocol mode. Packets are transmitted with one or more repetitions; the CS receive gap is omitted. Since the listen mode does not require synchronization, the transmitting station possesses great freedom of selecting packet repetition rate and speed.

12. Practical Aspects

The first PACTOR programs were running on 'breadboarded' Z80 single-board-computers. These early experiments led to the development of a

stand-alone 'PACTOR-Controller' with built-in modem and tuning-
display. The conventional operating modes BAUDOT and AMTOR were added
in order to maintain compatibility and - what might be more intere-
sting - to allow easy comparisons. Assuming typical conditions, PACTOR
traffic can be expected to run 4 times faster than over a AMTOR link.

****

73 de Frode, LA2RL / HB9CHL

****
* Frode Weierud Phone : 41 22 7674794 *
* CERN, SL Fax : 41 22 7823676 *
* CH-1211 Geneva 23 E-mail : frode@cernvax.cern.ch *
* Switzerland or weierud@cernvm.cern.ch *
****

1533. PTC, PACTOR Controller Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:04:51 UTC
From: frode@cernvax.cern.ch
Message-ID: <6444@cernvax.cern.ch>
Source record: 294813
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

PTC, The PACTOR-Controller

After a long period of development and test...

The hardware for the new ARQ radioteletype mode called PACTOR, presented
in the German HAM-Magazine cq-DL 11/90, is now available. The PTC
consists of two boards, the mainboard (100 x 160mm) and a frontpanel.
It has the following features:

* Modes: PACTOR, AMTOR (ARQ, FEC, Listen), RTTY.
* Special features of PACTOR:
- Error free data transmission, 4 times faster than AMTOR
- Complete ASCII dataset on one level available
- Memory-ARQ, bad data packages are restored
- Online data compression (Iluffman Algorithm)
- Automatic speed adaption depending on RF-conditions
(100 Bd, 200 Bd)
- Unproto mode (FEC)
- Listen mode (to observe PACTOR QSOS)
- CW identification every 7 minutes and at QRT
* Connectors: RS232, Power, Transceiver
* Power supply: 9... 14VDC, 2OOmA
* Developed in CMOS/HCMOS technology as far as possible
* Digital tuning control: 8 LEDs
* Comfortable status display: 12 LEDs
* Demodulator with A/D converter and switched capacitor filters
* Easy calibration by software support
* Lithium battery buffered realtime clock
* Automatic Logbook function, battery buffered
* Build in PMS system (personal mailbox), also battery buffered

The PACTOR mode has been developed by DF4KV and DL6MAA, the whole
PACTOR Group also includes DL3FCJ, DL2FAK, DLLZAM, DK5FIl and DF4WC.

Ordering-Conditions: A PTC can be delivered completely assembled or
as a kit including all parts.

PTC assembled and calibrated 390$
PTC kit including all parts 320$
Payments are due in advance.

For further information see the corresponding articles soon published
in several Amateur Radio magazines. If these publications do not
answer all questions feel free to write to the address below, SAE and
IRC (or 1$) should be included for convenient and delighting processing.

Address all orders to: Dr. Thomas Rink
Rontgenstr. 36
6450 Hanau I
GERMANY

****

73 de Frode, LA2RL / HB9CHL

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* Frode Weierud Phone : 41 22 7674794 *
* CERN, SL Fax : 41 22 7823676 *
* CH-1211 Geneva 23 E-mail : frode@cernvax.cern.ch *
* Switzerland or weierud@cernvm.cern.ch *
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1534. Re: Resonance vs. VSWR (was: Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:04:53 UTC
From: elmore@virga.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <12406@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 294804

In article <997@compnect.UUCP> daveh@compnect.UUCP (Dave Hultberg) writes:

<stuff deleted>

>
>IF R=50 ohms, then a VSWR=1:1 would indicate resonance. BUT, what if
>X=25 ohms and R=25 ohms. You would still have a 1:1 VSWR as seen by the
>transmitter, but the antenna would not be resonant. The common dipole,
>for example is not a perfect match for 50 ohm coax. If you prune a
>dipole to exactly a 1:1 VSWR, it will be slightly off the resonant
>frequency.

Nope. Z = sqrt(X^2 + R^2). For this example, Z = 35.4 ohms. Thus,
SWR = 50/35.4 = 1.41 (about).

It is true that a "resonant" dipole is actually not what gives us
a resistive load at the end of the transmission line. A truly "resonant"
dipole is, I think, slightly capacitive due to it's inductive coupling to free
space (or something like that). So we cut our antennas short to be have a
reactive component of the opposite sign so as to cancel out the reactive part
of a "naturally resonant" dipole. However, such an antenna will show only a
resistive impedance and an SWR of 1:1. If we didn't cut our antennas so
as to cancel out the reactive coupling to free space, we'd see an SWR
greater than 1:1.

I may have my signs wrong, but the argument remains essentially the
same...

73 & happy GDOing!
N5OP

1535. Re: Receiving Voyager beacons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:07:28 UTC
From: stevo@starbite.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.160728.21617@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 294801
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <MONTA.91Aug1211556@image.mit.edu> monta@image.mit.edu (Peter Monta) writes:
>
>The book "First Contact", Ben Bova, ed., talks about amateur SETI and
>mentions an interesting test case, namely Voyager 2's X-band beacon.
> [...]
> --- What is the nominal frequency of the downlink?
> --- What are its spectral characteristics?
> --- Reasonably precise ephemeris, to allow Doppler calculation
> to put carrier within the perhaps 20 kHz bandwidth of processor
> --- What is the radiated power, transmitter antenna gain, pointing
> loss, etc.?

Well, now, if you're really interested in doing amateur SETI, then those
questions are part of the unknown that you're exploring, and telling
you the answers in advance would be cheating! :-)

It does sound interesting, but I don't have the answers for you.
--
Steve Groom, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA
stevo@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov {ames,usc}!elroy!stevo
"... and the babe, she needs a chaaaa--nging..." (apologies to Bob Dylan)

1536. re: Model 500 battery packs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:09:39 UTC
From: rlreed@wsuiar.wsu.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.100939.257@wsuiar.wsu.ukans.edu>
Source record: 294816

I like an easy question, the model 500 battery. Take a voltmeter and read the voltage of the battery (if you want to) and then go to down to your nearby Radio Shack and get you a replacement. The other option is to take the pack apart and replace the individual cells.

1537. "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:14:34 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.COM
Message-ID: <9108021614.AA09105@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 294823

The information floating around that the ARRL approved the PowerPole is bogus according to the minutes referenced. The minutes say the selection was passed on for technical evaluation.

My feelings are the the PowerPole is pretty readily available, that the selected connector is a least common denominator choice, and is adequate, and a slightly better selection is the heavier duty version of the same connector, available from Molex, and the ubiquitous Radio Shack. I use the PowerPole, the "standard" and the heavier duty one in approriate places. I have a couple of adapters handy, including the one to match our less-enlightened brethern and sistern in SVECS who adopted the same connector as the "standard", but with reversed polarity. Alameda and Contra Costa (California) counties have an "Instant Trainer" pamphlet for emergencies, and it suggests the standard, and the heavier one be available. No-one in these organizations that I have talked to know anything about the PowerPole, either.
73, doug

1538. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:18:00 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1922@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294802

In article kaufman@neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>
>8 amps is distinctly marginal for any radio. My IC-47/A is rated at 7 amps,
>my Kenwood TM-731A at 11 amps, the FT-4700 is 10 amps. Forget powering an
>HF rig. Furthermore, Molex (Waldom) connectors have an annoying tendency
>to burn up because the mechanical contact becomes loose and resistive, which
>can't be fixed because the pins are made of very thin metal. Also, because
>of the loose tolerances for pin fit, both male and female connectors can
>easily short to external metal components or ground. At 8 amps, you will
>get almost 1 volt of drop in a 10 foot patch cord made of #18 wire.
>

Well, I'll have to agree that it's not Mil-Spec, but who can argue with
success? One can argue specs and numbers, but many times I adopt the
try it and see approach. For example:

We ran our Ten-Tec Corsair 100W HF rig for the entire field day contest
through one of the -222 plugs. According to the 8A rating, the plug
was overloaded. On the other hand, the plug is rated for 25V/8A which
does not necessarily mean that the rating is the same at 13.6V. If you
measure the plug by wattage, it's a 200 Watt plug. At 13.6 volts, 200
watts means 14.7 Amps!

I can also say with certainty that wires larger than #18 will work. I've
used #14 wires with no problem. One thing which I insist on for the -222
plug (and all crimp-ons) is that the crimp connection is good for just
one thing: To hold the pins on the wire while you're soldering them.
I _always_ solder the -222 connector pins. To date I've not had a single
failure of any kind using this plug.

Yes, we did have some voltage drop at the Corsair using this plug, but
I didn't lose any sleep over it. The drop was about 1 volt as I
recall. Did this impair our communications effectiveness? Not that I
could tell, but I'm sure that our output power was reduced a little.
Nevertheless, we still indicated about 100 on the output meter. And
the receiver worked just fine (:-).

As far as the pins being thin and un-fixable when they wear out, well,
and 99 cents I'm not going to sweat that either. I've usually got
a few sets of them in my toolbox anyway.

The -222 is a good, inexpensive, medium duty, general purpose connector.
For a lot more money and trouble, you can get a much better connector.
Try finding a PowerPole, for example, in your typical small town on
a Saturday morning. Good luck!

What this country needs is a good 5 cent cigar, and a good 1 dollar connector. I'm convinced that this (RS 275-222) is it.

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1539. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:22:15 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3227@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 294806

In article <14570127@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Awhile back, there was a string devoted to the pro's and con's
>of using Anderson PowerPole (TM) connectors as a "standard" connector
>for the 12 V power input of amateur VHF FM transceivers.
> stuff deleted...

Al, I actually believe that the state RACES folks(read Stan Harder, et al)
have endorsed this particular connector. I believe this is the same
connector used on several state vehicles so its sort of a natural
attitude for them to assume. The problems you mentioned with the
connector are its' real Achilles heal, i.e. you can't find that
particular connector anyplace convieniently.

>"As a result of a study commissioned by the League's Volunteer
>Resources Committee last year, the Field Services department is
>recommending the MOLEX Series 1545 connector for use in
>promoting compatibility and interchangeability among personal
>VHF/UHF radio equipment at disaster and public event sites.
>Polarity should always be verified prior to connecting radios
>and power supplies."

I know that several people have been pushing Newington to make
some choice....and they finally did do what we've been asking!
Now the trick is to get everyone to pick up on the standard and
move to it. In Santa Clara Valley Section a fair number of
people have adopted what is locally known as the SVECS standard
connector. The good news is it's the same connector, the bad
news is the polarity is reversed from our standard ;-) Even
with a previously existing standard the Santa Clara County
Emergency Coordinator's council recently adopted the league
standard, further they set a local deadline for everyone to
have changed over to the new standard.(Coincides with our
next major drill) Point is that this will only be as
successful as the field people make it! I've been using this
particular connector in daily service for 5-6 years and never
had a failure of any sort....I urge EVERYONE to look into
changing over to this standard! I know that the SCV Section
Manager is really pushing this...and I agree with him ;-)

> stuff deleted...
>AL N1AL

P.S. As a side note for anyone that is in doubt to the utility
of having such a standard let me assure you that it made
life ALOT easier during the 89 Quake. All of our EOC's
and control points in the area were fitted with our local

standard and allowed us to populate the sites with just about anyone's radio gear as required. Now when we go out of the section to help out we're likely to have the same benefit!

Steve KA6S

1540. Major Solar Flare Alert - X-Class Event - 02 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:29:41 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094C83C.4C396580.3335@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294824

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

AUGUST 02, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- Low Impact Possible -

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

A powerful solar flare erupted from Region 6757 at 03:18 UT on 02 August. This flare, rated a class X1.5/2B, began at 03:06 UT, peaked at 03:18 UT and ended at 03:39 UT on 02 August. The flare was associated with a strong Type IV sweep which lasted 11 minutes (importance 3), and a tenflare which lasted 17 minutes. A moderate to strong SWF was also observed over sunlit sectors, but was not particularly long in duration.

Earlier today, a respectable class M4.0/2B tenflare erupted from Region 6749 at 15:21 UT on 02 August. Located at S16W10, this flare was associated with parallel ribbons and a 300 sfu tenflare.

Region 6757 has exhibited remarkable growth over the last several days. It is now a healthy size with an impressive EKI optical configuration and a beta-gamma-delta magnetic configuration. This group is continuing to grow at a respectable rate and will cross the central solar meridian within the next 24 to 36 hours.

Region 6749 is smaller than Region 6757, but is still capable of producing M-class flares.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This last major X-class flare could have a low to possibly moderate terrestrial impact. We expect flare effects to be similar to what we are presently experiencing (generally active conditions over the middle and low latitudes, with minor storming over the high latitudes). Any disturbances produced by this flare should not be observed until 04 August. A high-resolution GIF image of the x-ray plot for this flare will become available on the STD BBS later this UT day.

Region 6757 will continue to produce occassional M-class flares and certainly has the potential to produce another isolated major flare. Another X-class event is quite possible. This region is now well placed for producing terrestrial impacts.

** End of Alert **

1541. Re: Source for telegraph key

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:37:03 UTC
From: cleveland@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <2891@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 294805

Let's get some general dates set first regarding telegraph:

Morse is at work on his telegraph in the early 1840's.
The bug is not invented (or should I say patented) until 1905
although there are some claims of some "bugs" earlier than that.

Horace Martin was the pantentee for Vibroplex with his "Autoplex"
model. Vibroplex was by far the manufacturer of the greatest number
of bugs. They are still made.

THere are many hams using bugs but electronic keyers are far more
popular. Bugs give your sending a personality - keyers make everyone
sound the same.

73

"Doc" Grover, WT6P

1542. Re: Sending Signals to Aliens

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:41:19 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.165105.26049@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294814

---------- Original Article ----------
>Let's hope that our alien is at least tuned to PBS and not to
>I Love Lucy reruns...

Funny you should mention that. I once wrote an SF story about a race of aliens who communicated with each other by natural radio, the way we use sound; they could "speak" and "hear" in radio frequencies. When our TV signals started reaching them, they couldn't shut them out, and it was driving them nuts. They mounted an attack fleet, came to Earth, and zapped everyone named Lucy...

Cheers... Mike White, N4PDY m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
++
"There's a kind of freedom in being completely screwed, because you know things can't get any worse"

[The opinions expressed are my own, and do not necessarily reflect those of my employer]

1543. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:49:06 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <38746@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 294825

The Anderson Power-Pole connectors are available from Allied Electronics, which has offices in many communities throughout the USA, has an export division for foreign orders, accepts mail, phone, and FAX orders, and takes credit cards in payment. I believe their minimum order is about $25, which is only a couple of connectors.
- Brian

1544. What would we say? (was Re: Sending Signals to Aliens)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 16:58:22 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1436@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294808
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Aug2.072433.1621@cs.cmu.edu>, vac+@cs.cmu.edu (Vincent Cate) writes...
>
>As for the worry that they might come and conquer us, well, I doubt it
>very much. It seems to me that the more advanced a civilization gets the
>less useful carbon-based-slaves would be. It is really hard to force
>people to think and manual labor is just not going to be worth much with
>amazing robots. If they are advanced enough to come take us over, my guess
>is they can make such amazing robots that we would be no use to them.

Yabut you can't eat robots! :+)

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1545. Re: Sending Signals to Aliens

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 17:00:06 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1437@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294809
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Aug2.145627.25892@cs.cmu.edu>, vac+@cs.cmu.edu (Vincent Cate) writes...
>
>A focused 33 watt transmitter (16 foot dish) in a nearby starsystem is
>something we could pick up, while we could not pick up general radio
>signals equal to Earth's at that distance.

Why couldn't we pick up the equivalent of some of those megawatt OTHB
radars or AM broadcast stations or TV stations?

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1546. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 17:51:42 UTC
From: eric@hpsmo100.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <28970007@hpsmo100.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 294747

I have to disagree with you on wanting to use a molex connector.
First let me say that there is nothing wrong with molex products but
when it comes to high current applications the molex connectors overheat
and become resistive.
I have had experence with continious high current applications using molex
connectors and after time they did break down.
My experence with Andersom Power pole products and been good. I like the
fact that they don't make first contact on the working surface and are designed
for high power applications. If you ever noticed that molex conectors are
great for small signal work but industry has chosen Anderson Power products
for high current applications, ie fork lift batteries..etc.

The Anderson Power Poles might be a little harder to find but, I do think they
are worth it.

The local Ham/Calif. Div. Of Forestry (VIP) group has standardized on the
15/30 amp Anderson Power Poles (same physical size). The district CDF public
information officer has extra power connectors in his rig so when we "roll"
we just have to plug in and go... He also has covered his dash in velcro
to quickly attach radios to. He has earned the nick name Captain Velcro.

I think the best thing you could do is make sure that everyone that you might
be involved with in an emergency has the same connector. It is also good to
make up a few adaptors that you could use to convert to another system in the
event that you find yourself in with a group that uses a different standard.

Keep in mind that these are my opinions based on my experences with various
types of connectors within the electronic industry. I do not represent the interests of
Anderson power products, molex, or my employer, Hewlett-Packard.

1547. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 18:03:46 UTC
From: stan@hprpcd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <4290003@hprpcd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 294746

I am involved with RACES/ARES here in Sacramento, and when I started, they handed me a sheet that described their standard 12V connector and how to wire it up. They had selected the 30Amp version of the Anderson power pole connector and included a list of places that supplied it. I have also seen Power Poles sold in hobby stores for use in electric Radio Controlled cars and planes. For some reason, they are sold under a different name, which I can't remember. ARES/RACES also had a standard packet connector which is different from the standard proposed in 73 magazine. The nice thing about standards is that there are so many to choose from :-) .

What most people in our club did was make several adapters from the Molex (our informal standard) to the Power Poles. The molex connectors are also good (except for the current rating) as they are cheap and available at radio shack and most people seem to wire them up the same way (pointed end = +12 and power source connector with female contacts in the male plug).

In general, with ARES/RACES, as with field day, it pays to bring any and all adapters you can get your hands on because you never know what you will have to patch together.

Stan

~~~~~~
~ Stan Witherspoon N6SCE ~ Disclaimer ~
~ Systems Technology Div. of Hewlett Packard ~ These are my personal opinions ~
~ 8010 Foothills Blvd. ~ and do nor represent the views ~
~ Roseville Ca. 95678 (916) 785-5071 ~ of anyone or anything else. ~
~ Email: ucbvax!hplabs!hprpcd!stan or stan@hprpcd.rose.hp.com ~
~~~~~~

1548. Re: Resonance vs. VSWR (was: Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 18:27:06 UTC
From: reichert@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <4985@cocoa46.UUCP>
Source record: 294820

daveh@compnect.UUCP (Dave Hultberg) writes:

>IF R=50 ohms, then a VSWR=1:1 would indicate resonance. BUT, what if
>X=25 ohms and R=25 ohms. You would still have a 1:1 VSWR as seen by the
>transmitter, but the antenna would not be resonant.

Not entirely true. The |Z| = SQR(R^2 + X^2). The Z in this case is 35.35ohms
or a VSWR of 1.414:1 at a Phase Angle of 45 Degrees.

Yes you could indicate a 50 Ohm Z but not necessarily resistive, and by no
means does this indicate resonance! The dipole should be cut to resonance
and then "Matched" for 50 ohms resistive. One could have a 70 ohm Dipole
matched (Reactance tuned out) for 70 ohms and still have a 1.2:1 VSWR if the
Line and source is 50ohms. And be careful at VHF and higher with simple or
homebrew VSWR Bridges...if not designed properly these could introduce a
reactive component on the line giving you incorrect readings!

Chuck Reichert KD9JQ

1549. balun design for Z-match

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 18:56:08 UTC
From: kevin@noc.hfh.EDU
Message-ID: <9108021856.AA05638@snmpmgr.noc.hfh.edu>
Source record: 294728

I am in the planning stages of determining what it will take to
get a simple CW station on the air with a migration path as my operating
privileges grow. To this end I will be putting up a 40-20-15-10m trap
dipole with an older 100-150 W rig to operate on these bands.

I have 2 concerns.

1) which is the best direction to orient the dipole to
obtain the greatest coverage??

2) Since the feedline is unbalanced and the dipole is
balanced I wish to use a balun to keep feedline emissions
to a minimum. In their book "Simple, low-cost Wire Antennas",
William Orr W6SAI and Stuart Cowan W2LX describe a trifilar
wound balun on a core of ferrite rod. In a brochure,
Bencher claims there is no ferrite core to saturate or
re-radiate. They also claim that ferrite cores are lossy
and saturate at higher frequencies.

While it has been my experience (from building magnetic
test equipment at a past employer) that core loss is
proportional to frequency, because of this fact, it
becomes difficult to saturate if not impossible unless
you dump in considerably more power to overcome the core loss.

Who is right? Can anyone recommend a balun design with easy to
get components which will work in the proposed setup??

regards,

==========

Kevin R. DuPre *--##-----##-----@-----##-----##---*
2509 Marlbank Dr. |
Sterling Heights, MI |
48310 |
(Soon to be on the air) | __
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@___.__ | @ @ @ +----@ @
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1550. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 19:36:00 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570128@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294743

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kaufman@neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:

>alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>>Awhile back, there was a string devoted to the pro's and con's
>>of using Anderson PowerPole (TM) connectors as a "standard" connector
>>for the 12 V power input of amateur VHF FM transceivers.
>...
>>I talked to our
>>local RACES Radio Officer, and he had never heard of it. In fact,
>>he was opposed to the idea on the grounds that this is an
>>"oddball" connector not easily available to the average ham.

>This may be true, but it is an insulting and demeaming comment on hams to
>insinuate that they cannot obtain any piece of hardware not advertised in
>QST or the AEA and HRO catalogs.

When I was originally investigating this several months ago, I looked long and hard for a source of these connectors. In addition to two local and two mail order retail electronics outlets, I called two local wholesale distributors as well as a couple more down in Marin County. None of them stocked the Anderson connectors.

>8 amps is distinctly marginal for any radio. My IC-47/A is rated at 7 amps,
>my Kenwood TM-731A at 11 amps, the FT-4700 is 10 amps.

8 Amps is over 100 watts from a car battery. And note that 8 Amps is the manufacturer's continuous rating spec. I'm sure it can take more in intermittent-duty service. Also, presumably the 8A number includes some design margin. I think a "10" or "11" Amp radio (that probably typically draws 8 Amps or so in transmit and 1-2 Amps receive) would work just fine with the Molex connector.

>Forget powering an HF rig.

The application was for VHF/UHF radios that would be taken to an emergency incident. HF radios are a different case.

The Anderson connectors have supposedly been a "standard" for a number of years now, yet few hams are using them. Another problem with these connectors is that they are "sexless" and the + and - connectors are held together only by a sliding contact -- It is easy to plug them in backwards. Also there is potential confusion on the wiring convention: How do you wire up an AC-operated power supply? If you wire it like a battery, it will work OK to power a radio, but if you plug it into a battery to try to charge it, sparks will fly! (With the Molex connector, it simply wouldn't fit.)

Bottom line -- I was originally all excited about standardizing on the Anderson connector until I started looking into it. I think the Molex connector is the way to go.

AL N1AL

1551. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 19:52:46 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2503@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 294731

In article <1922@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:

We ran our Ten-Tec Corsair 100W HF rig for the entire field day contest through one of the -222 plugs. According to the 8A rating, the plug was overloaded. On the other hand, the plug is rated for 25V/8A which does not necessarily mean that the rating is the same at 13.6V. If you measure the plug by wattage, it's a 200 Watt plug. At 13.6 volts, 200 watts means 14.7 Amps!

But connectors aren't rated in watts. The carrying capacity of a wire, and the heating of a connector is I^2R. That means that for a given connector (R) the only thing that matters is current (I). The voltage rating is usually for arcing and breakdown purposes.

jv

"....say you're thinking about a plate of shrimp...
..and someone says to you `plate,' or `shrimp'......"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

1552. sending signals to aliens

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 19:57:02 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <53468@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294730

Before sending anything out there into the depths of space, please make sure you send "QRL?" first (that's "QRZ the frequency!!!" for you phone types), and listen carefully (for a few centuries) for a reply. You don't want to QRM a QSO in progress, them extraterrestrials can get mighty mean if y'all try to take over their frequency. Course, if someone replies "whaddya want good buddy, come on back!" you may wish to reconsider the whole thing.

Derek "599 Planet Earth" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1553. "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:06:57 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.COM
Message-ID: <9108022006.AA06928@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 294729

Antennas West, also sells them.

doug N6TQS
faunt@cisco.com

1554. call book on line

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:07:05 UTC
From: abm@mbunix.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.200705.1322@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294821

Is the cal book still available on line from the internet?? if so
what's the method to logon and use

Alex
wd2t

1555. The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver (Part 1/2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:09:05 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1930@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294826

INTRODUCING THE AHT-2000 HANDHELD TRI-BAND TRANSCEIVER (Part 1 of 2)

by Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ

(Note: This article comes in 2 parts. Please be sure
to obtain and read both parts before submitting your
comments or questions -fred)

So you think that the new crop of handheld transceivers from the Big 3 have a lot of bells and whistles? Hardly. In fact, they've barely scratched the surface. This new radio completely redefines the term "state-of-the-art" when it comes to amateur radio.

The AHT-2000 covers the 2 Meter, 220MHz (1.25 Meters), and 440MHz (70cm) bands. It's apparent that the manufacturers are now about to do an about face with their commitment to 220MHz in light of the recent surge in amateur radio activity and further crowding of the bands. After all the 220MHz band, even after having been shortened by recent FCC rulings, is still just as large (4 MHz), and just as usable as the ever popular 2 Meter band.

The tri-band design of the AHT-2000 incorporates 4 microprocessors, one for each band and one "master" CPU which serves an the central control unit. Each band CPU can run a completely different "program" or it may be independently switched on or off as desired, enabling or disabling simultaneous multi-band receive. The separate control CPU allows you to continue accessing functions, even when you're talking (thanks also to the built-in VOX circuit)!

In the past couple of years the number of so called "bells and whistles" that have become standard fair on handheld transceivers has steadily risen to the point at which one can hardly imagine what might come next. Yet, from within the bowels a distant and secretive engineering laboratory has come a radio which at under $900 (list) represents a value that thousands of amateurs can hardly resist.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The engineers who designed this radio have thought of everything that the sophisticated user does need, might need, and will need for the next 10 years. In fact, with it's modular design and removable CPU/Memory control

modules, your next handheld may be just a board upgrade. Virtually every major subunit is a plug in module, constructed of mostly surface mounted LSI components. In fact, there's even a specification for the internal backplane, which the engineers are calling the T-Bus.

The description begins with the overall size and shape. To begin with, this is not a "micro" HT in that it compares in size to the IC-32AT, although a bit thinner front to back. It's larger size gives plenty of room for the multi-function 40 key keyboard. Yes, finally there's a truly functional keyboard with legible keycaps and keys which fit nicely - ONE to a fingertip. Most of the keys have three functions and the keycap and background lettering is color coded to represent their 1st and 2nd alternate functions. Two keys serve as function prefix keys and they are color coded to match the corresponding legends on the general purpose keys. The primary key legends are molded into the rubber material to insure that a few thousand presses won't make them illegible.

The display is notably larger than those found on previous radios, even some mobile rigs. It has a large number of special purpose symbols as well as a 6 line by 16 character Alphanumeric display which doubles as a graphics display for certain functions. There's also a last keystroke recall function that lets you scroll through the last 100 keystrokes that you've made. These recalled keystrokes can be saved as a "program" or script for certain applications.

The radio has all of the de facto standard features found in rigs built up to this time. These features, which other manufacturers brag about in glossy brochures, are simply "oh, by the way" included in the AHT-2000. These include: automatic offset selection, CTCSS encode/decode, DTMF Paging, DTMF autodialer, multi-mode scanning and wide band receive, arbitrary TX offset selection (even cross-band), DTMF Memory Autodialer, time of day clock, automatic power off, and automatic frequency centering during scan.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Sounds pretty complete, doesn't it? Well, look at these additional features and you'll quickly see why those mentioned above merely fall into the "basic" category:

9600 Baud Digital Interface Unit (DIU) - this module is used in so many ways that it might be erroneously referred to as the heart of the radio. It is packet radio compatible and a 3 wire serial interface connector is provided on the side of the unit to interface to terminals

and other computers. More about this as we move on...

The radio is fully programmable over the air via DTMF codes. The codes are displayed on the screen as they are received. As an aside, this feature allows one to monitor DTMF code sequences from any source. This information is also very useful for remote program debugging - an important feature. All remote control capabilities are password protected, making sure that only YOU can access the radio. This is accomplished using a challenge-authenticate exchange scheme which changes each time it's accessed. The authentication codes are prearranged by the user using a personal computer program. Should the challenge-authenticate procedure not be used, a simpler (and decidedly less secure) "always-the-same" password can also be used.

By far the slickest remote control method is when to AHT-2000's are set to recognize only each other. In this mode, the DIU is used for high speed over-the-air remote control and data transfer between units. This mode requires no password entry (however you may lock the controlling unit's keyboard) since the two units recognize with each other. "Marrying" the two units is performed by interconnecting them by hard wire using their respective DIU interface jacks. A couple of keystrokes and they instantly learn each other's ID and authentication sequences. Each transmission between the two units under uses a unique computer generated authentication preamble.

Once two units are "married", you may directly control the remote unit using the local keyboard. A simple keypress switches you between the local unit and the remote unit. Communication between the units may take place on any of the 3 available bands, and should contact be lost on one band due to signal fading or other reasons, the control channel can quickly be switched to another band. The functions which are remote controllable via another AHT-2000 include virtually the complete set offered by the radio. You cannot, however, control one AHT-2000 which in turn is used to control another AHT-2000. Only one control loop may be realized.

The control channel may also be the voice channel - at the same time. Control data is interleaved between voice transmissions in short bursts. If you change the frequency of the control channel, both frequencies change on both transceivers. An automatic voice ID may also be sent before the QSY (frequency change).

These DIU modems also implement a form of DCS (Digital Coded Squelch) which operates much in the same manner as

the popular DTMF paging functions found on other rigs. One of the nice features of this DCS implementation is that you need not assign arbitrary "codes" to each user station. You simply call them by call sign, which is keyed in using the alphanumeric function keys. Any two AHT-2000's may signal each other using this interface. The AHT-2000 also operates with standard DTMF paging/coded squelch making it compatible with other popular transceivers.

The digital paging function also includes incoming messages from packet radio. You may receive a page complete with message text. You may program the unit to automatically issue a reply indicating that the message was received. An outgoing message may also be programmed for packet transmission, but it's length is limited to the size of a single display screen. When used with a remote terminal or personal computer, the packet modem functions as a conventional TNC without restriction. It has been suggested that a frequency agile BBS could be constructed using this interface.

(end of part 1)

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1556. The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver (Part 2/2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:10:37 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1931@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294822

INTRODUCING THE AHT-2000 HANDHELD TRI-BAND TRANSCEIVER (Part 2 of 2)

by Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ

(Note: This is the second part of a 2 part article.)

SPECIAL FEATURES (cont'd)

Voice Synthesizer - This ability permits fully functional remote base operation from any DTMF capable handheld. With the voice synthesizer, users have complete control loop feedback when accessing functions. This permits querying the radio as to it's current state, frequency, and other settings and receiving a voice response. This is especially handy when remotely tuning a VFO. As an added bonus, you can mute the voice feedback to keep your QSY semi-private. Of course, if you're using another AHT-2000 to do the remote controlling then you don't need the audio feedback, since you you can see the display of the remote rig it on your own screen.

While DVR's (Digital Voice Recorders) have been available for some time now - albeit not on handhelds, this one *is* different. For instance, when used in conjunction with the onboard automatic timer, you may have a natural voice ID'er. It also does the radiotelephone equivalent of "last number redial" in that at the press of a button it will repeat the last voice message sent (up to 2 minutes). You can also enable the endless loop recorder which remembers everything heard for the last 2 minutes. This may be retransmitted if desired, and is capable of implementing a simplex repeater. It also functions as a store and forward voice mailbox. And, like almost everything else, is remote controllable.

Half Repeater - Any one AHT-2000 comprises one half of a full duplex repeater. Connect two radios together for full repeater functionality. All of the major functions are available, adjustable timeout, automatic ID'er (voice or CW), DTMF control functions, most of the standard repeater controller attributes.

General Purpose Memory - or GPM for short. There are no preset number of channels available, however if pressed you could probably store somewhere around 1000 operating frequencies. Instead, the system has a fixed amount of RAM

which is slowly consumed as you memorize frequencies, DTMF codes (telephone numbers), command sequences and the like. A two key sequence will instantly tell you how much GPM is left. For the computer types out there, the unit comes standard with 128K bytes of GPM. This may be expanded (at the present time) up to 256K bytes.

A percentage readout Battery Time Remaining indicator - isn't it about time? Now you can accurately estimate when your battery is getting low and you can be sure and take the spare (which comes with the unit) along with you. Couple this with the 1000mAh Batteries and you've got about 16 hours of typical on the air rag chew time or about 28 hours of "other" operating modes (described below).

The unit is also equipped with an ACTCSS (Automatic CTCSS) feature - This implements the usual form of "PL" tone encoding but with a twist: When receiving a signal which is being transmitted along with CTCSS, the CTCSS tone frequency is displayed and the unit set's a temporary memory location with the value, in case you then wish to use it - for transmit or receive.

Now here's one that you probably didn't expect - a built-in frequency counter. This dynamite feature, which may occupy any unused band receiver, may be used to do frequency hunting. You can, for example, detect nearby transmissions on any frequency by direct readout. Press one button and the received frequency is programmed into a VFO. For more traditional uses, it's great just to have around the workbench. In a more general case, suppose that you are riding in your car and see someone talking on a microphone. No problem figuring out where they are, what PL they're using and if it's appropriate for you to join in.

To sweeten the pie just a bit more, there's also a built-in digital RF field strength meter, which is calibrated in tenths of microvolts at the antenna connector. This may also be accessed via remote control and reads out in microvolts or percent quieting. It makes a dandy receiver for t-hunting. There is also a calibrated output power meter, and a digital SWR indicator. If, for example, you were stuck without an antenna, you could trim any odd piece of random wire to a 1:1 SWR.

As if it weren't enough, there is also has a built-in deviation meter. This works both on transmit as well as receive and can be used to calibrate or just monitor other signals as well as your own. Other "test equipment" features include a low power signal generator (10mW maximum output) with calibrated output in tenths of microvolts.

You can perform most of the alignment a receiver with this radio.

There is rumor of a spectrum analyzer module (probably a ROM) which may be available by the fall. Judging from the RF capabilities that it already has, it would seem like software, and possibly some sort of DSP chip might make this a straightforward add-on.

The RF section contains an adjustable selectivity receiver front-end for each band in which center frequency and bandwidth may be set to user preference. This goes a long way towards eliminating the intermod problems of earlier designs.

Another first are the optional, clip-on 5, 10, and 20 Watt power amplifier modules. These modules match the case exactly and each one adds from one to two inches to the length of the radio. The 20 Watt module has an extra power supply connector. Presumably these modules come in handy when the remote base and repeater modes are used. When attached, the modules may be switched on and off under program (remote) control to conserve power.

There are several external connections available for user expansion. These include a discriminator output, an audio input, a direct FM modulation input, a serial data interface for the DIU, AGC level output and PTT. A single MIL-STD type 7 pin connector is used which has a metal shielded hood. The connector plug and cable come with the radio! The unused ends of the wires are labeled appropriately and the user manual shows a number of suggested hookups.

The user manual is wonderfully illustrated and there is a comprehensive index listing all the possible modes. It appears that as much time was spent in preparing the manual as was in designing the hardware and software. There is an example illustration for nearly every function and each task is gone through in a step by step manner. It is also apparent that the manual is not a direct translation of some other language and that the writer(s) were perfectly fluent in the language used (there are apparently several different language versions of the manual).

Unlike many other radios of our time, there appears to be no "secret" or undocumented features which inevitably end up in some "mods" database somewhere. Everything is right up front, in plain view and open for discussion.

PROS/CONS AND OTHER CLOSING THOUGHTS

PROS

This design completely outclasses all of the competition in the handheld transceiver market. It breaks into the packet radio field, the repeater field, the test equipment field and the remote control field all at once. It offers an extraordinary number of features and capabilities in a single comprehensive instrument. It's modular design allows for quick repair, easy upgrade and sets a new standard for handheld communications tools.

CONS

No company, firm, organization or individual has announced any plans for building or developing the AHT-2000. This exciting transceiver exists only in the mind of the author. This entire article has been an exercise in technical imagination which sought to explore realizable possibilities in amateur radio. In this article I have chosen to limit my imagination to what is possible given a reasonable application of current state-of-the-art technology.

Let's hope that these words might inspire the designers and manufacturers to broaden their horizons and explore just what can be done using today's modern technology. After all, I'm ready to buy one, no, make that TWO, right now!

73's

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1557. Standard Radio Dealers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:25:55 UTC
From: stigall@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.202555.9417@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 294819

Anybody know where to get accessories for Standard radios, in particular the C-500, which was sold by Heath as the HW24HT? I'd like to get a speaker mike, and have one "on order" from a less than enthusiastic person at Universal Radio (in Ohio). What I'm looking for is a dealer with the full line of Standard stuff that really wants to sell them.

Thanks,

--
John Stigall - Indiana University Computing Services Network | Amateur Radio
750 N. State Rd. 46 Bypass, Bloomington, Indiana 47405 | N 9 L K L
(812)855-9255 stigall@ucs.indiana.edu | @K9IU.IN

1558. Re: Re: TEXAS TOWER: Call for experiences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:39:55 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420027@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294734

I tried buying about $300 worth of coax and connectors with my VISA and they wanted to add a 5% surcharge because of the card. I politely declined and bought elsewhere. I don't expect I'll try them again.

1559. Re: Riff Raff (was radio shack 2 meter rigs)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:44:49 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.204449.4576@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 294732

In article <9108011827.AA28319@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:
>zardoz@ucsd.edu WA7LDV writes:
>
>>Better to have lots of
>>riff-raff to talk to than some few and far between cliquish techno-nerds,
>>I think.
>
>May I say that I find this statement unbelievable?
Yes

Will this be the
>flame generator of the month? :-)
>
Not if you will please take your retentive fears about Radium Shack
2 meter rigs to rec.radio.policy or somewhere else. I have suffered
the code wars of 87', more code wars, no-code wars, sky-is-falling
predictions about the Radium Shack 10 meter rig, and now this 2 meter
thing. When I picture herds of antenna-beanied hams running into
their local RS whining, "Oh please don't sell these radios to the
oakies from Muskogees", I have to ask myself, do I belong to this
group?
So, now that I have your attention, either start thinking positive,
take it to .policy where I can't read it, or suffer the reincarnation
of some of your favorite kill file nominees.

WA7LDV

1560. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:46:16 UTC
From: halbert@crl.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.204616.1020@crl.dec.com>
Source record: 294733

Several years ago, I also adopted this connector independently for my homebrew QRP rigs and other miscellaneous 12V gear, after some bad experiences with phono plugs. A friend jokingly referred to it as the "KB1RT standard power connector". Like SVECS, my only deviation from the standard as described was that I got the polarity reversed, but that's easily fixed. I urge you to adopt it so I can plug my gear into your power supplies :-).

Dan Halbert, KB1RT

1561. Re: Texas Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:50:28 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420028@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294735

That radio was undoubtedly a "demo" unit. Regarding TT policy: I tried ordering about $300 worth of coax cable and connectors with my VISA card. They were going to add a 5% surcharge to the price and so I declined and purchased elsewhere. The salesdork was rather brusque and on the verge of actually being rude. I don't believe I'll try ordering from them again. There are too many other -good- places like HRO.

1562. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 20:59:41 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug2.205941.8220@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294738

The Molex 1545/Radio Shack#274-222 has long been the connector for use within our ARES group in Williamson County (TX). The RS part includes one male and one female in the package. Our "hot" end (for battery/power supply connection) is wired to alligator clamps since we've found many city/county vehicles that don't have lighters. (Most of us also carry the cig. lighter "hot" ends as well; wishfull thinking mostly :-)

Interestingly, my HW-9 from Heathkit came with these connectors, but the instructions would have resulted in them being wired backwards (relative to + and relative to "hot" end). I wired it to match the ARRL description as Al posted. Since there are three hams around our house, we have a _lot_ of these connectors wired up!

--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1563. "Standard" 12v power connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 21:03:57 UTC
From: kevin@noc.hfh.EDU
Message-ID: <9108022103.AA06104@snmpmgr.noc.hfh.edu>
Source record: 294736

I think there is some confusion as to the Volt and Amp rating
of a connector and I would like to provide some clarification.

Both numbers are significant and neither one can be combined with
the other to produce a "certain wattage" connector.

The voltage rating refers to dielectric properties between ajacent
pins in the same connector. In other words, what voltage potential
can exist between ajacent contacts without dielectric breakdown and
arc-over. Since you are running 12V in a 25v contact rated connector
there should be no problem. The current rating is the one of greatest
concern and is a function of the pin material and its plating.

What happens above the current rating of the pin is that it becomes
significantly resistive so as to drop supply voltage across its connection.
When this happens, the contact looks to the supply like a resistor in
series with the equivalent series resistance of the radio. In effect,
a simple series voltage divider. The amount of voltage delivered
to the radio is the supply voltage minus the voltage dropped across
the connector. This can be verified with a simple volt meter. Measure
across the CONNECTOR then measure across the RADIO. If the current
being drawn by the RADIO is greater than the contact rating of the
connector a voltage drop will appear across the connector (simple
series resistance circuit; current is constant through the circuit)
with the remainder delivered to the radio.

I used to design high-voltage, high-current capacitor discharge
electronics, and even though 'a wire is a wire', ESR (equiv. series
resistance) is very real when high currents are involved. Since
I have no experience with radios and how much current is drawn for
a given wattage output this may not apply, but the physics is here
anyway for those who care to know.

==========

Kevin R. DuPre *--##-----##-----@-----##-----##---*
2509 Marlbank Dr. |
Sterling Heights, MI |
48310 |
(Soon to be on the air) | __
+---+---+ ( )
@___.__ | @ @ @ +----@ @
===--------+-------+

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1564. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert - 02 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 21:25:00 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094C865.8D2F0C60.3686@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294737

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 09:00 UT, 02 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

A minor geomagnetic storm storm began near 06:00 UT on 02 August. The cause of this disturbance is believed to be the class X2.3/2B flare of 31 July. Coronal effects may also be enhancing activity somewhat.

No significant storming has been reported. Activity is expected to remain confined to the minor storm levels. Periods of major storming may occur over some high latitude regions.

Conditions should remain generally active to minor storm through to 05 August. An impact from the major class X1.5/2B flare of 02 August should arrive on 04 August and keep activity enhanced through 05 August. On 06 or 07 August, a well placed coronal hole should bring activity back up to at least active levels. Therefore, conditions are not expected to become particularly quiet again until after approximately 10 August.

Auroral activity will remain moderate over the high latitude regions for the next 24 hours. The extent of the visible activity will be limited to the high latitude and northerly middle latitude regions. Although lunar phase will continue to interfere, a window is beginning to open for better viewing conditions. Lunar phase will continue to interfere less over the next week.

HF propagation conditions have become degraded over most latitudes. High latitude regions and signals on polar or high latitude paths are suffering the worst conditions. MUFs likely will not recover to the levels observed prior to this disturbance. Occassional SWFs will be observed over the next 48 to 72 hours due to minor and possibly major solar flaring.

VHF conditions have remained near normal over the middle and high latitude regions. No reports of scatter communication have been received. Please report any observations of VHF scatter communication (or any unusual DX) to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

** End of Alert **

1565. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 23:13:51 UTC
From: ajs@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910106@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294748

> ...I hate to see all these bright shiny new faces get dulled because of
> a 3-4 month wait for a ticket...

Maybe they're giving priority to new tickets and letting the future OFs
languish? :-)

1566. More Confessions of a Hamfest Junkie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-02 23:16:52 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1933@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294827

More Confessions of a Hamfest Junkie

By Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ

Despite what my earlier article may have indicated, I've still got much to learn regarding the business buying and selling quality, pre-owned marine accessories (i.e. boat anchors). I've just returned from the Southwest's "big" event of the year, the Ft. Tuthill hamfest in Flagstaff Arizona. Here's some random thoughts and observations:

UHF Micors - As common as PL-259's, and about as cheap. Typically in the $50 range. The VHF models, however, were still up in the $150 range. The only reason that I can guess is the lack of VHF Micor availability.

800 MHz Business Band "Trunking" radios. Still expensive - Why? I've never seen anyone buy one of these, although some rumors suggest that ham application at 900 Mhz might be possible.

The grand old Tektronix scopes, the big dual timebase models like the 545 and such, have now hit scrap metal prices. Last year they would bring anywhere from $50 to $150 dollars, but have now sunk to the proverbial seabed price of 20 bucks, and don't dare ask for any help in carrying it out to the car. I helped a friend unload, er, Sell an old rackmount single timebase model for $15, with a set of 4 different plugins. And the thing still worked! Oddly however, people will still pay $30 for the cart!

What's the difference between your typical non-ham flea market and a hamfest? People at hamfests have _money_ to spend.

The TS-940 is now probably the worlds best buy on the used HF market. Current prices are now in the $1100 - $1250 range.

The hamfest starts when the sellers begin to arrive - even the day before. The Ft. Tuthill meet (a three-day camp-out affair) officially ran from Friday thru Sunday. Many deals went down on Thursday afternoon (so I'm told) and by Sunday there was nothing left but scorched ether.

I had a rather large, tall box of misc radio parts, relays, motors, fans and such, on which was labeled "$1 Grab Box".

No takers, not even any lookers. When I changed the sign to "$1 a handful", people started rummaging through it. I netted a total of $4 from the whole affair. Next, I put a "FREE" sign on it. The next thing I saw were 4 people's rear-ends sticking up in the air as a free-for-all junque dive ensued. In about 10 minutes even the cardboard box was gone...

There was a even Macintosh with an extra external disk drive for $200...

A complete late model Collins S-Line station with the 30L-1 and station monitor console sold for $1100.

I bought a 6 channel Tempo 2 Meter handheld, working and complete with useful crystals, 8 good AA Nicads and a drop in charger for $12.

During the course of a hamfest day, large items will sell first, followed by the smaller accessories and parts. If you are selling a lot of large items, be sure and start early. If you've got a lot of small (<$100) items, you can expect to start selling a little later in the day, after the big deals have gone down.

Fastest selling item at the hamfest - Any Kenwood TS-440 less than $900. Slowest selling item - multiple tie involving several heavyweight contenders - some now under consideration for artificial reef duty.

Fastest selling handhelds at the commercial booth (HRO): Icom 24AT and Icom W2A. Complete sellout of dealer stock on both models. Noted that the 24AT's were the first to go.

First new-generation HF rig to pass quietly into obscurity: the TS-950. Sales have virtually evaporated since the introduction of the TS-850. The 850 is now the undisputed volume leader in new HF rig sales. This was brought about by the disappearance of the TS-440 from dealer shelves, in anticipation of the TS-450. The TS-440 remains the all-time best seller.

Well, so much for the high points :-)

73,

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1567. Re: Radio Shack HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 00:11:11 UTC
From: chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <cDu361w164w@moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 294754

banko@moskva.ks.uiuc.edu (Brad Banko) writes:

> In article <10@pyuxa.UUCP> hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (harold winard) writes:
> >Is there any truth to the story that
> >Radio Shack will introduce a 2-meter
> >handie-talkie in their 1992 catalog?
> >If so, what does it portend for possible
> >misuse of the amateur bands by unlicensed
> >operators? I have heard that in some areas
> >the easy accessibility of marine-band
> >radios has lead to CB-type mobile operation
> >by unlicensed operators.
> >
> >Harold
> >KB2M
>
> one thing about the codeless license that has just recently occurred to me
> is that more and more people might get a codeless license just so that they
> can "market" products to hams and use their callsign in the advertising...
> this could be good or bad, depending on the way you look at it... it might
> mean that more people will start offering ham-related products, but it also
> might mean that it will be even harder to discriminate between dealers of
> good products and bad (although that has nothing to do with having a license
> really, except that one might expect that a ham is more likely to treat
> other hams fairly than a non-ham might, since they both have a stake in
> amateur radio, and one's callsign, like one's name, is hard to clear if
> tainted by a record of unfair dealings).
>
> brad banko
> kb8cne/aa
>
> --
> ==
> Brad Banko, Theoretical Biophysics, Beckman Institute
> Dept of Physics, University of Illinois--Urbana-Champaign
> banko@lisboa.ks.uiuc.edu, (217)-244-1851, 328-4932

I can understand your concern, but I sincerely believe it to be incorrect.
The USA is one of the LAST countries in the IARU to foster a code-free
license, and if other countries are anything to go by, the amateur radio
community will not suffer adversely from this new class.

Specifically, the United Kingdom introduced a code-free license back in the
early seventies, and has not suffered unduly from unscrupulous sales people.
It has become the norm for someone to start out with the code-free license,

and then quite quickly upgrade to the full license. In my case, the reason I chose to upgrade was simply to be able to use code. When I held my class B license, I was not allowed to use CW on the air without upgrading. This is no longer the case, however. I have very little interest in HF operating - my bag is weak-signal VHF & UHF work, where CW is frequently the only way to make a contact. For those whose mouths have just fallen to the floor - yes, the VHF bands do provide more challenging opportunities than seeing how many repeaters you can hit with a negative-gain antenna on a hand-held in the basement :-) I have nothing against repeaters and FM - just the people who have the attitude that that is all two metres is good for; like the local extra-class club member who initially asked why we'd need to put up a VHF beam for field-day, when all we would work was the local repeater during the event; subsequently fell into hysterics when he noticed that we were using a key on two; and then quickly disappeared when he heard us working th East Coast...

Summarising, the American amateur community will ONLY benefit from the introduction of a code-free license class. IMHO, it is a great shame that we, as a community, didn't realise this, and introduce it years ago.

73 & look forward to hearing you on the really challenging bands :-) :-)

73's
Chris Cox W0/G4JEC

EMail chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org AMPRNet g4jec@g4jec.ampr.org

.ampr.org

1568. measuring SWR with low power output

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 00:28:18 UTC
From: alewis@gmuvax2.gmu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug3.002818.2581@gmuvax2.gmu.edu>
Source record: 294740
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hi,

I need to do some SWR measurments at low power. The frequency range is
2 MHz to 30 MHz, and the power must be less than 1.5 Watts. From the
catalogs that I have available, the only vendor I could find is Bird.
Their meter housing (4410A, 4411, or 4412) with a 4410-3 slug would
do the trick except they can't ship for three weeks. Of course, I need
to do these measurments right away. I have tried calling a few equipment
rental places but none have the proper slug. If you can suggest another
meter, another manufacturer, or point me to someone who can rent this Bird
meter to me, please send me email.

Thanks,

Alan (:^|

1569. small linear for QRP rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 00:53:00 UTC
From: self@bastille.ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <2899FE6C.29340@ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 294739

I would like to build a small linear amplifier (30 Watt output) for use with my Ten Tec Argonaut QRP HF rig. The Argonaut puts out about 2 Watts which is often enough, but sometimes I have trouble getting through the QRM. Going from 2 Watts to 30 will give me an extra 2 S-units, and should bring me up to full copy. I would prefer a kit with available printed circuit boards, but just a schematic and parts list would be helpful.

Thanks,
John Self KC6VUG
self@ics.uci.edu
sdcsvax!ucivax!self
JTSELF@UCI.BITNET

--

Thanks,
John

1570. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 02:23:09 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108030223.AA01296@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294770

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #870 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91205.17506339 .00000172 00000-0 19602-3 0 4357
2 00424 80.4646 249.7033 0022515 322.3659 37.5906 13.67555498437639
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91211.48702715 -.00000077 00000-0 99999-4 0 5965
2 03029 13.6931 17.7076 0014155 228.0376 131.9062 1.00273127 86886
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91213.24645492 .00066419 20710-4 29306-3 0 7702
2 04966 51.5183 233.3909 1966931 243.1222 95.5564 11.73191414638283
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91212.45281396 -.00000058 00000-0 19011-5 0 2814
2 07646 49.8266 343.5742 0206056 102.9028 259.4966 13.82160510832381
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91209.30671315 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2883
2 08820 109.8256 134.2527 0044064 151.9174 208.3884 6.38664359 99877
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91200.51924870 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 6353
2 10061 8.9686 62.2689 0012711 1.6067 359.1397 1.00254950 52990
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91208.60372508 -.00000183 00000-0 79862-4 0 3113
2 10637 32.8058 112.2095 1387753 4.7160 356.4803 1.00256939 10530
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91210.30633763 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7012
2 10684 63.9131 76.9412 0128020 197.5827 162.0794 2.00552166 84014
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91209.32175286 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 4260
2 10893 64.2001 317.8087 0172411 23.8828 336.9463 2.00531824 96810
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91210.80679909 .00000099 00000-0 99999-4 0 1665
2 10953 7.9002 61.3213 0004636 78.7105 281.4102 1.00273048 1162
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91209.60660247 .00000572 00000-0 23619-3 0 5668
2 10967 108.0187 79.6436 0002935 243.2733 116.8083 14.36762846684808
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91209.54121103 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4634
2 11054 63.7101 313.8952 0065077 119.6831 241.0053 2.00572617 93834
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91210.75963700 .00000083 00000-0 90910-4 0 7859
2 11080 99.1679 110.8771 0009868 73.5789 286.6449 13.83570941644394
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91209.18461629 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2225
2 11141 63.9319 76.8531 0060299 310.4410 49.1388 2.00542355 92527
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91208.81910053 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 2013
2 11690 64.3709 79.1921 0126135 201.4314 158.1457 2.00551524 98372
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91209.71941585 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5046
2 11783 63.2719 313.3771 0194915 29.0335 332.0519 2.03456233 82502
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91212.72374961 .00000124 00000-0 99999-4 0 1653
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2 21580 82.0206 246.7704 0068503 8.7340 351.5105 15.54247055 2167
1991 051B
1 21581U 91 51 B 91212.74948301 .00048783 00000-0 66825-3 0 85
2 21581 82.0214 246.7720 0070478 8.7336 351.5129 15.54196963 2161
1991 051C
1 21582U 91 51 C 91213.45730531 .00076010 00000-0 10165-2 0 77
2 21582 82.0217 245.9834 0068996 4.2104 354.6793 15.54880601 2270
1991 051D
1 21583U 91 51 D 91212.74968031 .00043875 00000-0 60271-3 0 96
2 21583 82.0205 246.7716 0070144 8.5932 351.6137 15.54162541 2163
1991 051E
1 21584U 91 51 E 91212.87995761 .00115579 00000-0 16064-2 0 92
2 21584 82.0197 246.6310 0070766 7.9712 350.7592 15.53621566 2185
1991 051F
1 21585U 91 51 F 91212.55669251 .00043678 00000-0 59945-3 0 63
2 21585 82.0209 246.9849 0070870 9.5253 350.3267 15.54126122 2133
1991 051G
1 21586U 91 51 G 91213.58823172 .00045074 00000-0 62227-3 0 94
2 21586 82.0216 245.8385 0069273 5.2421 354.9579 15.54098527 2290
1991 051H
1 21587U 91 51 H 91213.23526072 .00087888 00000-0 13112-2 0 172
2 21587 82.0284 246.3346 0080974 357.8343 2.2547 15.50939450 2236
1991 044D
1 21605U 91 44 D 91213.09526737 .00647181 -13978-5 46548-3 0 270
2 21605 82.3314 25.8824 0013123 223.5764 136.3140 16.15713377 5425
1991 044G
```

```
1 21608U 91 44 G 91208.52663163 .10710490 -58017-5 40286-2 0 124
2 21608 82.3263 31.4273 0056388 291.7216 71.0969 16.20089626 4681
1991 050F
1 21610U 91 50 F 91212.17717438 .00000616 00000-0 23694-3 0 23
2 21610 98.4606 285.7744 0004957 86.1293 274.0476 14.33605665 2029
RESURS F-12
1 21611U 91 52 A 91213.84597584 .00069830 12554-5 11099-3 0 255
2 21611 82.3304 92.3882 0012339 307.3697 52.5843 16.03499659 1525
1991 048D
1 21614U 91 48 D 91211.85612040 .16492244 -59026-5 20324-3 0 283
2 21614 82.3263 73.4782 0007070 247.3789 113.4305 16.49671757 3457
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1571. Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 02:24:12 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108030224.AA01387@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294769

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

Line 1
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)

Line 2
Column Description

```
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1572. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 02:26:13 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108030226.AA01508@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294775

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 43
1 21638U 91 54 A 91214.73961787 .00288623 00000-0 84649-3 0 33
2 21638 28.4691 7.3049 0004219 275.0050 84.9859 15.90854084 29
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1573. Re: Vintage station fun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 02:46:46 UTC
From: k7uij@pacifier
Message-ID: <Nk2362w164w@pacifier>
Source record: 294760

k9jma@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (edwin.m.schaefer) writes:

>
> I have a few old (pre 1960) rigs on the air fairly regularly:
[Stuff deleted]
Man does this bring back a lot of Memories!
--
Mike Freeman
301 N.E. 107th Street
Vancouver, WA 98685
Internet: k7uij@pacifier.rain.com or freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu

1574. Kenwood TS-450S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 06:11:26 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108030611.AA03754@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294744

>I was informed today that although the TS-450 is in the country,
>the FCC has refused to type accept it. The problem is that it will
>transmit above 30 MHz. Rumor has it that the pressure is from
>Motorola who previously informed the FCC about some western city

I don't understand this. My TS-140 transmits above 30MHz and Kenwood's been
selling them for years now. What "type-acceptance" is involved here?

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

1575. Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 06:22:59 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108030622.AA04158@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294741

Steve Sternitzke, NS5I, writes:

>Did you upgrade to Advanced from another license class and did you already have
>the FCC-printed license in your posession when you went to the upgrade session?

Yes and yes.

>If not, you probably had to send in a copy of your previous license before your
>Advanced ticket could be processed and this would add considerable delay time to
>your receipt of Advanced. In any case, your examining VE(deam has 10 days
>time to process the exam session paperwork and get it in the mail to W5YI-VEC.
>Then, the US Mail takes its own good time to deliver it to Dallas, TX. When
>W5YI-VEC receives it, we have 10 more days to process the session and mail the
>results to the FCC. (Again, any US Mail transit time is added.) The FCC has
>no set time limit to process your application (although 4 weeks is typical),
>then they US Mail it back to you. Total time: up to 20 days plus FCC delay
>time plus three US Mail delay times.

So worst case, we're looking at about 11-12 weeks...but I got a note from
another recent Advanced upgrade who got his ticket back in 5 weeks. He didn't
say which VEC, though.

Guess I'll just sit tight for another couple of weeks...

>Unfortunately, the FCC has a rule that disallows more than one license
>application per person from being in their "mill" at once. This means that the
>VECs (including W5YI) are required to handle the burden of keeping track of
>whether or not an applicant has something in the FCC works or not. If so, they
>are required to hold the application until EVERYTHING (including a photocopy of
>any current license) is all together, THEN AND ONLY THEN are they allowed to
>send in the next upgrade.

Then if I put in a address change and don't get the new ticket back before
taking a test, do you also hold the upgrade until the new ticket arrives, or
does their restriction apply only to upgrades?

>>(Side comment: if the FCC requires the VEC to hold an upgrade when an earlier
>>upgrade is still pending, then what's the point of the block on the 610 which
>>addresses that very issue?)

>These blocks are used by W5YI-VEC to let us know you have an upgrade pending.
>It's our method to help us keep track of applications which must be held for
>later processing. (Other VECs may work differently.) I think these blocks
>were holdovers from earlier 610s when the FCC did all the processing themselves.

{
I guess the moral of all this is not to bother taking another test until you

get yer ticket back from the last upgrade/modification...seems like we're
taking a few steps backwards here :-(.
{
The reason this bothers me, other than the one I originally wrote, is that
I'm anxious to put in my paperwork to become a VE...

>>So what's the deal at Gettysburg? Are they so swamped with Tech applications
>>that their prediction in the no-code docket about a slowdown in processing time
>>is coming true?
>>....

>You're right, the FCC is VERY busy with all the Codeless Tech applications.
>They have only two full-time persons and one part-time person to work on ALL
>amateur applications and the popularity of Codeless Tech has increased their
>workload considerably. Budget constraints being what they are, it isn't likely
>that there will be any additions to their department, so look for even longer
>delays in the future. (BTW, one of the things that can be done to help them out
>is to write on your 610 in LARGE BLOCK LETTERS in BLACK INK.)

The VE team was very specific about the black ink business...I had already
prepared my 610 in just that manner, but then I'm not known for my penmanship!

:-)

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

(Further followups on this should probably go over to the policy group...)

1576. Re: WANTED: Communications tapping info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 06:52:19 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <201@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 294742
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I thought everybody knew how to do this :-).
Since all the TV networks made it a big deal...
You could probably get a Radio Shack Scanner
Book and read about it.

Steve Urich
WB3FTP

1577. Re: Yaesu FT-4700 RH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 07:34:20 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug03.073420.20921@km4ba.uucp>
Source record: 294745

My control head is mounted on the ashtray in my pathfinder. This is above the Am/FM radio, and almost at the top of the dash..

It is in direct sunlight, and seems to suffer no ill effects. The control head does seem sensitive to having the little shield wire connected correctly.

I got lazy on time after "hiding" the control head, and did not connect the shield back. (It has a signal ground inside the cable) Occasionally, but not allways, I would get a sound on my audio just like a helicopter. Reconnecting the ground seemed to make the problem go away.

Funny how that works! :)

Alan Barrow km4ba | I've seen things you people wouldn't believe. Attack
jab@hpuerca.hp.com | ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. I watched
| C-beams glitter in the dark near the Tannhauser gate.
..!gatech!kd4nc! | All those moments will be lost in time -
km4ba!alan | like tears in rain. Time to die. Roy Batty

1578. Missing FAQ files for this month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 10:44:07 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <8360@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 294749

It appears that the FAQs were given an expiration date/time that caused
them to expire at the same time (or even before) they were sent.
If Diana doesn't repost them within 24 hours, I'll do it for her.

Aloha,
John KJ9U

1579. Re: Standard Radio Dealers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 13:13:29 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug03.131329.7510@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 294772

In article <1991Aug2.202555.9417@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu> stigall@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu (john stigall) writes:
>Anybody know where to get accessories for Standard radios, in
>particular the C-500, which was sold by Heath as the HW24HT? I'd like
>to get a speaker mike, and have one "on order" from a less than

What you can do is order a yeasu mic.. I have an HW24HT
and use a Yeasu MH-12 speaker mic. You can also order the generic
mics that some manufactures are selling, MFJ comes to mind..

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1580. ICOM IC-W2A power levels?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 13:45:10 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug3.134510.5489@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294761

I'm considering purchasing an IC-W2A but can't find any specs as to
what the transmit power levels are when operating off of the 7.2 and
12V battery packs. The stated power levels are for external 13.5-16 VDC.

Can anyone complete this table?

Low power Med. Power High Power
BP81-84 7.2V ? ? ?
BP85 12.0V ? ? ?
external 13.5V 1.5 3.5 >5
--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

1581. Re: Sending Signals to Aliens

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 14:27:25 UTC
From: kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <ccafpB200WB5I77UQS@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 294764

So when do we start WAP (Worked All Planets) ?

- Kurt
Kurt Geisel SNAIL :
Carnegie Mellon University 65 Lambeth Dr.
ARPA : kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu Pittsburgh, PA 15241
UUCP : uunet!nfsun!kgeisel "We just need to short-circuit the continuum on a
BIX : kgeisel 5 or 6 parsec level." - Forbidden Planet
AIR : N3JTW

1582. TS-450

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 15:22:44 UTC
From: dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU
Message-ID: <9108031520.AA28007@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294762

Jeff Miller writes:
> I do not understand this.

Neither do I. I posted the explanation of the delay that was given to me by EEB who say they talk to Kenwood just about daily. I am aware that the TS-140 goes above 30 MHz and I guess that the FCC's policy on equipment have changed. By type accepted, I mean the approval that the FCC must give to electronic equipment that it does not generate interference. One day I had an FCC person from DC in my home. He crawled behind my equipment to look at the back of my B & K Precision 2520 o'scope. I asked him what he was doing and he said he was checking if it had been type accepted. Guess they get excited about such.
--
David L. Wilson Home phone: (703) 898-1084
dwilson@s850.mwc.edu Office phone: (703) 899-4744
Amateur call sign: KO4EQ/AE (Extra pending)

1583. * SpaceNews 05-Aug-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 16:27:14 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <471@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 294757
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 05-Aug-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0805
* SpaceNews 05-Aug-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0805

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY AUGUST 5, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MIR NEWS *
============
Later this fall, an Austrian Cosmonaut will operate AREMIR (Austrian Amateur
Radio Experiment Aboard Mir). The mission tentatively scheduled for October
2-12, 1991 will be part of a sixteen experiment package called AUSTROMIR '91.
MIR's high inclination (51 degrees) makes it available to practically every
radio amateur in world.

The AREMIR equipment will include a modified Alnico DJ 120 E tranceiver for 2
meters (power limited to 3 watts), a TNC and CW generator for the AREMIR
beacon, and a laptop computer (which is part of the DATAMIR experiment) will
be used with the packet equipment. The exact frequency has not been
determined but it is planned to reside within the 2M amateur satellite sub-
band (somewhere between 145.8-146.0 MHz). Continuous Packet bulletins will be
36 characters long interleaved with a 6 second tone for doppler measurements.
AREMIR equipment is scheduled to be on the manifest of a Progress resupply
ship in August. Sergi (U5MIR) may set up the equipment and test it prior to
the arival of the Austrian Cosmonaut.

AREMIR has a strong educational focus and the Austrian team of hams involved
has created a special AREMIR receiver for use in Russian and Austrian schools.
The hardware for AREMIR was made possible by members of the Radio Club for
Communication and Wave Propagation (RCCW) in Gratz, Austria. The team was
lead by Nick, OE6VND and the Dean of the Polytechnical University of Gratz,
Prof. Dipl.Ing. Dr. Reidler, OE6RWD. All hardware has successfully passed all
required testing and is in Russia awaiting the trip to MIR. Two Austrian
Cosmonauts have been trained for the mission, Franz Viehbock and Clemens
Lothaller. Recent information from Russian press sources indicates that Franz
Viehbock will fly the mission. For more information on the educational
aspects of AREMIR, contact AMSAT HQ.

The Soviet Union has announced a change in mission/crew plans for the remainder of this year that may be of interest to Amateur Radio operators around the world. As many are aware, the current crew consists of Anatoli Artsebarski and Sergei Krikalev (U5MIR). Sergei has been active on the ham bands and was slated to return to earth in October. However, a recent article in Red Star reported that the Soyuz TM14 mission has been cancelled and the crew for Soyuz TM13 has been changed. The result is that Sergei WILL NOT be coming home in October. Instead, he will be joined by his old mission commander, Alexander Volkov (U4MIR) and Sergei will be staying on for another 6 months for a total time in orbit of approximately one year. The Austrian cosmonaut, Klemens Lotaller, will also fly as planned on the October mission for a short term stay so there will be Internationals possible in the early part of October.

These mission changes are due to budgetary problems within the Soviet space program.

[Info via Gustave Paier, OE3GPA, ANS, and Ed O'Grady, KE2VC]

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information. All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : AMSAT-OSCAR-13, NASA Catalog Number: 19216, Launched on 15-Jun-88
Orbit : High-altitude, elliptical, synchronous transfer, Phase 3, Molniya

AO-13 Beacons include:

Mode B General : 145.812 MHz
Mode B Engineering : 145.985 MHz
Mode JL General : 435.652 MHz
Mode S General : 2400.664 MHz

The General Beacons provide text messages and selected telemetry data in formats including CW (5 minutes on the hour and half hour), RTTY (5 minutes at 15 and 45 minutes past the hour) and 400 bps PSK. RTTY is sent at 50 baud Baudot using 170 Hz shift.

Transponder Uplink Passband Downlink Passband

Mode B 435.423 MHz.. 435.573 MHz 145.975 MHz.. 145.825 MHz
Mode J 144.423 MHz.. 144.473 MHz 435.990 MHz.. 435.940 MHz
Mode L 1269.641 MHz..1269.351 MHz 435.715 MHz.. 436.005 MHz
Mode S 435.602 MHz.. 435.638 MHz 2400.711 MHz..2400.747 MHz

The newly announced AO-13 transponder schedule which is expected to continue through 15-AUG-91 is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 | Perigee eclipses:
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 190 | Minimum 6, Typical 29, Maximum 60 minutes
Mode-LS : MA 190 to MA 195 | until end 1991.
Mode-S : MA 195 to MA 205 | <= Mode-B transponder is OFF!!
Mode-B : MA 205 to MA 256 |

Omnis : MA 240 to MA 060 |

Please DON'T uplink to mode-B 195-205; it interferes with Mode S operations.
Once Magnetorquing is completed the anticipated Spacecraft attitude will be
BLON = 210, BLAT = 0

* THANKS! *
==========
Thanks to all those who sent feedback to SpaceNews, especially:

IW3FTI KG5QH

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews may be directed to the editor using any one
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!rutgers.edu!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1584. ICOM IC-2410 story?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 16:32:16 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug3.163216.7884@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294759

Does anyone know what's happening with these radios?

Did you ever notice that the add for this radio has the display showing
black LCD digits on an orange background BUT the flyer from ICOM shows
orange digits (LED?) on a black background?

I've heard that the 2410 actually arrived at some dealers with the
orange digit displays but they are being sent back to ICOM because
no one can see the display in their car in daylight.

I also heard that ICOM will be re-issuing these radios with the LCD
display but it won't be for another month.

Can anyone reveal the real story as to what is happening with the displays.
Did anyone ever see a 2410? If so, what kind of display does it have?

Has anyone seen these radios for sale; in stock?
--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

1585. Riff Raff (was Radio Shack 2 meter rigs)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 16:40:58 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9108031640.AA12821@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 294758

>zardoz@ucsd.edu WA7LDV writes:
>
>>Better to have lots of
>>riff-raff to talk to than some few and far between cliquish techno-nerds,
>>I think.
>

>mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil responds:
>Will this be the flame generator of the month? :-)

>zardoz@ucsd.edu WA7LDV responds
>Not if you will please take your retentive fears about Radium Shack
>2 meter rigs to rec.radio.policy or somewhere else.
>I have suffered the code wars of 87', more code wars, no-code wars,
>sky-is-falling predictions about the Radium Shack 10 meter rig, and
>now this 2 meter thing.

>When I picture herds of antenna-beanied hams running into their local
>RS whining, "Oh please don't sell these radios to the oakies from Muskogees",
>I have to ask myself, do I belong to this group?

>So, now that I have your attention, either start thinking positive,
>take it to .policy where I can't read it, or suffer the reincarnation
>of some of your favorite kill file nominees.

Pardon me Sir? It's A-OK then for you to refer to other hams as "cliquish techno-nerds", and later in your message here as "antenna-beanied hams running into their local RS". And to also espouse talking to unlicensed operators over hams that have obtained their tickets... but you want ME to take any discussion of this to a group that YOU can not read? Ummm, well.... Realize Sir (you never have given your name) that this discussion is centered around YOUR comments and not whether or not Radio Shack sells 2 meter rigs. That was what it started as, but it is that no longer hence the change of the subject line.

Here are some unsolicited suggestions and opinions from me to you and for that matter ... anyone else:

1. If you read something in this news-group that bothers you... don't read any more about it, then you won't have to suffer anymore. Personally I do not want to see you or any other individual suffer from being FORCED to read ANYTHING!

2. If other peoples opinions bother you so much that you post a public reply, then you can expect to get one yourself. That's the way news-groups work.

3. If you want to see flame battles started, then refer to fellow hams as antenna-benied, cliquish techno-nerds, and espouse talking to unlicensed operators. It's a given that some poor fool (like me) will get sucked into replying to it! :-)

4. It is an interesting fact of human nature that people like to talk to other people that have the same interests. What appears to also be a fact of human nature is that other people resent those that talk about something that they do not understand, and attach labels to such people like "cliquish techno-nerds". These same people also do not like behavior that is different from their own (people that wear antenna beanies) and tend to deride that too. Some people do not even want to see DISCUSSIONS of things that they do not agree with (like worrying about a growth in unlicensed operators from a possible massive influx of easily available radios) and at some point in time become so disgusted that they would rather see a whole new group come into play (unlicensed operators) rather than allow these "other people" to continue their existence. While I support your right to think anyway that you want to, I am one of those that does not want to see that way of thinking become the norm, thus I will fight it publically and privately at every opportunity.

So... blast away at me all you want. I like Techno-nerds (I learn from them), I laugh at antenna-beanied hams (they show a strength of character that is beyond mine), and I am concerned about the future of amateur radio and anything that can affect it, and am willing to listen to and discuss ANY-THING that addresses that issue.

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy@wb4uou.nc.usa.na
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

1586. Re: Sending Signals to Aliens

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 17:12:55 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <55749@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 294752

kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu (Kurt A. Geisel) writes:

>So when do we start WAP (Worked All Planets) ?

When there are DXpeditions to them, of course. :-)

For Mars, you would sign AA6TY/3.14159265358979323...

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1587. Re: Missing FAQ files for this month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 21:20:19 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <38809@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 294751

Instead of sending the FAQ files as a bunch of little (i.e., sort enough for the packet radio network) files, why not send it as a single large file so it's easier to A) store if you want to, or B) ignore if you want to.

Usenet and the internet have NO problem with files of that modest size.
- Brian

1588. Re: Texas Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-03 21:21:54 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <38810@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 294755

Hmmph. It's illegal to add a surcharge for buying with a credit card,
at least in California. Of course, you can offer a cash discount.
- Brian

1589. Re: The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 00:30:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <36A695465DBF201E43@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 294763

Geez, doesn't that boy have anything to do with his time? When he runs out of real rigs to review, he makes them up. Talk about a junkie!

P.S. -- you left off an active security feature that combines the business end of a cattle prod with a fingerprint sensing system.

steve - W3GRG

1590. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 00:57:46 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094C94C.6EC3CBC0.4376@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294776

We apologize for the delays in getting this report out. We have had some problems with our mailer.

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
August 02 to August 11, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 26 JULY TO 01 AUGUST

Solar activity this week was mostly moderate. The most outstanding events occurred from Regions 6749 and 6757 which both produced powerful X-class flares near the central solar meridian.

Region 6749 spawned the first X-class flare of the period. The flare began at 00:45 UT, peaked at 00:52 UT and ended at 01:24 UT on 31 July. The event was rated a class X2.3/2B tenflare and was located at S18E12. Weak Type II and Type IV sweeps accompanied this event.

Region 6757 produced the second major X-class flare of the period. This event was rated a class X1.5/2B tenflare and was located at N25E15 on 02 August. The energetic event began at 03:06 UT, peaked at 03:18 UT and ended at 03:39 UT on 02 August. This flare was associated with a strong, but relatively short duration Type IV sweep. A Type II was not present.

Other activity included an M7.2/1N from departing Region 6734 (N14W58) at 07:10 UT on 30 July, an impressive M4.0/2B parallel ribbon flare from Region 6749 at 15:21 UT on 01 August, and an impressive large hedgerow prominence eruption out to 0.32 solar radii at 15:30 UT on 01 August on the northeast limb between N13 and N42.

Geomagnetic activity was mostly quiet throughout the week. A minor geomagnetic storm (gradual commencement) began near 06:00 UT on 02 August and remains in progress at the present time. The cause of this activity is thought to be the major class X2.3/2B flare of 31 July. Periods of major storming have been observed thus far, particularly over the high latitude regions. Other activity this week included a sudden magnetic impulse of approximately 25 nT at 05:58 UT on 30 July which was followed by a period of

active conditions.

Auroral activity was dormant this week prior to the minor geomagnetic storm commencement. Only high latitudes experienced occassional isolated periods of low to moderate activity. Lunar phase has inhibited attempts to view activity optically. Auroral activity has increased to generally moderate levels at the present time. More details regarding this event will be presented with next weeks STFR report.

HF propagation conditions this week were the best and most stable in quite some time. Low geomagnetic and auroral activity, high solar indices and relatively little SWFs provided generally very good propagation conditions over the low and middle latitudes for much of the period. By the end of the week, M-class flaring had increased and SWFs began to interfere with propagation conditions over sunlit paths. Despite this, conditions remained normal to above normal. By the end of 01 August, geomagnetic activity had increased and propagation conditions began to show signs of degradation. At the present time, notable HF degradation has been observed over all latitudes, although no significant degradation has been observed over the low to central middle latitudes. The northerly middle and high latitude regions are suffering generally fair to poor propagation conditions.

Conditions this week were generally unfavorable for VHF scatter-mode propagation. However, MUFs increased this week and may have provided brief openings on 6 meters. If successful communications on 6 meters was observed this week, please send a note to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

We are in the declining phase of solar indices. Despite the falling indices, occassional major flaring will be possible particularly from Region 6757 which has exhibited strong growth and flare activity over the last week. Another major flare could erupt from this region within the next 24 to 72 hours. M-class flares are very likely to be observed from this region, and could also be observed from Region 6749. Region 6734, which spawned several X-class flares early in its rotation has now departed from view beyond the west limb. It crossed the west limb quietly. The other cluster of regions on the west limb will also depart shortly.

The uncertainty regarding major flaring is keeping confidence levels lower than normal. If no major flares are observed this next week, geomagnetic activity should become generally unsettled until 06 or 07 August when coronal hole effects should again elevate geomagnetic conditions to mostly active levels. The only exception to this may be 04 and 05 August, when an impact from the class X1.5/2B flare of 02 August may be observed. If this impact materializes, generally active to possibly minor storm conditions could develop for approximately 24 hours.

If a major energetic flare should erupt, further geomagnetic storming could be observed. This will remain a rather uncertain and unstable period for geomagnetic and auroral activity.

Auroral activity should remain mostly low to moderate over the high and northerly middle latitudes barring major flares. If no major flares are observed, the activity should remain confined to the high latitude and northerly middle latitude regions. Between approximately 06 and 10 August, coronal hole effects could impinge on auroral activity. During this period, northerly middle and high latitude regions could witness generally low to moderate levels of activity. There is also a slight risk for central middle latitude auroral observations during this period, particularly on 08 and 09 August. If a well placed major flare should erupt, the forecasts contained in this report may need to be disregarded. Watch for possible warnings or flare alerts for additional information. Consult the STD BBS for 24 hour forecasts and daily updated long-range forecasts.

HF propagation conditions will remain near normal over the next week. The present disturbance is stabilizing and may be followed on 04 August by a disturbance from the class X1.5/2B flare of 02 August. Conditions on 04 August should be similar to what has been observed with this present disturbance. Consult the STD BBS for various 72 hour HF forecasts.

VHF propagation conditions will be normal over most latitudes. High latitudes may experience some signal degradation on 04 August accompanying the interplanetary disturbance launched by the class X1.5/2B flare of 02 August. Northerly middle latitudes may also experience some degraded signal conditions. The high and northerly middle latitudes may observe localized periods of auroral backscatter or periods of fairly strong auroral sporadic E on 04 August. Consult the STD BBS for 72 hour VHF forecasts. There exists a slight risk for favorable VHF scatter conditions this week, dependent on whether an energetic major flare erupts. Watch for possible alerts or warnings.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 02 AUGUST

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6734	N11W95	355	0630	HKX	04	001	ALPHA
6739	N02W79	339	0270	CSO	05	006	BETA
6741	N11W78	338	0330	CSO	04	005	BETA
6749	S17W15	275	0780	DAO	06	014	BETA
6750	N13W13	273	0030	BXO	07	004	BETA
6751	S05W91	351	0000	AXX	00	001	ALPHA
6756	S13W27	287	0000	AXX	02	002	ALPHA
6757	N23E16	244	2130	EKI	11	046	BETA GAMMA DELTA
6758	S17E18	242	0450	DAO	08	014	BETA
6759	N33E43	217	0120	HSX	01	001	ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 02 AUGUST

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6740 S23W79 339 NONE
6746 N08W70 330
6747 S21W50 310
6752 N10W40 300
6754 N08W61 321
6760 S08E33 227

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 02 AUGUST AND 04 AUGUST

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6718 S24 165

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of
Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | * *| LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | ***| NONE |
| ACTIVE | * | ** * | * |* *****| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |* ******|********|* ******|********| NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hourly UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

NOTES:
The data above represents preliminary planetary geomagnetic activity.
Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in
constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents
geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second
graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc.
For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send
a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (02 AUGUST - 11 AUGUST)

```
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM |***| | * |* | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE |***|** |***|** | | * |** |** | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| * | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

```
------------------------------------------------------------
254| | HIGH
246| * *** | Moderate
239|F*F * * F**** | Moderate
231|F*F *F*F FF***** * | Moderate
224|F*F**F*F* *FF***** *** * | Moderate
216|F*F**F*F*F *FF*****F F**** *FF* | Moderate
209|F*F**F*F*F F*FF*****F *F*******FF* | Moderate
201|F*F**F*F*FF F*FF*****F* * *F*******FF*F| Moderate
194|F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF*****F***F** F*F*******FF*F| Moderate
186|F*F**F*F*FFF *F*FF*****F***F**** F F*F*******FF*F| Low
179|F*F**F*F*FFF* **F*FF*****F***F**** F F*F*******FF*F| Low
171|F*F**F*F*FFF*F** ***F*FF*****F***F**** F*F*F*******FF*F| Low
164|F*F**F*F*FFF*F***** ****F*FF*****F***F***** F*F*F*******FF*F| Low
156|F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F*****FF*F*F*******FF*F| Low
149|F*F**F*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F*****FF*F*F*******FF*F| Low
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: June 5, 1991

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines

labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

The 20-Day Graphical Solar Activity Forecast is UNAVAILABLE at the present time. The forecast will be placed on the STD BBS when it becomes available. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (02 AUGUST - 11 AUGUST)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | *| | *| *| *| *| *|* *|***|
------- | POOR |***|** |***|** |** |** |** |** | * | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | *| | *| **| **| *| *| **|***|
LEVEL | FAIR |***|** |***|** |* |* |** |** |* | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | * | **| * | **|***|***| **| **|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR |* *|* |* *|* | | |* |* | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

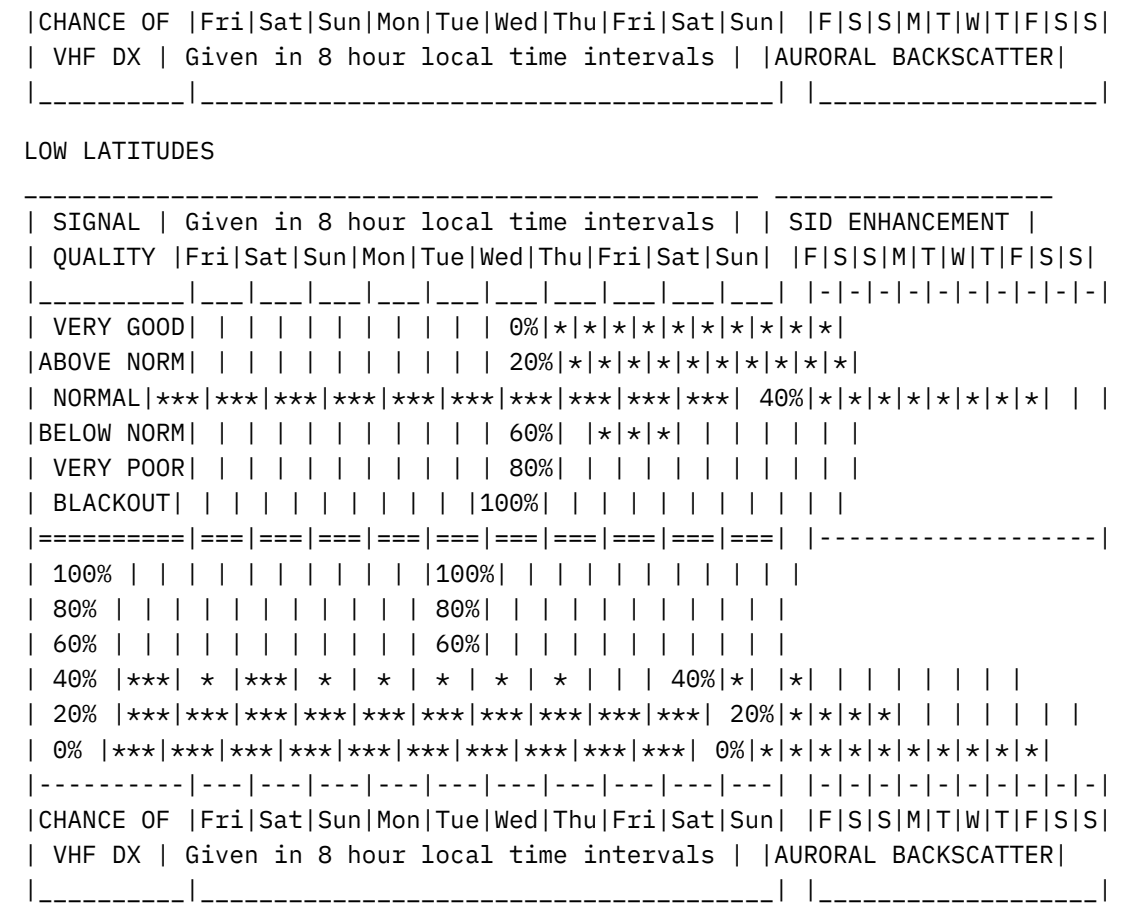
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (02 AUGUST - 11 AUGUST)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

SIGNAL QUALITY	Given in 8 hour local time intervals									SID ENHANCEMENT								
	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	*	**	*	**	***	**	**	**	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
BELOW NORM	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		60%									
VERY POOR										80%										
BLACKOUT										100%										
100%										100%										
80%										80%										
60%	*	*	*							60%	*	*	*							
40%	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*			40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHANCE OF VHF DX	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	Given in 8 hour local time intervals										AURORAL BACKSCATTER									

MIDDLE LATITUDES

SIGNAL QUALITY	Given in 8 hour local time intervals									SID ENHANCEMENT								
	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	**	***	*	**	***	***	**	**	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
BELOW NORM	*		*	*	*		*	*			60%		*	*	*					
VERY POOR										80%										
BLACKOUT										100%										
100%										100%										
80%										80%										
60%										60%										
40%	*	*	**	***	***	*		*	*	*			40%	*	*	*	*		*	*	
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*


|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
LOW LATITUDES
SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
BELOW NORM										60%		*	*	*						
VERY POOR|									80%|									
BLACKOUT										100%										
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-------------------
100%									|100%|									
80%										80%|									
60%										60%|									
40%	***	*	***	*	*	*	*	*			40%	*		*							
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*						
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz
bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX
propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential
DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for
the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document
"Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related
data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.
AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (02 AUGUST - 11 AUGUST)
High Latitude Locations
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | **| | **| | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE |***|***|***|***| * | * |***|***|***| * |
65% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
NOT VISIBLE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
AURORAL	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
INTENSITY	Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight

Middle Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | *| | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | **| * | **| * | | | | * | | |
60% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***| * |***|***|***| * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
65% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and significant data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

1591. Re: A35..where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 00:59:00 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <29q562w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 294753

cchapman@msd.gatech.edu (Chuck H. Chapman) writes:

> I work A35EA on 20m CW this morning. I've got an old countries list that
> doesn't have A35 on it. The closest thing to A35 was A3 - Tonga. Is that
> where A35 is?
>
> Chuck
>
I'am looking at an old QSL from A35CR and it is Tonga Is. Unless
it has been changed since then :-).

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

1592. Solar Terrestrial Bulletin - Graphical Images Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 01:04:33 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094C94D.61643900.4478@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294750

/\

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

04 August, 1991

Graphical Solar Maps & Plots Available

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HIGH RESOLUTION GRAPHICAL SOLAR MAPS AND DATA PLOTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

Solar Terrestrial Dispatch has begun providing high resolution graphical solar region and coronal hole maps and data plots in the form of GIF files on the STD BBS. Each GIF file is approximately 15 K in size and should take about 1 minute to download at 2400 baud. IBM or compatible software to view these images are available for download or may be obtained through anonymous FTP from a number of sites (for almost any type of computer system).

The solar region and coronal hole maps will be updated daily. These images will provide all those who are interested with accurate information regarding the size and locations of the various solar regions, as well as the approximate shape and the polarity of solar coronal holes and their positions relative to the active regions.

STD has also begun providing high-resolution data plots in GIF format. The high-resolution x-ray plots for the last major X and M-class flares as measured by both GOES-6 and GOES-7 spacecraft are now available in GIF format. Special GIF images of these plots are also available in black and white for making hard-copies on printers.

Regular proton plots, PCA plots, neutron monitor plots and magnetometer plots will also soon be available on the STD BBS in the widely-recognized GIF format. Other solar or miscellaneous images will be placed on this system as they become available.

To connect to the system, dial the phone number: (403) 756-3008. The protocol used is: 8-bit words, no parity, and one stop bit. Supported communication rates are: 300, 1200, and 2400 baud. This system operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

** End of Bulletin **

1593. FAQs - part 1 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 02:45:43 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <8422@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 294777

----- Forwarded message -----

From @eddie.mit.edu:dls@genrad.com Thu Aug 01 01:51:38 1991
Received: from eddie.mit.edu by uhm.ampr.org with SMTP
id AA8216 ; Thu, 01 Aug 91 01:51:04 HST
Received: by EDDIE.MIT.EDU with UUCP (5.65/25-eef)
id AA25922; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:50:26 -0400
Received: by genrad.com (5.57)
id AA14026; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:47:50 -0400
Received: by freedom.genrad.com (4.1/SMI-3.2)
id AA16169; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:47:47 EDT
Date: Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:47:47 EDT
From: dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac)
Message-Id: <9108011147.AA16169@freedom.genrad.com>
To: mit-eddie!kj9u@uhm.ampr.org@genrad
Subject: FAQs - part 1 of 4

| 30-Jul-91 10:10 dls update, see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.
|This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions

Table of Contents:
** What is Amateur Radio?
** Who can become a ham in the United States?
** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
** How much does it cost?
** Where can I take the tests?
** What are the tests like?

** What can I do with a ham radio license?
** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
** I'm interested, who will help me?
** Should I build my own equipment?
** Should I build my own antenna?
** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
** Where do I buy equipment?
** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean
it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)

** What is Amateur Radio?
Amateur Radio is a non-commercial radio communication service
whose primary aim is public service and communication between
private persons. Amateur Radio operators are commonly called
hams. It's great fun to talk to someone in Japan on the radio!
Here's one ham's description of Amateur Radio: "Climbing towers,
roofs, trees, or any other fixed object to hang antennas. Restoring
ancient equipment to operation. Playing with glitzy new equipment.
Blowing up finals. Cutting holes in your (or your buddie's) car.
Building your own stuff. Wiping out your neighbor's TV and then
having to explain and fix it. The joy and magic of communicating
with someone half way around the world with a few bits of glass and
wire."

** Who can become a ham in the United States?
Anyone who is not a representative of a foreign government can
be an Amateur Radio operator in the USA. There are tests that
you must pass to get a license, however the tests are not
insurmountable. There are 7-year-old hams and 80-year-old
hams. There are many handicapped hams who get great enjoyment
out of Amateur Radio.

** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
There are now two entry-level class licenses in Amateur Radio.
A Novice license requires passing a 30-question written test
and a Morse code test given at 5 words per minute. A Technician
license requires passing the 30-question written Novice test and
a 25-question written Technician test, but no Morse code test.
See local radio clubs or radio stores in your area for more
information. Note that you can get a higher class license instead,
simply by passing the required tests.

** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
Your local Radio Shack sells some ham radios and Amateur Radio
license books. Books can also be obtained through the mail
from ham radio organizations, such as ARRL in Newington, CT
(203-666-1541) and W5YI in Dallas, TX (1-800-669-9594). There
may be one or two ham radio stores in the local area (ie,
within 50 miles). Try looking in the Yellow Pages under Radio
Communications. Be assured that once you get a callsign, the
mail order ham radio companies will find you :-).

For the Novice license, get a Novice License manual, plus 5-word-per-minute Morse code tapes, costing around $25. For the Technician license, get a Novice License manual, a Technician License manual, and an FCC Rules manual, costing around $32. The FCC Rules manual is a good idea for Novice also, but not necessary, since the Novice License manual contains all the FCC Rules that are required for the Novice License.

** How much does it cost?
To take the Novice tests, it's free. To take the Technician or higher class tests, there is a small charge (around $5 currently) to cover copying costs and running the testing sessions. The cost of a radio is really dependent on what you want to do. You can make your own radio and antenna for under $150. You can buy a used single-band radio for $150-$300. Or you can buy a new multi-band multi-mode radio with all the doodads for $300-$3000. I'd suggest you learn more about ham radio, talk to local hams, find out what you want to do with ham radio first.

** Where can I take the tests?
The Novice tests can be given by any two qualified hams of General class license or above. The Technician tests and all higher class license tests are given by three qualified Volunteer Examiners (VEs) who volunteer their time.

** What are the tests like?
Each of the written tests (Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra) are generally a multiple choice test of approximately one-tenth of the question pool. For example, if the question pool is approximately 300 questions, then the test will be a 30-question test. You need to get 75% correct to pass. Note that they truncate to determine the correct number of questions. That means for a 30 question test, you need to get 22 right, which is actually only 73.3%.

Once you've paid the small fee for Technician-Extra tests, it costs no extra to take another test, so I'd suggest you keep taking the next more advanced test until you fail. If you pass the written but not the Morse code (or vice versa) for a specific class license, you have up to one year to take the other test before you would have to retake the written test again. Note that some VEs will not allow you to take the written test unless you've first taken the Morse code test.

The Morse code test is a receiving test only. The test run 5 to 7 minutes. After the test, you are given a 10-question multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blank test. Passing grade is 7 or more. If you fail the 10-question test, the examiner team will examine your copy sheet to see if you have 1 minute of solid copy with no errors. For 5 wpm, that's 25 characters, for 13 wpm, that's 65 characters, for 20 wpm, that's 100 characters. If they can find 1 minute solid copy, you've still passed.

Hints on Morse code tests: Generally, it will be a standard QSO (conversation), and it MUST contain at least one of each of the following:
26 letters A-Z, 10 numbers 0-9, comma (,), period (.), slant or slash (/), question mark (?), double dash prosign (BT), end of message prosign (AR), end of contact prosign (SK).
The letters count as one character, all others count as two characters. There are a couple other prosigns which are worth knowing, but will not be on the test, like "I'm done talking, next" is K, "I'm done talking, back to you" is KN, "Please wait" is AS.

** What can I do with a ham radio license?
There are so many things, it's a difficult question to answer, but here's some ideas:
* Talk to people in foreign countries.
* Talk to people (both local and far away) on your drive to work.
* Help in emergencies by providing communications.
* Provide communications in parades or walkathons.
* Help other people become hams.
* Hook your computer to your radio and communicate by computers.
* Collect QSL cards (cards from other hams) from all over the United States and foreign countries and receive awards.
* Participate in contests or Field Day events.
* Provide radio services to your local Civil Defense organization thru ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) or RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service).
* Aid members of the US military by joining MARS (Military Affiliate Radio System).
* Have someone to talk to on those sleepless nights at home.
* Receive weather pictures via satellites.
* Build radios, antennas, learn some elctronics and radio theory.
* Talk to astronauts in space, or use the moon to bounce signals back to people on the Earth.
* Experiment with Amateur TV (SSTV) or send still-frame pictures by facsimile.
* Experiment with amateur satellite communications.

** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
The most important thing you can't do is transact business of any kind over ham radio. Interference to other hams or services, as well as obscene, profane or indecent language is not tolerated and is illegal. Music and broadcasting are not allowed on ham radio. Some personal conversations may not be appropriate to Amateur Radio. Do you really want the whole world to hear about Aunt Mabel's hemorrhoids?

** I'm interested, who will help me?
There are hams who are willing to become "Elmers" (mentors, helpers) in your local area. Look around and ask local hams. Search out local radio clubs. As well, some people have volunteered to be an Elmer over the Usenet. Paul has volunteered to maintain that list. If anyone wants to be an Elmer, or needs an Elmer, email him:

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU, acmnews@zeus.unomaha.edu

** Should I build my own equipment?
"Homebrewing" is a fun and educational part of ham radio. It is a thrill to build your own transmitter and put it on the air. However, building your own receiver can be quite complicated; if you don't have electronics experience, you may want to buy a receiver instead. Most homebrew transmitters are QRP (transmit very low power). That's fine for an experienced ham with a very good antenna, but a Novice ham will just get frustrated. Your first rig, therefore should NOT be a home-brew.

** Should I build my own antenna?
Most hams build their own antennas for base station use and buy antennas for mobile (car) use. Most beginner ham books describe how to build different types of antennas. Order of difficulty, from easiest to more difficult, for some common antennas are: wire dipole, Zepp, Yagi, Quad.

** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
No! Large beam antennas and 40-foot towers are very expensive. As a beginner, a simple dipole antenna is perfectly adequate. As you gain experience (and money :-), you may want to invest in something bigger.

** Where do I buy equipment?
If you can afford new rigs, there are many mail order stores that advertise in ham radio magazines. If you want to buy a used rig, the best place is at a "hamfest" (ham flea market). You should take along an experienced ham, since some of the used equipment may be inoperative, overpriced or poor quality. You can also answer ads in ham magazines or posted at ham radio stores, although often, by the time you call, the equipment has already been sold.

** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)
Meter refers to the wavelength of the signal at which you are transmitting. There is a inverse relationship between the frequency (specified in kilohertz or megahertz) and the wavelength (specified in meters or centimeters).

----- End of forwarded message -----

1594. FAQs - part 3 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 02:48:19 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <8425@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 294774

----- Forwarded message -----

From @eddie.mit.edu:dls@genrad.com Thu Aug 01 01:53:09 1991
Received: from eddie.mit.edu by uhm.ampr.org with SMTP
id AA8220 ; Thu, 01 Aug 91 01:52:10 HST
Received: by EDDIE.MIT.EDU with UUCP (5.65/25-eef)
id AA25937; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:50:39 -0400
Received: by genrad.com (5.57)
id AA14041; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:23 -0400
Received: by freedom.genrad.com (4.1/SMI-3.2)
id AA16177; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:21 EDT
Date: Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:21 EDT
From: dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac)
Message-Id: <9108011148.AA16177@freedom.genrad.com>
To: mit-eddie!kj9u@uhm.ampr.org@genrad
Subject: FAQs - part 3 of 4

| 30-Jul-91 07:46 dls update, see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications

Table of Contents:
** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?
** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
** Are there any news groups for CAP?
** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
** Can I send ARRL electronic mail?
** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
** How do I join MARS?

** How do I join RACES?
** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
** Is there any information on antique radios?
** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
allocations?
** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?

** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?
VE sessions are often announced in the local newspapers, but more
often, they are announced by local radio bulletin boards. The
local packet BBS will most likely have a monthly updated schedule
for VE sessions. ARRL or W5YI can generally be called and asked for
local VE sessions as well. Don't forget that you will need the
following when you go in for an upgrade: a copy of your current
Amateur license; your original Amateur license; any CSCEs (duplicate
not required), if applicable and less than a year old; a picture ID,
preferably a driver's license, passport or visa; and the VE test
fee (approximately $5 right now).

** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
To use the outgoing QSL bureau, you must be a member of ARRL. In
general, you send a bundle of foreign (not States!) QSL cards to
the outgoing bureau in Newington, Connecticut, along with a label
off of your QST magazine (which shows ARRL membership), along with
$2 per pound of cards (approximately 150 cards) or $1 for 10 cards
or less.

To use the incoming QSL bureau, you do NOT have to be a member of
ARRL. Send one or more Self-Addressed Stamped Envelopes (size 5x7
or 6x9, no bigger, no smaller) with one ounce of postage attached
and with your callsign in 3/4" letters in top left hand corner where
the return address label would go. If you expect a large quantity
of foreign QSL cards, attach extra money or postage with a paper
clip. Send the envelopes to the QSL bureau for your callsign area.
If your callsign is xx3xxx/5, you would send it to the 3rd call
area, NOT the 5th call area. Addresses for QSL bureaus are listed
in QST; if you don't have access to a QST magazine, ask another
ham. IMPORTANT: BE PATIENT! Turnaround time for a US QSL bureau,
not considering foreign QSL bureaus, is about 3 months. Foreign QSL
bureaus and hams can be as fast as 2 months or as slow as TEN YEARS,
while average is about 6-12 months.

** Are there any news groups for CAP?
There is no news group just for Civil Air Patrol discussions. However,
rec.aviation is appropriate for CAP aviation discussions and for
CAP radio information, these rec.radio.amateur.* groups are available.
In addition, there is a mail digest just for CAP. Subscribe by
emailing to capital-request@cps.udayton.edu. Submit articles by
emailing to capital@cps.udayton.edu. CAP related files are also
stored on the FTP site sunburn.cps.udayton.edu in pub/capital.

** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
QRP Amateur Radio Club International, c/o Bill Harding K4AHK,
10923 Carters Oak Way, Burke, VA 22015.

** Can I send ARRL electronic mail?
Several ARRL HQ staffers can be contacted via the net, using the
address username%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu, replace username
as shown below:
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom
Tammy Bosco, Technical Secretary tbosco
Ed Hare, KA1CV, Laboratory Engineer ehare
Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Asst Tech Ed, Product Rev rhealy
Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Asst Tech Ed, Hints dnewkirk
Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Asst Tech Ed, Tech Corres ppagel
Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor mwilson
Technical Information Service, tech questions tis

For other questions (VE program, Field Organization matters, ARRL
policy issues, etc.), try 2155052@mcimail.com, which sends them to
the front office.

** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
Your local ham store may have some, but here's some popular ones
(this is NOT a complete list!):
QST, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - basic projects and
contesting
CQ The Radio Amateur's Journal, 76 North Broadway, Hicksville, NY
11801 - beginner ham radio articles
73 Amateur Radio Today, WGE Center, Forect Rd, Hancock, NH 03449,
FAX (603) 525-4423, email: COMPUSERVE 70310,775 or Internet
70310.775@compuserve.com - more technical ham radio articles
QEX, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - more technical projects
WorldRadio, 2120 28th St, Sacramento, CA 95818, (916) 457-3655.
Subscriptions to 201 Latrhop Way, Ste D, Cacramento, CA 95815,
(800) 365-SUBS - lots of special interst columns, like QRP,
ATV, YL, etc.
W5YI Report, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356, 1-800-669-9594 -
up-to-date information on Amateur Radio happenings, including
VE information and statistics

** How do I join MARS?
To join MARS, you have to be 14 years or older (parental consent
required under age 17), be a US citizen or resident alien, possess a
valid Amateur Radio license, possess a station capable of operating
on MARS HF frequencies, and be able to operate the minimum amount
of time for each quarter (12 hours for Army and Air Force; 18 hours
for Navy-Marines). Novices must upgrade to Technician within 6
months, else be dropped from MARS. No-Code Techs can apply, provided
they have transmit and receive HF capability for MARS frequencies
(they don't need transmit capability for Amateur HF frequencies). For
application forms contact:

Chief, Air Force MARS
TIC/DLTXM
Scott AFB, ILL 62225-6001
(618) 256-5552. Or, contact via Internet goes to
__daniels@server.af.mil, put "Pass to MSgt Trimmer" in subject line.

Chief, Army MARS
HQ, US Army Information Systems Command
ATTN: AS-OPS-OA
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-5000

Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS
Naval Communication Unit
Washington, DC 20397-5161

** How do I join RACES?
Contact your nearest Civil Defense or Emergency Management Agency.
The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service is a part of a municipal,
county, or state government. This does not mean, however, that
every such government has a RACES program. If your government does
not have a RACES, ask them to refer you to the nearest jurisdiction
that does have a RACES program.

** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
Courage Center
Handihams
2915 Golden Valley Rd
Golden Valley, MN 55422
(612) 520-0515
ARRL has a Handihams information package (get it by requesting it
thru 2155052@mcimail.com) and a book called "The ARRL Plan for the
Disabled", available at no charge from the ARRL Regulatory
Information Branch.

** Is there any information on antique radios?
Antique radio classifieds: ARC, PO Box 802-B6, Carlisle, MA 01741 -
old radios, TVs, ham equipment, 40s and 50s radios,
telegraph, books, etc.
Hallicrafter Service manuals: Ardco Electronics, PO Box 95, Dept Q,
Berwyn, IL 60402
Antique Wireless Association, Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, Route 3, Holcomb,
NY 14469 - sponsors the Wireless Museum

** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
Rather than sending out a message on Usenet, you might first try
directory assistance from the phone company or the locator service
provided by the Salvation Army. A Salvation Army post in your
local area may be able to help you. If you have his/her callsign
or name, you might also try one of the on-line callservers shown
above.

** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
** allocations?

Part 97 is available by ftp from wuarchive.wustl.edu, file is
mirrors/misc/hamradio/part97.txt.

** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?
This is really not a good idea, since many of the readers receive
these newsgroups as mail digests. Posting is also a one-shot thing.
If you post and someone missed it, it is gone. A better way would be
to announce the existence of your program here, along with
information on how to obtain a copy of your program. You can also
submit it to one of the FTP archive sites, which will allow the world
to access it without you having to mail it to each requestor. If you
just GOTTA post it somewhere, post it to more appropriate groups,
like comp.sources.unix or alt.sources or comp.binaries.pc.

----- End of forwarded message -----

1595. FAQs - part 2 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 02:50:38 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <8428@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 294768

----- Forwarded message -----

From @eddie.mit.edu:dls@genrad.com Thu Aug 01 01:52:46 1991
Received: from eddie.mit.edu by uhm.ampr.org with SMTP
id AA8219 ; Thu, 01 Aug 91 01:51:36 HST
Received: by EDDIE.MIT.EDU with UUCP (5.65/25-eef)
id AA25929; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:50:31 -0400
Received: by genrad.com (5.57)
id AA14032; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:06 -0400
Received: by freedom.genrad.com (4.1/SMI-3.2)
id AA16173; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:04 EDT
Date: Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:04 EDT
From: dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac)
Message-Id: <9108011148.AA16173@freedom.genrad.com>
To: mit-eddie!kj9u@uhm.ampr.org@genrad
Subject: FAQs - part 2 of 4

| 30-Jul-91 07:40 dls update, see changebars (|)
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|This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions

Table of Contents:
** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
rec.radio.amateur groups?
** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
can I post?
** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
|** Where can I find ftp sites that have ham-related files?
|** I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP!

** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
** Are there Dialup News services for Amateur Radio?
** Are there any on-line callbooks?
** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?

** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
** rec.radio.amateur groups?
To subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.misc, send email to:

Info-Hams-Request@ucsd.edu

In the body of the message, write:

subscribe Info-Hams

Similarly, to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.packet, send email to
Packet-Radio-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Packet-Radio",
and to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.policy, send email to
Ham-Policy-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Ham-Policy", and
to subscribe to rec.radio.shortwave, send email to
listserv@cuvma.columbia.edu, message is "subscribe swl-l (your name)".
To unsubscribe, follow directions above, changing the command word
"subscribe" to "unsubscribe". Help is available by using the command
word "help". Note that command words MUST be the first word on each
line of the message.

** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
** can I post?
You can post to rec.radio.amateur.{misc,packet,policy}
by sending your posting email to Info-Hams, Packet-Radio, or
Ham-Policy, all at ucsd.edu. To post to other newsgroups, send the
posting email to (groupname)@ucbvax.berkeley.edu and for the
groupname, replace periods with dashes.
For example, to post to sci.space, you would send your posting to
sci-space@ucbvax.berkeley.edu.
All of the Amateur radio newgroups are archived on ucsd.edu under
subdirectory mailarchives/{Ham-Policy,Info-Hams,Packet-Radio}.

** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
ANY BITNET, EARN, or NorthNET site can access the Princeton mail
server. It will be most efficient if you know the complete path
and filename for an;ything you wish to transfer, but you can use
'cd' and 'ls -l' commands to move about and browse the remote site's
directories. Remember, though, that each request to the BITFTP
server may take several hours (or longer) to be fulfilled.

For access to the FTP server, send email to bitftp@pucc.bitnet (for
BITNET, EARN and NorthNET users ONLY!). Subject doesn't matter.
The text of the email is the FTP commands one after another. For
example, suppose you wanted to access the FTP site lcs.mit.edu:
FTP lcs.mit.edu
USER anonymous

PASS yourname@yoursite (not required)
ASCII
CD telecom-archives
GET filenames
BYE
A help file is available giving detailed instructions by putting
the single word HELP into the text of the email.

For nonBITNET users, there is also a FTPMAIL server at
ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Commands include: REPLY <mailaddr>,
CONNECT [HOST [user [pass]]], ASCII, BINARY, COMPRESS, COMPACT,
UUENCODE, BTOA, LS <directory>, DIR <directory>, GET <file>, QUIT,
HELP. Get the help file for more information by sending mail with
the single line "help". The ftpmail site may complain if you try
try to get more than 1 file per email request. Here is an example
of a request:
reply your_name@your_site
connect uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
binary
uuencode
get pub/ham-radio/Tech.v3.3.sit.hqx.Z
quit

A note on the use of FTP mailservers: If you want to use FTP
mailservers, like FTPMAIL, please be considerate of any systems that
your mail must pass through. The quickest way to find yourself cut
off from the world is to make the admins of sites that pass your mail
pass 60Mb of X11 graphics system source. If you need large amounts
of information from a mailserver, contact your admin for help -- it
may already be available, or he may know a better way to get it.

** Where can I find ftp sites that have ham-related files?
There is a fairly definitive list of anonymous FTP sites available
from pilot.njin.net under subdirectory /pub/ftp-list in file ftp.list.
You can also have the latest copy (published monthly) via mailing
list by emailing to odin@pilot.njin.net, subject "listserv-request",
body of message "send help". Revision info for the ftp list should
be send to odin@pilot.njin.net.

General files for any computer and informational archive:
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (submissions to this ftp site should be made to
bowen@cs.buffalo.edu) - contains many ham radio files,
including the FAQs, Elmer list, SWL and scanner info and
the KA2UGQ worldwide BBS list on ~pub/ham-radio/phone_bbs_list
freja.diku.dk - mirror image of ~pub/ham-radio on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu,
for access by Northwestern European countries only (server is
in Denmark)
wsmr-simtel20.army.mil (submissions to this ftp site should be made
to w8sdz@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil) or wuarchive.wustl.edu (ONLY
BITNET users!) - these are mirror images of each other - These
contain ham radio mods and ham radio software

A wide assortment of files covering many topics can be
obtained from the SIMTEL archives. If you cannot directly FTP
from wsmr-simtel20, there is a mail server that can help.
Send mail with the text "help" to listserv@vm.ecs.rpi.edu.
quiche.cs.mcgill.ca (comments to archie-l@cs.mcgill.ca) - contains
ham related software on /pub/ham-radio and /hamradio, including
the FAQs, Elmer lists and geoclk (try the command 'prog geoclk'
| to find all files whose name contains "geoclk") ***NOTE***
| This Archie site is no longer available. Does anyone have
| the new FTP site for Archie?
| martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000 - contains a Geographic Name Server
| archive.cs.ruu.nl, armstrong.cs.buffalo.edu, sol.cs.ruu.nl -
| contains the FAQs for rec.radio.amateur (may not be current)
ftp uxc.cso.uiuc.edu, log in as "anonymous", password is your email
address, cd pub/ham-radio - This contains the HyperCard
Hamstacks written by Diana Syriac as well as ASCII readable
ham radio question pools
apple.com, cd pub/ham-radio - Ham software and information, especially
MacIntosh software

Amiga computers:
ab20.larc.nasa.gov - don't know if there are any ham files here.

|** I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP!
| Here's some hints to check what's wrong:
| * If on Internet, does it support telnet and/or FTP? Not all sites do!
| * Can you telnet to other hosts and get a login prompt?
| * If on Internet and telnet or FTP is supported, is there a host table
| or name server lookup capability on your host that can parse a
| fully qualified domain name, like marvin.cs.buffalo.edu?
| * If you get "host not in host table" or "host unknown" or similar
| error, try telnetting via the IP number, a set of four 1-3-digit
| numbers separated by periods (eg, 137.48.1.1). The exact IP number
| for the site can be obtained via the nslookup utility, if your
| computer supports it....or check the FAQs.
| * If telnet is supported and you can telnet to the default login
| port (ie, no qualifiers), then the manner at which the socket
| qualifier is entered may be system dependent.
| * Syntax for FTPing from different operating systems differ. Berkeley
| Unix or VMS with Wollongong TCP/IP uses syntax:
| telnet <host> <socket#>
| Other possibilities to try:
| telnet console <host>
| telnet <CR> open <host>:2000
| telnet <host>/2000
| * If all else fails, ASK your system administrator or check system
| documentation.

** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
WB3FFV has one, phone is 301-625-0817 for 1200 and 2400 baud modems.
This also supports UUCP. Login is uucpanon, no password. For a

listing of available archived, try:
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

** Are there Dialup News services for Amateur Radio?
There are two major news services for ham radio. Both are run by volunteer hams and provide bulletins of specific interest to amateurs, hence they are perfectly legal to rebroadcast on ham bands according to FCC Regulation 97.111B(6). To lessen the load on the dialup lines, consider getting your local repeater operator to rebroadcast it, or tape record it to play at your favorite HF net.

RAIN (Radio Amateur Information Network) is produced by Hap Holly, KC9RP, located in Illinois. The news is typically updated 8am CST Fridays. Phone numbers are 1-708-299-INFO (299-4636) and 1-708-827-RAIN (827-7246).

NEWSLINE is another, produced by Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Donations for NEWSLINE are accepted at Newsline Support Fund, c/o Dr. Norm Chalfin K6PGX, Pasadena, CA 91102. Phone numbers are:
Chicago 1-708-289-0423
N.Florida 1-407-259-4479
Los Angeles 1-805-296-2407

** Are there any on-line callbooks?
If you are at an Internet site you can connect using telnet to one of the two primary servers:

callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (currently 128.205.32.4)
ham.njit.edu (currently 128.235.1.10) (alias plan9.njit.edu)

The servers sit on port number 2000 which is a different port number than what telnet usually defaults to. So if you just telnet to these machines, you will get a login prompt instead of the server. How you tell your telnet program to connect to port 2000 instead of the default port is operating system dependent but it is usually done with a line like

telnet callsign.cs.Buffalo.EDU 2000

If this doesn't work, consult your local systems guru for the proper command string.

The interactive servers are designed to be somewhat self-explanatory and they support fairly detailed help facilities. The first command you should execute when connecting to one of these servers is "info". This will list general info about that server and how to use it. You should then type "help" to list the various commands available. Typing "help" followed by a command name will give you a little more detail about that command. Servers allow searches by call, last name, zip code or city and also provide regular expression filters to trim your searches so you get a reasonable amount of output.

Both these servers are built from a database distributed by Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ. This database currently contains US and Canadian callsigns and it does not contain club calls. A new version of the database is sent around approximately once a year.

There is also an email callsign server at callbook@sat.datapoint.com (The UUCP address is ...!uunet!dptspd!callbook). In the body of the text, say "lookup" followed by callsigns you want to look up. If your mailer appends signature files, you should put a line "quit" at the end of your request (before the signature file). If you want help, put the word "help" on a line by itself. Here is what a request might look like:

```
help
lookup kc1sp wn4bbj
lookup n0fzd
quit
```

If you are a packet radio station, callserver data is available from REQQTH@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA, subject line should be up to 5 US callsigns, separated by spaces. Body of message is ignored. The server is an OS interface to the MBL packet BBS using the Buckmaster CD-ROM callsign database.

** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?
There are two ftp servers that has this data:
wsmr-simtel20.army.mil or wuarchive.wustl.edu (BITNET ONLY)
Another FTP site to try is 129.100.22.100.

There is a new server at pcserver@novell.business.uwo.ca. In the body of the email, send the command HELP.

There is a packet radio Mods Server. To get the directories, send a packet as follows:

```
SP REQFIL@N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA
Subject: MODS\Dir.1
/EX
```

To get the mod, send to same place, with Subject MODS\Filename.ext.

REMEMBER that any modification is likely to void your warrantee and that these mods are NOT guaranteed to work.

----- End of forwarded message -----

1596. FAQs - part 4 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 02:52:14 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <8431@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 294767

----- Forwarded message -----

From @eddie.mit.edu:dls@genrad.com Thu Aug 01 01:52:58 1991
Received: from eddie.mit.edu by uhm.ampr.org with SMTP
id AA8221 ; Thu, 01 Aug 91 01:52:17 HST
Received: by EDDIE.MIT.EDU with UUCP (5.65/25-eef)
id AA25944; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:50:49 -0400
Received: by genrad.com (5.57)
id AA14056; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:43 -0400
Received: by freedom.genrad.com (4.1/SMI-3.2)
id AA16181; Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:41 EDT
Date: Thu, 1 Aug 91 07:48:41 EDT
From: dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac)
Message-Id: <9108011148.AA16181@freedom.genrad.com>
To: mit-eddie!kj9u@uhm.ampr.org@genrad
Subject: FAQs - part 4 of 4

| 30-Jul-91 10:13 dls update, see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.
|This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions

Table of Contents:
** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???
** What do all those "tones" mean?
** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the USA?
** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
country?
** My apartment complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what do I do?

** I got TVI...HELP!!!
** What do you need to get started in packet radio?
** What do I need to get started in satellite communications?
** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?
** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?

** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
Novice - has CW (Morse code) privileges on 4 HF bands (80, 40, 15,
and 10 meter), Voice priveleges on 10 meters, and full priveleges
on 2 VHF/UHF bands (220 MHz and 1290 MHz).
Required are 5 wpm Morse code test and 30-question Novice test.
Technician - has full priveleges on all VHF/UHF bands above 30 MHz.
Required are Novice test and 25-question Tech test.
Technician may access Novice HF bands by passing the 5 wpm Morse
code test.
General - has all Technician priveleges, plus larger access to more
HF bands, including CW and Voice on 160, 80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15,
12, and 10 meter bands. A General class amateur can give Novice
tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech and 25-question
General test.
Advanced - has all General priveleges, plus wider band access on 80,
40, 20, and 15 meter bands. An Advanced class amateur can
also become a VE and give tests to Novice and Tech tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General and
50-question Advanced test. The Advanced test is the most difficult
of the five written tests.
Amateur Extra - has full privileges on all amateur bands. An Extra
can become a VE and give all amateur tests.
Required are 20 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General,
Advanced and 40-question Extra test.

** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???
AM Amplitude Modulation
AMTOR Amateur Teleprinter Over Radio. A more sophisticated version
of RTTY. Also used commercially as SITOR (Simplex Teleprinter
Over Radio).
ATV Amateur Television - a way to see who you're talking to!
CAP Civil Air Patrol is a volunteer organization that searches for
downed aircraft and missing kids and uses frequencies just
outside of the ham bands and often uses modified Amateur radios
CB Citizen's Band radio, this is NOT part of Amateur Radio and
does not require any license to operate
CQ An on-the-air request for a conversation with anyone
FM Frequency Modulation
FieldDay A June activity to practice emergency communications for
24 hours....wives call it 'an exercise in male bonding' :-).
HF High Frequency - 3 MHz to 30 MHz
HT Handy-Talky, a shorthand for "hand held radio"
LF Low Frequency - 30 kHz to 3 MHz

MARS Military Affiliate Radio System, military affiliated Amateurs
who provide free communications for overseas GIs and other
Federal services. MARS operators are licensed under DoD
instead of FCC.
NTS National Traffic System, a way to send radiograms
OM Old Man, refers to any ham, including female hams
packet computer bulletin boards/electronic mail via Amateur Radio
QSO One of the Q signals used in Morse code to mean "conversation"
RTTY Radio Teletype - older form of computer communications on HF
SAREX In Amateur Radio talk, Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment, a
chance to talk to astronauts in space. In CAP talk, Search
and Rescue EXercise, practicing for the real thing.
SSB Single Side Band - need less band width than AM or FM
SSTV Like ATV but slower and used on lower bands
UHF Ultra High Frequency - 300 MHz and above
ULF Ultra Low Frequency - 30 Hz to 300 Hz
VHF Very High Frequency - 30 MHz to 300 MHz
VLF Very Low Frequency - 300 Hz to 30 kHz, audio frequencies
YL Young Lady, non-ham girlfriend or female ham
XYL eX-Young Lady, or wife
2m Shorthand for "2 meters", which is a reference to the wave-
length of a common Amateur frequency band used for local
communications

** What do all those "tones" mean?
Sub-Audible Tone: A low tone that you're not supposed to be able to
hear. It's used as a "PL Tone." PL is "Private Line", a trademark
of Motorola for their implementation of CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded
Squelch System). Basically, the transmitter sends the signal with
the Sub-Audible tone and the receiver only opens when it hears signals
with that tone. Signals without the proper tone are ignored. This
is useful for "closed" repeaters, or for repeaters on the same
frequency that have overlapping geographic areas.
Tone encode refers to the feature of providing the tone on transmit.
Tone decode refers to the feature of responding to the tone on receive.
Tone squelch refers to all of the above. DTMF refers to Dual Tone
Multi-Frequency, or "Touch Tone" which is a trademark of AT&T. DTSS
probably means Dual Tone Squelch System and refers to the feature of
providing a predefined sequence of Touch Tone digits to open the
repeater for transmit. DTSS is an alternate method from CTCSS, which
provides a way to use a "closed" repeater even if your radio doesn't
do Sub-Audible Tones.

** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the USA?
Write to the ARRL and ask. They can usually tell you how to get a
license in your country.

** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
** country?
You need to submit a FCC Form 610-A to the FCC, PO Box 1020,
Gettysburg, PA 17326. They will then send you a reciprocal permit

for alien amateur licensee (FCC Form 610-AL). You must be a citizen of a country with which the United States has arrangements to grant reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien Amateur operators.

** My apartment complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what do I do?
First of all, don't dispair. Many hams have similar problems. Many books offer advice for the growing group of hams that cannot put up antennas. Some options are:
* Install an "invisible" antenna made of magnet wire.
* Disguise an antenna as a flag pole.
* Install an antenna in the attic.
* ASK the apartment manager. You may find they will let you put up something as long as it "is invisible" or "doesn't disturb your neighbors" or "doesn't attract lightning".
* Operate primarily from your car.

** I got TVI...HELP!!!
Here's some hints on Television interference, but this is not a complete list. There are also books on the subject available from ARRL.
* If cable TV is an underground feed, look for central distribution box. Check for a grounding rod.
* Try installing torroids on the cable TV cable close to the TV, and maybe torroids on the AC cord as well.
* VCRs are notorious for RF leakers, try disconnecting the VCR.
* Check to see if interference is better or worse when cable is disconnected and you use rabbit ears instead. It could be the cable company's problem!
* Calling the cable company may get results, since they are also responsible for RF leakage from their equipment. However, they are very often obstinate. Good luck!
* Try moving the radio antenna further away from the TV sets. Make sure the SWR is LOW.

** What do you need to get started in packet radio?
Packet radio is a digital form of communication using radios. There are OTHER digital forms, as well, like CW, RTTY and AMTOR. To use packet radio, you'll need a radio (2 meters or 1.25 meters is most popular), a box that converts radio signals to digital signals that a computer can understand (called a TNC or terminal node controller) and a computer or terminal. For some computers or TNCs you may need special software as well. However, most TNCs and computers get along quite well with just a terminal emulator software package. Most personal computers can be interfaced to use with packet radio. Since there are many digipeaters, generally even an HT will work with packet radio.

For more information on packet radio, you might try TAPR (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio), PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732 (602-749-9479).

** What do I need to get started in satellite communications?
For more information about Amateur Satellite Communications, try

AMSAT (Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation), PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044 (301-589-6062). They also have an international net on Sundays on 14.282 MHz at 1900Z.

** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham? It's true! You can receive up to 14 credits in electronics and engineering thru placement tests for CLEP (College Level Entrance Placement) exams and DANTES (Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Educational Support) exams if you have an Advanced or Extra class Amateur license. For more information, ask your campus education office or (for DANTES) your military education office.

** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
Station VHF 10m 15m 20m 40m 80m
WA3NAN 147.45 28.650 21.395 14.295 7.185 3.860
W6VIO 224.04 21.280 14.282 7.165 3.840
W6FXN 145.46
| K6MF 145.585 7.165 3.840
All frequencies are in MHz. Use FM on VHF, USB on 10-20m, LSB on 40-80m.
WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, MD
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA
W6FXN - Los Angeles, CA
K6MF - San Francisco, CA

----- End of forwarded message -----

1597. How I got the FAQs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 02:53:06 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <8434@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 294773

I missed the FAQs on the Unix machine here with readnews, so I tried the uhm.ampr.org gateway machine that I'm sysop of. But the r.r.a.misc message area was overflowed, so I could not easily get the news from there either. So, I sent a note to Diana, asking for an email copy of the FAQs.

Upon dissection of the nearly 600 k text file (the overflow on UHM) I discovered that the expiration dates on her FAQs were the same as their posting times... and of course she just started a 3-week vacation!

So, here they are again. I hope they make it through OK this time.

Aloha,
John Shalamskas, KJ9U
(If kj9u@uhm.ampr.org bounces, try kj9u%uhm.ampr.org@ucsd.edu)
BITNET: kj9u%uhm.ampr.org@uhunix.bitnet
PACKET: kj9u@kh6gpi.hi.usa.oc

1598. RACES Bulletin #181

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 04:45:09 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9108040444.AA03049@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294756

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
Msgid : $RACESBUL.181
Subject : RACESBUL.181

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.181 DATE: August 5, 1991
SUBJECT: A COMMUNICATIONS AUXILIARY
Staff personnel in charge of Amateur Radio Auxiliary support groups may have a more useful and flexible group of communicators than they realize. And there may be more "outside" resource groups available to augment your in-house communications during emergencies that strain your system capabilities.
In addition to RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service) volunteers, you might find that such organizations as the Civil Air Patrol, the various military MARS organizations, and the ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) can supply experienced and well trained radio communicators. To search out such resources that may be available in your area is an obvious task for your Radio Officer.
All this may seem a difficult and even an unnecessary task for a busy professional to take on, in addition to all the others which make demands on both time and energy. However, it is a truism that no major disaster situation ever happens without overwhelming normally quite adequate communications systems. Professionals in emergency communications organizations may not be aware of the quality people available to them in the Amateur Radio Community. Even though not all Amateurs are interested in being a part of an organized and trained "communications reserve", even a small percentage of the half million licensed Amateur Radio operators in the country can be a formidable group. Likewise, not all Amateurs are physically, psychologically, and technically qualified to fit into an organization that trains for and deals with major disasters. Reserve law enforcement officers and volunteer fire department personnel are usually screened for these roles. Similar selective routines are needed for your "communications reserve" people. Once properly selected and trained, however, your Amateur Radio auxiliary can be equally effective in the communications field as the other - and perhaps better known - police and fire support people.

One more thing to consider - a trained and competent Amateur
may be just what you need to operate some of your own regular
communications gear in an emergency. Given the needed training
in advance, they can be as professional as your regular staff.
Bill Musladin, N6BTJ
Assistant State RACES Officer
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

1599. Major Solar Flare Alert - 03 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 05:37:20 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094C973.7D40D540.4701@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294766

-- MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT --

AUGUST 03, 1991

Flare Event Summary
- No Impact Expected -

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY

Region 6757 is continuing to produce energetic flare activity. At 22:41 UT on 04 August, this region erupted with a major class M7.4/2N flare. The event began at 22:13 UT, peaked at 22:41 UT and ended at 22:57 UT on 03 August. This event was not associated with any sweeps and was not associated with a tenflare. Radio emissions were not particularly rich. The flare was located at N24W10.

A fairly strong SWF was observed with this event for approximately 20 minutes. Heavy HF absorption was observed over sunlit sectors west of approximately 100 west longitude.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A terrestrial impact from this major flare is not expected. However, Region 6757 is continuing to grow and develop. It is retaining a beta-gamma-delta magnetic configuration and could spawn additional major flares. There is a definite threat for another X-class flare from this region over the next 72 hours.

Although no impacts are expected from this last major event, geomagnetic activity should continue at active to minor storm levels over the next 24 to possibly 48 hours. Thereafter, a return to more dormant levels may begin to be observed, barring further energetic solar events.

** End of Alert **

1600. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 18:26:20 UTC
From: ren@virga.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <12419@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 294679

Hey!, Thanks for doing this subject here. I was looking for a
12v power connector for one of our vhf-fm radios that gets moved
between the operations center (120v converter) and a vehicle
(lighter plug) from time to time. The Radio Shack Molex
p/n 274-222 did the trick (low cost, available. Now let's see
if I got this right... positive(+) on the pointy one, and socket
(female) on the power source inside the male plastic part...
Oh yeah, these are 12 guage wires, and with a little solder
it fits okay.
ren
dona nobis pacem

1601. Re: Texas Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 18:53:01 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <3y5662w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 294684

edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:

> In article <76F98B47600072E6@utrcgw.utc.com> RJA%UTRC@utrcgw.utc.com (RICH) w
> >
> >A friend of mine (KB2ES) recently purchased a new Kenwood TS-850S from Texas
> >Towers with a bank check. When the box arrived it was obvious that it
> >had been opened before. The radio showed signs of having been used,
> >the service manual was dirty and creased, and the microphone looks like
> >it had been interchanged with one from a 10-year old radio. When he
> >called them, they denied any responsibility for this happening. Their
> >manner was brusque and condescending. They insisted the box had never been
> >opened by them, even though the invoice was IN the box! After some stronger
> >words from my friend they finally agreed to take the radio back and to retur
> >the money, without any apologies or attempts at anything resembling "custome
> >service". They did not offer to replace the radio with another one, stating
> >that they didn't want to do business with customers like my friend...
> >
> > -- Rich, K1CC
>
> I can't really speak for Texas Towers, but I will note that they certainly
> wouldn't have anything to gain by shipping out a used radio for a new one!
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

In fact, they have a lot to loose and may not even know it! Texas
has a little know criminal and civil law that makes selling used
or damaged items as new *Illegal*. If this incident is true (and
can be proven in court) they could be subject to criminal charges
and, under the civil law, they would *automatically* be required
to pay three times the value of the item as damages. Even the
Judge cannot reduce the damages below the 3X the value because it
is part of the civil statute. I once used this law to get a car
dealer to buy back a car that had been damaged in transit (then
repaired and sold as new). The 3X damages requirement really woke
them up!

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

1602. Re: Resonance vs. VSWR (was: Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 19:47:12 UTC
From: rustyh@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug4.194712.13559@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 294680

In article <12406@ncar.ucar.edu> elmore@virga.ucar.edu (Kim Elmore) writes:
>In article <997@compnect.UUCP> daveh@compnect.UUCP (Dave Hultberg) writes:
>>
>>IF R=50 ohms, then a VSWR=1:1 would indicate resonance. BUT, what if
>>X=25 ohms and R=25 ohms. You would still have a 1:1 VSWR as seen by the
>>transmitter, but the antenna would not be resonant. The common dipole,
>>for example is not a perfect match for 50 ohm coax. If you prune a
>>dipole to exactly a 1:1 VSWR, it will be slightly off the resonant
>>frequency.
>

The definition of resonance is when XL = -XC (ie the inductive reactance
cancels the capacitive reactance.). So the impedance of the resonant
circuit is only resistive. (Q of the circuit is Rp/Xl)

To achieve a perfect match (i.e. maximum power transfer)
you require a conjegate match. This is when the source reactance is the
opposite to the load reactance (Xs = -Xl) and the source resistance
equals the load resistance.

To achieve a 1:1 VSWR ON THE CABLE (lossless) you require the load to be
the complex conj. of the cable impedance. (50 ohm for a 50 ohm cable).
You can transform the impedance that you see from the cable at the
generator end to resonance but the VSWR on the cable will still not
be 1:1 if the load has an impedance different to the characteristic
impedance of the cable.

So you would have to cancel the X=25ohms with some capacitive reactance
(admittance) and transform your remaining 25 ohms (resistive) to 50 ohms
resistive to achieve a 50 ohm match. The VSWR on the line would not,
of course, be 1:1 unless the match is done at the antenna end.

>
> It is true that a "resonant" dipole is actually not what gives us
>a resistive load at the end of the transmission line. A truly "resonant"
>dipole is, I think, slightly capacitive due to it's inductive coupling to free
>space (or something like that). So we cut our antennas short to be have a
>reactive component of the opposite sign so as to cancel out the reactive part
>of a "naturally resonant" dipole.

If the antenna is resonant then it will not present an inductive component
by definition. The dipole will not be a true half wave because of the
"end effect". ie. Displacement current flows off the end of the elements.

At resonance the half wave dipole (then half wave over a perfect ground
looks like a 72 ohm resistance at resonanace. (this being the radiation

resistance) This to achieve a perfect match we need to feed it with
a cable with this Zo.
Also the two elements require a balanced current for this to be true,
so either a balanced line or baun is required.

BTW if you dont have a vector network analyser, a good noise bridge
is the next best thing. The only thing an SWR meter will tell you is
whether youv'e got it right or wrong, not which way you need to go!

--
Michael Katzmann (VK2BEA/G4NYV/NV3Z) Please email to this address |
Broadcast Sports Technology |
2135 Espey Ct. #4 \|/
Crofton MD 21114-2442 (301) 721-5151 ...uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

1603. Re: Riff Raff (was radio shack 2 meter rigs)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 21:12:11 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Aug4.211211.4375@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 294683

As quoted from <9108011827.AA28319@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> by mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil:
+---------------
| zardoz@ucsd.edu WA7LDV writes:
| >Better to have lots of
| >riff-raff to talk to than some few and far between cliquish techno-nerds,
| >I think. This ain't L.A. There's more inactive mountain top repeaters
| >than active hams at any given moment.
|
| Sir, is the term "cliquish techno-nerds" a phrase used to describe anyone
| discussing something that you don't understand?
+---------------

...then again, it's a dead ringer for some fairly impolite hams I've had the misfortune to run in to.

Then again, the *real* experimenters locally are on a wide-open linked system and welcome newcomers.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

1604. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 21:15:08 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108042115.AA08861@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294682

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 43
1 21638U 91 54 A 91216.69030314 .00066409 00000-0 25599-3 0 139
2 21638 28.4671 352.8169 0023737 217.3366 142.5606 15.85329159 332
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1605. Shuttle Retransmission Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-04 22:48:28 UTC
From: haynes@nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <HAYNES.91Aug4184828@lando.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 294685

I have heard that the Goddard (NASA) Amateur Radio Club re-transmits shuttle transmissions, presumably on amateur frequencies. I am looking for information (specifically frequency information, though other information is certainly welcome) concerning these retransmissions or any others like it. Thanks in advance for any info.

John

--
==========
John Haynes Space Science Division
Strategic Scene Generation Model Naval Research Laboratory
Washington, D.C.

haynes@lando.nrl.navy.mil Phone: (202) 404-7965
haynes@luke.nrl.navy.mil Amateur Radio: N5HEI
==========

1606. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Update - 05 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 02:11:56 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094CA1F.F6069300.5044@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294686

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

UPDATED: 01:30 UT, 05 AUGUST

/\

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Geomagnetic storming is continuing in progress at the present time. Storming has remained confined to the minor storm levels over most middle latitudes. Periods of major storming have been observed over the high latitudes.

Several periods of auroral storming were observed during the local evening hours of 03/04 August over the northerly middle and high latitude regions. Equatorward expansion of the auroral oval has occurred over the last several days, although the intensity of the activity has not been sufficient to produce wide-spread opportunities for viewing auroral activity over the central and southerly middle latitudes. Some central middle latitudes could witness low to moderate levels of auroral activity over the next 24 hours, although general conditions are expected to begin to subside by 06 August. Australian and New Zealand activity appears to be dominating. Numerous reports of auroral activity ranging from diffuse glows to pink and white rays have been reported from these regions. We expect activity to continue at these levels over the Australian and New Zealand areas for approximately the next 12 to 24 hours. Conditions should then gradually subside. Lunar phase is becomming less of an influence. Generally good observing conditions can be expected after evening twilight and prior to moonrise. We do not expect auroral activity to become intense enough to warrant a Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch. However, a risk continues to exist as long as solar Region 6757 continues to produce energetic major flares.

Conditions should begin to subside late in the UT day of 05 August or on 06 August. There is only a slight chance for a terrestrial impact on 06 August from the last major class M7.4/2N flare of 03 August. We presently do not expect anything from this flare event.

HF propagation conditions have been below normal over most regions. Geomagnetic and auroral storming over the higher latitudes has produced significantly higher noise and static levels over these regions, which has spread slightly equatorward into some middle latitude regions. Transatlantic communications (ex. between the U.S. or Canada and Europe) have been poor to very poor over the last several days. A gradual improvement in long-distance propagation conditions is expected to begin on 06 August, barring further

major flaring. Until then, propagation conditions will continue to be below normal and somewhat unstable over many low and middle latitude regions.

There will be a fairly substantial threat for a moderate to high intensity short wave fade (SWF) associated with a major flare over the next 24 to 72 hours. Region 6757 has continued to grow and is maintaining a beta-gamma-delta magnetic configuration. Some fragmentation was observed today in the trailer spot complex although this reorientation is not expected to significantly alter the potential for major flaring from this region. We expect this region to spawn another major flare anytime over the next 24 to 72 hours. An X-class flare is possible, but we presently expect the activity will probably remain confined to the higher M-class levels. These levels are significant enough to produce moderate to strong SWFs over the sunlit sectors.

Watch for future alerts or warnings.

/\

1607. Re: Shuttle Retransmission Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 02:23:27 UTC
From: jewell@walter-jon-williams.mit.edu
Message-ID: <JEWELL.91Aug4222308@walter-jon-williams.mit.edu>
Source record: 294687

i tried to mail this reply, but it bounced...so here it is.

hi.. this is in the FAQ list,
but here it is excerpted from there anyway...
next time, please check the FAQ list before asking questions..
thanks

begin FAQ excerpt

** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
Station VHF 10m 15m 20m 40m 80m
WA3NAN 147.45 28.650 21.395 14.295 7.185 3.860
W6VIO 224.04 21.280 14.282 7.165 3.840
W6FXN 145.46
| K6MF 145.585 7.165 3.840
All frequencies are in MHz. Use FM on VHF, USB on 10-20m, LSB on
40-80m.
WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, MD
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA
W6FXN - Los Angeles, CA
K6MF - San Francisco, CA

---
end FAQ excerpt..

73's
-darrin

----------jewell@athena.mit.edu----------KA2ZLZ------
Darrin Jewell | Massassachusetts Insttute of Technology | Darrin B. Jewell
4 Ames Street | Senior House -- Runkle 101 | 8 Thomaston Lane
Cambridge, MA | | Orchard Park, NY
USA 02142 | You're a person, that's good enough. | USA 14127-2526
(617)225-6101 | --Elizabeth Thelen Feb 20, 1991 | (716) 662-9440
--
Darrin B. Jewell

1608. backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 03:30:42 UTC
From: grady@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <26528@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 294678
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I want to duplicate the experiment of decoding the
modulation of an ordinary house window using the
relected light of an ordinary semiconductor laser.
Basically, I want to reflect my penlight laser off
a nearby house window and catch the backscatter using
a pretty strong pair of binoculars, one exit pupil
replaced with a ccd, photoresistor, or some other
appropriate part.
Presumably the output from this optical detector
will drive a low-noise amplifier that I can
use to drive a A mode amplifier and eventually to
a speaker.
Does anyone have a suggestion for an approriate
part on the order of size of an exit pupil, that
presents a reasonable impedance match to available
LN amplifiers?
Thanks ahead of time!
And if anyone has done this kind of experiment
before, perhaps they could share whatever insight
they gleaned. For example, do I need direct reflection
or can dirt backscatter give me enough reflection to
get a signal from the noise?

1609. RTTY/FAX Reception

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 09:21:38 UTC
From: rmohr@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1991Aug5.092138.6367@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 294681
Cross-posted to: dnet.ham,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
============================================================
infoserver@info.rmi.de - prog - Index
============================================================

fax (l) Program to decode FAX transmissions via HF fax40.exe selfexpandig
with doc (german)
rtty (l) Program hamcomm.lzh for ASCII/RTTY reception

both programs include minimum hardware description (one 741 OP amp)

To retrieve:

request:prog
topic:fax
topic:rtty
request:end

Or only one of those ....

--
*****************************************************************
___ ____ ___ _ _ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ _ _
/__/ / / / / /\ / /__ / /__//__// /__//__ /\ /
/ \ / / __/_ / / /__ / / // //__ / //__ / /
```

1610. APT-Sats: Status AUGUST 03, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 09:52:29 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5325@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 294765

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, AUGUST 03, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 ON
METEOR 3-3: APT 137.30 *OFF*
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 *ON* again
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 *ON* again
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 *OFF*

APT-activity was taken over again after only one month by
METEOR 3-4 from METEOR 3-3 who suffered from what seemed
to be a malfunctioning brightness-control.
Additionally METEOR 2-20 is off now too, METEOR 2-19 is
active instead.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

1611. Re: The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver (Part 1/2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 12:16:25 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug5.121625.7346@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294688

Well, that is something I have been dreaming of. Only the European version should rather have 1200 MHz instead of 220, as the latter is not available for amateur use here... Or how about a quadbander?

I am only worried of one thing. How long does the battery last with four CPUs and three receivers at the same time? :-)

Benjamin OH3BK

1612. Ramsey Electronics - experiences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 13:24:10 UTC
From: kevin@noc.hfh.EDU
Message-ID: <9108051324.AA18515@snmpmgr.noc.hfh.edu>
Source record: 294689

Has anyone out there ever ordered from Ramsey Electronics, Victor NY??

It looks like they have a reasonable entry-level setup advertised in
73 Amateur Radio mag. -- "QRP" CW transmitter and companion All Mode
receiver. Available in 80, 40, 30, or 20 m bands, this looks like
it might be worth investigating. Please let me know experiences with
these folks and this product if any. I will be in the office today and
tomorrow. After that I will be gone until 26th Aug.

```
==========================================================================
kevin@noc.hfh.edu
AKA
Kevin R. DuPre ((( --###-----###-----@-----###-----###--- )))
2509 Marlbank Dr. |
Sterling Heights, MI |
48310 |
(Soon to be on the air) | __
+---+---+ ( )
@___.__ | @ @ @ +----@ @
===--------+-------+

==========================================================================
```

1613. re: ALINCO MANUAL ALPHA RELEASE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 13:26:28 UTC
From: jay@ziggy.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <MailManager.681398788.1072.jay@taichi>
Source record: 294690

This is a one shot deal to the HAM DIGEST due to its size. The DSQ section will be complete today and formatting as well. For those who wish to comment on the manual, please do, or call 508-460-2548. Comments due in by Friday. BETA MANUAL release next week.

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1 INTRODUCTION

We at Alinco would like to thank you for purchasing the ALINCO DJ-560T (US Model)/DJ-560E (European Model). Radios and other products made by ALINCO rank as some of the finest in the world. Your DJ-560T/E has been manufactured and tested very carefully at the factory and will give you satisfactory operation for many years. We are confident that you will be very satisfied with your choice of this fine ALINCO radio.

1.1 STANDARD ACCESSORIES

When you unpack your ALINCO transceiver, you will find the standard accessories which include:

1. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (7.2V @ 700mAH).EBP-10N
2. AC Wall Charger for EBP-10N.....EDC-21 (120V) for DJ-560/T
EDC-17 (220/240V) DJ-560/E
3. Belt Clip.....EBC-1
4. Hand Strap
5. Dual Band Rubber Flex Antenna

1.2 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

To enhance your DJ-560 radio further, optional accessories
are available. At ALINCO, we strongly recommend that you
purchase appropriate accessories to get full features and
performance from your radio.

1. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (12V @ 700mAH).EBP-12N
2. AC Wall Charger for EBP-12N.....EDC-22 (120V) for DJ-560/T
EDC-18 (220/240V) DJ-560/E
3. Mobile DC Power Cable/Charger
with Noise Filter....EDC-26
w/o.....EDC-13
4. Earphone.....EME-6
5. Earphone/Microphone w PTT.....EME-4
6. Speaker/Microphone.....EMS-2Z
7. Headset with PTT/VOX.....EME-10
8. Leather Case for DJ-560 w EBP-10N..ESC-11

2 SPECIFICATIONS

The specifications outlined for this product are for use in
the amateur bands only. No guarantee or warranty, either
specific or implied, will apply to any function or
specification outside the amateur bands. Individual radios
may experience different performance and/or specification
levels. All specifications and features are subject to
change without notice or obligation.

2.1 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Channel Spacing: 5, 10, 12.5, 20, 25 Khz steps
Memory Channels: 42 Channels (20 VHF, 20 UHF and
Independent Call Channels
Antenna Impedance: 50 Ohms unbalanced
Microphone Input Impedance: 2K Ohms
Signal Type: F3
Power Supply Requirements: 7.2 Volts DC
Dimensions:
Height = 169mm (6.65")
Width = 57mm (2.24")
Depth = 32mm (1.23")
Weight: Approximately 440g (.97lbs)
DTMF: 16 Button Key Pad
Subaudible Tones: Encode and Decode installed

2.2 US (DJ-560T) FREQUENCY COVERAGE

VHF Band: 144.000 - 147.995 Mhz (TX)
130.000 - 173.995 Mhz (RX)
UHF Band: 440.000 - 449.995 Mhz (TX)
400.000 - 519.995 Mhz (RX)

2.3 EUROPEAN (DJ-560E) FREQUENCY COVERAGE

VHF Band: 144.000 - 145.995 Mhz (TX)
130.000 - 173.995 Mhz (RX)
UHF Band: 430.000 - 439.995 Mhz (TX)
400.000 - 519.995 Mhz (RX)

2.4 TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS

Output Power: 2 Watts with Standard EBP-10N Battery
5 Watts with Optional EBP-12N Battery
Modulation System: Variable reactance FM
Max. Freq. Deviation: +/- 5kHz
Spurious Emission: Less than 60db below carrier
Tone Frequency: 67.0 to 250.3 Hz (38 selections)
DJ-560T (Subaudible Encoding Tone)
DJ-560E (1,750 Hz Tone Burst)
Microphone: Electret Condenser
Operating Mode:
Simplex:
Duplex: 5khz steps minimum between 0-9.995 Mhz
from receiver frequency.
DTMF Encoder: Built-in and included as standard
CTCSS Decoder: Built-in and included as standard

2.5 RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

Receiver System: Superheterodyne, Dual Conversion
Sensitivity: 12dB SINAD less than - 15dB per microvolt
Intermediate Frequency: VHF - 1st IF 55.05 Mhz
2nd IF 455 Khz
UHF - 1st IF 58.125 Mhz
2nd IF 485 Khz
Audio Power Output: 250 mw (10% Total Harmonic Distortion)
Speaker Impedance: 8 Ohms

3 DESCRIPTIONS

This section will discuss what the function or control is
and how to use it. The sub-sections are broken down into
smaller sections for easy access.

3.1 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following descriptions are those functions necessary to
utilize full functionality of the DJ/560T/E.

(1) LCD DISPLAY PANEL

Refer to Section 3.6 for further details on the LCD display panel.

(2) CONTROL KEYPAD

The control pad includes 16 multi-functional command keys that control and execute various operations for the DJ-560T/E. It also serves as a DTMF keypad.

(3) MICROPHONE

An electret condenser microphone is built in to the front panel. When transmitting, speak directly into the microphone from a distance of approximately 5 inches.

(4) SPEAKER

The speaker is located below the key pad on the front panel. It is rated at 8 ohms and is not in operation when an external speaker is in use.

(5) VHF BAND KEY

Pressing this key allows for operation on the VHF band.

(6) UHF BAND KEY

Pressing this key allows for operation on the UHF band.

(7) MCH KEY

1. Press the "MCH" key to put the Main Band into Memory Channel mode. The letter "M" and a memory channel number (0-19) will appear. The "M" will flash if nothing has been programmed into the displayed memory. Pressing and holding the "MCH" key, the memory channel number will increment quickly one number at a time.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MCH" key to decrement the memory channel number. If you continue to hold these keys, the memory channel number will decrement quickly one channel number at a time.

Another way to increment and decrement the memory channel is to use the main tuning knob.

(8) MHZ KEY

1. Press the "MHZ" key once will increase the frequency by 1 Mhz. By holding this key down for more than 1 second will increase the frequency by 1 Mhz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 1 Mhz stepping.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MHZ" key once to decrease the frequency by 1 Mhz. By holding these keys down for more than 1 second will decrease the frequency by 1 Mhz at a faster rate. Press any number on

the key pad to stop 1 Mhz stepping.

(9) 100K KEY

1. Press the "100K" key once will increase the frequency by 100 Khz. By holding this key down for more than 1 second will increase the frequency by 100 Khz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 100 Khz stepping.

2. Press the "FUNC" and "100K" key once will decrease the frequency by 100 Khz. By holding these keys down for more than 1 second will decrease the frequency by 100 Khz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 100 Khz stepping.

(10) SQL/BS KEY

SQL is short for the word SQUELCH. Activate this feature as follows:

1. Press and hold the "SQL" key to override the squelch on the band selected. In this mode, weak signals below the squelch threshold may be heard.

BS is short for Battery Saver. The battery saver "BS" feature reduces unnecessary battery drain by alternating between listening and the Battery Saver mode. If there is no operation for a period of about 3 seconds the "BS" mode will listen for a signal for approximately 400 ms then Battery Save for approximately 800 ms. This cycle is repeated continuously. Perform the following to activate or deactivate Battery Save feature.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "BS" key until the display shows "BS ON". The frequency display will return after 2 seconds.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "BS" key until the display shows "BS OFF". The frequency display will return after 2 seconds.

(11) PRI/PS KEY

PRI stands for Priority. When the "PRI" key is pressed the priority function is active. Refer to the section PRIORITY for a full description of features and operations.

PS stands for Program Scan. Program Scan permits user boundaries to be programmed and those ranges to be scanned. Refer to section 8 for more information on Scanning.

(12) ARM/MONO KEY

The ARM key is labeled but does not perform any operation on this radio.

MONO disables the sub-band. In other words only one band!

Example: Your listening to the VHF band and you don't want to listen to the sub-band (uhf) at all.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MONO" key. The sub-band frequency will disappear and be replaced by three dash marks indicating band is disabled. Repeat this step to activate the sub-band or press the sub-band selector key (VHF or UHF).

(13) LAMP KEY

1. Press the "LAMP" key to illuminate the LCD display. The lamp goes out automatically after five seconds.

2. If you wish for the lamp to remain on, press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "LAMP" key.

(14) +/- (SHIFT) KEY

The symbols "+" and "-" are used to indicate shift.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "+/-" key until the desired shift appears on the LCD display.

The + symbol indicates that the transmitter will apply the offset with the transmitted frequency.

The - symbol indicates that the transmitter will subtract the offset with the transmitted frequency.

Simplex operation is active when neither the + or - symbol is displayed on the LCD display. If "OFF" appears in place of the frequency during transmit, the selected frequency is out-of-band.

(15) OFFSET KEY

Amateur radio repeaters utilize separate transmitter and receiver sections. The transmitter frequency may be offset either above or below the receive frequency according to repeater coordination conventions. The standard offset for the 2 meter band is 600 Khz. Offset for the 70cm band is 5 Mhz. Offset direction varies according to established band plans.

To select a repeater offset frequency, perform the following:

1. Select VFO mode.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "OFFSET" key. An offset frequency will be displayed on the LCD

display. Refer to section 2.4 on page 16 for factory defaults.

3. Turn the Main Tuning dial to the desired offset. You can also use the "MHz" and "100K" keys to assist in obtaining the offset frequency.

4. Press the Main Band (VHF or UHF key) or "PTT" to complete offset procedure.

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VHF: 600 Khz (0.60) VHF: 600 Khz (0.60)
UHF: 5 Mhz (5.00) UHF: 7.6 Mhz (7.60)

(16) REV KEY

This function reverses the transmit and receive frequencies. The transmit frequency becomes the receive frequency and the receive frequency becomes the transmit frequency. This key is used in conjunction with repeater operation. If the transmit frequency is out of range, the transmitter won't transmit. Please refer to section 10.1 for more information.

(17) A/UP ARROW AND DIAL M KEY

The "A/UP ARROW" key serves many purposes, it:

o Increments frequency one channel step while in VFO
o In VFO mode hold the key down to scan incrementally
o Increments OFFSET while in OFFSET function
o Increments STEP while in STEP function
o Increments tone frequency while in TONE F function

The "DIAL M" key is used for automatic dialing. Refer to section 10.3, 11, 11.1 on page 29 for more information on AUTOMATIC DIALING.

(18) MW KEY

MW stands for Memory Write. This function is used to write/store frequencies and features into a memory channel. Refer to section 6.2.2 for more information.

(19) M.SKIP KEY

This key is used to skip select memory channels during a memory scan.

(20) STEP KEY

The "STEP" function is used to select desired incremental changes of receive/transmit frequencies, in steps of 5, 10, 12.5, 20 or 25khz. Get more information on "GETTING

STARTED" in section 2.4.

1. Select a VFO.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "STEP" key. The channel step will change each time the "STEP" key is pressed. You can also change the channel step by using the main tuning knob, A/UP ARROW or B/DOWN ARROW keys.

3. Press the Main Band (VHF or UHF) key to set channel step and return to operating frequency.

4. After channel step is set, the receive/transmit frequency will increase or decrease by the value selected when you turn the main tuning knob.

(21) B/DOWN ARROW AND K.L F.L KEY

The "B/DOWN ARROW" key serves many purposes, it:

o Decrements frequency one channel step while in VFO
o In VFO mode hold the key down to scan decrementally
o Decrements OFFSET while in OFFSET function
o Decrements STEP while in STEP function
o Decrements tone frequency while in TONE F function

K.L stands for Key Lock. In the key lock mode, most control and command keys are locked and don't function. F.L stands for Frequency Lock. In this mode both bands are locked and cannot be altered.

These are useful features to prevent unauthorized functioning while the radio is in unattended monitoring mode. Here's how to use these features.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "K.L F.L " key. Each time you press the key, you will toggle the field which will be displayed as follows: KL, KL and FL ON, FL OFF.

(22) BEEP BELL KEY

When the BEEP is on, each key pressed will sound a BEEP. The BELL function is a visual indicator that a signal is being received. It is useful when the Tone Squelch or Code Squelch functions are in use.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "BEEP BELL" key. Each time the "BEEP BELL" key is pressed the display will cycle through BELL (accompanied with an audio symbol), BEEP OFF, BEEP ON functions. Make a selection and continue.

2. Press a main band (VHF or UHF) key, or PTT to store selection and return to the frequency display.

The BELL function may be set and activated on both bands at the same time. The BEEP will sound only if the BEEP function is on.

(23) TMS VCS KEY

This key is used to select 1 of 3 scan modes. Refer to section 9 for more information on TMS.

(24) APO KEY

This key is used to Automatically Power Off the radio. The APO function prevents inadvertent waste of battery power when the radio is left ON unintentionally. Here's how to use it.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "APO" key. The display will indicate current setting.

2. Press the "APO" key again to toggle the LCD display from "APO ON" to "APO OFF". If "APO ON" is selected, it becomes active immediately. After about 30 minutes of no activity, a beep is emitted and the LCD display becomes blank. Battery power has now been removed from the radio. To reinitialize APO, turn the radio off and back on again.

3. To cancel APO, press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "APO" key again until "APO OFF" appears on the LCD.

(25) ABX/PTT.L KEY

When the Automatic Band Exchange (ABX) function is active, the band that detects the presence of a signal becomes the Main Band.If both bands are quiet, the first band to receive a signal becomes the main band. If the main band is active it remains the main band even if the sub-band becomes active. The transmitter will function on whichever band is the main band when the PTT switch is pressed.

1. Press the ABX key for more then a 1/2 second. Notice how one band indicator remains on while the other band indicator blinks. This means that ABX is active. If ABX key is pressed for less than a 1/2 second the band exchange doesn't become active.

2. Press the ABX key only to disable ABX function.

3. To cancel the ABX function, press the ABX key again.

In the PTT.L (PTT LOCK) mode the PTT switch is disabled. Unintentional transmitting is prevented in this mode. Perform the following to lock the Push to Talk (PTT) key.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "PTT.L" key. The PTT.L symbol will appear in the LCD display. Press the "PTT.L" key again to unlock the PTT key. The PTT.L symbol will not be displayed on the LCD.

(26) D.SQL/DSQ SET KEY

These keys are used in conjunction with DTMF squelch control. Get more information on DSQ in section 12.

(27) P G KEY

This key is used in conjunction with DTMF squelch control. Get more information on the "P G" key in section 12.

(28) T.SQL/TONE F KEY

The Tone Encoder and Tone (Decoder) Squelch function is standard on the DJ-560T/E. Tone Encode and Decode work on the main band only. The DJ-560T/E has 38 settings from 67.0 khz to 250.3 khz. Utilize the "TONE F" key to access these settings. Access to an increasing number of repeaters is restricted by requiring that a sub-audible tone be transmitted with the input signal to open the repeater. To select the needed tone, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "TONE F" key. A tone frequency will appear in the LCD display.

2. Rotate the main tuning dial or either the "UP ARROW" or "DOWN ARROW" key to the desired tone frequency.

3. Press either the "VHF" or "UHF" key to return to the main band.

The tone frequency is now stored and will be transmitted with the repeater input frequency. Tone operation is discussed further in section 10.3 located on page 28.

Sub-Audible Tone Chart
======================================
67.0 71.9 74.4 77.0 79.7 82.5
85.4 88.5 91.5 94.8 97.4 100.0
103.5 107.2 110.9 114.8 118.8 123.0
127.3 131.8 136.5 141.3 146.2 151.4
156.7 162.2 167.9 173.8 179.9 186.2
192.8 203.5 210.7 218.1 225.7 233.6
241.8 250.3

(29) CALL/CALL.W KEY

Each band has 1 Call channel which is immediately accessible by pressing the "CALL" key. An often used frequency of interest such as a preferred local repeater, is usually programmed into the Call channel. Refer to

section 6.3 on page 20 for more information.

3.2 TOP PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

(1) BNC Antenna Connector

You should attach a suitable Dual-Band antenna that will yield a low SWR. The antenna connected should satisfy both the 2 meter and 70 cm (440Mhz) band.

(2) VHF VOLUME CONTROL

Adjusts the VHF audio level. Rotate control clockwise to increase volume , and counter clockwise to decrease.

(3) VHF SQUELCH

Start by turning the knob fully counter clockwise, then rotate the knob back clockwise until background noise is silent.

(4) POWER ON/OFF AND UHF VOLUME CONTROL

Power is not applied to the radio when the POWER knob is fully counter clockwise. When the POWER knob is rotated clockwise, power is applied to the radio and volume for the UHF band may be adjusted.

(5) UHF SQUELCH

Start by turning the knob fully counter clockwise, then rotate the knob back clockwise until background noise is silent.

(6) MAIN TUNING DIAL

Press the VHF or UHF key to select the main band. The main tuning dial/knob may be rotated in either direction to select transmit and receive frequencies, frequency steps, sub-audible tones and transmit frequency offsets.

If the FUNC key is pressed and held, an "F" will appear on the LCD display. The frequency will increase/decrease by one MHz depending on the direction of the tuning knob rotation.

(7) SPEAKER JACK

An external speaker rated at 8 ohms may be plugged into this jack. The built-in speaker is disabled when an external speaker is plugged into this jack.

(8) MIC JACK

An external microphone may be plugged into this jack. We would like to suggest some ALINCO optional accessories that

have been tested with this radio:

o EME-4 o EMS-2Z o EME-109

Refer to section 1.1, 1.2 on page 1 for more information.

3.3 LEFT VIEW CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following controls are located on the left side of the radio as viewed with front panel facing the operator.

(1) FUNCTION KEY

Controls access to secondary functions. These secondary functions are those functions printed in green on the front panel. It is necessary to activate the FUNCtion key to access these secondary functions. When the "FUNC" key is pressed the letter "F" will display in the upper left-hand portion of the LCD display. While holding the "FUNC" button, press the desired command key.

(2) PTT SWITCH

Press and hold this button to transmit. While holding the PTT SWITCH you may speak into the microphone.

*** NOTE ***

On the DJ-560E the lower portion of the PTT SWITCH is used to transmit Tone Burst, and the upper button is the PTT SWITCH. On the DJ-560T either button activates PTT SWITCH.

(3) BATTERY LOCK BUTTON

The battery lock button releases the battery from the radio. The battery is keyed in order to avoid the battery from being inserted incorrectly. To attach the battery, position it below the radio and slide battery from left to right until the lock snaps battery into place. To remove battery, push and hold the lock button upwards and slide the battery to the left (from vantage point where radio front panel is facing you).

3.4 RIGHT VIEW CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following controls are located on the right side of the radio as viewed with front panel facing the operator.

(1) VHF/UHF DUAL EXTERNAL SPEAKER JACK

The DJ-560T/E features an external stereo speaker jack that makes accessible the audio supplied from each band (UHF/VHF). When a stereo headset is used, each band is heard separately, in each earphone. Separate external speakers may be plugged into this jack by using a mini dual

stereo adapter plug. Volume from the VHF band will be heard on the Left channel and UHF will be heard on the Right channel.

*** CAUTION ***

Inserting a standard mono plug into this jack will short circuit the UHF channel. USE STEREO PLUGS ONLY!

*** NOTE ***

When this jack is in use, the audio jack located on the top of the radio will be disabled.

(2) DC IN JACK

Utilizing this jack will provide maximum output power. Plug an external 13.8 VDC power source into this jack. Observe correct plug polarity. The EDC-13 or EDC-26 is recommended as optional accessories. Refer to section 1.1, 1.2 on page 1 for additional information on OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES.

3.5 REAR PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

(1) TRANSMIT POWER SWITCH

There are two output power settings, "L" for low and "H" for high. The output power varies due to the battery type and is described as follows:

EBP-10N (7.2VDC).....High Power ??? Watts
Low Power ??? Watts

EBP-12N (12VDC).....High Power ??? Watts
Low Power ??? Watts

3.6 LCD DISPLAY DESCRIPTIONS

(1) FUNCTION KEY

Controls access to secondary functions. These secondary functions are those functions printed in green on the command and control function keys. It is necessary to activate the FUNCtion key to access these secondary functions. When the "FUNC" key is pressed, the letter "F" will display in the upper left-hand portion of the LCD display indicating that FUNCTION is active. While holding the "FUNC" button, press the desired command key.

(2) TRANSMITTER SHIFT

The shift selects + or - repeater input frequency, or simplex operation.

(3) DIAL

The telephone symbol appears, the automatic telephone dialer function is activated. In this mode, up to 16 telephone numbers, characters, and letters may be stored and transmitted automatically. Refer to section 10.3, 11, 11.1 for more information.

(4) PTT.L

The "PTT.L" symbol indicates that the PTT switch is locked. The radio will not transmit even if the PTT switch is pressed accidently.

(5) BELL

When the sound symbol appears on the LCD display it means that the bell function is active. In this mode the sound symbol flashes and an audible tone alert sounds when a signal is received.

(6) KL

KL stands for KEY LOCK. When "KL" is displayed, the command and control function keys are locked out. Utilizing this function prevents accidental use of command and control pad keys.

(7) UHF

This symbol indicates that the UHF band has been selected.

(8) DSQ

When "P" or "G" is displayed, DSQ functions are enabled. DSQ stands for DTMF squelch control.

(9) T SQL

Pressing the T SQL key will toggle the letter "T" or "T" "SQL" on the display. When the symbol "T" appears, the Tone encoder is activated. If the "T" and "SQL" appears the Tone encoder and Tone squelch functions are activated.

(10) VHF

This symbol indicates that the VHF band has been selected.

(11) MEMORY CHANNEL

This symbol indicates that the selected band is in memory mode and displays the memory channel number.

(12) FREQUENCY

Receive and transmit frequencies, offset and tone frequencies, channel steps, DSQ codes and dialer memory channel numbers are displayed in this area depending on the selected mode.

(13) S/RF

In receive mode the "S/RF" symbol and (Signal/RF) bars will be displayed to show signal strength. When transmitting occurs, the S/RF bars indicate RF output power.

(14) FREQUENCY DECIMAL POINT

When receive, transmit or offset frequencies are displayed on the LCD, the decimal point divides MHz and KHz.

(15) TONE DECIMAL POINT

When the Tone frequency is displayed, the decimal point divides Hz and 0.1 Hz.

(16) FULL

The symbol "FULL" will appear when either the received signal or transmitter power output are at their maximum.

*** NOTE ***

You may verify all display segments by pressing the "FUNC" and "PTT" key while turning the power on knob.

Two segments display on radio LCD but have no function on the DJ-560T/E. They are "AIR" (Airband) and "D." for ?????.

4 GETTING STARTED (Receiving)

1. Adjust the following switches and controls on the top of the radio.

o POWER/UHF KNOB: OFF
o VOLUME CONTROLS: Fully Counter Clockwise
o SQUELCH CONTROLS: Fully Counter Clockwise

2. Connect a battery or external 13.8 Volt DC Power Supply to the radio.

3. Connect an antenna with the appropriate antenna connector to the top of the radios. The type of antenna fitting that is expected is a BNC type.

4. When the POWER knob is rotated clockwise, power is applied to the radio and volume for the UHF band may be adjusted. The display should be illuminated and indicate frequencies for VHF and UHF. The initial factory delivered settings are:

VHF

VFO Frequency: 145.000 Mhz DTMF Squelch: None
Memory Channel: 1 Memory Frequency: Empty
Channel Step(560T): 5 khz Scan Type: Busy Scan
Channel Step(560E): 12.5 Khz DSQ Setting: None

Shift: None Call Frequency: 145.000 Mhz
Offset Frequency: 0.6 Mhz Tone Setting: None
Tone Frequency: 88.5 Hz

UHF

VFO Freq. 560T: 445.000 Mhz DTMF Squelch: None
VFO Freq. 560E: 433.000 Mhz Memory Frequency: Empty
Memory Channel: 1 Scan Type: Busy Scan
Channel Step(560T): 5 khz DSQ Setting: None
Channel Step(560E): 12.5 khz Call Freq.(560T): 445.000 Mhz
Shift: None Call Freq.(560E): 433.000 Mhz
Offset Freq.(560T): 5 Mhz Offset Freq.(560E): 7.6 Mhz
Tone Setting: None Tone Frequency: 88.5 Hz

5. Adjust the volume controls on each band until a signal (or noise) is heard.

6. Rotate the Main tuning dial, and select an open frequency on each band. Rotate the squelch controls clockwise on each band until the noise disappears and the S/RF indicator doesn't illuminate.

7. Select the desired band by pressing the VHF or UHF buttons. The VHF symbol will be displayed when VHF is enabled and UHF will be displayed when UHF is enabled.

*** NOTE ***

If external power source is connected, be sure to power off the radio before turning off the power supply.

4.1 FREQUENCY STEP

The "STEP" function is used to select desired incremental changes of receive/transmit frequencies, in steps of 5,10,12.5, 20 or 25khz. Use this feature as follows:

1. Select a VFO.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "STEP" key. The channel step will change each time the "STEP" key is pressed. You can also change the channel step by using the main tuning knob, A/UP ARROW or B/DOWN ARROW keys.

3. Press the Main Band (VHF or UHF) key to set channel step and return to operating frequency.

4. After channel step is set, the receive/transmit frequency will increase or decrease by the value selected when you turn the main tuning knob.

4.2 KEYPAD ENTRY

When frequency is selected by key pad direct entry, numbers will appear on the LCD display as they are entered on the key pad.

1. Select a desired band by pressing either the VHF or UHF key.

2. Begin by entering the 100 MHz digit. Upon entering the first digit, the band indicator (VHF or UHF) will begin to flash.

3. Enter the 10 Mhz digit.

4. Enter the 1 MHz digit.

5. Enter the 100 KHz digit.

6. Enter the 10 KHz digit. If the radio is in 10 KHz or higher step, a beep will sound and the band indicator will stop flashing.

7. Enter the 5 KHz digit if the radio is set for 5 KHZ step.

4.3 CLEARING ENTRY

To clear an error during key pad entry, you may:

o Press the VHF or UHF band key.
o Press the PTT key.

5 TRANSMITTING

1. Make sure that you follow all steps set forth in the "GETTING READY" section (Section 4) first.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, and PL tone frequency.

3. Check to see if the frequency is in use before transmitting.

4. Select appropriate transmitter output level by the switch located on the rear panel of the radio.

5. Press the PTT switch and speak approximately 5" from the microphone, located on the front of the radio.

5.1 POWER OUTPUT SETTING

There are two power settings on the DJ-560T/E. You may select either High (H) or Low (L) from a switch located on the rear of the radio.

*** WARNING ***

It is possible to cause UHF receive interference while transmitting on VHF. To avoid this from happening, make sure that the VHF frequency x 3 does not equal the frequency on UHF. For example, if VHF transmit frequency is 146.190 the UHF frequency should not be set at 438.570.

5.2 TONE BURST (DJ-560E ONLY)

Many European repeaters require a 1,750 Hz tone burst to access a repeater. To transmit a tone burst press the tone burst button.

6 TRANSCEIVER MODES

The DJ-560T/E has 3 modes; VFO mode, Memory mode and Call mode.

6.1 VFO MODE (Variable Frequency Oscillator)

Press either the VHF or UHF key on the front panel. The transceiver will be in VFO mode. This mode is used to change frequency and select the desired channel step, offset frequency (up to 10.995 MHz by 5 KHz), tone frequency (38 frequencies in Hz),etc.

6.2 MEMORY MODE

The following guidelines will help you to program and manipulate memory channels. To select the memory mode, press the "MR" key. The most recently used memory channel will display :

o Frequency
o Memory channel number
o Other programmed functions

You can scan the memory channels with the "MCH" key held down, elect to skip any memory channel with the "M.SKIP" key, or select the scan type with the "TMS VCS" key. Refer to the section SCANNING FUNCTIONS (Section 8) for more information.

The DJ-560T/E has two (02) banks of memory channels:

1ST the VHF bank has 20 memory channels that are accessed with the "MCH" key.

2ND the UHF bank has 20 memory channels that are accessed with the "MCH" key.

6.2.1 SCROLL MEMORY

Scrolling the VHF or UHF bank of memory channels up or down can be accomplished 1 of 2 ways.

MCH KEY

1. Press the "MCH" key to put the Main Band into Memory Channel mode. The letter "M" and a memory channel number (0-19) will appear. The "M" will flash if nothing has been programmed into the displayed memory. Pressing and holding the "MCH" key, the memory channel number will increment quickly one number at a time.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MCH" key will decrement the memory channel number. If you continue to hold these keys, the memory channel number will decrement quickly one number at a time.

Another way to increment and decrement the memory channel is to use the main tuning knob.

6.2.2 PROGRAMMING A MEMORY CHANNEL (MW KEY)

To write functions to any memory channel, it is necessary to first set those functions in the VFO mode.

o Select VFO mode (VHF or UHF band).
o Select the receive frequency.
o Select the repeater shift - or +
o Select the required offset. Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select the proper PL [CTCSS] subaudible tone "T". Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select Tone Squelch (Decoder) "T SQL".
o Select Tone Frequency

After selecting and setting the required functions you can write (store) those functions to a memory channel as follows:

1. Select VFO mode.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, PL subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

3. Press the "MCH" key. The "M" memory indicator and channel number will be displayed on the LCD. If "M" is flashing, it means that this channel number has no information stored.

4. Turn the Main Tuning Dial clockwise to choose the desired memory channel number (clockwise to increase, counter clockwise to decrease). Select the desired memory channel number (0 to 19).

5. When you have selected the memory channel you want, press and hold the "FUNC" key along with the "MW" key to write (store) to memory.

6.3 CALL MODE

The CALL mode allows a single key to access an immediately desired programmed frequency. Each band has one Call Channel which can be accessed by pressing the CALL key. A

preferred local repeater is usually programmed into the
Call Channel.

6.3.1 PROGRAMMING THE CALL CHANNEL (CALL.W)

To write functions to a CALL Channel, it is necessary to
first set those functions in the VFO mode.

o Select VFO mode (VHF or UHF band).
o Select the receive frequency.
o Select the repeater shift - or +
o Select the required offset. Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select the proper PL [CTCSS] subaudible tone "T". Consult
your Repeater Directory.
o Select Tone Squelch (Decoder) "T SQL".
o Select Tone Frequency

After selecting and setting the required functions you can
write (store) those functions into a CALL Channel as follows:

1. Select VFO mode.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, PL
subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

3. Press and hold the "FUNC" key.

4. Press the "CALL.W" key to store frequency into the CALL
Memory channel.

6.3.2 ACTIVATING CALL CHANNEL

1. Select VFO mode.

2. Press the CALL key. The CALL indicator "C" will appear on
the LCD display.

3. Press the CALL key again to return to previous mode and
frequency.

*** NOTE ***

Pressing the CALL key for more than 5 seconds will activate
CALL PRIORITY (Dual Watch).

7 PRIORITY FUNCTIONS

The following priority functions are available:

o VFO Priority
o Memory Priority
o Call Priority (Dual Watch)

7.1 VFO PRIORITY

In this mode a VFO frequency is received for 3 seconds and a Memory frequency is received for 1 second in a continuous cycle. Here is how it works:

1. Select VFO mode (UHF or VHF) and VFO frequency.

2. Press the "MCH" key to activate Memory mode.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to a desired Memory Channel. You may also use the "MCH" up or down arrow to change memory channels.

4. Press the desired VFO (VHF or UHF) key.

5. Press the "PRI" key to begin priority function.

6. Press "PRI" to stop the priority function.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the memory frequency a BEEP will be omitted from the speaker and the audio indicator will blink for 3 seconds.

7.2 MEMORY PRIORITY

In this mode a Memory frequency is received for 3 seconds and a VFO frequency is received for 1 second in a continuous cycle. Here is how it works:

1. Select VFO mode (UHF or VHF) and VFO frequency.

2. Press the "MCH" key to activate Memory mode.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to a desired Memory Channel. You may also use the "MCH" up or down arrow to change memory channels.

4. Press the "PRI" key to begin priority function.

5. Press "PRI" to stop the priority function.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the VFO frequency a BEEP will be omitted from the speaker and the audio indicator will blink for 3 seconds.

In memory priority, the transmitter may be activated on either frequency. Press the PTT switch when the desired frequency is displayed on the LCD.

7.3 CALL PRIORITY (Dual Watch)

The VFO frequency is scanned for approximately 1/2 second and the programmed CALL frequency is scanned for approximately 1/2 second.

1. Select either VHF or UHF as the Main Band.

2. If the CALL channel hasn't been programmed yet, refer to section 6.3.1 on page 20, 21 for more information.

3. Select either VFO or Memory channel mode.

4. Press the "CALL" key for more then 1/2 second. Call priority will begin to cycle between the CALL channel and the selected VFO or memory channel.

5. Press PTT or CALL to cancel CALL priority mode.

8 SCANNING FUNCTIONS

The DJ-560T/E offers various scanning options and 3 scanning modes described a little later on in this section. First lets look at the scanning options, they are:

VFO Scan - Scans either band independently.

Program Band Scan (VFO Mode) - Scans programmed lower to upper frequencies. The bands are independent of each other.

Memory Scan - Each band may scan memory channels independently.

8.1 VFO SCAN

Each band may scan VFO channels independently. When in Band Scan mode the DJ-560T/E scans by Channel step, by 100 Khz or by 1 Mhz steps. As the scan passes through any 500 Khz or 1 Mhz point a tone will sound if the BEEP function is active.

1. Select a VFO and press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second and release key. To scan in the opposite direction press the "FUNC" key and the "B/DOWN ARROW" key.

2. Whether you are cycling upward or downward, during scan the decimal point will flash indicating that scanning has begun.

NOTE

The scan rate is faster if you hold the UP or DOWN ARROW key down. The decimal point will not flash when these keys are held down. Scan frequency will decrease when the main tuning knob is rotated counter clockwise. The same holds true, if the main tuning knob is rotated clockwise the scan frequency will increase.

3. When a signal is received, scanning will stop and remain on that frequency. When channel goes quiet or Main Tuning Knob is rotated clockwise or counter clockwise, scanning will

continue.

4. To cancel scanning press either the "A/UP ARROW" or "B/DOWN ARROW" key.

All 3 scan types can be applied to Band Scan.

8.1.1 PROGRAM BAND SCAN MODE (VFO MODE)

This scan option allows the scanning of a range of VFO frequencies. Each band may have independent scan ranges. The lower band limit is programmed into Memory Channel 18. The upper band limit is programmed into Memory Channel 19. You may initiate Program Band Scan from either VFO or Memory mode.

Storing the Lower and Upper Ranges

Example:

1. Select VFO mode, for example VHF.

2. Select desired Lower Frequency via the key pad like 146.000.

3. Press the "MCH" key.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until 18 is displayed.

5. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MW" key to store the selected Lower Frequency into memory.

6. Select desired Upper Frequency via the key pad like 146.100.

7. Press the "MCH" key.

8. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until 19 is displayed.

9. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MW" key to store the selected Upper Frequency into memory.

10. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "PS" key. Scanning from 146.000 to 146.100 has started. Press any numerical key or PTT to stop scan.

8.2 MEMORY SCAN MODE

This scan option allows the user to scan frequencies that have been programmed in any (or all) of the memory channels. Bands may be scanned individually or both bands may be scanned simultaneously.

1. Select a VFO and press the "MCH" key for approx. 1 second and release key. To scan in the opposite direction press the "FUNC" key and the "MCH" key.

2. Whether you are cycling upward or downward, during scan the decimal point will flash indicating that scanning has begun.

*** NOTE ***

The scan rate is faster if you hold the UP or DOWN ARROW key down. The decimal point will not flash when these keys are held down. Scan frequency will decrease when the main tuning knob is rotated counter clockwise. The same holds true, if the main tuning knob is rotated clockwise the scan frequency will increase.

3. When a signal is received, scanning will stop and remain on that frequency. When channel goes quiet or Main Tuning Knob is rotated clockwise or counter clockwise, scanning will continue.

4. To cancel Memory Scan press the "MCH" key.

8.2.1 MEMORY CHANNEL SKIP MODE

Memory Channel Skip permits unwanted memory channels to be skipped during memory scan. This step presumes that you have already programmed some/all memory channels.

1. Press the "MCH" key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until the memory channel that you want to skip is displayed.

3. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "M.SKIP" key. The decimal point will disappear from the frequency displayed, indicating this frequency will be skipped. Perform step 2 and 3 for each memory channel that you wish to skip.

4. To cancel Memory Channel Skip, press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the press the "MCH" key. The decimal point will re-appear, and that memory channel will now be restored to scan status.

9 SCANNING TYPES

The DJ-560T/E offers 3 different scanning modes as shown below. The initial factory setting is the Busy Channel Scan.

Busy Scan - Stops at busy channel or frequency until clear, then resume scan.

Timed Scan - Stops at busy channel or frequency, then resume scan 5 seconds later.

Empty Channel Scan - Ignores busy channels and stops on inactive (empty) channel or frequency.

Selecting a Scan Type:

1. Select the desired Main Band.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "TMS VCS" key. Each time this key is pressed another scanning mode option will appear.

3. Select the desired scanning mode, then press the desired Main Band key. The Scanning Mode is now set and display returns automatically 2 seconds later.

9.1 OTHER SCANNING INFORMATION

This subsection talks about all other information pertinent to radio scan.

9.1.1 1 MHZ STEP SCANNING

1. Press the "MHZ" key once will increase the frequency by 1 Mhz. By holding this key down for more than 1 second will increase the frequency by 1 Mhz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 1 Mhz stepping.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MHZ" key once will decrease the frequency by 1 Mhz. By holding these keys down for more than 1 second will decrease the frequency by 1 Mhz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 1 Mhz stepping.

9.1.2 100 KHZ STEP SCANNING

1. Press the "100K" key once will increase the frequency by 100 Khz. By holding this key down for more than 1 second will increase the frequency by 100 Khz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 100 Khz stepping.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "100K" key once will decrease the frequency by 100 Khz. By holding these keys down for more than 1 second will decrease the frequency by 100 Khz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 100 Khz stepping.

9.1.3 DUAL BAND SCAN

You may want to scan both bands at the same time. You can perform that function by following this example.

Example: Dual Band Scan

1. Press the VHF key.

2. Press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second.

3. Press the UHF key.

4. Press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second.

9.1.4 SCANNING WITH PRIORITY

If you want to activate PRIORITY on both bands while SCANNING, no problem, follow this example.

Example: Dual Band Scan with Dual Band Priority

1. Press the VHF key.

2. Press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second.

3. Press the "PRI" key.

4. Press the UHF key.

5. Press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second.

6. Press the "PRI" key.

10 REPEATER OPERATIONS

Amateur radio repeaters utilize separate transmitter and receiver sections. The transmitter frequency may be offset either above or below the receive frequency according to repeater coordination conventions.

10.1 REV KEY

In some areas there may be repeaters operating on repeater frequency pairs, the exact reverse of another repeater in the area. That is, the input of one repeater is the output frequency of the other and vice versa. To avoid the inconvenience of reprogramming every time both repeaters are in range, the REV key allows instant reversal of the input and output frequencies and the offset direction. The REV function is also useful to check the repeater input to determine if another station is heard directly so you can go simplex. To activate the REV function:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "REV" key. The repeater input frequency and opposite SHIFT indicator will appear on the LCD display panel.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "REV" key again to cancel the REV function.

10.2 RESETTING RADIO

*** NOTE ***

Resetting the radio will erase all user programmed information (frequencies,shifts,offsets etc.) Make sure that this information has been written down before proceeding.

1. Make sure radio is powered off.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key in while turning on the radio via the power knob. The LCD will display 145.00 (VHF) and 445.00 (UHF), and you can now access Cross Band Repeat.

10.3 PL ENCODE/DECODE

PL Encoding allows you to select the proper tone frequency to open another operators radio or repeater. PL Decoding enables another operator to select the tone your receiver requires enabling you to hear them. Unlike Code Squelch operation (Refer to section 12.2 for details) A specific tone frequency is used. Here's how to use PL Encoding/ Decoding.

1. Select a VFO.

2. Press the "T.SQL" key. Tone settings will cycle each time the "T.SQL" key is pressed. It cycles as follows on the LCD display:

o Tone Encoder Enabled with the letter "T" displayed on LCD.
o Tone Decoder Squelch with the letter "T" and "SQL" displayed on the LCD.
o When the "T" and/or "SQL" is not displayed, the encoder/decoder is disabled.

11 AUTOPATCH OPERATION (AUTOMATIC DIALER)

The DJ-560T/E offers one automatic dialer channel. The telephone number may be entered in either the VHF or the UHF frequency mode. The stored telephone number is transmitted on whichever band is selected as the main band.

11.1 PROGRAM AUTODIAL NUMBER

To enter a telephone number, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DIAL M" key. The frequency display will be replaced by 4 dashes. The telephone symbol will display on the LCD and flash, indicating that the dialer memory is ready to accept the number to be stored. You may enter up to 16 numbers, letters and symbols, four at a time in four groups.

*** NOTE ***

After each group of four is entered the second group will replace the first group and so on.

2. The entered telephone number is stored by pressing the desired main band (VHF or UHF) key or PTT switch.

Change the number by repeating the steps 1 & 2 in this section.

11.2 TRANSMIT AUTODIAL NUMBER

After performing the steps in section 10.3, 11, 11.1, perform the following steps to transmit the programmed number.
1. Verify that the telephone symbol appears on the LCD display.

2. Press and hold the "PTT" switch, then press the "FUNC" key to transmit number.

*** HINT ***

If the repeater autopatch requires an entry of an access code as part of the telephone number, enter the code first, then the telephone number. All digits will be transmitted. In some cases you would have to enter the autopatch code manually, then use the dialer.

11.3 MANUAL DIAL

In some instances you may want to dial a number manually. perform the following steps.

1. The telephone symbol should not appear on your display. If it does, press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DIAL M" key, then the "ABX" key.

2. Press and hold the "PTT" key.

3. Now dial the number on your keypad as you would a telephone.

11.4 DISABLE AUTODIAL

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DIAL M" key, then the "ABX" key. The automatic dialer memory is now empty. The telephone symbol will disappear from the LCD display.

12 HISTORY OF THE DSQ FUNCTION

At the beginning of DSQ implementation, the first handheld radio by ALINCO to offer this functionality was the DJ-160T/E. This radio utilized DSQ in order to make private contact with a single operator or group of operators as deemed necessary, very much like a pager!

The DJ-160T/E original DSQ scheme allowed:

o 3 digits for group code (000 to 999)
o 1 digit for the operators "own" code (0 to 9)
o 1 digit for "other's" to have as a personal code (0 to 9)

As you can see, if you have more then 10 operators (0 to 9) you are out of luck when using private calling.

The next generation would be called "Expanded DSQ". These "Expanded" functions can be found in the DJ-560T/E handheld

and incorporate:

o 3 digits for group code (000 to 999)
o 3 digits for the operators "own" code (000 to 999)
o 3 digits for "other's" to have a personal code (000 to 999)
o 3 digits to monitor an(other's) code

The DJ-560T/E is backward compatible with the DJ-160T/E and is currently utilizing "Expanded DSQ" with other ALINCO products such as the DR-590T/E mobile, other DJ-560T/E's and the DJ-F series. Here is a compatibility matrix that will help you to understand what is compatible with what!

DSQ COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Radio Type	Original DSQ	Expanded DSQ
DJ-160T/E HANDHELD	Yes	No
DJ-560T/E HANDHELD	Yes	Yes
DR-590T/E MOBILE	No	Yes
DJ-F SERIES HANDHELD	No	Yes

Now that you understand that there was an original DSQ scheme and a newer "Expanded DSQ", we can fully discuss how they are to be used on the DJ-560T/E!

12.1 DSQ ORIGINAL SCHEME

DSQ stands for DTMF Squelch Control. As the original DSQ scheme, it is often used in conjunction with the DJ-160T/E. This is a very powerful feature that will allow you to call a particular individual or group of individuals. This feature is achieved by use of DTMF Tones that will either open (or keep closed) the DJ-560T/E. In Section 16.1, you will begin to understand how the original DSQ scheme works and how to transmit & receive with it!

12.1.1 DSQ "ORIGINAL" CODING

With DSQ paging, you can place a transmission in a variety of ways, as described below.

OPTION 1: 3 DIGIT GROUP CODE

By programming a 3 digit group code your members of a group would receive a common transmission. Perhaps this group wouldn't want to hear a transmission meant for another group that has another 3 digit code sequence.

EXAMPLE:

Lets say that you are helping the local police department find a missing child. They have split 10 radio operators into 2-five person teams. Let's call them team 1 and team 2.

Each member of team 1 has a radio with a group code of 111. Each member of team 2 has a radio with a group code of 222.

The police have just found evidence that the child is definitely located in team 2 territory. The central transmission point now needs to contact the members of team 1 and fill them in on their findings. They will send out a 111 group code (tone sequence) to team 1. By virtue of the group code 111, all members of team 1 will hear the message and team 2 will hear nothing on their radios.

OPTION 2: 1 DIGIT PRIVATE "OWN" CODE

A single digit personal code would be utilized by an individual operator who would receive a private call.

EXAMPLE:

Lets say that you will receive some specific information. The other person will need to know your "own" code before your radio will receive a private call. Your "own" code is also necessary, because the other person receiving your message will see your "own" code displayed on their radio LCD.

OPTION 3: 1 DIGIT "OTHERS" CODE

This code is used to call a specific person in a group. It is the other persons "own" code.

EXAMPLE:

Lets say that an individual in team 1 needs to be given some specific information. We will send only that person the information and nobody else in the group. By virtue of their 1 digit "own" code, they will hear only their message.

OPTION 4: 1 DIGIT MONITOR CODE

When your "own" private code is sent to your radio, the "other's" private code can be memorized.

OPTION 5: MISC CODES

16 numbers, letters and symbols can be used for coding. Here's what you can use; 0-9, A-D, * and #. An "H" will appear on the LCD when the * is entered and upside down A will appear when the # is entered. The # sign is used as a wild card. Refer to WILDCARD for more information.

12.1.2 TRANSMITTING (PRIVATE CALLING IN A GROUP)

1. Select which frequency and band you wish to operate on.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "G" appears on the LCD display.

3. Enter 3 digits for the group that YOU want to call followed by your 1 digit "own" code. In other words your personal ID code from 0 to 9.

EXAMPLE:

The first three digits are the group code, enter 111. The final digit is reserved for your "own" personal code, enter 2. Your display should look like this:

A111.2

4. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "PG" appears on the LCD display.

5. And now you must select the "others" single digit code. This is the operator you are calling. Lets say your calling operator 3! Enter "3" on the keypad. Notice how this digit is entered into the single digit area above the group code and just right of the band indicator.

6. Press the PTT key to transmit the DSQ code. The following example will illustrate what the tone stream looks like.

EXAMPLE:

The first 3 tones you will hear when you push on the PTT key will be the 3 digit group code (111). This will be followed by the "others" code (3). A delimiter character is sent followed by the last digit which identifies you (your "own" code) (2).

1113*2

12.1.3 RECEIVING (PRIVATE CALL IN A GROUP)

To receive a private call from another operator, setup your radio as follows:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "PG" appears on the LCD display.

When the received DSQ code matches the first 4 digits of your display (group and own code), the DSQ "PG" indicator will begin to flash. If the "BEEP BELL" is off, the squelch will open for as long as the calling operator is transmitting. If the "BEEP BELL" is on, an audible beep will be emitted from the radio and the beep indicator will flash on the LCD display. Reset the flashing DSQ indicator by pressing the main band key.

The calling operators "own" digit will appear on your display next to the band indicator.

*** NOTE ***

If the received coded signal matches the "P G" pager code, the mode is selected automatically. When the "other's" code is not confirmed, an "E" will be displayed on the LCD instead of "A".

12.1.4 TRANSMITTING (GROUP CALLING)

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "G" appears on the LCD display.

2. Enter the 3 digit group code that YOU want to call followed by your 1 digit "own" code. In other words your personal ID code from 0 to 9.

EXAMPLE:

The first three digits are the group code, enter 111. The final digit is reserved for your "own" personal code, enter 2.

3. Press the Main band key. either VHF or UHF. The DSQ code is now stored and the LCD display will return to the Main Band frequency.

4. Press the PTT key to transmit the DSQ code. The following example will illustrate what the tone stream looks like.

EXAMPLE:

The first 3 tones you will hear when you push on the PTT key will be the 3 digit group code (111). This will be followed by a delimiting character. Immediately afterwards the digit which identifies you (your "own" code) will be sent (2). The entire sequence will end with 2 delimiting characters.

111*2**

12.1.5 RECEIVING (GROUP CALL)

To receive a group call from another operator, setup your radio as follows:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "G" appears on the LCD display.

When the received DSQ code matches the first 3 digits of your display (group code), the DSQ "G" indicator will begin to flash. If the "BEEP BELL" is off, the squelch will open for as long as the calling operator is transmitting. If the "BEEP BELL" is on, an audible beep will be emitted from the radio and the beep indicator will flash on the LED display. Reset the flashing DSQ indicator by pressing the main band key or PTT.

The calling operators "own" digit will appear on your display next to the band indicator.

12.2 CODE SQUELCH

Well you might have decided that the "Original DSQ" function is not your cup of tea. Thats ok, maybe individual code squelch is more to your liking. This is different from Tone Encoding/Decoding (Refer to section 10.3). This gives you a choice to select your own 3 digit code, and only the person who knows your code will open your receiver. Here's how it should be used.

1. Select an operating frequency.

Example: Enter the 2 meter frequency of 146.520.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DSQ SET" key several times. Notice how you can scroll through A,B,C & D! These are the 4 DSQ memory channels. Each memory channel is very much like a mailbox. Each mailbox will hold 3 letters (digits). These digits represent your personal code squelch identification.

Example: Select code squelch memory channel "A".

3. Release the "FUNC" key now and select a 3 digit code squelch code using the keypad.

Example: Enter the 3 digit code 333.

4. Press the "FUNC" key to return the LCD display to operating frequency.

Example: Now you will see on the LCD display P45.52.

5. Press the "D.SQL" key repeatedly (2 times) until "C" appears in the 100 Mhz digit location.

Example: C45.620 or C46.000

6. Press the "PTT" to transmit the code squelch code with the transmitted signal.

*** NOTE ***

If the received code squelch signal matches the set code squelch code, a "C" will appear on the LCD, squelch will open and incoming signal will be received.

12.3 DSQ WILDCARDS

The "#" symbol is a wildcard that may be substituted for any one digit,letter or symbols used in DSQ codes. When the "#" symbol is entered it appears on the LCD display as an upside down A. The wildcard allows for the combination of many groups. If the first or first and second digits of

several group codes are the same, you can replace the second and third digits (or just third digit) with a "#" mark, and thus transmit to all those groups.

Example:

1. Enter the 2 meter frequency of 146.520.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DSQ SET" key. Select any code squelch memory channel.

3. Release the "FUNC" key now and select a 3 digit code squelch code using the keypad.

Example: Enter the 3 digit code 1#5.

4. Press the "FUNC" key to return the LCD display to operating frequency.

Example: Now you will see on the LCD display P45.52.

5. Press the "D.SQL" key repeatedly (2 times) until "C" appears in the 100 Mhz digit location. If you want to see on your LCD display which group code is calling you, refer to the HINT on page 37.

Example: C45.620

If the incoming coded calls are anyone with a group code as follows, the call will be received by your radio.

o 105 through 195
o 1A5 through 1D5
o 1*5
o 1#5

6. When you receive a call from another station, the "C" will flash on and off for as long as the other operator is transmitting. Your radio has already memorized who was calling you, so press the "PTT" key and you will transmit to that station directly. When you have completed your QSO, enter the wildcard sequence again to open your radio to all other stations again.

*** HINT ***

If you want to see who was calling you, perform steps 1-6 in section 12.3. After step 5 press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DSQ SET" key. When you receive the call, their group code will appear on the LCD display immediately.

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1614. Alinco DJ-160 DTMF Decode (New)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 13:49:32 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <8689@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 294691

For those of you with Alinco DJ-160s, here is how the DTMF decode works:

1) Select frequency to monitor
2) Select DSQ mode
OR
Enter anything in Dial Memory 1 or 2, such that the DIAL indicator
comes on (if the DIAL indicator is on already, then you're all set)
3) When a DTMF code(s) is received, it will be stored in Dial Memory 3,
use DIAL CH to view it

Note that when DSQ mode is selected, no audio will be heard. The second
method is much better as you will hear all audio.
I haven't found a way to clear Dial Memory 3, whenever a new series of
tones are received, they over write the old ones.

Steven D. Kuo N8OPH
VMS: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Ultrix: sdkuo@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

1615. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 14:16:42 UTC
From: jfs@beno.CSS.GOV
Message-ID: <49878@seismo.CSS.GOV>
Source record: 294692

I took my Tech plus code from an ARRL VEC on June 8.
ARRL mailed the 610 to Gettysburg on June 26.
License was issued effective July 30, I received in August 3.
Yet another exactly 8 week data point.
Two novices (paperwork sent directly to FCC) got their
tickets in 4 weeks. From these three, looks like Gettysburg
is moderately consistent about 4 weeks of processing time.

Now all I have to do is upgrade and hope for a little more
easily understood callsign - K Dee 4 Dee Eee Zee - it just
the sort of callsign that the phonetic representation was made for.

Jim Scheimer , S-Cubed, Reston, VA , KD4DEZ

1616. re:steve - W3GRG on Texas Towers comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 14:48:08 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".5-Aug-91.10:48:08.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294693

Steve says: ..."I am delighted to see the good and the bad comments here about dealers. I just wish there were ways to spread these messages farther. There's no reinforcement of customer satisfaction like increased or decreased sales. Unfortunately, I suspect the internet reaches a very small and esoteric portion of the ham radio community."

Steve, it is a well established marketing axiom that a dissatisfied customer will tell 11 people whereas a satisfied customer will only tell 3!

I would almost guarantee you that the adverse publicity Texas Towers has received here will show up in their sales. It may be that they will never know why because no one will tell them of the bad things said here.

On the other hand, Austin Radio, which just recently received good endorsements will probably never see a significant positive shift in their sales due to the recommendations made here. It may not be fair, but that's the way it works in the real world.

Maybe I live in a unique part of the ham world, but a whole lot of hams around here have access to info-hams directly. Info-ham items occasionally show up in club newsletters also. There is also a lot of commonality between items contained in this forum and traffic existing on the packet radio BBS circuit - I don't know which feeds which. Altogether, I suspect Texas Towers got a big black eye!
73, Wayne - KB6CSP

1617. delete

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 14:52:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9108051453.AA06881@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294694

```
DELETE CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
```

1618. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 15:26:11 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug5.152611.23590@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294697

In article <38746@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>The Anderson Power-Pole connectors are available from Allied Electronics,
>which has offices in many communities throughout the USA, has an export
>division for foreign orders, accepts mail, phone, and FAX orders, and
>takes credit cards in payment. I believe their minimum order is about
>$25, which is only a couple of connectors.
> - Brian

The Molex 1545 connectors are available from Radio Shack, which has
retail stores in virtually every community in the USA, has an export
division for foreign orders (as well as having stores outside the USA),
accepts mail, and phone (FAX from certain stores), and takes credit
cards in payment (as well as offering its own credit). There is no
minimum for store purchases, and the Molex 1545 is packaged as RS#
274-222 for 99 cents (includes one male, and one female).

They are even cheaper from any of a host of electronics suppliers.

--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1619. QSL Info Needed for CU8AI and VY9CWI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 15:26:18 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <25645@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294695

I need some help getting the QSL info for CU8AI
and VY9CWI who gave his address as VE2CWI .... I need
the info for VE2CWI.

1620. Re: "Standard" 12V Power Connector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 15:56:32 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Aug5.155632.18488@anasaz>
Source record: 294645

In article <12419@ncar.ucar.edu> ren@virga.ucar.edu (Ren Tescher) writes:
]Hey!, Thanks for doing this subject here. I was looking for a
]12v power connector for one of our vhf-fm radios that gets moved
]between the operations center (120v converter) and a vehicle
](lighter plug) from time to time. The Radio Shack Molex
]p/n 274-222 did the trick (low cost, available. Now let's see

I lose! I also use a molex connector for power on all my rigs, with
the male attached to the rig and the female attached to the power supply,
and with the positive on the pointed end. However, sigh, I used three
pin Molex's because, at the time I adopted the convention, they were
easier to come by. Sigh :-(:-(:-(
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

1621. New Advance Class Operator thanks all for their help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 16:46:00 UTC
From: nmr1248@ariel.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <5AUG199112462643@ariel.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 294696

Hello,

About two months ago I posted a message here asking people what
method they used to help them remember the harder (or less used)
letters of the alphabet, i.e. B, F, J, L, Q, Z. At that time I had
failed the 13 wpm code because of those letters.

I got many responses and I tried about all of them. As the subject
header can tell you, I not only passed the 13 wpm code, I also
passed element 4A, the Advance Class theory. One thing I did learn
was that I had to be consistent about practicing. I used the ARRL code
tapes and practiced 15-30 minutes every night. I also listened to the
W1AW broadcast about 3 times a week, and I tried copying code 13wpm
and higher. Also, the code tapes I got from Bob West, WA8YCD, helped
a lot.

At the test site, there was three of us who were planning on taking
the 13 wpm code. Since someone else was going for 20 wpm, the VEs
recommended that we try 20 wpm. I got 6 out of the 10 questions correct
and missed passing the code by 1 question. You can bet that I was amazed!!
I didn't have a solid 1 minute copy but from what I was able to copy,
I was able to guess correctly at most at the questions. I plan on trying
for both the Extra theory and code (element 1C and 4B) in two weeks.

Again, thank you to everyone for your help and encouragement.
Nancy (KC4IYD)

Nancy Rabel .... .. KC4IYD * The more I study, the more I know.
nmr1248@venus.lerc.nasa.gov * The more I know, the more I forget.
^^^^^ or mars or ariel * The more I forget, the less I know.
* So why study.

1622. Re: WANTED: Communications tapping info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 17:15:53 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug5.171553.26740@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294698
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <201@beyonet.UUCP> beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:
>
> I thought everybody knew how to do this :-).
> Since all the TV networks made it a big deal...
> You could probably get a Radio Shack Scanner
> Book and read about it.
>
> Steve Urich
> WB3FTP

Ah Steve, you don't understand -- the poster who requested the
information wanted you to do his research for him, mail it to
him as he can't be bothered to follow up on his own question,
and then not be bothered by the fact that he was going to use
the data you supplied in an article under his byline.

As far as availability of information goes, a quick check of
the books available in the ads of any current amateur, scanner,
or even "popular" electronics mag will give anyone a good list
to start from. Not to mention the card catalog at any decent
public library.
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1623. Re: Shuttle Retransmission Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 17:20:05 UTC
From: mlau@pollux.svale.hp.com
Message-ID: <4680014@pollux.svale.hp.com>
Source record: 294704

Here in California I have heard the Space Shuttle transmissions on
145.585 mhz. The ID'er that came on every ten minutes in CW, if I remember
correctly, was K6MF.

```
*******************************************************************************
/-/-/ .
| | +( Mel Lau de KC6WCK/AA
X-X | | l HP California Personal Computer Division
|___|_-_ /|\ l Silcon Valley, California
/ /\ | x
/-------/ \| x ....hplabs!pollux!mlau
| [ [ [ | \ X
| # | | X
*******************************************************************************
```

1624. Radio Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 17:58:02 UTC
From: georgez@synopsys.com
Message-ID: <302@synopsys.COM>
Source record: 294699

In response to my posting of last week regarding the radio mods
info, I have the following information:

PCSERVER -- An email server for MS-DOS.

Available Commands:
==========

SENDME <filename> Requests a file from the server.
SENDME <filename> $HEX Requests a file and the server will send it as Hex.

GET <filename> Same as SENDME.

DIR <options> Sends a list of files in the current directory.
DIR *.* DIR *.EXE DIR *.MOD

CD <options> Changes the default directory.

VERSION Displays the current version of PCSERVER with some
statistics on the installation and use.

All commands must start at the first position on the line. The server ignores
the subject line in the header of the message. Only commands in the body of
the message will be considered.

Example:

If you wanted to request the file called TS440.MOD from the MODS directory,
you would send the following commands in your mail message:

CD MODS
SENDME TS440.MOD

This will cause two mail messages to be generated. The first message would
notify you that the "CD MODS" was taken ok; the second message would contain
the file TS440.MOD.

The files are also available through anonymous FTP to 129.100.22.100

Any questions can be directed to:

Mark Bramwell,
The University of Western Ontario
School of Business Administration,

mbramwel@novell.business.uwo.ca

Well, thats all for now, I hope you all find this usefil...

Thanks for your interest and help.
'73 de George KJ6VU
.

1625. Re: The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver (Part 1/2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 18:03:02 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug5.180302.27744@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294700

In article <1991Aug5.121625.7346@cc.tut.fi> benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti) writes:
>
>Well, that is something I have been dreaming of. Only the European version
>should rather have 1200 MHz instead of 220, as the latter is not available
>for amateur use here... Or how about a quadbander?
>
>I am only worried of one thing. How long does the battery last with four
>CPUs and three receivers at the same time? :-)
>
>Benjamin OH3BK

It is not a problem. Exposure to only 10 minutes of sunshine a day
allows the built-in solar cell (exposed through the display) to
recharge the battery for a full day of operation.

Or does this requirement disqualify it for European operation? :-)
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1626. Re: Source for telegraph key

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 18:46:50 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570129@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294706

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, cleveland@gold.gvg.tek.com (cleveland) writes:

>Bugs give your sending a personality - keyers make everyone
>sound the same.

Not true -- It does take a great deal of skill to send with a
"swing" on a keyer, but it can be done!

AL N1AL ;=)

1627. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 19:08:07 UTC
From: sds@sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <sds.681419287@dptspd>
Source record: 294701

1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:

[lots of my comments deleted]

>So worst case, we're looking at about 11-12 weeks...but I got a note from
>another recent Advanced upgrade who got his ticket back in 5 weeks. He didn't
>say which VEC, though.
>
>Guess I'll just sit tight for another couple of weeks...

Unfortunately, that's about all you can do. We recommend waiting at least 60 days minimum and 90 if you can stand it, before calling the W5YI office about an upgrade. The VE team might have made a mistake on some of their paperwork (and this would delay your application without your knowing it), or the 610 might have been rejected by the FCC for some reason (usually due to a mismatch between the 610's information and their database's information on your name, address, birthdate, license class, etc., usually caused by hard-to-read handwriting), or (worst case) the application COULD have been lost somewhere. In any case, the VE team and W5YI-VEC have enough information to recreate the test session if need be, but there isn't much that can be done to relieve the aggravation of waiting (and waiting, and ...). If you know of someone who took their test at the same session as you did and has their license and you don't, chances are that something was wrong with your 610. If, however, everyone's license is delayed, chances are that the VEs paperwork was in error.

[more of my comments deleted]

>Then if I put in a address change and don't get the new ticket back before
>taking a test, do you also hold the upgrade until the new ticket arrives, or
>does their restriction apply only to upgrades?

The rule applies to ANY 610 application pending, address changes included.
I guess that's why there's a REASON block on the 610.

>{
>I guess the moral of all this is not to bother taking another test until you
>get yer ticket back from the last upgrade/modification...seems like we're
>taking a few steps backwards here :-(.
>{
>The reason this bothers me, other than the one I originally wrote, is that
>I'm anxious to put in my paperwork to become a VE...

No, there's generally no reason to wait 'cause you can operate with your new privileges immediately (as you know :-)). It's only the requirement that you must have your Extra license in-hand to be a VE that is stopping you here, but that's not a reason for everybody not to upgrade as soon as they're ready.

>The VE team was very specific about the black ink business...I had already
>prepared my 610 in just that manner, but then I'm not known for my penmanship!
>:-)
>
>73,
> Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM
>
>(Further followups on this should probably go over to the policy group...)

Right. My main reason for posting these replies is that LOTS of people want to know what's happened to their application because it's been n number of days since they took their test and they haven't seen anything (n can be any number, usually well below 60) and I wanted to sorta defend the VEs and VECs. Also, this newsgroup gets lots more reading than .policy does.

BTW, I will happily reply to any other questions anybody might have about VE or VEC operations. I'm not sure who keeps up the list of information sources on this newsgroup, but if you're listening, you might add me to it.

73! -Steve, NS5I

1628. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 19:41:39 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Aug05.194139.24093@netcom.COM>
Source record: 294702

In article <49878@seismo.CSS.GOV> jfs@beno.CSS.GOV (Jim Scheimer) writes:
>easily understood callsign - K Dee 4 Dee Eee Zee - it just
>
On VHF, you'll find lots of hams use Zedd for Zee. Good practice,
though it may sound funny with a four-land acceynt :-)
-edg

--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

1629. Re: What would we say? (was Re: Sending Signals to Aliens)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 21:12:38 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910109@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294715

Re: what to send

The rap music on MTV should convince them there is no intelligent life here. They'll leave us alone for sure.

Re: the UHF pulsar

Scary thought. Those late-night used-car commercials probably tell the aliens more about us than we'd like them to know. Luckily, they only have to endure it for a few microseconds. They probably think we're the larval-stage offspring that develop wheels for locomotion.

Perry / AA0ET

1630. Re: Just getting started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 21:14:10 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <207@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294643

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kevin@noc.hfh.EDU (Kevin DuPre) writes:

>Thanks to all of you out there who replied to my request for info on
>where to obtain low-cost gear to get started. Some of you mentioned
>that getting involved with local hams would help steer me to swap meets
>and HamFests. I am in a catch 22 here and if any of you have DX'ed with
>contacts in Sterling Heights, MI could you steer me toward any of them
>or any of them to me?? My business phone is (313) 853-4876 and it has
>voice mail so they can leave a number where they could be contacted.

The ARRL Educational Activities Department has several programs to help amateurs (or prosective amateurs) find help getting started. They will be able to help you find an "Elmer" (a hammy term for a ham who is willing to give help to a newcomer) by giving you a list of amateur clubs in your state. Ask for a "State local-club printout". Make sure you specify the state (or states if you live near a state line).

If you are not yet a ham, or would like information about ham radio, ask them for a "New prospect package". There is no charge for either of these services. You do not have to be an ARRL member to obtain help from our Educational Activities Department. Business-size SASE is appreciated.

Write to:

ARRL Headquarters
Educational Activities Department
225 Main St.
Newington, CT 06111

You can email a request to: 2155052@mcimail.com. Please include your postal mail address because the reply will be via the post.

You may contact any ARRL Headquarters department at the address and telephone numbers seen in my signature.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what
(203) 666-1541 - voice | you can accomplish
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | if you don't care
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | who gets the credit. - origin
RFI, QRP, mobile, | unknown.
transmitter and receiver testing |

- - - - -

1631. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 21:25:54 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <3594@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 294723

Most of the hams in this area are getting their licenses back in 4 or 5 weeks.
The Charlotte VEC sends the forms to the FCC very soon after the tests
are taken. Since no national clearinghouse is used, the amount of time
saved is considerable. I have never heard of anyone local taking longer
than 5 weeks to get the license.

There have been some W5YI tests up in the Greensboro area that take
about 5 weeks, so it is possible to get fast turnaround if the VE team
sends the paperwork in promptly.
--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ WB4KDF.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

1632. AHT-2000 handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 21:29:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9108052133.AA10088@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294705

In INFO-HAMS #557, Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ, describes:
>The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver

...Many nice features edited for brevity...

Too bad it doesn't include a time-domain reflectometry module... ;-)

Reid, WB7CJO

1633. Re: Callsign project NEWS (pretty important, very long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 21:42:36 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910110@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294714

Has anyone ever approached the ARRL ? They're in the publishing business, and a version on CDROM could be profitable. Rusty's 70 hours/year isn't factored into the price. If we paid for the service, even at minimum wage, we'd probably find some volunteers.

We could probably cut mailing costs by standardizing on a higher-density media, like 8mm, QIC, or DAT. Yes, some people would scream. If you're trying to break even, you eliminate the negative-ROI customers first. It would make it much easier on the copiers. Most commercial employees can convert anything to anything, except maybe punched cards.

I like the idea of a club that buys a new FCC tape when its costs are covered. "Costs" though, should include things like labor, media, and postage.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

1634. AEA upgrade program concerns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 22:54:52 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19130011@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 294636

Did anyone else notice that with AEA's recent announcement
of firmware and software upgrades for the PK-232 family that
the period of upgrades at handling cost has shrunk to 30 days?

All others wanting the features have to pay the full upgrade
price.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

1635. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Update - Shock Arrival - 05 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 23:06:51 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094CACF.45C115A0.5551@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294703

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

UPDATED: 22:30 UT, 05 AUGUST

/\

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

An interplanetary shock was observed at 2246 UT on 05 August. The source of this shock may have been the major class M7.4/2N flare of 03 August.

Geomagnetic activity stabilized prior to the shock arrival and was generally active. Only brief periods of minor storming were observed over the high latitude regions.

Conditions are expected to destabilize on 06 August. Minor to possibly brief major storming may be observed (particularly over the high latitudes) during the earlier part of 06 August (between 00:00 UT and 15:00 UT). A gradual improvement should take place thereafter with mostly active conditions being observed (except over the high latitudes where minor storming may continue for the next 24 to possibly 48 hours).

Auroral activity is expected to be high over the northerly middle and high latitude regions on the evening of 05/06 August. Central middle latitudes may be able to observe low to moderate levels of activity. There is only a slight chance for low latitude auroral activity on 06 August. We do not anticipate any auroral observations from these latitutes. Australia and New Zealand stand a good chance for observing auroral activity, particularly over the southern regions with a clear view of the southern horizon.

HF propagation conditions may become degraded again during the local evening and early morning hours. Auroral flutter over the high and northerly middle latitudes together with anomalous auroral absorption will degrade signals passing through these regions. Lower latitudes should be less affected, but are expected to experience higher noise levels on 06 August.

There is a renewed probability for VHF backscatter conditions over the high and northerly middle latitudes, possibly stretching into the central and southerly middle latitudes if storming materializes.

/\

1636. Who is relaying Elmers List to Compuserve?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-05 23:49:19 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <19311.289d8f9f@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294710

I need to get in touch with the reader of this newsgroup who is relaying my monthly Elmers List to CompuServe. I have some important information for you.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

1637. Re: The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 00:18:23 UTC
From: k7uij@pacifier
Message-ID: <cPe961w164w@pacifier>
Source record: 294652

MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:

> Geez, doesn't that boy have anything to do with his time? When he runs out o
> real rigs to review, he makes them up. Talk about a junkie!
>
>
> P.S. -- you left off an active security feature that combines the business en
>
> steve - W3GRG
>
> of a cattle prod with a fingerprint sensing system.

And here I was salivating. The gentleman also left off complete
voice-verification of all functions for the blind. Oh well. Guess there are
some bridges to be had cheaply, too!

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com

301 N.E. 107th Street | or freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu

Vancouver, WA 98685 | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11

Telephone (206)574-8221 | Ask not for whom the <^G> tolls.

1638. Re: Alinco DJ-160T and Mickey Mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 00:21:03 UTC
From: brianm@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <30950002@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 294720

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:

> Yaesu HTs do the same thing; not Mickey Mouse, but some little tune or other.
> They even give you the sheet music in the instruction manual.
> No doubt some engineer-san had a wee bit too much saki just before working on
> the APO feature, and got a little silly.

When I first purchased my Yaesu Ft-411, I left it on the counter turned on while reading the manual and the APO activated the litte tune. My wife (who is part Japanese) rushed over to the radio and asked me to make it do it again. I explained to her it would take a while to get it to do it again.

After powering it back up my wife sat there patiently waiting for the tune to play again. When it APO'ed agian she was able to recognize the tune from the summer she spent in Japan as a child.

The tune is a Japanese childrens song about the life of a butterfly. The part of the song being played is from the end of the song as the butterfly is dying. Intended meaning is that the radio is going to die? It makes sense. As to Micky Mouse, the Japanese are some of the biggest Micky fans in the world.

It was kind of fun when the radio turned off again to hear her sing (in Japanese of course) along with the song. By the end of the evening she had remembered the entire song (but not the translation unfortunately).

73s....

Brian Mahaffy | Any sufficiently advanced
HP Roseville Networks Division | technology, is indistinguishable
brianm@hprnd.rose.hp.com | from Magic!
N6UGP @ WA6NWE-1 telnet 785-5633 | Arthur C. Clark

"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

1639. Ten-Tec Argonaut II... Opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 01:22:56 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <19312.289da590@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294711

I notice in my copy of the Amateur Electronic Supply Fall/Winter 1990 Catalogue a new HF rig from Ten-Tec called the Argonaut II. Wisely associating it with the venerable old Ten-Tec Argonaut I (which still gets snapped up at hamfests today), TenTec breaks through the "wide-lapels and lava-lamp" styling typical of their gear and offers a small, neat QRP package in an Icom/Kenwood-like styled case.

I looked through the annual QST index in the December 1990 issue, the files hf_rigs and qst_prodrev on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under /pub/ham-radio, but couldn't find any mention of it (and I don't recall seeing it discussed in this group either).

Does anyone out there in net-land own one or have more information about it? It's a bit pricey overall ($1200, YOWCH!), but offers 160-10 CW/SSB and 10m FM, QSK CW, 30 memories, dual VFO's, and all the other standard modern goodies and puts out 500mw - 5 Watts, adjustable.

I asked the AES salesman if they've sold a lot of them and if the impression was favorable (yes and yes, but that's what a salesman is supposed to say! :-)

E-mail testimonials about older used gear will be preaching to the choir as I already own a 520S, an R-388, and a Hallicrafters SX-62. I'm interested in it as a box I can grab onto and take portable or mobile (and not drain my car battery in the process) or even run the "VCR Gauntlet" at my apartment.

And the fact that it is USA-made doesn't hurt (I also was not terribly impressed with the ongoing quirks of the 2 Kenwood lemons at the college club I was a member of).

If there is a significant quality and service/support difference with the TT, I might go with it. Otherwise, a Kenwood TS-140, and Icom 726, or a Yaesu 747 will easily come in at under $900.

Feel free to post, though I am quite willing to summarize and post all E-mail responses.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

1640. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 01:55:36 UTC
From: coelho@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <21870002@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 294640

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:

Stuff deleted.

>Advanced ticket could be processed and this would add considerable delay ti me to
>your receipt of Advanced. In any case, your examining VE(deam has 10 days
>time to process the exam session paperwork and get it in the mail to W5YI-V EC.
>Then, the US Mail takes its own good time to deliver it to Dallas, TX. Whe n
>W5YI-VEC receives it, we have 10 more days to process the session and mail the
>results to the FCC. (Again, any US Mail transit time is added.) The FCC h as
>no set time limit to process your application (although 4 weeks is typical) ,
>then they US Mail it back to you. Total time: up to 20 days plus FCC delay
>time plus three US Mail delay times.

> So worst case, we're looking at about 11-12 weeks...but I got a note from
>another recent Advanced upgrade who got his ticket back in 5 weeks. He did > n't
> say which VEC, though.

>Guess I'll just sit tight for another couple of weeks...

I went from Tech. to Advanced and it took 8 weeks 2 days.
The FCC must of purchased some new printing equipment. Two licenses are
printed on one 8 x 11 sheet of "un-alterable" paper with a laser printer.

John N0LHW.

1641. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 02:21:48 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108060221.AA19772@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294707

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 43
1 21638U 91 54 A 91218.00694444 .00066411 00000-0 25599-3 0 173
2 21638 28.4660 343.0488 0023560 231.9707 97.8804 15.85337102 532
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1642. More ICOM 2410 confusion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 02:59:45 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug6.025945.16795@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294708

In my attempts to discover what is happening with the IC-2410 I've received the following stories:

Story 1) From ICOM contact #1. The radio shipped with an LCD display that had light letters on a black background. In a month it will start shipping with an LCD display with dark letters on a light background.

Story 2) From ICOM contact #2. The radio never shipped and is awaiting a determination of price prior to shipping.

Story 3) From a ham dealer in Washington. ICOM received the radios from Japan with LED displays and returned them all to Japan. They are now waiting for radios with LCD displays.

Story 4) From a ham dealer on the east coast. The dealer has the radios in stock but they have displays that are impossible to read in the sunlight.

Story 5) From another ham dealer on the east coast. ICOM has radios with LCD displays, black letters, but can't ship until they get FCC approval.

Many of these stories are contradictory!!

--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

1643. Re: Shuttle Retransmission Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 03:02:56 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <930@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 294709

I get the retran on 145.585 in ssanta barbara on the gibralter repeater.
the retrans is nasa select, the same stuff on cable.
usually a local repeater carries it.

1644. Re: Receiving Voyager beacons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 08:20:44 UTC
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug6.082044.2586@nntp.hut.fi>
Source record: 294712

In article <1991Aug2.150706.23613@linus.mitre.org>
M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:
>I didn't read that book, but I thoughtthat Voyager was so far out now NASA
>has to use very elaborate synthetic aperature techniques with 100ft.+ dishes
>to receive the downlink. I'd be very surprised to learn that one could
>receive it on a single dish of such small dimensions. Post the info if you get
>any hard facts on it. Thanks...

The idea is (if I understood correctly), not to RECEIVE the TELEMETRY
but to only detect the transmission. Thus you can integrate the
received power over a very long time on two channels; signal and
background (integrated on a frequency band where no detected power
should be present) and subtract these from time to time. This
technique is called frequency switching and is used in molecular line
radio astronomy. This requires that you know very accurately the
frequency (and Doppler of course) of the transmission. That should do
the trick, let's try!

Kaj OH6EH/2

Helsinki University of Technology, | kwi@kolvi.hut.fi |
Metsahovi Radio Research Station | kwi@finhutee.bitnet |
Otakaari 5A, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland | oh6eh@oh2rbi |

1645. AHT-2000 Handheld.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 09:13:25 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <06.Aug.91.10
Source record: 294713

The 'Review' of the AHT2000 horrified me! What *I* want in a radio is
as follows:-

Mono-band (2 meters) only; transverters for other bands.
VFO-tuned, *NOT* small-step synthesizer, with a nice big flywheel on the
TUNE control to give it some feel.
Maybe one or two memories to store the local repeater freqs.
AM/FM/SSB capability.
100 watts continuous RF output irrespective of output SWR (how can i
use the radio as an experimental RF-heater if it throttles back at odd SWRs?)
100% duty-cycle all modes (for RTTY/SSTV/FAX when you need radio to operate
for maybe 15 minutes continuous)
At least 8 watts of audio without distortion (helps in noisy environments).
Bomb-proof front-end (tuned cavity filters?) to keep other RF crud out.
Rugged construction (waterproof, able to survive being trampled when people
get into your car and fail to notice the radio...) *MUST* have diecast case
not pressed sheet-metal or plastic. Turned metal knobs for maximum tactile
satisfaction.
Runs on 24 volts DC or 115/230VAC.
Sensibly-sized controls for those of us with normal-sized fingers!

Ok its not like anything currently available (is it?) but it would fulfil
my requirements perfectly! Usable as a base station, mobile, or 'manpack
portable' when fitted with a lightweight gel-cell.
Now if only i could take a month off work to design/build the beastie;
a few Plessey SL600-series ICs, some VMOS power-FETs, Clapp VFO using
ceramic formers & silver-mica capacitors; Ahhhh! Good old Analog RF engineering.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

1646. Re: The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver (Part 1/2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 11:12:11 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1450@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294716

In article <1991Aug5.180302.27744@axis.dsg.ti.com>, edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes...
>Exposure to only 10 minutes of sunshine a day
>allows the built-in solar cell (exposed through the display) to
>recharge the battery for a full day of operation.

No, no, no, you don't need batteries _or_ sunshine, the builtin RTG is good for a decade! Of course the original poster fogot to mention the price tag for the base unit (without the RTG). I'd like a couple of them too, but with a list price of $10K it's going to be a while. Besides, there are no cellular or trunking features, no ACSSB, no ATV accessories, and no builtin 450-MHz oscilloscope!

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1647. Nick Elias (N3AIU)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 11:42:57 UTC
From: georg@iis.ethz.ch
Message-ID: <1991Aug6.114257.27007@bernina.ethz.ch>
Source record: 294718

I am trying to track down a radio operator, with whom I was
together at Lehigh University.

His name: Nick M. Elias
N3AIU

He is supposedly working in U-Penn or in Texas
if I am right.

If anybody knows him (or it is you), please pass on the
address or E-mail address so I can contact him. Thanks.

Georg A. zur Bonsen Institut fuer Integrierte Systeme
KA3LZI / DH3EAX ETH Zuerich, Switzerland

1648. Alinco ALPHA TEST 560 Manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 12:35:53 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9108061235.AA20539@.taichi.cac.stratus.com.>
Source record: 294717

I hae enclosedthe DJ-560T/E ALPHA TEST MANUAL for those who would like to look it over. All comments are due by the end of this week. The DSQ section isn't quite complete, but will be available in it's entirety next week. The Table of Contents will not match the document unless your printed page is properly formatted. The INDEX is in transition and isn't complete. Please send all comments to me directly or call 508-460-2548.

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1 INTRODUCTION

We at Alinco would like to thank you for purchasing the ALINCO DJ-560T (US Model)/DJ-560E (European Model). Radios and other products made by ALINCO rank as some of the finest in the world. Your DJ-560T/E has been manufactured and tested very carefully at the factory and will give you satisfactory operation for many years. We are confident that you will be very satisfied with your choice of this fine ALINCO radio.

1.1 STANDARD ACCESSORIES

When you unpack your ALINCO transceiver, you will find the standard accessories which include:

1. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (7.2V @ 700mAH).EBP-10N
2. AC Wall Charger for EBP-10N.....EDC-21 (120V) for DJ-560/T
EDC-17 (220/240V) DJ-560/E
3. Belt Clip.....EBC-1
4. Hand Strap
5. Dual Band Rubber Flex Antenna

1.2 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

To enhance your DJ-560 radio further, optional accessories are available. At ALINCO, we strongly recommend that you purchase appropriate accessories to get full features and performance from your radio.

1. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (12V @ 700mAH).EBP-12N
2. AC Wall Charger for EBP-12N.....EDC-22 (120V) for DJ-560/T
EDC-18 (220/240V) DJ-560/E
3. Mobile DC Power Cable/Charger
with Noise Filter....EDC-26
w/o.....EDC-13
4. Earphone.....EME-6
5. Earphone/Microphone w PTT.....EME-4
6. Speaker/Microphone.....EMS-2Z
7. Headset with PTT/VOX.....EME-10
8. Leather Case for DJ-560 w EBP-10N..ESC-11

2 SPECIFICATIONS

The specifications outlined for this product are for use in the amateur bands only. No guarantee or warranty, either specific or implied, will apply to any function or specification outside the amateur bands. Individual radios may experience different performance and/or specification levels. All specifications and features are subject to change without notice or obligation.

2.1 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Channel Spacing: 5, 10, 12.5, 20, 25 Khz steps
Memory Channels: 42 Channels (20 VHF, 20 UHF and
Independent Call Channels
Antenna Impedance: 50 Ohms unbalanced
Microphone Input Impedance: 2K Ohms
Signal Type: F3
Power Supply Requirements: 7.2 Volts DC
Dimensions:
Height = 169mm (6.65")
Width = 57mm (2.24")
Depth = 32mm (1.23")
Weight: Approximately 440g (.97lbs)
DTMF: 16 Button Key Pad

Subaudible Tones: Encode and Decode installed

2.2 US (DJ-560T) FREQUENCY COVERAGE

VHF Band: 144.000 - 147.995 Mhz (TX)
130.000 - 173.995 Mhz (RX)
UHF Band: 440.000 - 449.995 Mhz (TX)
400.000 - 519.995 Mhz (RX)

2.3 EUROPEAN (DJ-560E) FREQUENCY COVERAGE

VHF Band: 144.000 - 145.995 Mhz (TX)
130.000 - 173.995 Mhz (RX)
UHF Band: 430.000 - 439.995 Mhz (TX)
400.000 - 519.995 Mhz (RX)

2.4 TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS

Output Power: 2 Watts with Standard EBP-10N Battery
5 Watts with Optional EBP-12N Battery
Modulation System: Variable reactance FM
Max. Freq. Deviation: +/- 5kHz
Spurious Emission: Less than 60db below carrier
Tone Frequency: 67.0 to 250.3 Hz (38 selections)
DJ-560T (Subaudible Encoding Tone)
DJ-560E (1,750 Hz Tone Burst)
Microphone: Electret Condenser
Operating Mode:
Simplex:
Duplex: 5khz steps minimum between 0-9.995 Mhz
from receiver frequency.
DTMF Encoder: Built-in and included as standard
CTCSS Decoder: Built-in and included as standard

2.5 RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

Receiver System: Superheterodyne, Dual Conversion
Sensitivity: 12dB SINAD less than - 15dB per microvolt
Intermediate Frequency: VHF - 1st IF 55.05 Mhz
2nd IF 455 Khz
UHF - 1st IF 58.125 Mhz
2nd IF 485 Khz
Audio Power Output: 250 mw (10% Total Harmonic Distortion)
Speaker Impedance: 8 Ohms

3 DESCRIPTIONS

This section will discuss what the function or control is
and how to use it. The sub-sections are broken down into
smaller sections for easy access.

3.1 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following descriptions are those functions necessary to utilize full functionality of the DJ/560T/E.

(1) LCD DISPLAY PANEL

Refer to Section 3.6 for further details on the LCD display panel.

(2) CONTROL KEYPAD

The control pad includes 16 multi-functional command keys that control and execute various operations for the DJ-560T/E. It also serves as a DTMF keypad.

(3) MICROPHONE

An electret condenser microphone is built in to the front panel. When transmitting, speak directly into the microphone from a distance of approximately 5 inches.

(4) SPEAKER

The speaker is located below the key pad on the front panel. It is rated at 8 ohms and is not in operation when an external speaker is in use.

(5) VHF BAND KEY

Pressing this key allows for operation on the VHF band.

(6) UHF BAND KEY

Pressing this key allows for operation on the UHF band.

(7) MCH KEY

1. Press the "MCH" key to put the Main Band into Memory Channel mode. The letter "M" and a memory channel number (0-19) will appear. The "M" will flash if nothing has been programmed into the displayed memory. Pressing and holding the "MCH" key, the memory channel number will increment quickly one number at a time.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MCH" key to decrement the memory channel number. If you continue to hold these keys, the memory channel number will decrement quickly one channel number at a time.

Another way to increment and decrement the memory channel is to use the main tuning knob.

(8) MHZ KEY

1. Press the "MHZ" key once will increase the frequency by 1 Mhz. By holding this key down for more than 1 second will increase the frequency by 1 Mhz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 1 Mhz stepping.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MHZ" key once to decrease the frequency by 1 Mhz. By holding these keys down for more than 1 second will decrease the frequency by 1 Mhz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 1 Mhz stepping.

(9) 100K KEY

1. Press the "100K" key once will increase the frequency by 100 Khz. By holding this key down for more than 1 second will increase the frequency by 100 Khz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 100 Khz stepping.

2. Press the "FUNC" and "100K" key once will decrease the frequency by 100 Khz. By holding these keys down for more than 1 second will decrease the frequency by 100 Khz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 100 Khz stepping.

(10) SQL/BS KEY

SQL is short for the word SQUELCH. Activate this feature as follows:

1. Press and hold the "SQL" key to override the squelch on the band selected. In this mode, weak signals below the squelch threshold may be heard.

BS is short for Battery Saver. The battery saver "BS" feature reduces unnecessary battery drain by alternating between listening and the Battery Saver mode. If there is no operation for a period of about 3 seconds the "BS" mode will listen for a signal for approximately 400 ms then Battery Save for approximately 800 ms. This cycle is repeated continuously. Perform the following to activate or deactivate Battery Save feature.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "BS" key until the display shows "BS ON". The frequency display will return after 2 seconds.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "BS" key until the display shows "BS OFF". The frequency display will return after 2 seconds.

(11) PRI/PS KEY

PRI stands for Priority. When the "PRI" key is pressed the priority function is active. Refer to the section PRIORITY for a full description of features and operations.

PS stands for Program Scan. Program Scan permits user boundaries to be programmed and those ranges to be scanned. Refer to section 8 for more information on Scanning.

(12) ARM/MONO KEY

The ARM key is labeled but does not perform any operation on this radio.

MONO disables the sub-band. In other words only one band!

Example: Your listening to the VHF band and you don't want to listen to the sub-band (uhf) at all.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MONO" key. The sub-band frequency will disappear and be replaced by three dash marks indicating band is disabled. Repeat this step to activate the sub-band or press the sub-band selector key (VHF or UHF).

(13) LAMP KEY

1. Press the "LAMP" key to illuminate the LCD display. The lamp goes out automatically after five seconds.

2. If you wish for the lamp to remain on, press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "LAMP" key.

(14) +/- (SHIFT) KEY

The symbols "+" and "-" are used to indicate shift.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "+/-" key until the desired shift appears on the LCD display.

The + symbol indicates that the transmitter will apply the offset with the transmitted frequency.

The - symbol indicates that the transmitter will subtract the offset with the transmitted frequency.

Simplex operation is active when neither the + or - symbol is displayed on the LCD display. If "OFF" appears in place of the frequency during transmit, the selected frequency is out-of-band.

(15) OFFSET KEY

Amateur radio repeaters utilize separate transmitter and receiver sections. The transmitter frequency may be offset either above or below the receive frequency according to repeater coordination conventions. The standard offset for the 2 meter band is 600 Khz. Offset for the 70cm band is 5 Mhz. Offset direction varies according to established band plans.

To select a repeater offset frequency, perform the following:

1. Select VFO mode.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "OFFSET" key. An offset frequency will be displayed on the LCD display. Refer to section 2.4 on page 16 for factory defaults.

3. Turn the Main Tuning dial to the desired offset. You can also use the "MHz" and "100K" keys to assist in obtaining the offset frequency.

4. Press the Main Band (VHF or UHF key) or "PTT" to complete offset procedure.

DJ-560T DJ-560E

VHF: 600 Khz (0.60) VHF: 600 Khz (0.60)
UHF: 5 Mhz (5.00) UHF: 7.6 Mhz (7.60)

(16) REV KEY

This function reverses the transmit and receive frequencies. The transmit frequency becomes the receive frequency and the receive frequency becomes the transmit frequency. This key is used in conjunction with repeater operation. If the transmit frequency is out of range, the transmitter won't transmit. Please refer to section 10.1 for more information.

(17) A/UP ARROW AND DIAL M KEY

The "A/UP ARROW" key serves many purposes, it:

o Increments frequency one channel step while in VFO
o In VFO mode hold the key down to scan incrementally
o Increments OFFSET while in OFFSET function
o Increments STEP while in STEP function
o Increments tone frequency while in TONE F function

The "DIAL M" key is used for automatic dialing. Refer to section 10.3, 11, 11.1 on page 29 for more information on AUTOMATIC DIALING.

(18) MW KEY

MW stands for Memory Write. This function is used to write/store frequencies and features into a memory channel. Refer to section 6.2.2 for more information.

(19) M.SKIP KEY

This key is used to skip select memory channels during a memory scan.

(20) STEP KEY

The "STEP" function is used to select desired incremental changes of receive/transmit frequencies, in steps of 5, 10,

12.5, 20 or 25khz. Get more information on "GETTING STARTED" in section 2.4.

1. Select a VFO.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "STEP" key. The channel step will change each time the "STEP" key is pressed. You can also change the channel step by using the main tuning knob, A/UP ARROW or B/DOWN ARROW keys.

3. Press the Main Band (VHF or UHF) key to set channel step and return to operating frequency.

4. After channel step is set, the receive/transmit frequency will increase or decrease by the value selected when you turn the main tuning knob.

(21) B/DOWN ARROW AND K.L F.L KEY

The "B/DOWN ARROW" key serves many purposes, it:

o Decrements frequency one channel step while in VFO
o In VFO mode hold the key down to scan decrementally
o Decrements OFFSET while in OFFSET function
o Decrements STEP while in STEP function
o Decrements tone frequency while in TONE F function

K.L stands for Key Lock. In the key lock mode, most control and command keys are locked and don't function. F.L stands for Frequency Lock. In this mode both bands are locked and cannot be altered.

These are useful features to prevent unauthorized functioning while the radio is in unattended monitoring mode. Here's how to use these features.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "K.L F.L " key. Each time you press the key, you will toggle the field which will be displayed as follows: KL, KL and FL ON, FL OFF.

(22) BEEP BELL KEY

When the BEEP is on, each key pressed will sound a BEEP. The BELL function is a visual indicator that a signal is being received. It is useful when the Tone Squelch or Code Squelch functions are in use.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "BEEP BELL" key. Each time the "BEEP BELL" key is pressed the display will cycle through BELL (accompanied with an audio symbol), BEEP OFF, BEEP ON functions. Make a selection and continue.

2. Press a main band (VHF or UHF) key, or PTT to store selection and return to the frequency display.

The BELL function may be set and activated on both bands at the same time. The BEEP will sound only if the BEEP function is on.

(23) TMS VCS KEY

This key is used to select 1 of 3 scan modes. Refer to section 9 for more information on TMS.

(24) APO KEY

This key is used to Automatically Power Off the radio. The APO function prevents inadvertent waste of battery power when the radio is left ON unintentionally. Here's how to use it.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "APO" key. The display will indicate current setting.

2. Press the "APO" key again to toggle the LCD display from "APO ON" to "APO OFF". If "APO ON" is selected, it becomes active immediately. After about 30 minutes of no activity, a beep is emitted and the LCD display becomes blank. Battery power has now been removed from the radio. To reinitialize APO, turn the radio off and back on again.

3. To cancel APO, press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "APO" key again until "APO OFF" appears on the LCD.

(25) ABX/PTT.L KEY

When the Automatic Band Exchange (ABX) function is active, the band that detects the presence of a signal becomes the Main Band.If both bands are quiet, the first band to receive a signal becomes the main band. If the main band is active it remains the main band even if the sub-band becomes active. The transmitter will function on whichever band is the main band when the PTT switch is pressed.

1. Press the ABX key for more then a 1/2 second. Notice how one band indicator remains on while the other band indicator blinks. This means that ABX is active. If ABX key is pressed for less than a 1/2 second the band exchange doesn't become active.

2. Press the ABX key only to disable ABX function.

3. To cancel the ABX function, press the ABX key again.

In the PTT.L (PTT LOCK) mode the PTT switch is disabled. Unintentional transmitting is prevented in this mode. Perform the following to lock the Push to Talk (PTT) key.

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "PTT.L" key. The PTT.L symbol will appear in the LCD display. Press the "PTT.L" key again to unlock the PTT key. The PTT.L symbol will not be displayed on the LCD.

(26) D.SQL/DSQ SET KEY

These keys are used in conjunction with DTMF squelch control. Get more information on DSQ in section 12.

(27) P G KEY

This key is used in conjunction with DTMF squelch control. Get more information on the "P G" key in section 12.

(28) T.SQL/TONE F KEY

The Tone Encoder and Tone (Decoder) Squelch function is standard on the DJ-560T/E. Tone Encode and Decode work on the main band only. The DJ-560T/E has 38 settings from 67.0 khz to 250.3 khz. Utilize the "TONE F" key to access these settings. Access to an increasing number of repeaters is restricted by requiring that a sub-audible tone be transmitted with the input signal to open the repeater. To select the needed tone, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "TONE F" key. A tone frequency will appear in the LCD display.

2. Rotate the main tuning dial or either the "UP ARROW" or "DOWN ARROW" key to the desired tone frequency.

3. Press either the "VHF" or "UHF" key to return to the main band.

The tone frequency is now stored and will be transmitted with the repeater input frequency. Tone operation is discussed further in section 10.3 located on page 28.

Sub-Audible Tone Chart
======================================
67.0 71.9 74.4 77.0 79.7 82.5
85.4 88.5 91.5 94.8 97.4 100.0
103.5 107.2 110.9 114.8 118.8 123.0
127.3 131.8 136.5 141.3 146.2 151.4
156.7 162.2 167.9 173.8 179.9 186.2
192.8 203.5 210.7 218.1 225.7 233.6
241.8 250.3

(29) CALL/CALL.W KEY

Each band has 1 Call channel which is immediately accessible by pressing the "CALL" key. An often used frequency of interest such as a preferred local repeater, is usually programmed into the Call channel. Refer to

section 6.3 on page 20 for more information.

3.2 TOP PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

(1) BNC Antenna Connector

You should attach a suitable Dual-Band antenna that will yield a low SWR. The antenna connected should satisfy both the 2 meter and 70 cm (440Mhz) band.

(2) VHF VOLUME CONTROL

Adjusts the VHF audio level. Rotate control clockwise to increase volume , and counter clockwise to decrease.

(3) VHF SQUELCH

Start by turning the knob fully counter clockwise, then rotate the knob back clockwise until background noise is silent.

(4) POWER ON/OFF AND UHF VOLUME CONTROL

Power is not applied to the radio when the POWER knob is fully counter clockwise. When the POWER knob is rotated clockwise, power is applied to the radio and volume for the UHF band may be adjusted.

(5) UHF SQUELCH

Start by turning the knob fully counter clockwise, then rotate the knob back clockwise until background noise is silent.

(6) MAIN TUNING DIAL

Press the VHF or UHF key to select the main band. The main tuning dial/knob may be rotated in either direction to select transmit and receive frequencies, frequency steps, sub-audible tones and transmit frequency offsets.

If the FUNC key is pressed and held, an "F" will appear on the LCD display. The frequency will increase/decrease by one MHz depending on the direction of the tuning knob rotation.

(7) SPEAKER JACK

An external speaker rated at 8 ohms may be plugged into this jack. The built-in speaker is disabled when an external speaker is plugged into this jack.

(8) MIC JACK

An external microphone may be plugged into this jack. We would like to suggest some ALINCO optional accessories that

have been tested with this radio:

o EME-4 o EMS-2Z o EME-109

Refer to section 1.1, 1.2 on page 1 for more information.

3.3 LEFT VIEW CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following controls are located on the left side of the radio as viewed with front panel facing the operator.

(1) FUNCTION KEY

Controls access to secondary functions. These secondary functions are those functions printed in green on the front panel. It is necessary to activate the FUNCtion key to access these secondary functions. When the "FUNC" key is pressed the letter "F" will display in the upper left-hand portion of the LCD display. While holding the "FUNC" button, press the desired command key.

(2) PTT SWITCH

Press and hold this button to transmit. While holding the PTT SWITCH you may speak into the microphone.

*** NOTE ***

On the DJ-560E the lower portion of the PTT SWITCH is used to transmit Tone Burst, and the upper button is the PTT SWITCH. On the DJ-560T either button activates PTT SWITCH.

(3) BATTERY LOCK BUTTON

The battery lock button releases the battery from the radio. The battery is keyed in order to avoid the battery from being inserted incorrectly. To attach the battery, position it below the radio and slide battery from left to right until the lock snaps battery into place. To remove battery, push and hold the lock button upwards and slide the battery to the left (from vantage point where radio front panel is facing you).

3.4 RIGHT VIEW CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following controls are located on the right side of the radio as viewed with front panel facing the operator.

(1) VHF/UHF DUAL EXTERNAL SPEAKER JACK

The DJ-560T/E features an external stereo speaker jack that makes accessible the audio supplied from each band (UHF/VHF). When a stereo headset is used, each band is heard separately, in each earphone. Separate external speakers may be plugged into this jack by using a mini dual

stereo adapter plug. Volume from the VHF band will be heard on the Left channel and UHF will be heard on the Right channel.

*** CAUTION ***

Inserting a standard mono plug into this jack will short circuit the UHF channel. USE STEREO PLUGS ONLY!

*** NOTE ***

When this jack is in use, the audio jack located on the top of the radio will be disabled.

(2) DC IN JACK

Utilizing this jack will provide maximum output power. Plug an external 13.8 VDC power source into this jack. Observe correct plug polarity. The EDC-13 or EDC-26 is recommended as optional accessories. Refer to section 1.1, 1.2 on page 1 for additional information on OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES.

3.5 REAR PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

(1) TRANSMIT POWER SWITCH

There are two output power settings, "L" for low and "H" for high. The output power varies due to the battery type and is described as follows:

EBP-10N (7.2VDC).....High Power ??? Watts
Low Power ??? Watts

EBP-12N (12VDC).....High Power ??? Watts
Low Power ??? Watts

3.6 LCD DISPLAY DESCRIPTIONS

(1) FUNCTION KEY

Controls access to secondary functions. These secondary functions are those functions printed in green on the command and control function keys. It is necessary to activate the FUNCtion key to access these secondary functions. When the "FUNC" key is pressed, the letter "F" will display in the upper left-hand portion of the LCD display indicating that FUNCTION is active. While holding the "FUNC" button, press the desired command key.

(2) TRANSMITTER SHIFT

The shift selects + or - repeater input frequency, or simplex operation.

(3) DIAL

The telephone symbol appears, the automatic telephone dialer function is activated. In this mode, up to 16 telephone numbers, characters, and letters may be stored and transmitted automatically. Refer to section 10.3, 11, 11.1 for more information.

(4) PTT.L

The "PTT.L" symbol indicates that the PTT switch is locked. The radio will not transmit even if the PTT switch is pressed accidently.

(5) BELL

When the sound symbol appears on the LCD display it means that the bell function is active. In this mode the sound symbol flashes and an audible tone alert sounds when a signal is received.

(6) KL

KL stands for KEY LOCK. When "KL" is displayed, the command and control function keys are locked out. Utilizing this function prevents accidental use of command and control pad keys.

(7) UHF

This symbol indicates that the UHF band has been selected.

(8) DSQ

When "P" or "G" is displayed, DSQ functions are enabled. DSQ stands for DTMF squelch control.

(9) T SQL

Pressing the T SQL key will toggle the letter "T" or "T" "SQL" on the display. When the symbol "T" appears, the Tone encoder is activated. If the "T" and "SQL" appears the Tone encoder and Tone squelch functions are activated.

(10) VHF

This symbol indicates that the VHF band has been selected.

(11) MEMORY CHANNEL

This symbol indicates that the selected band is in memory mode and displays the memory channel number.

(12) FREQUENCY

Receive and transmit frequencies, offset and tone frequencies, channel steps, DSQ codes and dialer memory channel numbers are displayed in this area depending on the selected mode.

(13) S/RF

In receive mode the "S/RF" symbol and (Signal/RF) bars will be displayed to show signal strength. When transmitting occurs, the S/RF bars indicate RF output power.

(14) FREQUENCY DECIMAL POINT

When receive, transmit or offset frequencies are displayed on the LCD, the decimal point divides MHz and KHz.

(15) TONE DECIMAL POINT

When the Tone frequency is displayed, the decimal point divides Hz and 0.1 Hz.

(16) FULL

The symbol "FULL" will appear when either the received signal or transmitter power output are at their maximum.

*** NOTE ***

You may verify all display segments by pressing the "FUNC" and "PTT" key while turning the power on knob.

Two segments display on radio LCD but have no function on the DJ-560T/E. They are "AIR" (Airband) and "D." for ?????.

4 GETTING STARTED (Receiving)

1. Adjust the following switches and controls on the top of the radio.

o POWER/UHF KNOB: OFF

o VOLUME CONTROLS: Fully Counter Clockwise
o SQUELCH CONTROLS: Fully Counter Clockwise

2. Connect a battery or external 13.8 Volt DC Power Supply to the radio.

3. Connect an antenna with the appropriate antenna connector to the top of the radios. The type of antenna fitting that is expected is a BNC type.

4. When the POWER knob is rotated clockwise, power is applied to the radio and volume for the UHF band may be adjusted. The display should be illuminated and indicate frequencies for VHF and UHF. The initial factory delivered settings are:

VHF

VFO Frequency: 145.000 Mhz DTMF Squelch: None
Memory Channel: 1 Memory Frequency: Empty
Channel Step(560T): 5 khz Scan Type: Busy Scan

Channel Step(560E): 12.5 Khz DSQ Setting: None
Shift: None Call Frequency: 145.000 Mhz
Offset Frequency: 0.6 Mhz Tone Setting: None
Tone Frequency: 88.5 Hz

UHF

VFO Freq. 560T: 445.000 Mhz DTMF Squelch: None
VFO Freq. 560E: 433.000 Mhz Memory Frequency: Empty
Memory Channel: 1 Scan Type: Busy Scan
Channel Step(560T): 5 khz DSQ Setting: None
Channel Step(560E): 12.5 khz Call Freq.(560T): 445.000 Mhz
Shift: None Call Freq.(560E): 433.000 Mhz
Offset Freq.(560T): 5 Mhz Offset Freq.(560E): 7.6 Mhz
Tone Setting: None Tone Frequency: 88.5 Hz

5. Adjust the volume controls on each band until a signal (or noise) is heard.

6. Rotate the Main tuning dial, and select an open frequency on each band. Rotate the squelch controls clockwise on each band until the noise disappears and the S/RF indicator doesn't illuminate.

7. Select the desired band by pressing the VHF or UHF buttons. The VHF symbol will be displayed when VHF is enabled and UHF will be displayed when UHF is enabled.

*** NOTE ***

If external power source is connected, be sure to power off the radio before turning off the power supply.

4.1 FREQUENCY STEP

The "STEP" function is used to select desired incremental changes of receive/transmit frequencies, in steps of 5,10,12.5, 20 or 25khz. Use this feature as follows:

1. Select a VFO.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "STEP" key. The channel step will change each time the "STEP" key is pressed. You can also change the channel step by using the main tuning knob, A/UP ARROW or B/DOWN ARROW keys.

3. Press the Main Band (VHF or UHF) key to set channel step and return to operating frequency.

4. After channel step is set, the receive/transmit frequency will increase or decrease by the value selected when you turn the main tuning knob.

4.2 KEYPAD ENTRY

When frequency is selected by key pad direct entry, numbers will appear on the LCD display as they are entered on the key pad.

1. Select a desired band by pressing either the VHF or UHF key.

2. Begin by entering the 100 MHz digit. Upon entering the first digit, the band indicator (VHF or UHF) will begin to flash.

3. Enter the 10 Mhz digit.

4. Enter the 1 MHz digit.

5. Enter the 100 KHz digit.

6. Enter the 10 KHz digit. If the radio is in 10 KHz or higher step, a beep will sound and the band indicator will stop flashing.

7. Enter the 5 KHz digit if the radio is set for 5 KHZ step.

4.3 CLEARING ENTRY

To clear an error during key pad entry, you may:

o Press the VHF or UHF band key.
o Press the PTT key.

5 TRANSMITTING

1. Make sure that you follow all steps set forth in the "GETTING READY" section (Section 4) first.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, and PL tone frequency.

3. Check to see if the frequency is in use before transmitting.

4. Select appropriate transmitter output level by the switch located on the rear panel of the radio.

5. Press the PTT switch and speak approximately 5" from the microphone, located on the front of the radio.

5.1 POWER OUTPUT SETTING

There are two power settings on the DJ-560T/E. You may select either High (H) or Low (L) from a switch located on the rear of the radio.

*** WARNING ***

It is possible to cause UHF receive interference while transmitting on VHF. To avoid this from happening, make sure that the VHF frequency x 3 does not equal the frequency on UHF. For example, if VHF transmit frequency is 146.190 the UHF frequency should not be set at 438.570.

5.2 TONE BURST (DJ-560E ONLY)

Many European repeaters require a 1,750 Hz tone burst to access a repeater. To transmit a tone burst press the tone burst button.

6 TRANSCEIVER MODES

The DJ-560T/E has 3 modes; VFO mode, Memory mode and Call mode.

6.1 VFO MODE (Variable Frequency Oscillator)

Press either the VHF or UHF key on the front panel. The transceiver will be in VFO mode. This mode is used to change frequency and select the desired channel step, offset frequency (up to 10.995 MHz by 5 KHz), tone frequency (38 frequencies in Hz),etc.

6.2 MEMORY MODE

The following guidelines will help you to program and manipulate memory channels. To select the memory mode, press the "MR" key. The most recently used memory channel will display :

o Frequency
o Memory channel number
o Other programmed functions

You can scan the memory channels with the "MCH" key held down, elect to skip any memory channel with the "M.SKIP" key, or select the scan type with the "TMS VCS" key. Refer to the section SCANNING FUNCTIONS (Section 8) for more information.

The DJ-560T/E has two (02) banks of memory channels:

1ST the VHF bank has 20 memory channels that are accessed with the "MCH" key.

2ND the UHF bank has 20 memory channels that are accessed with the "MCH" key.

6.2.1 SCROLL MEMORY

Scrolling the VHF or UHF bank of memory channels up or down can be accomplished 1 of 2 ways.

MCH KEY

1. Press the "MCH" key to put the Main Band into Memory Channel mode. The letter "M" and a memory channel number (0-19) will appear. The "M" will flash if nothing has been programmed into the displayed memory. Pressing and holding the "MCH" key, the memory channel number will increment quickly one number at a time.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MCH" key will decrement the memory channel number. If you continue to hold these keys, the memory channel number will decrement quickly one number at a time.

Another way to increment and decrement the memory channel is to use the main tuning knob.

6.2.2 PROGRAMMING A MEMORY CHANNEL (MW KEY)

To write functions to any memory channel, it is necessary to first set those functions in the VFO mode.

o Select VFO mode (VHF or UHF band).
o Select the receive frequency.
o Select the repeater shift - or +
o Select the required offset. Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select the proper PL [CTCSS] subaudible tone "T". Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select Tone Squelch (Decoder) "T SQL".
o Select Tone Frequency

After selecting and setting the required functions you can write (store) those functions to a memory channel as follows:

1. Select VFO mode.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, PL subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

3. Press the "MCH" key. The "M" memory indicator and channel number will be displayed on the LCD. If "M" is flashing, it means that this channel number has no information stored.

4. Turn the Main Tuning Dial clockwise to choose the desired memory channel number (clockwise to increase, counter clockwise to decrease). Select the desired memory channel number (0 to 19).

5. When you have selected the memory channel you want, press and hold the "FUNC" key along with the "MW" key to write (store) to memory.

6.3 CALL MODE

The CALL mode allows a single key to access an immediately desired programmed frequency. Each band has one Call Channel which can be accessed by pressing the CALL key. A

preferred local repeater is usually programmed into the
Call Channel.

6.3.1 PROGRAMMING THE CALL CHANNEL (CALL.W)

To write functions to a CALL Channel, it is necessary to
first set those functions in the VFO mode.

o Select VFO mode (VHF or UHF band).
o Select the receive frequency.
o Select the repeater shift - or +
o Select the required offset. Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select the proper PL [CTCSS] subaudible tone "T". Consult
your Repeater Directory.

o Select Tone Squelch (Decoder) "T SQL".
o Select Tone Frequency

After selecting and setting the required functions you can
write (store) those functions into a CALL Channel as follows:

1. Select VFO mode.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, PL
subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

3. Press and hold the "FUNC" key.

4. Press the "CALL.W" key to store frequency into the CALL
Memory channel.

6.3.2 ACTIVATING CALL CHANNEL

1. Select VFO mode.

2. Press the CALL key. The CALL indicator "C" will appear on
the LCD display.

3. Press the CALL key again to return to previous mode and
frequency.

*** NOTE ***

Pressing the CALL key for more than 5 seconds will activate
CALL PRIORITY (Dual Watch).

7 PRIORITY FUNCTIONS

The following priority functions are available:

o VFO Priority
o Memory Priority
o Call Priority (Dual Watch)

7.1 VFO PRIORITY

In this mode a VFO frequency is received for 3 seconds and a Memory frequency is received for 1 second in a continuous cycle. Here is how it works:

1. Select VFO mode (UHF or VHF) and VFO frequency.

2. Press the "MCH" key to activate Memory mode.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to a desired Memory Channel. You may also use the "MCH" up or down arrow to change

memory channels.

4. Press the desired VFO (VHF or UHF) key.

5. Press the "PRI" key to begin priority function.

6. Press "PRI" to stop the priority function.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the memory frequency a BEEP will be omitted from the speaker and the audio indicator will blink for 3 seconds.

7.2 MEMORY PRIORITY

In this mode a Memory frequency is received for 3 seconds and a VFO frequency is received for 1 second in a continuous cycle. Here is how it works:

1. Select VFO mode (UHF or VHF) and VFO frequency.

2. Press the "MCH" key to activate Memory mode.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to a desired Memory Channel. You may also use the "MCH" up or down arrow to change memory channels.

4. Press the "PRI" key to begin priority function.

5. Press "PRI" to stop the priority function.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the VFO frequency a BEEP will be omitted from the speaker and the audio indicator will blink for 3 seconds.

In memory priority, the transmitter may be activated on either frequency. Press the PTT switch when the desired frequency is displayed on the LCD.

7.3 CALL PRIORITY (Dual Watch)

The VFO frequency is scanned for approximately 1/2 second and the programmed CALL frequency is scanned for approximately 1/2 second.

1. Select either VHF or UHF as the Main Band.

2. If the CALL channel hasn't been programmed yet, refer to section 6.3.1 on page 20, 21 for more information.

3. Select either VFO or Memory channel mode.

4. Press the "CALL" key for more then 1/2 second. Call priority will begin to cycle between the CALL channel and the selected VFO or memory channel.

5. Press PTT or CALL to cancel CALL priority mode.

8 SCANNING FUNCTIONS

The DJ-560T/E offers various scanning options and 3 scanning modes described a little later on in this section. First lets look at the scanning options, they are:

VFO Scan - Scans either band independently.

Program Band Scan (VFO Mode) - Scans programmed lower to upper frequencies. The bands are independent of each other.

Memory Scan - Each band may scan memory channels independently.

8.1 VFO SCAN

Each band may scan VFO channels independently. When in Band Scan mode the DJ-560T/E scans by Channel step, by 100 Khz or by 1 Mhz steps. As the scan passes through any 500 Khz or 1 Mhz point a tone will sound if the BEEP function is active.

1. Select a VFO and press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second and release key. To scan in the opposite direction press the "FUNC" key and the "B/DOWN ARROW" key.

2. Whether you are cycling upward or downward, during scan the decimal point will flash indicating that scanning has begun.

NOTE

The scan rate is faster if you hold the UP or DOWN ARROW key down. The decimal point will not flash when these keys are held down. Scan frequency will decrease when the main tuning knob is rotated counter clockwise. The same holds true, if the main tuning knob is rotated clockwise the scan frequency will increase.

3. When a signal is received, scanning will stop and remain on that frequency. When channel goes quiet or Main Tuning Knob is rotated clockwise or counter clockwise, scanning will

continue.

4. To cancel scanning press either the "A/UP ARROW" or "B/DOWN ARROW" key.

All 3 scan types can be applied to Band Scan.

8.1.1 PROGRAM BAND SCAN MODE (VFO MODE)

This scan option allows the scanning of a range of VFO frequencies. Each band may have independent scan ranges. The lower band limit is programmed into Memory Channel 18. The upper band limit is programmed into Memory Channel 19. You may initiate Program Band Scan from either VFO or Memory mode.

Storing the Lower and Upper Ranges

Example:

1. Select VFO mode, for example VHF.

2. Select desired Lower Frequency via the key pad like 146.000.

3. Press the "MCH" key.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until 18 is displayed.

5. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MW" key to store the selected Lower Frequency into memory.

6. Select desired Upper Frequency via the key pad like 146.100.

7. Press the "MCH" key.

8. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until 19 is displayed.

9. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MW" key to store the selected Upper Frequency into memory.

10. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "PS" key. Scanning from 146.000 to 146.100 has started. Press any numerical key or PTT to stop scan.

8.2 MEMORY SCAN MODE

This scan option allows the user to scan frequencies that have been programmed in any (or all) of the memory channels. Bands may be scanned individually or both bands may be scanned simultaneously.

1. Select a VFO and press the "MCH" key for approx. 1 second and release key. To scan in the opposite direction press the "FUNC" key and the "MCH" key.

2. Whether you are cycling upward or downward, during scan the decimal point will flash indicating that scanning has begun.

*** NOTE ***

The scan rate is faster if you hold the UP or DOWN ARROW key down. The decimal point will not flash when these keys are held down. Scan frequency will decrease when the main tuning knob is rotated counter clockwise. The same holds true, if the main tuning knob is rotated clockwise the scan frequency will increase.

3. When a signal is received, scanning will stop and remain on that frequency. When channel goes quiet or Main Tuning Knob

is rotated clockwise or counter clockwise, scanning will continue.

4. To cancel Memory Scan press the "MCH" key.

8.2.1 MEMORY CHANNEL SKIP MODE

Memory Channel Skip permits unwanted memory channels to be skipped during memory scan. This step presumes that you have already programmed some/all memory channels.

1. Press the "MCH" key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until the memory channel that you want to skip is displayed.

3. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "M.SKIP" key. The decimal point will disappear from the frequency displayed, indicating this frequency will be skipped. Perform step 2 and 3 for each memory channel that you wish to skip.

4. To cancel Memory Channel Skip, press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the press the "MCH" key. The decimal point will re-appear, and that memory channel will now be restored to scan status.

9 SCANNING TYPES

The DJ-560T/E offers 3 different scanning modes as shown below. The initial factory setting is the Busy Channel Scan.

Busy Scan - Stops at busy channel or frequency until clear, then resume scan.

Timed Scan - Stops at busy channel or frequency, then resume scan 5 seconds later.

Empty Channel Scan - Ignores busy channels and stops on inactive (empty) channel or frequency.

Selecting a Scan Type:

1. Select the desired Main Band.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "TMS VCS" key. Each time this key is pressed another scanning mode option will appear.

3. Select the desired scanning mode, then press the desired Main Band key. The Scanning Mode is now set and display returns automatically 2 seconds later.

9.1 OTHER SCANNING INFORMATION

This subsection talks about all other information pertinent to radio scan.

9.1.1 1 MHZ STEP SCANNING

1. Press the "MHZ" key once will increase the frequency by 1 Mhz. By holding this key down for more than 1 second will increase the frequency by 1 Mhz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 1 Mhz stepping.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "MHZ" key once will decrease the frequency by 1 Mhz. By holding these keys down for more than 1 second will decrease the frequency by 1 Mhz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 1 Mhz stepping.

9.1.2 100 KHZ STEP SCANNING

1. Press the "100K" key once will increase the frequency by 100 Khz. By holding this key down for more than 1 second will increase the frequency by 100 Khz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 100 Khz stepping.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "100K" key once will decrease the frequency by 100 Khz. By holding these keys down for more than 1 second will decrease the frequency by 100 Khz at a faster rate. Press any number on the key pad to stop 100 Khz stepping.

9.1.3 DUAL BAND SCAN

You may want to scan both bands at the same time. You can perform that function by following this example.

Example: Dual Band Scan

1. Press the VHF key.

2. Press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second.

3. Press the UHF key.

4. Press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second.

9.1.4 SCANNING WITH PRIORITY

If you want to activate PRIORITY on both bands while SCANNING, no problem, follow this example.

Example: Dual Band Scan with Dual Band Priority

1. Press the VHF key.

2. Press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second.

3. Press the "PRI" key.

4. Press the UHF key.

5. Press the "A/UP ARROW" key for approx. 1 second.

6. Press the "PRI" key.

10 REPEATER OPERATIONS

Amateur radio repeaters utilize separate transmitter and receiver sections. The transmitter frequency may be offset either above or below the receive frequency according to repeater coordination conventions.

10.1 REV KEY

In some areas there may be repeaters operating on repeater frequency pairs, the exact reverse of another repeater in the area. That is, the input of one repeater is the output frequency of the other and vice versa. To avoid the inconvenience of reprogramming every time both repeaters are in range, the REV key allows instant reversal of the input and output frequencies and the offset direction. The REV function is also useful to check the repeater input to determine if another station is heard directly so you can go simplex. To activate the REV function:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "REV" key. The repeater input frequency and opposite SHIFT indicator will appear on the LCD display panel.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "REV" key again to cancel the REV function.

10.2 RESETTING RADIO

*** NOTE ***

Resetting the radio will erase all user programmed information (frequencies,shifts,offsets etc.) Make sure that this information has been written down before

proceeding.

1. Make sure radio is powered off.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key in while turning on the radio via the power knob. The LCD will display 145.00 (VHF) and 445.00 (UHF), and you can now access Cross Band Repeat.

10.3 PL ENCODE/DECODE

PL Encoding allows you to select the proper tone frequency to open another operators radio or repeater. PL Decoding enables another operator to select the tone your receiver requires enabling you to hear them. Unlike Code Squelch operation (Refer to section 12.2 for details) A specific tone frequency is used. Here's how to use PL Encoding/ Decoding.

1. Select a VFO.

2. Press the "T.SQL" key. Tone settings will cycle each time the "T.SQL" key is pressed. It cycles as follows on the LCD display:

o Tone Encoder Enabled with the letter "T" displayed on LCD.
o Tone Decoder Squelch with the letter "T" and "SQL" displayed on the LCD.
o When the "T" and/or "SQL" is not displayed, the encoder/decoder is disabled.

11 AUTOPATCH OPERATION (AUTOMATIC DIALER)

The DJ-560T/E offers one automatic dialer channel. The telephone number may be entered in either the VHF or the UHF frequency mode. The stored telephone number is transmitted on whichever band is selected as the main band.

11.1 PROGRAM AUTODIAL NUMBER

To enter a telephone number, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DIAL M" key. The frequency display will be replaced by 4 dashes. The telephone symbol will display on the LCD and flash, indicating that the dialer memory is ready to accept the number to be stored. You may enter up to 16 numbers, letters and symbols, four at a time in four groups.

*** NOTE ***

After each group of four is entered the second group will replace the first group and so on.

2. The entered telephone number is stored by pressing the desired main band (VHF or UHF) key or PTT switch.

Change the number by repeating the steps 1 & 2 in this section.

11.2 TRANSMIT AUTODIAL NUMBER

After performing the steps in section 10.3, 11, 11.1, perform the following steps to transmit the programmed number.
1. Verify that the telephone symbol appears on the LCD display.

2. Press and hold the "PTT" switch, then press the "FUNC" key to transmit number.

*** HINT ***

If the repeater autopatch requires an entry of an access code as part of the telephone number, enter the code first, then the telephone number. All digits will be transmitted. In some cases you would have to enter the autopatch code manually, then use the dialer.

11.3 MANUAL DIAL

In some instances you may want to dial a number manually. perform the following steps.

1. The telephone symbol should not appear on your display. If it does, press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DIAL M" key, then the "ABX" key.

2. Press and hold the "PTT" key.

3. Now dial the number on your keypad as you would a telephone.

11.4 DISABLE AUTODIAL

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DIAL M" key, then the "ABX" key. The automatic dialer memory is now empty. The telephone symbol will disappear from the LCD display.

12 HISTORY OF THE DSQ FUNCTION

At the beginning of DSQ implementation, the first handheld radio by ALINCO to offer this functionality was the DJ-160T/E. This radio utilized DSQ in order to make private contact with a single operator or group of operators as deemed necessary, very much like a pager!

The DJ-160T/E original DSQ scheme allowed:

o 3 digits for group code (000 to 999)
o 1 digit for the operators "own" code (0 to 9)
o 1 digit for "other's" to have as a personal code (0 to 9)

As you can see, if you have more then 10 operators (0 to 9) you are out of luck when using private calling.

The next generation would be called "Expanded DSQ". These "Expanded" functions can be found in the DJ-560T/E handheld and incorporate:

o 3 digits for group code (000 to 999)

o 3 digits for the operators "own" code (000 to 999)

o 3 digits for "other's" to have a personal code (000 to 999)

o 3 digits to monitor an(other's) code

The DJ-560T/E is backward compatible with the DJ-160T/E and is currently utilizing "Expanded DSQ" with other ALINCO products such as the DR-590T/E mobile, other DJ-560T/E's and the DJ-F series. Here is a compatibility matrix that will help you to understand what is compatible with what!

DSQ COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Radio Type	Original DSQ	Expanded DSQ
DJ-160T/E HANDHELD	Yes	No
DJ-560T/E HANDHELD	Yes	Yes
DR-590T/E MOBILE	No	Yes
DJ-F SERIES HANDHELD	No	Yes

Now that you understand that there was an original DSQ scheme and a newer "Expanded DSQ", we can fully discuss how they are to be used on the DJ-560T/E!

12.1 DSQ ORIGINAL SCHEME

DSQ stands for DTMF Squelch Control. As the original DSQ scheme, it is often used in conjunction with the DJ-160T/E. This is a very powerful feature that will allow you to call a particular individual or group of individuals. This feature is achieved by use of DTMF Tones that will either open (or keep closed) the DJ-560T/E. In Section 16.1, you will begin to understand how the original DSQ scheme works and how to transmit & receive with it!

12.1.1 DSQ "ORIGINAL" CODING

With DSQ paging, you can place a transmission in a variety of ways, as described below.

OPTION 1: 3 DIGIT GROUP CODE

By programming a 3 digit group code your members of a group would receive a common transmission. Perhaps this group wouldn't want to hear a transmission meant for another group that has another 3 digit code sequence.

EXAMPLE:

Lets say that you are helping the local police department find a missing child. They have split 10 radio operators into 2-five person teams. Let's call them team 1 and team 2.

Each member of team 1 has a radio with a group code of 111.

Each member of team 2 has a radio with a group code of 222.

The police have just found evidence that the child is definitely located in team 2 territory. The central transmission point now needs to contact the members of team 1 and fill them in on their findings. They will send out a 111 group code (tone sequence) to team 1. By virtue of the group code 111, all members of team 1 will hear the message and team 2 will hear nothing on their radios.

OPTION 2: 1 DIGIT PRIVATE "OWN" CODE

A single digit personal code would be utilized by an individual operator who would receive a private call.

EXAMPLE:

Lets say that you will receive some specific information. The other person will need to know your "own" code before your radio will receive a private call. Your "own" code is also necessary, because the other person receiving your message will see your "own" code displayed on their radio LCD.

OPTION 3: 1 DIGIT "OTHERS" CODE

This code is used to call a specific person in a group. It is the other persons "own" code.

EXAMPLE:

Lets say that an individual in team 1 needs to be given some specific information. We will send only that person the information and nobody else in the group. By virtue of their 1 digit "own" code, they will hear only their message.

OPTION 4: 1 DIGIT MONITOR CODE

When your "own" private code is sent to your radio, the "other's" private code can be memorized.

OPTION 5: MISC CODES

16 numbers, letters and symbols can be used for coding. Here's what you can use; 0-9, A-D, * and #. An "H" will appear on the LCD when the * is entered and upside down A will appear when the # is entered. The # sign is used as a wild card. Refer to WILDCARD for more information.

12.1.2 TRANSMITTING (PRIVATE CALLING IN A GROUP)

1. Select which frequency and band you wish to operate on.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "G" appears on the LCD display.

3. Enter 3 digits for the group that YOU want to call followed by your 1 digit "own" code. In other words your personal ID code from 0 to 9.

EXAMPLE:

The first three digits are the group code, enter 111. The final digit is reserved for your "own" personal code, enter 2. Your display should look like this:

A111.2

4. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "PG" appears on the LCD display.

5. And now you must select the "others" single digit code. This is the operator you are calling. Lets say your calling operator 3! Enter "3" on the keypad. Notice how this digit is entered into the single digit area above the group code and just right of the band indicator.

6. Press the PTT key to transmit the DSQ code. The following example will illustrate what the tone stream looks like.

EXAMPLE:

The first 3 tones you will hear when you push on the PTT key will be the 3 digit group code (111). This will be followed by the "others" code (3). A delimiter character is sent followed by the last digit which identifies you (your "own" code) (2).

1113*2

12.1.3 RECEIVING (PRIVATE CALL IN A GROUP)

To receive a private call from another operator, setup your radio as follows:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "PG" appears on the LCD display.

When the received DSQ code matches the first 4 digits of your display (group and own code), the DSQ "PG" indicator will begin to flash. If the "BEEP BELL" is off, the squelch will open for as long as the calling operator is transmitting. If the "BEEP BELL" is on, an audible beep will be emitted from the radio and the beep indicator will flash on the LCD display. Reset the flashing DSQ indicator by pressing the main band key.

The calling operators "own" digit will appear on your display next to the band indicator.

*** NOTE ***

If the received coded signal matches the "P G" pager code, the mode is selected automatically. When the "other's" code is not confirmed, an "E" will be displayed on the LCD instead of "A".

12.1.4 TRANSMITTING (GROUP CALLING)

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "G" appears on the LCD display.

2. Enter the 3 digit group code that YOU want to call followed by your 1 digit "own" code. In other words your personal ID code from 0 to 9.

EXAMPLE:

The first three digits are the group code, enter 111. The final digit is reserved for your "own" personal code, enter 2.

3. Press the Main band key. either VHF or UHF. The DSQ code is now stored and the LCD display will return to the Main Band frequency.

4. Press the PTT key to transmit the DSQ code. The following example will illustrate what the tone stream looks like.

EXAMPLE:

The first 3 tones you will hear when you push on the PTT key will be the 3 digit group code (111). This will be followed by a delimiting character. Immediately afterwards the digit which identifies you (your "own" code) will be sent (2). The entire sequence will end with 2 delimiting characters.

111*2**

12.1.5 RECEIVING (GROUP CALL)

To receive a group call from another operator, setup your radio as follows:

1. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "P G" key until "G" appears on the LCD display.

When the received DSQ code matches the first 3 digits of your display (group code), the DSQ "G" indicator will begin to flash. If the "BEEP BELL" is off, the squelch will open for as long as the calling operator is transmitting. If the "BEEP BELL" is on, an audible beep will be emitted from the radio and the beep indicator will flash on the LED display. Reset the flashing DSQ indicator by pressing the main band key or PTT.

The calling operators "own" digit will appear on your display next to the band indicator.

12.2 CODE SQUELCH

Well you might have decided that the "Original DSQ" function is not your cup of tea. Thats ok, maybe individual code squelch is more to your liking. This is different from Tone Encoding/Decoding (Refer to section 10.3). This gives you a choice to select your own 3 digit code, and only the person who knows your code will open your receiver. Here's how it should be used.

1. Select an operating frequency.

Example: Enter the 2 meter frequency of 146.520.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DSQ SET" key several times. Notice how you can scroll through A,B,C & D! These are the 4 DSQ memory channels. Each memory channel is very much like a mailbox. Each mailbox will hold 3 letters (digits). These digits represent your personal code squelch identification.

Example: Select code squelch memory channel "A".

3. Release the "FUNC" key now and select a 3 digit code squelch code using the keypad.

Example: Enter the 3 digit code 333.

4. Press the "FUNC" key to return the LCD display to operating frequency.

Example: Now you will see on the LCD display P45.52.

5. Press the "D.SQL" key repeatedly (2 times) until "C" appears in the 100 Mhz digit location.

Example: C45.620 or C46.000

6. Press the "PTT" to transmit the code squelch code with the transmitted signal.

*** NOTE ***

If the received code squelch signal matches the set code squelch code, a "C" will appear on the LCD, squelch will open and incoming signal will be received.

12.3 DSQ WILDCARDS

The "#" symbol is a wildcard that may be substituted for any one digit,letter or symbols used in DSQ codes. When the "#" symbol is entered it appears on the LCD display as an upside down A. The wildcard allows for the combination of many groups. If the first or first and second digits of several group codes are the same, you can replace the second and third digits (or just third digit) with a "#" mark, and thus transmit to all those groups.

Example:

1. Enter the 2 meter frequency of 146.520.

2. Press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DSQ SET" key. Select any code squelch memory channel.

3. Release the "FUNC" key now and select a 3 digit code squelch code using the keypad.

Example: Enter the 3 digit code 1#5.

4. Press the "FUNC" key to return the LCD display to operating frequency.

Example: Now you will see on the LCD display P45.52.

5. Press the "D.SQL" key repeatedly (2 times) until "C" appears in the 100 Mhz digit location. If you want to see on your LCD display which group code is calling you, refer to the HINT on page 37.

Example: C45.620

If the incoming coded calls are anyone with a group code as follows, the call will be received by your radio.

o 105 through 195
o 1A5 through 1D5
o 1*5
o 1#5

6. When you receive a call from another station, the "C" will flash on and off for as long as the other operator is transmitting. Your radio has already memorized who was calling you, so press the "PTT" key and you will transmit to that station directly. When you have completed your QSO, enter the wildcard sequence again to open your radio to all other stations again.

*** HINT ***

If you want to see who was calling you, perform steps 1-6 in section 12.3. After step 5 press and hold the "FUNC" key, then press the "DSQ SET" key. When you receive the call, their group code will appear on the LCD display immediately.

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1649. High speed CW TX/RX with PC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 12:51:40 UTC
From: G8SJP.BRidge_House@rxuk.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"6-Aug-91.1:51.PM".*.Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@rxuk.Xerox.com>
Source record: 294719

Folks,

I'm looking for any information on techiniques which I might use to send/receive high speed CW using a PC (for meteor scatter purposes). Preferably, Public Domain or Shareware software requiring a minimum amount of hardware (building hardware isn't a problem for me, but it isn't fun any more, either :-).

Also, I couldn't find any pointers to Ham software archives accessible via FTP - anyone have any?

73 de G8SJP

1650. Re: ICOM IC-W2A power levels?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 13:08:36 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug6.080836.5333@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 294724

In article <1991Aug3.134510.5489@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>, ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
> I'm considering purchasing an IC-W2A but can't find any specs as to
> what the transmit power levels are when operating off of the 7.2 and
> 12V battery packs. The stated power levels are for external 13.5-16 VDC.
>
> Can anyone complete this table?
>
Low power Med. Power High Power
BP81-84,90 7.2V 0.5W 1.5W or 1.5W 1.5W
BP85 12.0V 0.5W 1.5W or 3.5W(?) >5.0W (?)
external 13.5V 0.5W 1.5W or 3.5W >5.0W

When supplied with 12 - 16 VDC, the radio will put out greater than 5.0W on both the VHF and UHF radios. You then have the option of setting the 'low' power ouput to be either 0.5W, 1.5W or 3.5W - I would assume that you would also be able to do this with the BP85 (12V) battery pack, but since I don't have that battery pack, I can't verify this (as indicated by the (?)).

My W2A puts out >6.0W when supplied with 13.8VDC (using a Bird Wattmeter).

As far as PLL synthesis frequency accuracy, @146.160 MHZ output, I measured the output frequency (no input signal) to be 63HZ high (+0.43 PPM !). Quite impressive.

FM deviation measured +4.6KHZ, -4.5KHZ.

Radio was able to accept an input deviation of 24KHZ (!) before losing the signal. Input sensitivity came in at 0.12uV (to just break squelch).

GREAT radio!!!

--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

Internet Address: gibbonsj%iccgcc.decnet@consrt.rok.com

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

1651. AHT-2000 Handheld.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 13:34:39 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".6-Aug-91.14:34:39.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 294721

Pete Lucas, G6WBJ, (PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL)
writes;

<...The 'Review' of the AHT2000 horrified me...>

Me too.

The nearest thing to your spec I've ever owned was a Trio 9130. Nice simple, rugged, die-cast, 25W out on 144MHz, reasonable receiver performance, absolutely NO "bells and whistles". It was synthesised, though.

Pity I sold it. Sigh.

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.

1652. PC Code Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 13:56:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <53E8EF5460C1BA62@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 294722

I have noticed some postings about people wanting a good PC based code program.

I just got my license 3 months ago. I was able to go from 0-20+wpm in about that time using a program called "Super Morse" by WD5CID. It is a shareware program and can usually be obtained from electronic bulletin boards locally, or through shareware dealears-or contact the author.

My 8 year old som is using it with a great deal of success.

It is one of the best constructed computer programs I have come across.

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U.

1653. Re: Shuttle Retransmission Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 15:39:22 UTC
From: trop@hls.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug6.073923.236@hls.com>
Source record: 294725

In article <930@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>, 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
(William F. Hagen) writes:
>
> I get the retran on 145.585 in ssanta barbara on the gibralter repeater.
> the retrans is nasa select, the same stuff on cable.
> usually a local repeater carries it.

The NASA-Ames Amateur Radio Club retransmits NASA select on 145.585 (K6MF)
from the Ames Research Center located in Mountain View, CA. The simplex
transmission is broadcast with a continuous carrier and the antenna is
only in the tens of feet above the valley floor. Hence, I don't believe
that it is possible for your re-transmit to originate from K6MF.

On the other hand, there are several other sources in Southern California
for NASA select re-transmit, not the least of which is the W6VIO re-transmit
that is often carried by the Cactus Net throughout an area that reaches
from El Paso to San Francisco (including 449.000 in Santa Barbara).

For those in the Bay Area, there are usually several 440 repeaters that
carry NASA select. Some of them from the W6VIO feed, one from a Sacramento
feed, and one (KB5JR, 443.300) from the K6MF feed.

KB5JR is on Loma Prieta (3800 ft., 50W) and can be heard from Napa to Monterey.
KB5JR uses a VOX circuit to defeat the constant carrier from K6MF.

ATV of NASA select video and audio is available to those with line-of-sight
to Black Mountain.

If you are receiving a NASA select re-transmission in your area, NASA
would like to know. If you will mail me the particulars, I will post
them to spacelink and re-post the entire file once (t'will be long).

73s....

Troy (trop)

trop@hls.com
uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop

1654. Re: The AHT-2000 Handheld Transceiver (Part 1/2)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 15:42:10 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Aug6.155536.21204@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294727

Nice post, but you missed the big new idea in handheld and mobile radios: voice control. I think that in the future there will be no keyboard at all; you'll just talk to your radio:

"Command: memory 12"
"Command: frequency 146.91"
"Command: power high"
etc.
This solves all keyboard problems, and gets away from having to manipulate your radio while driving. With a voice synthesizer for output, you can deal with the radio completely by voice. Only trouble is, if the radio really has 4 CPUs, it might get too smart for you:

"Command: frequency 146.91"
"Radio speaking: Not now, you haven't mowed the lawn! There'll be plenty of time for ham radio when all the work around here is done" {obviously programmed by an XYL}

Mike, N4PDY

1655. Re: More ICOM 2410 confusion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 16:18:59 UTC
From: jdm@cadence.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug6.161859.14792@cadence.com>
Source record: 294726

In article <1991Aug6.025945.16795@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
>In my attempts to discover what is happening with the IC-2410 I've received
>the following stories:
>
>Story 1) From ICOM contact #1. The radio shipped with an LCD display that
>had light letters on a black background. In a month it will start shipping
>with an LCD display with dark letters on a light background.
>
>Story 2) From ICOM contact #2. The radio never shipped and is awaiting
>a determination of price prior to shipping.
>
>Story 3) From a ham dealer in Washington. ICOM received the radios from
>Japan with LED displays and returned them all to Japan. They are now
>waiting for radios with LCD displays.
>
>Story 4) From a ham dealer on the east coast. The dealer has the radios
>in stock but they have displays that are impossible to read in the sunlight.
>
>Story 5) From another ham dealer on the east coast. ICOM has radios with
>LCD displays, black letters, but can't ship until they get FCC approval.
>
>Many of these stories are contradictory!!
>
>
>
>--
>---
>Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822
>---

I saw one of these radios at a recent "ICOM DAY" at an electronics store
in the bay area. It had orange illuminated numbers on a black background.
The ICOM rep gave no information at all about the display, even though
I told him that there was a picture of one on the back of CQ magazine with
black letters on an orange background. He also told me he did not know
what the price would be. All in all, he did not answer any of my
questions. The IC2410 does look like an extremely attractive radio, display
not withstanding.

I have heard that ICOM had a bunch of the orange on black displays, and that
they had built a batch of radios with that display. My source also said that
as soon as they ran out of those displays they would go back to the LCD type.

Thats all I know. Sorry.

The people at the electronics store also speculated that the 2410 would be priced in a range similiar to the current IC2400.

Joe

--
Joe Mastroianni AKA: AA6YD AA6YD @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
Cadence Design Systems
Santa Clara Ca. "Up the airy mountain;down the rushy glen; we
jdm@cadence.com daren't go a hunting; for fear of little men "

1656. Hand-held transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 16:23:25 UTC
From: hwd@pyuxa.UUCP
Message-ID: <18@pyuxa.UUCP>
Source record: 294662

Does anyone have the address for Satellite
Technology Services, Inc.? I would like to
find them to order a replacement battery
pack for their AV-7600 airband handie-talkie.
The address (or a battery pack if someone has
one for sale) would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,

Harold
KB2M

hwd@pyuxa.bellcore.com
hwd@bellcore.bellcore.com
or (908) 699-5526

1657. Rick Patterson

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 18:58:04 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9108061858.AA20884@.taichi.cac.stratus.com.>
Source record: 294628

Rick,
Please contact me with regard to your last mailing at
508-473-7341 5-10pm est.

Thanks

Jay

1658. Kenwood TM-621 (?) 2m/220 MHz Dual Bander Mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 19:36:06 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108061936.AA00643@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 294629

I own a Kenwood 621, and on the whole I am very happy with it. As you say, it is just about the only thing on the market which will dual-band 220 and 2-meters. (There is also the Icom 901, for quite a bit more money. Someone was talking about a dual-band HT made by Standard I think, check the recent archives.) The only complaints I have about it are: The LED dial is not too readable in direct sunlight, and the receiver is not as sensitive as some other radios I've had (but this may be the antenna setup on my car, I'm not sure.) Both of these problems are supposedly fixed in the 631, but I haven't seen one. There are 2 antenna connections on short tethers, making connection easy. 16 memories in each band, plus a vfo and a call frequency. Independent sub-band tuning and squelch, a volume mix switch so you can control how loud the sub-band is relative to the main, selective auto band change. PL encoder is standard, decoder is optional. DTMF mike. Plenty of power (I think it's 25 on 220, 45 on 2). There is a mod you can do to cross-band repeat if you want. Did I forget anything? I think I got mine for under 600 new, but I forget where (one of the big mail-order houses.) Considering it was my only choice at the time, if I had it to do over again, I would. Hope that helped.
Jim, NE3X

1659. Austin Amateur Radio Supply

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 20:50:42 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108062050.AA00659@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 294630

I just remembered where I bought my Kenwood 621--Austin. No
complaints, and lowest bidder. They were able to answer all my
questions about the radio when I called, too (and correctly).
Jim, NE3X

1660. Orbital decay question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 21:33:46 UTC
From: rwb+@cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <14225@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 294631

My naive interpretation of the keplerian elements orbital decay value
treated it as an acceleration, as in

```
MeanMotion = EpochMeanMotion + OrbitalDecay*(Time-EpochTime);
```

```
MeanAnomaly = EpochMeanAnomaly + EpochMeanMotion*(Time-EpochTime)
+ 0.5*OrbitalDecay*SQR(Time-EpochTime)
```

In the Amsat supplied BASIC programs, the terms in the above equations with
OrbitalDecay in them are doubled relative to my interpretation. Why is this?
Is it because the decay rate itself changes as the orbit decays?

How good is the decay rate in predecting LEO satellites with keplerians
a few weeks old?

Bob N3EMO
rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu
N3EMO@KA3NVP.PA

1661. Re: Colorado VHF/UHF Mountaintop DX'ing, Backpacking w/HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 22:45:44 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420029@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294635

The Colorado 14er event is still on. The date is August 24th with primary activity from 10 am to 12 pm MDT. Most of us will be using "Hot Rod" style 1/2 wave antennas plugged onto HTs. Colorado to California via FM is probably stretching things, but you never know! A backup date is August 31st in case of poor weather. So far, over 20 hams have signed up for this event.

If anyone else is interested in participating, please contact:

Bob Witte KB0CY
719-590-3230 (days)
719-488-0859 (evenings)

or bobw@col.hp.com

1662. Re: AHT-2000 Handheld.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 23:14:28 UTC
From: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11280@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 294637

>Sensibly-sized controls for those of us with normal-sized fingers!

YES!!!! When I went looking for a new rig in the mid-1980s, I couldn't believe the controls on some of the HF rigs, let alone the HTs. Real radios have knobs! Not miniature slide controls, or buttons that have to be pushed by something smaller than a ball point pen's sharp end.

I ended up buying a TS-530S - the only rig I found with real knobs, real finals, and controls whose function I could recognize. Of course, I did end up selling it and getting a Paragon, with all those little buttons. You would think I would learn...

Ken Mitchum MD (KY3B)
km@cs.pitt.edu

1663. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-06 23:53:41 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108062353.AA12305@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294632

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 43
1 21638U 91 54 A 91218.70455912 .00066397 00000-0 25599-3 0 202
2 21638 28.4663 337.8775 0023299 240.2083 119.5083 15.85343078 826
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1664. Incoming USA QSL Bureaux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 00:47:23 UTC
From: ewing-martin@CS.YALE.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Aug7.004723.27150@cs.yale.edu>
Source record: 294634

What's the best way to get the scoop on the US QSL Bureaus for INCOMING QSLs? QST explains the OUTGOING Bureau service at ARRL in the 12/90 issue, but I can find no listings for the incoming services.

I guess I need info on the "W6" bureau, even though I now live in 1-land. (Is that right?)

Thanks for any pointers & 73,

Martin, AA6E
Guilford CT

1665. Re: Specs on Drake R-4A receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 01:54:43 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570130@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294633

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rps@sunman.mlb.semi.harris.com (Ray Sumperyl) writes:

> I have a chance of buying a Drake R-4A receiver for $135.00 . Is this a good
>deal? Was this a good receiver?

I'm more familiar with the R4B -- I think they are very similar.
(The R4C uses a different block diagram).

It's a very nice receiver if you don't mind the "vacuum-state" technology.
The R4B (and I think the -A also) has a broad (6-8 kHz) crystal filter
in the first IF, then converts down to 50 kHz to get selectivity. The
advantage is there are no extra crystal filters to buy -- you get
4.8, 2.4, 1.2 (I think), and .4 kHz filters with the standard radio.
Dynamic range is very good and phase noise is low. The analog dial
is marked in 1 kHz increments and tunes 25 kHz/revolution. (Not as
accurate as a digital dial, but very good for a mechanically-tuned VFO.)

Other features include passband tuning and a tunable notch filter.
Oh, and the noise blanker is standard. It transceives with a T4X xmtr.
$135 sounds about right for one in good condition.

AL N1AL

1666. Origin of the term "lid"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 02:57:22 UTC
From: benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu
Message-ID: <2079@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 294638

I have heard several versions of where the "ham" in "ham radio" comes from, but never anything about "lid". Some of the local clubs pass around toilet seats as their "lid award", but this doesn't say much about the origin of the term. Does anyone have any idea how bad operators came to be known as lids?

Good DX and 73,
Phil KC4ZEN

1667. County Hunters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 05:09:05 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <53649@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294639

For about the next week, I am at the McDonald Observatory in west Texas, and have access to an HF rig. The resident ham out here (who doesn't get on HF much) mentioned that this is a fairly rare county (Jeff Davis, ham pop. half a dozen or so). I'm not a county freak myself but if there's anyone out there who is, I'm happy to indulge you and have a sked. I'll be here until 8/14, and mid to late pm is best for me (or at night if it's cloudy here, sigh...).

CW preferred, SSB tolerated if absolutely necessary :-)
Albanian hams get highest priority -

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1668. Please use the IPA for your callsign! [was Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 05:39:48 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <abeals.681543588@melange>
Source record: 294675

edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:

>In article <49878@seismo.CSS.GOV> jfs@beno.CSS.GOV (Jim Scheimer) writes:
>>easily understood callsign - K Dee 4 Dee Eee Zee - it just
>>
>On VHF, you'll find lots of hams use Zedd for Zee. Good practice,
>though it may sound funny with a four-land acceynt :-)

Please please please please use the IPA.

Kilo Delta Four Delta Echo Zulu

The man on the other end of the long path that is about to drop out
thanks you.
--
Andrew Scott Beals abeals@autodesk.com, kc6sss@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na
147.300MHz+, 440.900MHz+ [ctcss 114.8Hz]
Vivu libere a>u mortu!

1669. re: DTMF tone decoding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 05:56:50 UTC
From: rlreed@wsuiar.wsu.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug6.235650.268@wsuiar.wsu.ukans.edu>
Source record: 294641

Yes, you can decode DTMF there's several companies that make decoders.

A couple of well known companies here;

Midian Electronics Inc 2302 E 22nd Street Tucson, AZ 85713 USA
Ph. 602-884-7981 Fax 602-884-0422

Selectone Corp. 23278 Bernhardt Street Hayward,CA 94545-1621 USA
Ph. 415-887-1950 Fax 415-887-4011

The decoders average out about $60 each.

1670. "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 07:13:45 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108070712.AA11239@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294649

So it's time for round two of the standardized power connector discussion....

After the first round, I began an effort to get the Emergency Amateur Radio Club, Honolulu, to standardize on the Anderson Power Poles, since everyone raved about them last time...now the consensus seems to be that the Molex connectors are better. Guess that's what happens when you jump to conclusions...:-)

After some thought, it now seems to be a toss-up between the Power Poles and the Molex...the Power Poles seem better constructed, but not readily available; the Molex, readily available but perhaps not as reliable (I wonder about the long-term ability of the Molex to withstand repeated plugging and unplugging, such as you might do over the course of several emergencies).

The choice between apparent reliability vs availability was why I gave the (slight) nod to the Power Poles in my recommendation to the EARC. The last thing you need during a public service event or emergency is to have to replace a bad connector; you'd better have the spares with you ahead of time anyway, since there won't be time to run down to Radio Shack....

I was able to find the Power Poles in Honolulu without much difficulty, although the selection was somewhat limited. I bought a couple of sets to play with to see if I could produce a configuration that would protect against accidental connection of two power sources, which was mentioned as a concern during the last discussion.

I first tried the standard "side by side" configuration, with the red connector on the right. One poster mentioned turning one of the connectors 90 degrees in order to differentiate between source and sink; I was unable to produce a workable configuration by doing this. Net result: sources and sinks cannot be differentiated; if two sources are connected, they are connected in parallel (which, as one person mentioned earlier, could be useful for battery charging).

I then tried stacking the Power Poles vertically. I arbitrarily chose red on top for sources and black on top for sinks. Again, I could not obtain a workable configuration thru a 90 deg rotation. Net result: Sources and sinks can be differentiated; however, if two sources are connected, they are connected in *shorted series*, with attendant fireworks. On the other hand, for a source to source connection to occur, you have to mate the connector so that red goes to black, and vice versa (in other words, if you check the colors before plugging away, it'll never occur :-)). If you believe in color codes, you're OK; if you want something absolutely idiotproof, this configuration won't hack it.

Comments on my experience with the Power Poles appreciated; guess I need to go back to the EARC with my tail between my legs and recommend both the Power Poles and the Molex, as there now seems to be a "dual standard" emerging, with many people saying that they use some combination of the two varieties of Molex connectors and the Power Poles.

(Would also appreciate an e-mail copy of what the ARRL Board minutes really said about the Power Poles...I no longer have those issues...tnx)

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

1671. more ICOM 2410 confusion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 11:38:49 UTC
From: TSDIMO%GOR1@leav-emh.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108071217.AA25188@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294651

Transmission Systems Dept, 791-4409
The ICOM 2410 was on display at the Atlanta hamfest last weekend, and I seem to recall that the display was orange numbers on dark background. It looked okay and easy to read. Of course we were inside the hamfest bldg. The ICOM people had brought brand new rigs with them and gave to the dealers at the fest, to their surprise. The price was $729 to 749, (amazing how some dealers will mark up a radio to make a buck). Once dealer sold out in a few hours. (the 729 price) the others still had radios at the end of the day. Guess we will find out more when someone reviews the radio. I wanted to{ trade my IC3220 in on one but they wouldn't give me what I wanted. I understand the IC2410 can be controlled from another radio, and will allow you bring up and shut down phone patch on a repeater remotely. I can not do that with the 3220. I can bring the repeater up, but have to wait for it to drop before I can xmit again, so no phone patching using the repeat function. Any body out there bought a new 2410 yet? How about a review, specifcally, will the radio transmit crossband while receiving? tnks.

Larry Carr
Info Officer, TSD

1672. DXCC Country List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 12:17:11 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <25742@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294642

Does anyone have the lastest DXCC country list on line.

If so can you please post it here or E-Mail a copy to me ?

/Joel WU1F

1673. TEXAS TOWERS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 13:05:29 UTC
From: craigs@mcopn1.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9108071305.AA15623@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 294650

Well, with all the bad publicity Texas Towers has been getting here, and given the 11 bad stories to 3 good stories theory, guess I'll put my two cent's worth into the pot....

I live not very far from T Towers. It's basically a mom-and-pop shop. Gerald, K5GW, runs the place. Son Matt runs the repair shop, and daughter Kathryn answers the phone, checks prices, etc. A second daughter Cheryl, N5JSS, used to help out but was a victim of a disabling auto accident several years ago and is still recovering. There are a few non-family folks there as well, working in the warehouse and helping out on weekends when the store is usually more crowded. It's a phyically small operation, without really a showroom or anything, as the bulk of their business is mailorder. They are not experts, by far, just a family trying to help their father build his dream business.

While I have heard many horror stories about their friendliness (or lack thereof) and competence (or lack thereof) from both locals and out-of-towners alike, my experiences have only been good. The biggest problem is how hectic things get. Three customers easily fill the store. I've gone there during the week when they have had six or seven customers waiting for attention and three phone lines ringing off the hook! If they sound rude and abrupt over the phone, it is likely that they are in such a busy situation!

As for courtesy and service, I have nothing but good words to say. I have purchased several pieces of equipment in their store, and while their prices aren't the cheapest (I usually use AES as a barometer), I like supporting the local establishment because of the service I get. When I've had equipment problems, they have been there to help. When I took a lightning hit last spring, Gerald bent over backwards to help me get things straight with the insurance company and get my equipment repaired or replaced, even if it was equipment he didn't carry in the store! I was even offered a loaner HF rig when my TS440 went away to Kenwood!

So if you are thinking about dealing with Texas Towers, I can highly recommend them. You can even tell them I sent you....

73,
Craig Young, KA5BOU

Additional disclaimer - I am not an employee of Texas Towers nor do I have any interest in Texas Towers, other than being a satisfied customer.

Craig S. Young, KA5BOU Texas Instruments Incorporated
CraigS@mcopn1.csc.ti.com Avionics Systems Division

KA5BOU @ N5LDD McKinney, Texas
When in Plano: 147.18, 444.25 (214) 952-4616

"...All opinions expressed are my own, since TI doesn't pay me to have opinions for them..."

1674. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 13:33:40 UTC
From: chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <T70a73w164w@moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 294665

edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:

> In article <49878@seismo.CSS.GOV> jfs@beno.CSS.GOV (Jim Scheimer) writes:
> >easily understood callsign - K Dee 4 Dee Eee Zee - it just
> >
> On VHF, you'll find lots of hams use Zedd for Zee. Good practice,
> though it may sound funny with a four-land acceynt :-)
> -edg

That brings up a question that nobody has been able to answer yet - just how did Zee become the American pronunciation for Zed, which is the way it's spoken in English everywhere else in the world?

Answers on a postcard please to...

73's
Chris Cox W0/G4JEC

EMail chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org AMPRNet g4jec@g4jec.ampr.org

1675. Address of RF DESIGN magazine ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 15:58:03 UTC
From: sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.COM
Message-ID: <m0k7pju-0000JTC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 294644

Would appreciate the address/telephone number of the above magazine.
Thanks in anticipation.
Regards
Sid Boyce...G3VBV...Amdahl(UK) Tech. Ops. Group ....

1676. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 16:01:00 UTC
From: JENNINGS%UPAC01.DEcnet@ubsv02.abb.COM
Message-ID: <9108071504.AA12144@uc.msc.edu>
Source record: 294653

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1677. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert Cancellation - 07 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 17:05:41 UTC
From: oler@vp.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094CC2F.28201EE0.9488@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294656

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

CANCELLED: 16:30 UT, 07 AUGUST

/\

STORM UPDATE INFORMATION:

Geomagnetic storming has ended. Only the high latitude regions have
experienced occassional minor storming. Mostly active to unsettled
conditions have developed. These conditions should persist as activity
gradually becomes quieter.

Auroral activity has also diminished considerably and is expected to
remain mostly dormant except over the high latitude regions where some
periods of low auroral activity may be observed.

HF propagation conditions are on the rebound over the low and middle
latitudes. Generally good propagation conditions are being observed with
occassional periods of increased noise over the northerly middle latitude and
high latitude paths.

VHF propagation conditions are near normal now. There have been reports
of VHF backscatter communications from the middle latitude regions associated
with the geomagnetic storming which occurred this week. Conditions are no
longer favorable for backscatter communications on the VHF bands.

This Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert has been cancelled as of 16:30 UT on
07 August. A return to generally unsettled to quiet conditions should be
observed over the next 24 to 48 hours.

/\

1678. ICW-2A Service Manual Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 17:14:00 UTC
From: FLEM%HYDRA@sdi.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <33C73130C31F40C09E@sdi.polaroid.com>
Source record: 294655

Last week Icom told me the service manual for the infamous
ICW-2AT wouldn't be ready for 6 months.... Guess what was in Saturday's
mail???
I have no terrible need for it, however it is nice to know where
one is. Not a lot to read, (no mod info or other secrets. In fact, it won't
help at all on outaband or C-band techiques) but it does simplify the over-
view understanding if you like to (or get paid to) stare at schematics.
$20.
de Skip,NT1G H=508-872-8291 W=617-577-2508 F=617-577-4019

1679. Re: County Hunters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 17:20:38 UTC
From: clark@brahms.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug7.172038.10023@amd.com>
Source record: 294646

oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>For about the next week, I am at the McDonald Observatory in west
>Texas, and have access to an HF rig. The resident ham out here (who
>doesn't get on HF much) mentioned that this is a fairly rare county
>(Jeff Davis, ham pop. half a dozen or so). I'm not a county freak
>myself but if there's anyone out there who is, I'm happy to indulge
>you and have a sked. I'll be here until 8/14, and mid to late pm
>is best for me (or at night if it's cloudy here, sigh...).

>CW preferred, SSB tolerated if absolutely necessary :-)
>Albanian hams get highest priority -

Get on 14.336, if the net is up, and I guarantee that you'll have some action.
Plus, there will be people that will want to go to CW from there....

Brad Clark // NP4AI
****
* PACKET - NP4AI@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA * "All things bright and beautiful *
* UUCP - clark@brahms.amd.com * All creatures great and small *
************************************* All things great and wonderful *
* The opinions experessed are solely * The Church Fuzz nicks them all."*
* those of the author. Honest. * - MP Matching Tie & Hanky *
****

1680. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 17:39:00 UTC
From: JENNINGS%UPAC01.DEcnet@ubsv02.abb.COM
Message-ID: <9108071641.AA14794@uc.msc.edu>
Source record: 294654

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1681. Re: More ICOM 2410 confusion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 18:06:56 UTC
From: tsi@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <45303@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 294648

Hello,

Regarding the IC-2410 I can say that I have one and have had it for about
a week. Mine has the LED style dispay which is the one I wanted. I like
it very much!!

I can safely say the the IC-2410 exists.

David

1682. Re: Address of RF DESIGN magazine ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 18:58:50 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420030@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294661

RF Design Magazine
6530 S. Yosemite St.
Englewood, CO 80111

phone 303-220-0600
fax 303-773-9716

Editor Gary Breed (K9AY)

1683. Re: backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 19:02:53 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug7.190253.25451@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 294647
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <26528@well.sf.ca.us> grady@well.sf.ca.us (Grady Ward) writes:
>
>I want to duplicate the experiment of decoding the
>modulation of an ordinary house window using the
>relected light of an ordinary semiconductor laser.
>Basically, I want to reflect my penlight laser off
>a nearby house window and catch the backscatter using
>a pretty strong pair of binoculars, one exit pupil
>replaced with a ccd, photoresistor, or some other
>appropriate part

>>>Remainder of posting deleted...

Hmmm, "...decoding the modulation of an ordinary house window...reflect
my penlight laser off a nearby house window and catch the backscatter...",

Why don't you just come out and clearly say that you want to listen in to
what goes on in your neighbor's bedroom?

What you propose is really a combinational audio/visual monitoring system
to study the social interactions of bipeds...Right?

;-)

.
--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

1684. Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 20:54:43 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Aug07.205443.14097@netcom.COM>
Source record: 294659

Why don't we CQ on VHF and up? I don't mean a literal CQ, though that doesn't seem like such a bad idea, but why is it that there's no particular equivalent that means "I'm here on the [frequency|repeater] and want to chat, even with somebody new."

You can say you're "monitoring" or "listening" but what does that mean? That may mean, "if anybody has any traffic for me, it's a good time to give a call." It implies that you're available to talk, but the number of times (in 15 years of hamming) that I've ever heard it elicit a stranger coming back, complete with introductions and the like can be counted on my various appendages.

So, I askya, why this aversion to meeting new people on VHF and above?
-edg
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

1685. Re: Converting comm radios for ham use...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 20:58:11 UTC
From: brian@ucsd
Message-ID: <9108072058.AA05458@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294657

I've been using MICORs in ham service for years, and have built many repeaters with them.

If the radio was originally tuned up between 450 and 470, it should tune into the ham band with no modifications. All you should have to do is order a receive crystal for the ham frequency, and tweak. International Crystal will make you a crystal to replace the one inside the channel element for about $12. Be sure to specify "commercial standard" grade, else you'll pay $18 or more for a "high accuracy" crystal that hams really don't need.

It's a good idea to bench-check the radio BEFORE you take the commercial channels out of it, just to make sure it's working properly. It probably is; most of those radios are being surplused because they're old, not because they're broken. They went off the Moto price list around 1982, if I remember right.

Note that the RF power transistors aren't available any more, so you may want to buy an extra radio for parts. Around here, 50 and 75 watt 450 MHz MICOR mobiles go for $50 to $100 at the swapmeet depending on condition and accessories. High-band (2m) radios are about $50 more than that, unless they came out of a railroad. Low-band ones (6m) are cheaper.
- Brian

1686. 2300 MHz downconverter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 21:08:38 UTC
From: klimasewski@ferite.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3732@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 294658

I am looking for commercial MDS downconverters that might also
cover the 2300MHz Ham band. Any info would be appreciated.

Ken
508-467-2663

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

1687. Re: Origin of the term "lid"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 21:19:15 UTC
From: mallick@ethiopia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <22206@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 294660

In article <2079@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>, benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Phil Benchoff) writes:
|>I have heard several versions of where the "ham" in "ham radio" comes
|>from, but never anything about "lid". Some of the local clubs pass
|>around toilet seats as their "lid award", but this doesn't say much
|>about the origin of the term. Does anyone have any idea how bad
|>operators came to be known as lids?
|>
|>Good DX and 73,
|>Phil KC4ZEN

The way I've heard the tale, the neophyte (hence, poorer) wire telegraph operators would attach their telegraph sounders (the click-click devices seen in the old western movies) to the lids of cans so that they could hear them better in a room with more than one operator receiving. These poor operators were called "lids" since they needed this crutch to copy. But, then again, this may be urban legend...

John A. Mallick WA1HNL
GE Corporate Research and Development
Schenectady, NY 12301

1688. Re: Specs on Drake R-4A receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 21:24:47 UTC
From: mallick@ethiopia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <22207@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 294663

In article <14570130@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
|>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rps@sunman.mlb.semi.harris.com (Ray Sumperyl) writes:
|>
|>
|>> I have a chance of buying a Drake R-4A receiver for $135.00 . Is this a good
|>>deal? Was this a good receiver?
|>
|>I'm more familiar with the R4B -- I think they are very similar.
|>(The R4C uses a different block diagram).
|>
|>It's a very nice receiver if you don't mind the "vacuum-state" technology.
|>The R4B (and I think the -A also) has a broad (6-8 kHz) crystal filter
|>in the first IF, then converts down to 50 kHz to get selectivity. The
|>advantage is there are no extra crystal filters to buy -- you get
|>4.8, 2.4, 1.2 (I think), and .4 kHz filters with the standard radio.
|>Dynamic range is very good and phase noise is low. The analog dial
|>is marked in 1 kHz increments and tunes 25 kHz/revolution. (Not as
|>accurate as a digital dial, but very good for a mechanically-tuned VFO.)
|>
|>Other features include passband tuning and a tunable notch filter.
|>Oh, and the noise blanker is standard. It transceives with a T4X xmtr.
|>$135 sounds about right for one in good condition.
|>
|>AL N1AL

As an R4 and R4C owner, I second Al's comments. One major difference between the two is that the variable selectivity in the R4 (and R4A and R4B) is obtained by switchable LC filters at 50 KHz. This gives an easy implementation of passband tuning, but the shape factor is nothing to write home about. The R4C used a bank of switchable crystal filters with much better shape factors. Sensitivity is better than 0.5uV, and it is a nice radio overall. One possible glitch is that there is a "forbidden zone" in the frequency coverage due to the choice of mixing frequencies; if I recall correctly, this occurs around 10 MHz, so you might not be able to get accessory crystals to cover the 30 meter ham band.

John A. Mallick WA1HNL
GE Corporate Research and Development
Schenectady, NY 12301

1689. Re: Origin of the term "lid"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 21:35:13 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850014@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 294669

The story I always heard was that novice telegraphers in a busy telegraph office would have trouble distinguishing between their own sounder and the all the other ones creating a din. They would have to put a tobacco tin lid by the sounder to make it sound different and/or louder than the others.

N6RK

1690. Re: Specs on Drake R-4A receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 22:20:06 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360015@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294583

At the time early 50th it was a top of the line and there is not a reason to be a good RX to day.As to the price it is up to you to decided what can you get to day for $135. If you use it for next 10 years it comes to 3 cents a day.....

from the log of AA6AD

1691. Re: backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-07 22:24:08 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.681603848@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 294668
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

grady@well.sf.ca.us (Grady Ward) writes:
>Basically, I want to reflect my penlight laser off
>a nearby house window and catch the backscatter using
>a pretty strong pair of binoculars, one exit pupil

Why not just save time by walking over and listening with a
stethoscope? It's not like anyone will mind, after all!

I mean, you *do* have your neighbour's go-ahead, right??

--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
Adde parvum parvo magnus acervus erit -- Ovid

1692. Where to go for radio mod info.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 00:11:25 UTC
From: georgez@synopsys.com
Message-ID: <734@synopsys.COM>
Source record: 294674

Hello world, I let you all know that the radio mod data has moved
but I failed to let you know where...
Address your inquiry to:

pcserver@Novel.business.uwo.ca

Send email to this address, your message should be:

CD MODS
DIR *.MODS

This will send you email listing all radio mod files on line.

Thanks for the info and good luck.

'73 de George Zafiropoulos KJ6VU
Internet: georgez@synopsys.com

1693. Repeater in Rochester, NY.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 01:05:21 UTC
From: AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <91219.210521AXH113@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 294664

HI,
A friend of mine is travelling to Rochester, NY. He'll be using I-390 to
Rochester. His would like to know if there's any open repeaters in Rochester
and also the access code.
You can reply to my e-mail address, and I'll pass the message to him.

-aero

1694. Re: AEA upgrade program concerns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 01:55:33 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <947@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 294666

Yup. Not all that fantastic either.

1695. Re: Shuttle Retransmission Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 02:04:39 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <948@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 294606

Sorry for the typo, the nasa select retransmission
is on 145.545, the gibralter radio association repeater.
This is heard in Goleta, 10 milesnorth of Santa Barbara.

1696. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 02:29:40 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420031@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294667

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) / 2:54 pm Aug 7, 1991 /
>Why don't we CQ on VHF and up? I don't mean a literal CQ, though that
>doesn't seem like such a bad idea, but why is it that
>there's no particular equivalent that means "I'm here on the
>[frequency|repeater] and want to chat, even with somebody new."
>
[stuff deleted]

Its not really a VHF vs HF issue. If you listen to 2M SSB, for example,
you will hear CQs quite often. Its really the "FM Repeater" style that
tends towards saying things like "monitoring" and "listening". But some
people (myself included) have been known to give a short CQ on 2 Meter
FM. It seems to work.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

1697. IC-W2A crossband repeat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 04:39:48 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.043948.152@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294670

I'm attempting to use the W2A cross-band repeat function and get
the following results:

1) Whenver a signal is received on UHF it's re-transmitted on VHF
2) Whenver a signal is received on VHF it's re-transmitted on UHF

So far so good.

The problem is that it appears as if PL is not transmitted by the W2A
when in this mode.

I had VHF set to 146.595 simplex, PL 107.2, PL ON
I had UHF set to 448.875 repeat, PL 107.2, PL ON

When a VHF signal was received, the W2A would transmit on 443.875 (good) but
no PL thus preventing me from accessing the repeater.

I also repeated the above with tone squelch on.

Does anyone have any clues as to what I'm doing wrong or is this just a
shortcoming of the rig. Possibly it won't transmit PL in cross-band
repeat mode.

I did enable extended receive first as one of the mods indicated.
--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

1698. origin of "lid"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 04:57:58 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <53712@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294671

rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com (Rick Karlquist N6RK) suggests:

The story I always heard was that novice telegraphers in a
busy telegraph office would have trouble distinguishing
between their own sounder and the all the other ones creating
a din. They would have to put a tobacco tin lid by the
sounder to make it sound different and/or louder than the
others.

(suggested by another poster too)

I heard a similar origin except that the lid 's purpose was
to wake up the operator when there wasn't much traffic.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1699. Re: Shuttle Retransmission Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 05:49:32 UTC
From: ycomputr@runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.054932.23654@runx.oz.au>
Source record: 294486

Are there any retransmissions performed on HF - Australia is a bit far away from CA to pick up 2 metres, I think.

-Mark

--
Mark Cheeseman VK2XGK E-mail: ycomputr@runxtsa.runx.oz.au
Technical Editor Phone: +61 2 693 4143
Your Computer Magazine Fax: +61 2 693 9720
Sydney, Australia

1700. Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 06:51:47 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.681634307@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 294672

edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:

>In article <49878@seismo.CSS.GOV> jfs@beno.CSS.GOV (Jim Scheimer) writes:
>>easily understood callsign - K Dee 4 Dee Eee Zee - it just
>On VHF, you'll find lots of hams use Zedd for Zee. Good practice,
>though it may sound funny with a four-land acceynt :-)

Hmm, that's funny - locally (Canada, eh?) *everybody* pronounces that
letter as `zed'. The man in the street, not just hams. Sesame Street
has been criticized for aiding and abetting poor pronounciation in
this regard. Accents are strange things!

--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
Adde parvum parvo magnus acervus erit -- Ovid

1701. Help Needed with Kenwood TS-820S VFO problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 06:58:45 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9108080658.AA08482@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 294673

I'm experiencing problems with my "'ol reliable" TS-820S. Instead of the
tuning being nice and smooth, when I turn the VFO knob, the frequency will jump
several hundred instead of the normal 100 hz that it should. This problem is
not only in the display but the actual frequency being heard.
What component went haywire ?
I'd appreciate any suggestions from those who have experience with this xcvr.
Thanks,
Rich
WB2JBS
rharel%fab8@sc.intel.com

1702. Bad TX audio in IC-W2E

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 09:02:40 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.090240.26250@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294676

I have had my IC-W2E for about three weeks now. It's a great handie but people are complaining that my transmitted audio sounds like speaking through a tin can and the deviation is poor. I have confirmed this by listening to a fellow ham talk through my radio.

Is this typical of the IC-W2 series radios? Is the design of the case bad or have I got a defect unit?

The circuit diagram shows that the component values in the mic amplifier are different according to the model and destination. I once had a Southeast Asia version of ICu2AT and it suffered from the same problem. When I compared it with the European version back home, the latter produced much clearer audio. Maybe Icom has fouled up and my radio has been taken from a Asian version production line to fulfill unpredicted need in Europe?

Benjamin OH3BK

1703. Phonetics [was Re: Please use the IPA for your callsign! [was Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?]]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 10:02:39 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1459@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294677

In article <abeals.681543588@melange>, abeals@autodesk.com (Golf is not a crime) writes...
>edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:

>Please please please please use the IPA.
[International Phonetic Alphabet]

Has the IPA changed lately? My wife was sailing last weekend and heard
some marine band folks using a different one than she learned for her
ticket, and was told it was 'upgrades' recently.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1704. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 11:37:22 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108081137.AA05422@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 294596

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 022 (OPDX.022)
August 5, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, DL6RAI, WK3N, WB3LHD, NW8F, K8KAE, K8MFO, W8QWI and K8YSE for the following DX information.

3C0, PAGALU ISLAND (ANNOBON). A reminder that a Spanish group will be going to 3C0-land and should be active August 6th. They may be active as 3C0CW for 10 days. Operation will be on all bands both CW and SSB. They will also be operating on the WARC bands, look for them on 24950, 24900, 10105, 18070 and 18160 kHz. CW QSLs go to EA3CW and SSB QSLs go to EA3CUU.

A3, TONGA. Gee! We reported last week Ron, ZL1AMO, was in 5W-land, but now he is signing A35EA from Tonga. (He sure likes to island hop!) Length of stay is unknown. Usually you can find him on CW around 25 kHz from the band edge. QSL via ZL1AMO.

CY9, ST. PAUL ISLAND. A group from Montreal is now active and signing CY9CWI. They will be there until August 8. Activity seems to be on all bands, including the WARC bands. Operation is CW and going by call areas on SSB. Check 24940 kHz for both CW and SSB contacts. QSL via VE2CWI.

CY0, SABLE ISLAND. This was a surprise that showed up. CY0SAB was on Saturday at 2330z on 14169 kHz. Length of this operation is unknown as this bulletin was being put together. QSL via VE1CBK.

FH, MAYOTTE. Both FH8CB and FH5EJ have been active this week. FH8CB like to operate on 14255 kHz around 2300z. FH5EJ can be found on 18082 kHz around 0330Z and on 14013 kHz around 1230z or 2130z. QSL FH8CB to the CallBook address via France. QSL FH5EJ to P.O. Box 161, Mayotte Island via France.

HI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. HI8A is now active on 6 meters with 200 watts to a 5 element beam at 165 feet. He listens all day on 50110 kHz, even from his work QTH. QSL to Aki Nagi (JA5DQH), P.O. Box 1163, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

SV/A, MT. ATHOS. RA9YD states he has been hearing SV1AI/A at 14020 at 0600z for about a week now. SV2ASP/A has been heard stateside on 21335 kHz at 1700z on the 3rd of August.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. Alot of CW ops will be happy about this, the ET2A cards from the second operation are now being received. The QSLs from VP8BUB, South Georgia Island, were received (17 months). Also received HK0TU and VE8PW.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. Josef, OK1NQ, continues to be active as XU1NQ. He will stay in Pnomh Penh until August 20. It seems stateside has been hearing him mainly on 15 and 20 meters, but Europe reports some activity on 10 meters. He also likes CW and can be found between 10 to 45 kHz from the bottom of the band edge. QSL via OK1NQ.

YI, IRAQ. YI1BGD was heard on OSCAR 13 Mode B looking for U.S. on 145.8855 Mhz around 1028z and also on Mode J on 435.980 Mhz around 0653z.

ZA, ALBANIA. Well, it seems things are still go for HA0NNN and HA0MM. The equipment donated by INDEXA arrived in Germany where it was trucked to Hungary and than to Albania. The latest word is the operation will begin August 5th or 6th and last from 10 days to one month. All we can do is wait and hope by the time you read this, that they will be on the air. UPDATE: Zedan, JY3ZH, worked an HA station claiming that HA0MMM and HA0NNN are arriving in Albania Sunday morning with a license awaiting them upon their arrival. As soon as they have the license in hand, they will fax it to ARRL Headquarters and possibly be on the air Sunday evening August 4 as ZA2QA. FLASH UPDATE: As the bulletin was going to print a station signing ZA2AQ showed up for brief moment on 14025 kHz around 2045z.

ZD8DX CARDS. John, K8YSE, reports receiving a ZD8DX card. The card is a very nice picture card of a huge log periodic antenna on the island. Enclosed with John's cards was the following info: "Its is with deep regret that I must report that Dave Porter, K2BPP/ZD8DX passed away July 13, 1991. Earlier this spring Dave suffered a severe fall and broke his back in 4 places. His physical rehabilitation was going very well when he was overcome by a secondary infection. Dave's two loves were Amateur Radio and boating, and his last assignment on Ascension ranked among the best times of his life. Thank you for working Dave. It surely brought him as much pleasure as it did you."- 73's John WB2K. Dave's logs are in the computer and WB2K apparently confirms all QSO's when you send for a particular card.

THE WK3N DX WORLD NEWS....
Croatians continue fighting in Yugoslavia for their independence! Look for a major break thru in negotiations and possible country status later this year?..... Fighting continues in ET, 9L1 and YA making for operations difficult to non-existant..... S2 continues to seek assistance for damage from severe storms.....

**** THERE WILL NOT BE AN OPDX BULLETIN THE WEEK OF AUGUST 12 AND ***
**** THE POSSIBILITY OF NO BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK OF AUGUST 19. ***
**** 73's AND GOOD LUCK ON DX DE TEDD KB8NW ***

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as
OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS
online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the
Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send
BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message
via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

1705. Late DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 11:46:14 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108081146.AA05611@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 294597

Sorry the DX Bulletin was late.
The reason the bulletin was late was that my daughter was early.
Patrica Joan was born Sunday at 11:15 PM (local time). She weight
8 lbs (17.6kg) and is 21 in (53.3 cm). Mother and daughter are
both home and doing well

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

1706. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 13:26:00 UTC
From: JENNINGS%UPAC01.DEcnet@ubsv02.abb.COM
Message-ID: <9108081241.AA21556@uc.msc.edu>
Source record: 294609

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INDEX INFOHAMS
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1707. Re: Bad TX audio in IC-W2E

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 13:58:43 UTC
From: thayes@airplane.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Aug.8.09.58.41.1991.719@airplane.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 294580

[question about TX audio quality in W2E vs W2A deleted]

I own a W2A and the new HM-70 speaker mic. Believe it or not I have
better reports while using the internal mic than the external speaker
mic. The HM-70 is a FULL SIZE speaker mic- not a mini version- so it
seems odd to me that it has the worst x-mit audio of the two.

In any case both mics have good audio, no one has ever complained.
From what I have heard of Icom's manufacturing methods there should be
no difference between the versions audio wise. The only problem could
be a bad mic element- its is possible that yours could have problems.

BTW- others I know have W2A's and their audio is verry good as well.
The little speaker for rx audio..... Well thats a different story.
How good can they make a speaker to fit in a 1" dia. space anyway.

-Tim
--
~~~~~~
Tim Hayes	No beast so fierce but knows some touch
Rutgers College of Engineering	of pity, but I know none and therefore
thayes@remus.rutgers.edu	am no beast.
(908)932-7800 [leave a msg]	

~~~~~~

1708. Re: Looking for good HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 13:59:14 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.140446.19553@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294584

The Yaesu FT-411E is an absolutely sterling performer, has all the bells and whistles, and can be had for under $300. If you're looking for a 2m HT, you just can't go wrong. I have two of them (actually one 411 and one 470, the dual-band version of the same thing) and I'm completly happy with them. Any of the 800 number places should be selling them for $299.95 or less. If you can't find one, call the Electronic Equipment Bank (EEB) at 800-368-3270; I know for sure they're selling them for that price.

1709. Re: CQ above 30 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 14:02:17 UTC
From: n2ic@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.140217.4943@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294578

The practice of not CQing on VHF applies only to 2 meter FM.

Back in the "old days" of 2 meter FM (circa 1972), it was unusual for a community to have more than 1 repeater. Therefore, a simple statement like "N2IC listening nine four" sufficed as a CQ. There was no reason for a longer CQ - everyone in the area had their 2 meter rig (a converted GE "Progress Line", no doubt) squelched on the local ".94" repeater. Your short call brought them all to life !

Obviously, this is not the situation today. Every city has multiple repeaters (most of them underutilized). With everyone scanning multiple frequencies, a short call is easily missed. I'm not ready to advocate long-winded CQ's on 2 meter FM, but there has to be a better way to scare up a QSO !

1710. Re: CQ above 30 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 14:02:59 UTC
From: n2ic@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.140259.5038@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294579

The practice of not CQing on VHF applies only to 2 meter FM.

Back in the "old days" of 2 meter FM (circa 1972), it was unusual for a community to have more than 1 repeater. Therefore, a simple statement like "N2IC listening nine four" sufficed as a CQ. There was no reason for a longer CQ - everyone in the area had their 2 meter rig (a converted GE "Progress Line", no doubt) squelched on the local ".94" repeater. Your short call brought them all to life !

Obviously, this is not the situation today. Every city has multiple repeaters (most of them underutilized). With everyone scanning multiple frequencies, a short call is easily missed. I'm not ready to advocate long-winded CQ's on 2 meter FM, but there has to be a better way to scare up a QSO !

1711. Re: Poulsen Arc CW Transmitters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 14:15:56 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <208@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294604

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Don Montgomery) writes:
>Does anyone know how the Poulsen Arc CW transmitter worked? This was
>popular back in the twilight days of spark, and generated a near-perfect
>CW output. It used alcohol for something, anyone know what? Is there
>anyone on the net old enough that knows what one sounded like?
>
>Foothill College in Los Altos, CA has one sitting out in their court-
>yard by the electronics museum. It looks like an overgrown fireplug.
>

As I understand it, arc transmitters (sometimes called arc
converters because they (as do our modern transmitters)
converted electrical energy (don't know if ac or dc) into radio
energy by continuously shock-exciting a tuned circuit (or series
of tuned circuits) with an electrical spark. The spark excited the
tuned circuit into oscillation at its resonant frequency much as a
bow excites a violin string into oscillation at its resonant
frequency.
Hmm, what's "near-perfect CW"? Arc transmitters generated
considerable harmonic energy, I believe; the antenna systems used
suppressed it to some degree. Also, nowadays we'd designate arc CW
as F1 emission: Once you got the arc going -- fascinating
electromechanical systems were developed to feed the electrodes
into the arc at their meltback rates, for instance -- you didn't
turn it on and off for keying, you keyed L and/or C across the arc
to shift its output frequency during key-up periods. That's where
we get the term *backwave*, also called *spacing wave* back then.
Considerable experimentation was done to determine what
atmosphere would allow the arc to operate most efficiently (and at
a high enough frequency for practical radio communication).
Alcohol vapor proved to work well for this; I believe that further
improvements were made by generating the arc in a pressure other
than sea-level atmospheric.
My reading indicates that arcs were pretty efficient--50% or
so. They were also massive, because experimentation early on
determined that the presence of a large magnetic field also
contributed to the feasibility and efficiency of RF generation
with an arc -- and much of the weight of practical arcs therefore
consisted of the electromagnets necessary to produce such fields.
I must run for now. See Hugh Aiken, *The Continous Wave* for
more about arc CW. Yes, arc generated true *continuous waves*
instead of the *damped waves* generated by *spark* -- not arc --
transmitters.

73, David Newkirk, WJ1Z, Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL.

1712. Re: Where to go for radio mod info.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 14:38:09 UTC
From: jle@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <105140003@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 294593

Well, I tried it and it didn't work... suggestions?

Here is what I got:

From MAILER-DAEMON@hpfcla.fc.hp.com Thu Aug 8 08:30 MDT 1991
Received: from hpfcla by patchnos.HP.COM; Thu, 8 Aug 91 08:30:08 -0600
Received: from hpfcjle.fc.hp.com by hpfcla.fc.hp.com with SMTP
(15.11.1.6/15.5+IOS 3.20) id AA17689; Thu, 8 Aug 91 08:27:51 -0600
Date: Thu, 8 Aug 91 08:30:00 -0600
From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@hpfcla.fc.hp.com>
Subject: Returned mail: Host unknown
Message-Id: <9108081427.AA17689@hpfcla.fc.hp.com>
To: <jle@patchnos.fc.hp.com>

----- Transcript of session follows -----
550 <pcserver@Novel.business.uwo.ca>... Host unknown: Address family not supported by
protocol family

----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: from hpfcjle.fc.hp.com by hpfcla.fc.hp.com with SMTP
(15.11.1.6/15.5+IOS 3.20) id AA17688; Thu, 8 Aug 91 08:27:51 -0600
Return-Path: <jle@patchnos.fc.hp.com>
Received: by patchnos.HP.COM; Thu, 8 Aug 91 08:30:00 -0600
Date: Thu, 8 Aug 91 08:30:00 -0600
From: Jer/ Eberhard <jle@patchnos.fc.hp.com>
Full-Name: Jer/ Eberhard
Message-Id: <9108081430.AA14669@patchnos.HP.COM>
To: pcserver@Novel.business.uwo.ca
Subject: mosa

CD MODS
DIR *.MODS

1713. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 14:51:53 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.met.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.145153.21755@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 294605

In article <1991Aug07.205443.14097@netcom.COM>, edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:
|>
|>Why don't we CQ on VHF and up? I don't mean a literal CQ, though that
|>doesn't seem like such a bad idea, but why is it that
|>there's no particular equivalent that means "I'm here on the
|>[frequency|repeater] and want to chat, even with somebody new."
|>
|>You can say you're "monitoring" or "listening" but what does that mean?
|>That may mean, "if anybody has any traffic for me, it's a good time to
|>give a call." It implies that you're available to talk, but the number
|>of times (in 15 years of hamming) that I've ever heard it elicit a
|>stranger coming back, complete with introductions and the like can be
|>counted on my various appendages.
|>
|>So, I askya, why this aversion to meeting new people on VHF and above?

Waddaya mean "we?" On V/UHF SSB and CW, CQ is pretty common. You must be thinking about FM repeaters. Since it's assumed that a repeater has a pretty strong signal into your receiver, it's assumed you don't have to do lengthy CQ's, give your call in phonetics and so on. At least in the latter case, the assumption isn't all that valid, but that's the custom. If you want the equivalent of CQ, try "This is KM6CG -- is anybody out there?"

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

1714. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 14:56:51 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <4957@ksr.com>
Source record: 294581

edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:
>Why don't we CQ on VHF and up?
>You can say you're "monitoring" or "listening" but what does that mean?
>That may mean, "if anybody has any traffic for me, it's a good time to
>give a call." It implies that you're available to talk, but the number
>of times (in 15 years of hamming) that I've ever heard it elicit a
>stranger coming back, complete with introductions and the like can be
>counted on my various appendages.

Perhaps this varies in different areas, but when I was active on 2M in the Seattle area (about 9 years ago, sigh), "WB7EEL listening" was a quite effective way to "meet" folks. Perhaps as the repeater ethic has tended more toward closed or cliquish repeaters, the desire to talk to new folks has died as well. Maybe 2M has just become a poorly-implemented GMRS after all...

John
WB7EEL

1715. Re: Help Needed with Kenwood TS-820S VFO problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 15:08:02 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1419@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294588

In article <9108080658.AA08482@hermes.intel.com> rharel@fab8.INTel.COM (RICHARD HAREL) writes:
>I'm experiencing problems with my "'ol reliable" TS-820S. Instead of the
>tuning being nice and smooth, when I turn the VFO knob, the frequency will jump
>several hundred instead of the normal 100 hz that it should. This problem is
>not only in the display but the actual frequency being heard.
>What component went haywire ?

I also have a TS820S (and LOVE it even after 12+ years and 280 countries
:-))

I experienced the same problem some time ago and traced it to a poor or
corroded contact from the VFO variable capacitor to ground. Here in Arid
Zona the problem is fine dust contamination, in places where water is
found in the atmosphere it is likely corrosion of some sort.

THe fix in either case is the same, clean the contacts! Personally I
(still) prefer pure freon degreaser if you can get it, but ordinary
contact cleaner works well too.

I would also clean all of the plug contacts for the VFO/display etc.
just to be sure they don't give you trouble.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
The one good thing about repeating your mistakes is that you know when
to cringe.

1716. FTP sites or BBSes for HAM software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 15:10:13 UTC
From: MCBRIDE@auvm.american.edu
Message-ID: <91220.111014MCBRIDE@auvm.american.edu>
Source record: 294585

Does anyone have a list of good FTP sites or BBSes (hopefully in the Washington, DC area) from which ham radio software can be downloaded?

Thanks...

John McBride
MCBRIDE@AUVM.BITNET
MCBRIDE@auvm.american.edu

1717. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 15:45:57 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.154557.15777@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294587

Actually, I know some folks who literally call
"CQ 2 meters" when they are looking for a QSO.
Mostly, the "monitoring" brings somebody (sometimes
several somebodies) to chat with. I always answer
an unfamiliar callsign when they say they are
monitoring; mostly I'll answer any such call.

I also always answer the call "Is there anybody
on frequency {around, available, etc.}". I figure
such a call is requesting information of some type
and I like to help if I can.

I will admit that when I'm out of town on an unfamilair
repeater, I don't always get a response when I try
these techniques. I'm curious too, how is the best way
to scare up a QSO under those circumstances?
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1718. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 15:47:50 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910111@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294615

>Why don't we CQ on VHF and up?

Calling CQ on a repeater is considered poor manners. Dunno why, but I suppose it's really annoying to the private cliques that inhabit many repeaters. On the repeater it's usually "AA0ET/mobile monitoring". That's a passive way of calling CQ, and as you say, may not bring many people out of the woodwork. One trick I've used is to wait for a conversation to complete and call one of them.

I've never worked FM simplex, though I suspect a few CQs have been heard there. I worked a bird on SSB during Field day, and the VHF/UHF users there use CQ. On the other hand, maybe they were all just HF weenies like me and didn't know better.

Perry / AA0ET

1719. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 15:55:57 UTC
From: kkenny@wind.nrtc.northrop.com
Message-ID: <30502@gremlin.nrtc.northrop.com>
Source record: 294590

In article <1991Aug07.205443.14097@netcom.COM> edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:
>You can say you're "monitoring" or "listening" but what does that mean?
>That may mean, "if anybody has any traffic for me, it's a good time to
>give a call." It implies that you're available to talk, but the number
>of times (in 15 years of hamming) that I've ever heard it elicit a
>stranger coming back, complete with introductions and the like can be
>counted on my various appendages.

In my experience, it's a regional phenomenon. Some data points are
that I've often called `listening' or `monitoring' on a repeater on
Illinois (Chicago suburbs or downstate) and had a stranger come back
and talk to me. I've had that happen a lot, too, on long drives
through the Midwest and through rural areas in the Northeast (New
Hampshire, Maine, Nova Scotia).

Forget about ever having a stranger answer your call in Los Angeles or
New York City. Now that I'm in LA, my 2m FM rig is gathering dust --
it always seems that there's nobody to talk to (Plus, it's a safe bet
that you'll not be welcome on the repeater). A far cry from where I
used to live (in Champaign, Illinois), where I could go through two
battery packs in one evening if WD9B was running his all-night
talk-in.

Hey, Phil, I know that you've told me some interesting ideas about the
sociology of this. Care to share them with the net?

73 de ke9tv/6, Kevin

1720. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 16:03:53 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360016@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294626

Please tune to low portions of 50 and/or 144 Mhz and you may be suprise
how many CQ and Ragchowing ala HF is going on.

from the log of AA6AD

1721. 2300Mhz ATV downconverters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 16:54:02 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3742@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 294582

I am looking for commercial MDS downconverters that might also
cover the 2300MHz Ham band. Any info would be appreciated.

Ken
508-467-2663

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

1722. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 17:10:29 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <9052@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 294591

In article <9108070712.AA11239@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:
>So it's time for round two of the standardized power connector discussion....
>
>After the first round, I began an effort to get the Emergency Amateur Radio
>Club, Honolulu, to standardize on the Anderson Power Poles, since everyone
>raved about them last time...now the consensus seems to be that the Molex
>connectors are better. Guess that's what happens when you jump to
>conclusions...:-)
>
>After some thought, it now seems to be a toss-up between the Power Poles and
>the Molex...the Power Poles seem better constructed, but not readily available;
>the Molex, readily available but perhaps not as reliable (I wonder about the
>long-term ability of the Molex to withstand repeated plugging and unplugging,
>such as you might do over the course of several emergencies).
>

The Anderson connectors don't seem to be known in the UK, and I'm not sure which Molex variety you're referring to .. so I'd like to propose the 4-pin variant of the Cannon (and others) XLR connector.

This is available in metal (for strength) and plastic (for cheapness), comes in both panel-mount and cable versions, and is, I beleive, very commonly available. It can be fitted without a special crimp tool (usually solder connections) and includes a strain relief on the cable version.

I suggest the 4-pin to avoid confusion with the use of 3-pin for audio. There is a 2pin+earth which would be suitable, but it's sometimes used for mains and has a lower current capacity. There's also a 5-pin and probably others, but they're probably better used for connections (like TNCs) that need more pins.

To muddy the waters still further, I believe the UK's RAYNET emergency network has defined a standard, but I don't know what it is. Perhaps someone else does ...

-adrian (g7hwn)

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

1723. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 17:12:32 UTC
From: gaulandm@tekig7.MAP.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <2681@tekig7.MAP.TEK.COM>
Source record: 294589

(ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:
>I will admit that when I'm out of town on an unfamilair
>repeater, I don't always get a response when I try
>these techniques. I'm curious too, how is the best way
>to scare up a QSO under those circumstances?

I got the most responses when I first upgraded to Tech, and was signing "temporary KT". Quite a few people came back to me, just to congratulate me on the upgrade. I've also had some luck if I come on with something like "This is AA7JF portable, visiting Anytown (or "passing through Anytown", if mobile), and listening." If I'm on my way somewhere, I usually mention that. Sometimes people will come back just to ask about your trip, or tell you about the last time they were there.

--

Michael A. Gauland AA7JF || "No man's life, liberty, or property is safe,
(503) 627-5067 || while the legislature is in session."
gaulandm@tekig7.map.tek.com ||--unattributed; can't find the source.

1724. Re: FTP sites or BBSes for HAM software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 17:44:38 UTC
From: jt63597@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <JT63597.91Aug8194438@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 294586

In article <91220.111014MCBRIDE@auvm.american.edu> MCBRIDE@auvm.american.edu (John D. L. McBride) writes:

> Does anyone have a list of good FTP sites or BBSes (hopefully in the
> Washington, DC area) from which ham radio software can be downloaded?

Try nic.funet.fi directory pub/ham

73 de Wes (I am responsible for the pub/ham/rats dir)
--
--Disclaimer:-Tampere-a-place-in-Finland-where-everything-gets-tampered--
jt63597@uikku.ee.tut.fi why use a telephone when you can mail me
oh3nwq@nic.funet.fi Radioamat||ritekniikan seuran ohjelmapankki
OH3NWQ@OH3RBR.FIN.EU Also Santa Claus sends packets ...

1725. Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 17:46:04 UTC
From: PMcAfee.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".8-Aug-91.10:46:04.PDT".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294610

One thing fer sure, calling CQ on most repeaters will get a response where "monitoring" or "listening" will get none :=) . But the response may not be what you are looking for, Oh well!

Pete kd6hr

1726. Re: Address of RF DESIGN magazine ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 17:48:32 UTC
From: gd@erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.174832.3457@erg.sri.com>
Source record: 294594

In article <m0k7pju-0000JTC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com> sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.COM writes:
>
> Would appreciate the address/telephone number of the above magazine.
>Thanks in anticipation.
>Regards
>Sid Boyce...G3VBV...Amdahl(UK) Tech. Ops. Group ....

RF Design
5615 W. Cermak Rd.
Cicero, IL 60650

Telephone: 312-762-2193

Greg DesBrisay
gd@sri.com

1727. Re: Incoming USA QSL Bureau

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 18:18:39 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <19472.28a1369f@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294490

In article <1991Aug7.004723.27150@cs.yale.edu>, ewing-martin@CS.YALE.EDU (Martin Ewing) writes:
> What's the best way to get the scoop on the US QSL Bureaus for INCOMING
> QSLs? QST explains the OUTGOING Bureau service at ARRL in the 12/90
> issue, but I can find no listings for the incoming services.
>
> I guess I need info on the "W6" bureau, even though I now live in 1-land.
> (Is that right?)
>
> Thanks for any pointers & 73,
>
> Martin, AA6E
> Guilford CT

The full skinny on the incoming and outgoing QSL services may be obtained electronically from the Supplemental Archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under subdirectory /pub/ham-radio (forget the file name). I also strongly recommend the reading of the other helpful info files.

73, Paul, KD3FU

1728. Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 18:42:40 UTC
From: feg@floyd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.184240.2519@cbnewsl.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294592

In article <12375@ncar.ucar.edu>, elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu (Kim Elmore) writes:
>
> While antennas may have all sorts of resonant impedances, an SWR
> of 1:1 indicates that the line is terminated in it's nonreactive
> characteristic impedance. Since this only happens with a) resistors or
> b) resonant antennas, then you've got one or the other at the other end.
> For almost any antenna one of us is likely to encounter, 1:1 works fine.
> Walt Maxwell (W2DU) discusses this in his book "Reflections" and
> does a good job of it.
>
>
This statement is a little too sweeping and you'd better read some
more of Walt's stuff. A resonant antenna whose resistance is
not equal to the transmission line's characteristic impedance
will not show 1:1 SWR, and depending upon the transmission line
length, you can be reading pure resistance if it's a multiple
of a 1/4 wavelength, and a variety of resistance and reactance at
other line lengths. (Those pure resistance points would not
necessarily be 50 ohms).

Accordingly, if you let me choose the antenna's impedance
(a combination of resistance and reactance) and an
appropriate transmission line length, I can have it show a pure
50 ohms resistance at the end of the line. Furthermore, this
could be arranged even if the line were some other characteristic
impedance.

Obviously this antenna I chose will not be resonant, but by
your lights it would be. So, 1:1 doesn't always mean a
resonant antenna--it could be a resonant *system* consisting
of an antenna and transmission line.

-Forrest Gehrke k2bt feg@dodger.att.com

1729. Radio mod source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 19:19:37 UTC
From: georgez@synopsys.com
Message-ID: <735@synopsys.COM>
Source record: 294603

```
Here is all that I know about the radio mod info...
Information is available on the following radios:
TINY2TNC.MOD 1431 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM2570A.MOD 778 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM321A-2.MOD 957 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM321A-3.MOD 1415 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM321A.MOD 600 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM701.MOD 2979 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM701A.MOD 280 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM721-2.MOD 2784 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM721-3.MOD 6073 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM721.MOD 4228 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TM731.MOD 1612 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TNC2.MOD 1589 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TNC2A.MOD 3329 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS140.MOD 563 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS430-2.MOD 844 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS430.MOD 825 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS440-AT.MOD 971 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS440.MOD 1589 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS680-2.MOD 2940 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS680.MOD 514 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS711.MOD 123 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS790A.MOD 5059 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS930.MOD 6931 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
TS940IBM.MOD 2539 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
U2AT.MOD 3161 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
UNI2510.MOD 1622 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
56KBFIX.MOD 1093 30 JUN 1991 01:09p
...maybe more, here is how you get it...
email your request to:

pcserver@Novell.Business.uwo.ca

You have to be able to get to an internet machine to properly route
the mail to @Novell.Business.uwo.ca Beats me how you get there from
your system. I would suggest you contact Mark Bramwell as indicated
at the bottom of the following instructions for more detail.
------------------------------------------------------------------------PCSERVER -- An email
server for MS-DOS.

Available Commands:
===================
```

SENDME <filename> Requests a file from the server.
SENDME <filename> $HEX Requests a file and the server will send it as Hex.

GET <filename> Same as SENDME.

DIR <options> Sends a list of files in the current directory.
DIR *.* DIR *.EXE DIR *.MOD

CD <options> Changes the default directory.

VERSION Displays the current version of PCSERVER with some
statistics on the installation and use.

All commands must start at the first position on the line. The server ignores the subject line in the header of the message. Only commands in the body of the message will be considered.

Example:

If you wanted to request the file called TS440.MOD from the MODS directory, you would send the following commands in your mail message:

CD MODS
SENDME TS440.MOD

This will cause two mail messages to be generated. The first message would notify you that the "CD MODS" was taken ok; the second message would contain the file TS440.MOD.

The files are also available through anonymous FTP to 129.100.22.100

Any questions can be directed to:

Mark Bramwell,
The University of Western Ontario
School of Business Administration,

mbramwel@novell.business.uwo.ca

Good luck ! es '73 de George KJ6VU Internet: georgez@synopsys.com

1730. Re: Please use the IPA for your callsign! [was Re: Just how far behind *is* the FCC?]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 20:07:50 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.200750.20623@neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 294595

```
In article <abeals.681543588@melange> abeals@autodesk.com (Golf is not a crime) writes:
>edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:
>>On VHF, you'll find lots of hams use Zedd for Zee. Good practice,
>>though it may sound funny with a four-land acceynt :-)
>Please please please please use the IPA.
>Kilo Delta Four Delta Echo Zulu

Callsigns have two forms: phoneticized and non-phoneticized. Thephonetics for
my call:

November Nine Foxtrot Zulu Xray

and the non-phonetic (English):

En Nine Eff Zed X.

Here, Zed is a substitute for Zee, not a phonetic representation.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Is this really Butte, Montana,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | or just Existential Blues?" -- T-Bone
```

1731. Re: Looking for good HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 20:14:31 UTC
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.681682471@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 294598

M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:

>The Yaesu FT-411E is an absolutely sterling performer, has all the bells
[...]
>HT, you just can't go wrong. I have two of them (actually one 411 and
>one 470, the dual-band version of the same thing) and I'm completly
>happy with them.

Several of my friends have these HTs, and another has an FT-470. In strong signal areas (metro downtowns are the classic example, or repeater sites), these radios fall down dead with intermod and front-end overload problems. This is a direct result of their very broadband front ends, which don't reject out-of-band signals but instead pass them through to the mixer. In a less hectic radio environment (suburbs, or rural) they work admirably.

In contrast, my crufty old Icom mu-2at, which is not widebanded (strictly a 140 to 150 MHz radio) has far less difficulty with overload and intermod. But I must admit that I sure would like to have all the convenience features of the Yeasu's.

So in summary, the FT-411s are fine radios if you can keep them away from aggressive RF environments. 99% of the time that's not hard.

73
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
Adde parvum parvo magnus acervus erit -- Ovid

1732. Re: Late DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 20:38:48 UTC
From: ewing-martin@CS.Yale.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.203848.16938@cs.yale.edu>
Source record: 294600

In article <9108081146.AA05611@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>, skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL (M. Squicciarini) writes:
|>
|> 8 lbs (17.6kg) and is 21 in (53.3 cm). Mother and daughter are
^^^^^^
That's a pretty big tyke you got there. (40 lbs) But we'll
forgive you under the circumstances. 73!

|>
|> 73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

Martin, AA6E

1733. Texas Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 21:42:00 UTC
From: RJA%UTRC@utrcgw.utc.com
Message-ID: <01G957WVLEVK00097G@utrcgw.utc.com>
Source record: 294613

*A friend of mine (KB2ES) recently purchased a new Kenwood TS-850S from Texas
*Towers with a bank check. When the box arrived it was obvious that it
*had been opened before. The radio showed signs of having been used,
*the service manual was dirty and creased, and the microphone looks like
*it had been interchanged with one from a 10-year old radio. When he
*called them, they denied any responsibility for this happening. Their
*manner was brusque and condescending. They insisted the box had never been
*opened by them, even though the invoice was IN the box! After some stronger
*words from my friend they finally agreed to take the radio back and to return
*the money, without any apologies or attempts at anything resembling "customer
*service". They did not offer to replace the radio with another one, stating
*that they didn't want to do business with customers like my friend...
* -- Rich, K1CC
>>
>> I can't really speak for Texas Towers, but I will note that they certainly
>> wouldn't have anything to gain by shipping out a used radio for a new one!
>
>In fact, they have a lot to loose and may not even know it! Texas
>has a little know criminal and civil law that makes selling used
>or damaged items as new *Illegal*. If this incident is true (and
>can be proven in court) they could be subject to criminal charges
>and, under the civil law, they would *automatically* be required
>to pay three times the value of the item as damages. Even the
>Judge cannot reduce the damages below the 3X the value because it
>is part of the civil statute. I once used this law to get a car
>dealer to buy back a car that had been damaged in transit (then
>repaired and sold as new). The 3X damages requirement really woke
>them up!
>
>--
> Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
> gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

My experience has been that dealers do NOT put the serial number of the
the radios they sell on the invoice. That would make it impossible to
prove the identity of the radio when it arrived. Furthermore, the
condition of any unnumbered accessories would also be difficult to prove,
though I'm not a lawyer to make these judgements. My own feeling is that
it could have been an "honest" mistake, though it's hard to believe, with
the invoice being inside the opened box. In any case, an apology
from Texas Texas should have been in order. The fact that the radio was
paid for with a check (probably an uncommon occurrence) instead of a
credit card could have made my friend a target of such a scam. There are
plenty of other dealers who can sell me radios in an honest manner.

-- Rich K1CC

PS BTW, Texas Towers is one of the few dealers that offers a "cash discount" on their equipment. Does that make them less liable for such incidents compared to a credit card purchase?

1734. Re: backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-08 23:27:03 UTC
From: schear@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <28323@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 294614
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <26528@well.sf.ca.us> grady@well.sf.ca.us (Grady Ward) writes:
>
>I want to duplicate the experiment of decoding the
>modulation of an ordinary house window using the
>relected light of an ordinary semiconductor laser.

If you haven't seen the October 1987 article in Radio Electronics
"Laser Listner" you should check it out.

My own investigations indicate that you would certainly want to use
an IR laser (to reduce your chances of being caught in the act, if you're
doing this by stealth), and don't forget the protective goggles if you do
use IR.

The amount of backscatter from a dirty window isn't all that great, and will
present a formidable obsticle to reliable easedropping. However, if you can
arrange to place a small (e.g., hole punch) piece of reflective material
(like that used to reflect headlights on bicycles and such) on the window
your results should be excellent. BTW, don't forget to cover the reflective
material will an IR filter, so its presence wonlt be obvious to others
outside the building.

Good luck.

Steve

1735. Re: Looking for good HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 00:25:46 UTC
From: dennis@nebulus.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug9.002546.9539@nebulus.uucp>
Source record: 294601

rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (Ross Alexander) writes:
[..]
>front-end overload problems. This is a direct result of their very
>broadband front ends, which don't reject out-of-band signals but
>instead pass them through to the mixer. In a less hectic radio
>environment (suburbs, or rural) they work admirably.

Any dual band radio will get wacked with intermod. I have used
several radios (both portable and mobile) in high usage RF
environments only to find no real difference between brands and
models. Poor paging base setups are the biggest source of intermod.
The local fire department here is in an area we nicknamed intermod
alley and thier comercial gear is rendered useless at times.
My personal choice for a dualbander portable is the Kenwood TH-75
It is full featured, small, 5 watts (with the 12 volt pack).

>In contrast, my crufty old Icom mu-2at, which is not widebanded
>(strictly a 140 to 150 MHz radio) has far less difficulty with
>overload and intermod. But I must admit that I sure would like to
>have all the convenience features of the Yeasu's.

My only complaint about Yeasu's is the inability to get them repaired
locally. I used to own a FT-727 that blew both VHF/UHF power modules
The local toy store diagnosed it and informed me it would take
4 weeks to order parts. Exactly one year to the date I finally
got my radio back in working order. When I put it in our test lab
at work I found both dead power modules and nothing else wrong.
When it came back repaired, both modules and the IF strip was
replaced (it used to have a 2 microvolt sensitivity before I sent
it off for it's one year vacation) :-(

I have several older ICOM portables (IC-02AT,04AT,etc...) and I am
very pleased with them. Local service is great, in fact I used to
have a mu-2at that someone reverse polaritied and let the smoke out
of the transistors. I was given an estimate and a delivery date and
sure enough on the date quoted and the price guessed at, it was a
functional unit.

My TS-850 fried when my linear blew up and it took two weeks to
get repaired as well.

>So in summary, the FT-411s are fine radios if you can keep them away
>from aggressive RF environments. 99% of the time that's not hard.

The bottom line, from my dollar you could not GIVE me a piece of
Yeasu gear and expect me to use it. I am sold on Kenwood and Icom!

Most of the members of our local club all run Kenwood portables and
are as happy with them as I am with mine.

--
Dennis S. Breckenridge VE7TCP@VE7TCP [44.135.160.59] dennis@nebulus.uucp
Nothing edures, nothing is precise and certain (except in the mind of a pendant)
perfection is the mere repudiation of that ineluctable marginal inexactitude
which is the mysterious inmost quality of Being -- H.G. Wells

1736. FT 470 mods / mods in general

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 01:09:05 UTC
From: roode@hydra.acs.uci.edu
Message-ID: <28A1EB31.25320@orion.oac.uci.edu>
Source record: 294599

Two questions:

1) Can someone send me the latest version of the FT470 receive
out of band (UHF) "mod" (reprogramming)?

2) Is there a site on the Internet that maintains copies of
radio mods?

Dana Roode, WA6NGO
DRoode@UCI.EDU

1737. Re: Shuttle Retransmission Freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 01:31:57 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <960@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 294518

Brain error here, the correct freq is 147.945, sorry to all
who vainly spent hours listening to the wrong freq.

1738. Re: backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 01:31:58 UTC
From: grady@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <26607@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 294612
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

This project is to learn about low signal amplification of
optical frequencies and peripherally about "detecting"
intelligeable human speech given variable vabration modes
of windows.
I do not care about to know what goes on in my neighbor's
bedroom; I am quite surprised to discover what goes on in
my _own_ bedroom.
On the other hand, I could try to interpret the modulations
off of you adam's apple when you talk -- ooooops! power
too high! sorry!

Grady Ward.
(flames to Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver, CO)

1739. Potential Major Solar Flare Warning Cancellation - 09 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 01:56:24 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094CD42.741D7400.12019@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294602

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

WARNING CANCELLED

/\

09 August, 1991

ATTENTION:

Region 6757, which was a potent flare producer last week, is continuing
to decay and does not pose a threat for major flares. Region 6758 is stable
and is also not expected to produce anything more energetic than minor
M-class flares. No major flares are expected from any of the regions
currently visible on the solar disk.

This Potential Major Solar Flare Warning has been cancelled. It will be
reinstated if new regions should appear on the east limb with a notable
potential for erupting with major flares, or if any of the regions currently
visible develop into more significant centers of activity.

Consult the Daily Summary on the STD BBS for more comprehensive
information regarding the status of solar regions, HF or VHF propagation
conditions, geomagnetic activity or auroral activity conditions.

/\

1740. The Techie Channel UNDERWAY!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 02:44:43 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Aug9.024443.5159@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 294616
Cross-posted to: rec.video.satellite,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The LET'S TALK RADIO audio service is now officially in operation. The channel, operated by Jim Bass of Syracuse New York, is available every evening by home satellite dish, and is also available for distribution over ham radio repeaters during non commercial programming times.

Program hosts include a lot of names you will recognize, and programs are very informative. The service features programs on Ham Radio, Shortwave, Computers, ATV, and other technical topics.

Some of the regularly scheduled programs include:

TUESDAY 10-11pm EST Bill Brown, Editor 73 magazine, HAM TV report and call in show.

WEDNESDAY 9-11pm EST Ken Reitz, Colmumnist for Monitoring Times Satellite TVRO technical talk show "Information Exchange"

THURSDAY 9-11pm EST Gordon West Talk show (Gordon runs a Ham Radio school and also writes for Monitoring Times.)

SUNDAY 2pm-3pm EST HAM TVRO EXPERIMENTERS NET

Programming is now being put together for other nights, but these shows are already in place. Check nightly around 9pm.

SPACENET 3 TRANSPONDER 21 6.2 AUDIO
LET'S TALK RADIO, America's first Communications Technology Audio Service

There is an 800 number for calls.

This is like having an audio magazine via satellite. During the initial phases of the show, there are some slow periods. I was on myself tonight for about an hour just gabbing with Jim.

During the non-program hours, Jim will also be uplinking various 75 meter ham radio frequencies, which will allow some nifty experiments.

Before programming begins you will hear Y-104 out of Syracuse, an oldies radio station.

If you have a VCII, you will have to disable it in order to receive the programming. This can be accomplished in a number of ways.

I think there is a lot of potential for the new service, and if you can tune it in, do so... AND CALL UP and be on the air.

If you have an idea for your own show, now is the time to pursue it. There are about 6 hours a night to fill, and almost 24 hours a day on weekends.

Check this one out!

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

1741. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 03:35:08 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108090335.AA17875@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294607

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 43
1 21638U 91 54 A 91220.82776620 .00066137 00000-0 25599-3 0 280
2 21638 28.4645 322.1435 0021903 267.9437 353.8846 15.85315701 984
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1742. Reception of Landsat or Weather Satelite data

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 04:23:35 UTC
From: smuswick@vs2.uh.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.232335.1@vs2.uh.cwru.edu>
Source record: 294608
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

I would like to know if anyone in this group has either received or knows how to recieve LANDSAT data or Weather Satelite data. I am interested in recieving images of NE Ohio. I am also interested in the legal use of this data if I am able to recieve the satelite data directly. I am not interested in the fax type weather/image data that is easily available on the amatuer bands. The data I'm looking for is the raw multispectral band imformation that comes directly from these satelites.

Since I am posting to several groups, I would perfer direct email to:
muswick@vs2.uh.cwru.edu

I will also provide any summaries of the replies to anyone who requests them.

Thank-you

Gary James Muswick
Supervisor - Image Analysis Center
University Hospitals of Cleveland
Case Western Reserve University

From the great state of

Orange
Highway
Interference
Obstacles

1743. Re: Old Capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 04:59:35 UTC
From: smuswick@vs2.uh.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug8.235935.1@vs2.uh.cwru.edu>
Source record: 294611

Just a followup to a couple of answers.

In article <60950004@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>, jimallen@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com (Jim Allen) writes:
> Mike,
>
> Just leave the old can in the chassis and
> put a new one underneath (disconnect the
> old one of course).

This is your best solution and most reliable solution.

And from: Michael A. Covington | Artificial Intelligence Programs

>You're right, you should *not* use an electrolytic capacitor that has
>been in storage for 10 or 20 years.
>
>Electrolytics can last 50 years if used regularly, but in a few years
>without having a charge applied, they break down. Which reminds me...
>I should get out all my electrolytics and charge them.

There is a way to rejuvenate these old caps - past 10 or 20 years.
Apply a 20 percent rated voltage several times over the course of several
hours. Allow the charge to die on its own. Increase to 40 percent and repeat.
Leave alone for a few days and repeat the 20 and 40 percent adding a 60
percent. Leave alone again. Repeat adding an 80 then a 100 percent.

This usually works, having restored several early fifties tv's and forties
radios.

Becareful, though I had one explode after it went itermittent. There was
enough smoke to last a lifetime.

Gary Muswick
muswick@vs2.uh.cwru.edu

(not smuswick)

1744. ARRL VE Examination information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 06:29:51 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <212@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294479

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email sent to 2155052@mcimail.com will be printed and sent to the ARRL/VEC. Please include your postal address in email correspondence to this address.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team are aware that you be attending the test session.

STILL NEED TO PREPARE FOR YOUR EXAM?

If you would like information on how to become licensed; or how to locate Amateur Radio clubs, instructors, licensing classes and/or Novice examiners in your area; please contact the ARRL Educational Activities Department (EAD) at 203-666-1541 x219. The EAD can also provide information on recommended study materials.

AFTER THE EXAM - HOW LONG WILL IT BE BEFORE MY LICENSE ARRIVES?

If you've recently passed your initial examination for an Amateur Radio license, or if you've just upgraded, please accept our warmest congratulations! Now that you've passed the test, receiving your license in the mail is the next step.
Since the FCCs current license processing time is at about seven weeks, and since there can be additional time required within the volunteer examiner system of two weeks or so allowing your VE Team and VEC (if for Technician class or higher) time to process your application, your license might not arrive for up to eight to ten weeks.
To keep your wait for that new license or upgrade as short as possible, we are taking the following steps to give you the fastest possible service.
We have begun providing our VE Teams with express OVERNIGHT mailers for the return of applications from ARRL/VEC exam sessions to us at the VEC--and we at the VEC have begun

sending our daily packages to the FCCs Licensing Facility via an express OVERNIGHT service.
We are also encouraging our VEs, and imposing the same emphasis upon ourselves, to process examination packages as quickly as possible to expedite your license.
Having implemented the above procedures, the ARRL/VEC wants your wait for your new license to be as short as possible.
If you have any other suggestions about the program, or services we provide, please feel free to contact us.

THINGS TO BRING TO THE EXAMINATION

Be prepared to bring the following items with you to VEC examinations: Your original current FCC-issued Amateur Radio license (and a copy of it)--if you are licensed; Any original Written or Code Element credit documents (CSCEs) which are currently valid; Two forms of identification (e.g., a photo-ID or drivers license and another item indicating your current name and address); A calculator (if necessary); A pen and two pencils; and, the applicable examination test fee ($5.25 for 1991 ARRL/VEC Test Sessions).

TECHNICIAN CLASS GRANDFATHER CREDIT

If you hold a Technician class license which was issued prior to 3/21/87, you are not required to take the Element 3B (General class written) examination if you can provide a copy of your FCC-license dated before that date. If your licensed has since been renewed, and if you don't have a copy of the pre-3/21/87 license, you must seek a verification letter from the FCC. To do so, write to FCC, 1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245 and request a Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you were licensed as a Technician class prior to 3/21/87. After you receive that form from the FCC, bring it to the test session with you in order to claim your deserved credit.

LOST LICENSES

If you have lost your license, VECs are not permitted to submit any upgrades to the FCC without a copy of your current license attached to the 610 form. In order to expedite your upgrade, you must write the FCC and request a replacement license. Since that will take six weeks or more, we recommend that you also request a Form 1010-B verification letter from the FCC which will arrive in a couple of weeks--and is legally binding license document. You may use that form as a license until your Form-660 license arrives. The original and a copy of Form 1010-B must be brought to the test session verifying that you are

currently licensed--the copy of which will be attached to your upgrade application (in lieu of an actual Form-660 license copy). To request the Form 1010-B Verification Letter, write to: FCC, 1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245; indicating that you lost your license and that you are requesting that a replacement license be issued to you--also be sure to request that they send you a Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you are licensed.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED OR DISABLED

The FCC requires that the administering VEs must accommodate an examinee whose physical disabilities require a special examination procedure. To do so, the administering VEs may require a physician's statement indicating the nature of the disability before determining which, if any, special accommodative procedures must be used.

The VEs may accommodate handicapped/disabled examinees by administering the examination at a place convenient and comfortable for the examinee--even at bedside; for the hearing impaired the Morse code may be sent using flashing lights or a vibrating surface; for the visually impaired, VEs may read or write for the examinee; where warranted, the VEs may pause the Morse code message after each sentence/phrase, or each word, or even after each character to allow the examinee additional time to absorb and interpret what was sent--also the VEs may substitute a sending test for a receiving test where the examinee's handicap warrants.

VE Teams may need advanced notice in order to provide the necessary accommodations to examinees who require them. If accommodations are necessary, please contact the VE Team in advance to advise them of your needs.

EXEMPTION OF THE 13/20 WPM MORSE CODE REQUIREMENTS

If you are severely handicapped or disabled individual and have already passed at least a 5 WPM Morse code examination (or hold a license which meets that requirement), you may be eligible for exemption from the 13/20 WPM Morse code examination requirements. For information and applicable forms, send a SASE to the ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111, and request our Handicapped Information Package.

A separate posting lists the exam schedule.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what

(203) 666-1541 - voice | you can accomplish
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | if you don't care
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | who gets the credit. - origin
RFI, QRP, mobile, | unknown.
transmitter and receiver testing |

1745. ARRL VEC exam schedule

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 06:36:51 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <213@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294480

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team are aware that you be attending the test session.

A previous posting contains answers to the frequently asked questions about the amateur examination process.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA: 8/9/91 to 9/23/91

STATE
Test Date,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

ALABAMA
08/31/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARIZONA
08/10/91,Russellville,,501-964-6885,Ben Hillis
08/17/91,Little Rock,,501-374-0409,Michael Drummond
09/02/91,Mountain View,,501-363-4383,Jack Oyler
09/03/91,El Dorado,,501-863-6090,J David Burchfield
09/07/91,Mena,,501-369-4344,Charles H Floyd
09/07/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
09/14/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
09/14/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
09/14/91,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
09/21/91,Little Rock,,501-374-0409,Michael Drummond

ARIZONA
08/10/91,Prescott,,602-772-8539,David Rutledge
08/17/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
09/14/91,Scottsdale,,602-952-9596,Eddie Couch
09/21/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson

CALIFORNIA
08/10/91,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George

08/10/91,Santa Maria,,805-922-0538,Howard Sutton
08/10/91,Torrance,,213-830-8455,Jose Catalasan
08/11/91,Fortuna,,707-725-2661,Vernon L Reinke
08/15/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
08/17/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
08/17/91,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
08/17/91,Oakland,,415-524-9231,Allen T Smith III
08/17/91,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John McCann
08/18/91,Goleta,,805-964-8946,Bob Lentz
08/24/91,La Puenta,,818-287-8545,John Wilson
08/25/91,Los Angeles,,2137476119,Ray Cardenas
08/29/91,Pasadena,,818-449-3790,Brad Hori
08/31/91,Carson,,213-539-5040,William Marple
08/31/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
09/03/91,Culver City,,213-292-2183,C Lutz
09/07/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
09/07/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
09/07/91,Modesto,,209-883-2968,Chet Jensen
09/07/91,Oakhurst,,209-683-8430,Charles M Allessi
09/07/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
09/08/91,Eureka,,707-822-4541,Irma D Ruegg
09/08/91,Thousand Oaks,,805-484-3309,Cathi Wilkinson
09/14/91,Novato,,415-897-8950,Nels Lecklikner
09/14/91,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
09/19/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
09/21/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline

COLORADO
08/10/91,Denver,,303-366-9689,Glenn Schultz
08/10/91,Greeley,,303-353-3577,Richard S Hubbard
08/12/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
09/14/91,Denver,,303-366-9689,Glenn Schultz
09/14/91,Fort Collins,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising
09/14/91,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick
09/22/91,Longmont,,303-530-2903,Barbara H McClune

CONNECTICUT
08/11/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
08/17/91,Gales Ferry,,203-442-2206,Walter N Kuhn
08/17/91,Stamford,,203-322-3156,Joe Leferson
08/25/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
08/28/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
09/05/91,Wallingford,,203-271-1938,Bob Mandeville
09/07/91,Norwalk,,203-846-9647,Todd Wright
09/08/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
09/10/91,Portland,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
09/21/91,Newtown,,203-790-7987,Bob Elton

DELAWARE
08/24/91,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan
09/14/91,Wilmington,,302-478-3203,Chet Thayer

FLORIDA
08/10/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
08/16/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
08/17/91,Lake Worth,,407-655-5766,T Graf Buckenmaier
08/17/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
08/24/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
08/24/91,Tallahassee,,904-562-1882,William Messervy
08/28/91,Orlando,,407-228-6551,Betty B Atwill
09/03/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
09/14/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
09/18/91,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
09/20/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
09/21/91,Lake Worth,,407-655-5766,T Graf Buckenmaier
09/21/91,Lecanto,,904-489-6465,Larry Weaver
09/21/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk

GEORGIA
08/10/91,Ft Gordon,,803-279-0801,Donald Boltz
08/24/91,Madison,,404-946-2095,Jerry Wilson
09/07/91,Statesboro,,912-234-5917,Dorothy W Fennell
09/14/91,Columbus,,404-327-4516,George Hunt

HAWAII
09/14/91,Wailuku,,808-572-1440,William Heyde

IOWA
08/11/91,Cedar Rapids,,319-377-7629,Thomas L Heifner
08/23/91,Sioux City,,712-258-7262,Gary Johnson
08/23/91,Sioux City,,712-239-1749,Glenn Holder
08/24/91,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle
09/07/91,Dubuque,,319-582-8563,Mike Jozefowicz
09/15/91,Des Moines,,515-967-3890,Jim Snapp
09/21/91,Ames,,515-292-4504,FS Hird

IDAHO
08/10/91,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lemuel Allen

ILLINOIS
08/10/91,Belleville,,618-397-7235,John Sundstrom
08/10/91,Decatur,,217-762-2210,Donald A Nay
08/10/91,Dixon,,815-376-5444,Lavern Johnson
08/10/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
08/18/91,Quincy,,217-224-8526,Michael Nowack
09/08/91,Danville,,317-793-3573,Betty Collins
09/08/91,Harrisburg,,618-549-7407,Sue Brieschke
09/08/91,Joliet,,708-739-6015,Robert Stevens
09/14/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz

INDIANA
08/31/91,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
09/07/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
09/14/91,Marion,,317-664-8007,Donald H Cleveland
09/21/91,Anderson,,317-643-6260,Arnold Setzer

09/21/91,Michigan City,,219-874-3386,Robert Lyles
09/21/91,Vincennes,,812-886-9765,Phillip Smith

KANSAS
08/10/91,Topeka,,913-267-6455,Milo McNall
08/29/91,Salina,,913-827-2927,Robert V Davis

KENTUCKY
08/11/91,Frankfort,,606-263-3702,Nan Muth
08/26/91,Louisville,,502-893-5638,Jon Anthony Dainty Sr
09/08/91,Ashland/Westwood,,606-324-4763,Joseph Craycraft

LOUISANA
08/22/91,Baton Rouge,,504-766-0200,Shirl E Cook
08/30/91,Algiers,,504-391-0442,Stephen R Sholar
09/14/91,West Monroe,,318-396-3507,Donald C Frantom, Sr

MASSACHUSETTS
08/10/91,Falmouth,,508-548-0969,Geoffrey A Way
08/12/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
08/18/91,Gloucester,,508-922-3307,Albert Hamilton
08/20/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
08/23/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
09/02/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
09/04/91,Acton,,508-263-7435,Raymond Bintliff
09/07/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
09/08/91,Gloucester,,508-922-3307,Albert Hamilton
09/09/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
09/17/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
09/21/91,Worcester,,508-831-5435,Robert M Taylor
09/22/91,Attleboro,,401-724-8238,Gary Powers

MARYLAND
09/07/91,Germantown,,301-564-0178,John Muller

MAINE
08/24/91,Bangor,,207-947-4051,William J Sullivan
08/25/91,Topsham,,207-725-2359,Edward Ciampa

MICHIGAN
08/10/91,Flint,,313-687-6684,Daniel Case
08/17/91,Bay City,,517-893-3475,Donald La Brenz II
08/17/91,Charlotte,,517-543-2643,Linda Frank
08/17/91,Port Huron,,313-364-9640,Leon T Switzer
08/24/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
08/24/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
09/02/91,Alma,,517-463-7187,John H Gibson
09/07/91,Marquette,,906-249-3837,Richard E Schwenke
09/07/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
09/12/91,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
09/14/91,Dearborn,,313-676-6248,Motor City Radio Club

MINNESOTA
08/24/91,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell
09/07/91,St Paul,,612-222-7253,John Bellows

MISSOURI
08/10/91,Springfield,,417-725-5160,Ed Harter
08/13/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
08/17/91,Rolla,,3143644885,Charie Konop
08/18/91,Kansas City,,816-546-3321,Perry McLean
08/21/91,Fulton,,314-642-4508,Emery Smola
09/05/91,Jefferson City,,314-635-3362,Alan Braun
09/10/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner

MISSISSIPPI
08/10/91,Gulfport,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
09/15/91,Laurel,,601-764-2708,John Vanderslice

MONTANA
08/31/91,Havre,,406-265-8871,Wayne Thurston
09/14/91,Billings,,406-656-6987,Donald Whitcomb
09/21/91,Great Falls,,406-452-2063,Joseph P Heyde

NORTH CAROLINA
08/10/91,Yadkinville,,919-699-8469,Joe Cox
08/13/91,Murphy,,704-837-7499,Sam Coker
08/27/91,Murphy,,704-837-7499,Sam Coker
09/11/91,Charlotte,,704-567-6800,Mark Roberts

NEBRASKA
08/25/91,Lincoln,,402-486-1400,John Hauner
09/06/91,Norfolk,,402-379-1961,John L Wilson

NEW HAMPSHIRE
08/10/91,Manchester,,603-627-8940,Lee Parmenter
08/18/91,Keene,,603-585-3330,Scott W Porter
08/24/91,N Conway,,,Charles E Gagnon Jr
08/25/91,Portsmouth,,603-431-0642,Nick Csernelabics
09/07/91,East Wakefield,,617-592-1183,Michael Barry
09/14/91,Nashua,,603-882-9065,Judy Gauthier

NEW JERSEY
08/10/91,Cranford,,201-383-4935,George Schloicka
08/14/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
08/17/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
08/17/91,Budd Lake,,201-347-7723,Bonita M Johnson
08/17/91,Frankford Twp,,201-729-5454,Robert Morris
08/28/91,Belleville,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman
09/09/91,Hopatcong,,201-347-6100,Bonnie Johnson (Bonita)
09/11/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
09/13/91,Fair Lawn,,201-796-6622,Peter Adely, Sr K2MHP
09/14/91,Cranford,,201-383-4935,George Schloicka
09/14/91,Pennington,,609-737-1723,Don Wright
09/21/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino

NEW MEXICO
08/17/91,Albuquerque,,505-296-6546,Bob Scupp
08/31/91,Alamogordo,,505-437-0992,Don Brown
09/01/91,Alamogordo,,505-437-0992,Don Brown

NEVADA
08/17/91,Reno,,702-972-3933,E J Silva
09/07/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
09/21/91,Minden,,702-265-3430,Carl Chaplin

NEW YORK
08/10/91,Greenvale,,516-921-0085,V Jean Chittenden
08/10/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
08/10/91,Waterville,,315-841-4259,Daniel Bateman
08/16/91,Brooklyn,,718-763-1147,John Sacerdote
08/17/91,Brewster,,914-287-5546,Michael F Troy
08/20/91,Whitesboro,,315-853-5700,William Effland
08/21/91,Troy,,518-283-2337,Harry Hovey
08/22/91,White Plains,,914-285-3029,Sanford Fried
08/24/91,Jamestown,,716-485-3524,John Nord
08/24/91,Lockport,,716-433-3396,Bobbi Gritzmacher
08/24/91,New York,,516-797-1128,Saul Slonim
08/25/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
08/25/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
08/31/91,Ferndale,,914-292-3288,Al Cowoes
09/01/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks
09/09/91,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim
09/14/91,Ballston Spa,,518-695-6878,James Polewczak
09/14/91,Greenvale,,516-921-0085,V Jean Chittenden
09/14/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
09/15/91,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
09/21/91,Kingston,,914-385-1726,Frank Sainsbury
09/22/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
09/22/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack

OHIO
08/10/91,Hamilton,,513-868-7012,Theodore Wilson
08/10/91,Maumee,,419-825-3423,Maurice E (Moe) Oliver
08/17/91,Goshen,,513-797-5178,Harold Beckelhymer
08/18/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
08/18/91,Warren,,2164480306,Tom Roscoe
08/24/91,Cincinnati,,606-331-7198,Gerry Castleman
08/24/91,Fremont,,419-332-2473,Kenneth Joseph
08/25/91,Marysville,,6148616916,William T. Tabor
08/28/91,Middletown,,518-283-2337,Carl Morgan
08/31/91,Canton,,216-453-5896,Richard Stellarini
09/07/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
09/07/91,Troy,,513-335-7569,Gary Kercher
09/08/91,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
09/08/91,Independence,,216-526-3807,Shirley Lovell
09/14/91,Dayton,,513-866-8734,Terry L Barker
09/14/91,Maumee,,419-825-3423,Maurice E (Moe) Oliver

09/14/91,Ravenna,,216-274-8240,JoAnne Solak
09/15/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
09/17/91,Steubenville,,304-748-5707,George Puzzuole
09/17/91,Tiffin,,419-447-8920,Gerald Moore

OREGON
08/10/91,Bend,,503-388-5144,Tim Bass
08/10/91,Gresham,,503-760-7545,Buck Summers
09/04/91,Grants Pass,,503-476-7938,Del M Lehman
09/11/91,Roseburg,,503-825-3691,Donald Bovee
09/14/91,Salem,,503-362-3502,Robert E Royer
09/22/91,Milton-Freewater,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt

PENNSYLVANIA
08/10/91,Butler,,412-282-6777,Gerald Wetzel
08/15/91,Allentown,,215-767-9178,Edward Eroh
08/15/91,Lancaster,,717-569-2132,Jay Consylman
08/17/91,Bryn Mawr,,215-293-1919,Robert Haase
08/17/91,Hollidaysburg,,814-696-4047,Jerry Cox
08/19/91,Telford,,215-822-0979,John M Houk
08/24/91,Middletown,,717-787-1459,John W Obradovich
08/24/91,Tamaqua,,558 Forest Hill Dr - Hazelton PA 18201,Tom Krohn
08/31/91,Mt Pleasant,,412-539-1208,Bill Armitage
09/05/91,Philadelphia,,215-259-6420,Rollie Madara
09/06/91,Nazareth,,215-820-0944,Robin C Moseley
09/07/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
09/14/91,State College,,814-238-1886,David Sibley
09/16/91,Telford,,215-822-0979,John M Houk
09/21/91,Beaver Falls,,412-843-6560,Thomas Peluso
09/21/91,Mc Keesport,,412-466-5204,Philip Slaugh

RHODE ISLAND
08/15/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson
08/25/91,East Providence,,508-677-9481,Paul Machado
08/26/91,Woonsocket,,4013332129,Robert Beaudet
09/19/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson

SOUTH DAKOTA
09/13/91,Rapid City,,605-348-6564,Frank R Shaw

TENNESSEE
08/10/91,Franklin,,615-790-3475,James Forbes
08/13/91,Memphis,,501-732-1665,John Alan Williams
08/17/91,Memphis,,901-795-5923,Stan Moore
09/06/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
09/07/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine
09/14/91,Nashville,,615-824-7216,Murray G Jones

TEXAS
08/10/91,Clute,,409-265-6439,Paul Webb
08/10/91,Conroe,,409-539-2809,Ronny Hogan
08/10/91,Houston,,713-488-4426,Jim Heil

08/10/91,McGregor,,817-859-5374,Alma P Lang
08/10/91,New Caney,,713-247-2270,Sam Neal
08/13/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
08/13/91,Houston,,713-374-5329,Alan W Cross
08/17/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
08/17/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
08/17/91,Vicotria,,512-275-8536,David G. Dodge
08/22/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
08/24/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
08/25/91,Laredo,,512-723-9625,Cayetano De La Garza
09/01/91,El Paso,,915-751-6204,Floyd I Chowning
09/01/91,Huntsville,,409-295-3368,Jack Nichols
09/06/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
09/07/91,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
09/10/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
09/14/91,Houston,,713-488-4426,Jim Heil
09/14/91,McGregor,,817-859-5374,Alma P Lang
09/14/91,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
09/21/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
09/21/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
09/21/91,Wichita Falls,,817-691-2664,John M Mezzo

UTAH
08/10/91,Salt Lake City,,801-582-2438,Gordon Smith
08/22/91,Farmington,,801-292-8110,L Brent Thomas

VIRGINIA
08/10/91,Harrisonburg,,703-856-8012,Marshall Cooper
08/11/91,Bedford,,703-297-5515,August Meidling
08/26/91,Phoebus,,804-898-8031,Ed Brummer
09/08/91,Bedford,,703-297-5515,August Meidling
09/14/91,Richmond,,804-798-5191,Ron Bolton
09/22/91,Virginia Beach,,804-898-8031,Ed Brummer

WASHINGTON
08/10/91,Everett,,206-334-2399,Loren Hole
08/17/91,Sultan,,206-793-2526,Dave Axe
08/24/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
09/03/91,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
09/07/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
09/07/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell
09/14/91,Everett,,206-334-2399,Loren Hole
09/21/91,Aberdeen,,206-249-4321,Steven L Hepp

WISCONSIN
08/10/91,Appleton,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers
08/10/91,Three Lakes,,715-453-7096,Greg Garner
09/07/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow

WEST VIRGINIA
08/13/91,Fairmont,,304-366-0312,Robert Robinson
08/24/91,Glenville,,304-462-7560,Dave Ramezan

WYOMING
08/31/91,Cheyenne,,307-777-4209,Thomas E DeHoff

Examination opportunities outside the United States:

GUAM
08/18/91,Adelup,,627-646-7611,Harry Y Taguchi

NEW ZEALAND
FG,09/07/91,Alice Springs NT,,089-531-305,Maury Hatfield

PUERTO RICO
08/31/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett

WEST GERMANY
08/24/91,West Germany,,6561617873,Richard G Gutknecht

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what
(203) 666-1541 - voice | you can accomplish
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | if you don't care
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | who gets the credit. - origin
RFI, QRP, mobile, | unknown.
transmitter and receiver testing |

1746. Standard 12v connectors.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 09:49:43 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <09.Aug.91.10
Source record: 294618

I use the 3-pin ITT-Cannon 'XLR' conns. They are rated at up to 15 amps
and have nice diecast cases, some with locking springs (so they will not come
un-mated by accident).
Because i have both 12 and 24-volt gear, i worked out a neat way of avoiding
mis-connecting: On the 24-volt sockets, block up the hole for the third pin
(use a nail with its head removed, and glue in place with epoxy).
Then, any source of 24 volts can only be mated with a 'sink' plug that
has had the third pin removed. 12.volt gear has all three pins on its plugs,
so no way can you plug a 24-volt feed into it. Of course you *can* plug a 12
volt supply into a 24-volt sink, but this is unlikely to cause problems,
it never has in my mobile installation, nor amongst the 100 or so people
who have adopted this scheme in our local motorsport safety comms. group;
only thing to beware of is that the 'XLR' conns are sometimes used for
AC line-voltage amongst commercial public-address companies, rock groups
etc. We paint all our XLRs blue for 12 volts and yellow for 24 volts,
nobody *yet* has plugged a DC-powered device into an AC supply...

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

1747. Origin of "lid".

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 11:10:34 UTC
From: scott@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <14305.28a2782a@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 294624

The explanation I heard about the origin of the word "lid" has to do
with a ham who has a bad "fist" when sending cw. A bad cw op sometimes puts
spaces where they don't belong - so a typical message would read:
"OK FB OM SO LID CPY"
Thus, "lid" was derived from the back half of "solid". (It would have been
too complicated to describe the guy who sends TK MA instead of CQ. We should
call those guys TKMA's!)
Hi.
73
Don (K1IDF)

1748. Why dont we call CQ above 30 Mhz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 11:31:12 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM
Message-ID: <9108091131.AA18929@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 294478

The practice of saying "W3XYS listening .76" is really just an example of sloppy operating that became common practice. Saying " CQ from W3XYZ" is no longer and a lot more in keeping with established operating practices. Saying you are listening is kinda in the same class of operating practice as only sending the last two letters of your call. Especially, since when you say you are listening, you are really transmitting 600 Khz away!

A depressing outgrowth of this practice has been that often when a QSO ends on a 2M repeater, someone will immediately jump in and say "KA3ABC listening" rather than call they station who didn't leave the frequency.

As far as why noone wants to talk to anyone "unknown" on 2M repeaters, I have found that the same old principles apply once again: listen more than you talk. Some repeaters are built, maintained, and frequented by three or four guys, who really are only interested in talking to each other. Some repeaters are sponsored by clubs with special interests, such as DX, contests, computers, etc. Getting on one of these repeaters to talk about traffic on the interstate is not real interesting to the everyday users. There are plenty of "I95" type repeaters, with a lot of "transient" users. The 146.76 repeater in the Baltimore-DC area here is an excellent example of a repeater that is a good place to find a QSO for a newcomer or someone driving thru. The 147.00 potomac Valley Radio Club repeater is an example of one where you wont find many people interested in the weather or the driving skills of those on I95.

The microphone button really is Push To Talk, not Push To Listen. With a little bit of listening first, you can find out which repeaters are good to call CQ on and which are good to talk about certain topics of interest. Now, of course, repeaters in LA and NYC are a different story altogether!! Fuhgeddabouttit.

73 John WB2EKK PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM

1749. Re: Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 12:15:12 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <209@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294619

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU) writes:

>[material deleted] Whether the word >HAM originated with:
>
>the acronym "Home Amateur Mechanic" or...
>
>from the Cockney pronunciation of "L'amateur" or...
>
>the initals of the founder of the American Radio Relay League,
>Hiram A. Maxem, W1AW or...
>
>from the call letters of one of the first amateur stations at Harvard, H.A.M.
>(please, no flames from W1XM at MIT) or...
> >[rest of material deleted]

ham -- Writing in the sidebar on page 9 of ARRL's *The Radio Amateur's Operating Manual* (1st ed, 1966), Louise Ramsey Moreau, W3WRE/WB6BBO, said

"Ham: a poor operator. A 'plug.'"
That's the definition of the word given in G. M. Dodge's *The Telegraph Instructor* even before radio. The definition has never changed in wire telegraphy. The first wireless operators were landline telegraphers who left their offices to go to sea or man the coastal stations. They brought with them their language and much of the tradition of their older profession....

Other explanations for the origin of the term can safely be considered apocryphal. The *H.A.M.* at Harvard story is a particularly persistent myth.

The founder of the American Radio Relay League was *Hiram Percy Maxim*; his initials were HPM. At the time of the League's founding, Maxim held the call sign *1WH*. (There were no prefixes -- such as the *W* in *W1AW* -- as we know them until October 1, 1928; these resulted from the general improvement in worldwide radio administration brought about by the Washington Conference of 1927.)

After Amateur Radio was entirely shut down in the US during World War I, hams were relicensed, but no one got their prewar calls. Maxim was relicensed as 1AW. (Maxim also held one of the special licenses that allowed work above 200 meters -- that is, below 1500 kHz; can't remember if this was pre- or postwar, but I think it was *1ZM*.) As of October 1, 1928, he became *W1AW*.

73, David Newkirk, WJ1Z
ARRL Senior Assistant Technical Editor.

1750. Re: Poulsen Arc CW Transmitters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 12:33:18 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <210@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294620

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>[much deleted] See Hugh Aiken, *The Continous Wave* for >
>more about arc CW. [conclusion deleted]

Argh, that's *continuous*, as in the phrase *continuous
misspelling*, and I think it's *Aitken*, not Aiken.

73, David Newkirk, WJ1Z, Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL.

1751. rec.radio.amateur.misc mailing list?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 12:39:40 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.91Aug9143940@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 294621

Is this newsgroup available by e-mail only?

I am posting this for a friend who doesn't have netnews access (nor
ftp for that matter). He is particularly interested in satellite
orbital elements.

Luru

///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

1752. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 12:51:16 UTC
From: tom@ksr.com
Message-ID: <TOM.91Aug9085116@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Source record: 294617

My guess is that the main difference between repeaters and SSB/CW is in the way that they are used. If I'm driving to work and I have my rig tuned to a quiet repeater, I leave the squelch on. I presume the signal from the repeater is quite strong, so I don't need to hear 2 minutes of CQ from somebody to know they want to talk. A short Hi, I'm here is sufficient!

On the other hand, if I'm listening to 10 meters, I don't use a squelch, and I am constantly changing frequency. So to increase the odds that I hear somebody wanting to chat, they should call for a much longer time. It's easier to say CQ CQ CQ than to say Monitoring Monitoring Monitoring 8-)

--

|| * * * * * ========= Tom Varga
|| * * * * ========= Kendall Square Research
|| * * * * * ========= 617-895-9415
|| ========== tom@ksr.com
|| ========== uunet!ksr!tom
|| ========== N2UA @ KA1PEP
||

1753. Cordless phone interface reply

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 13:39:44 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Aug9.134330.13314@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 294623

KA2RAF DE N4PDY:

The article on the cordless phone interface was in the March 1988 issue
of QST, page 21. I have that issue, and will send you a copy of the article.
73s... Mike, N4PDY

[I tried to email this reply to you, but the message bounced so I posted it
here]

1754. Re: TEXAS TOWERS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 14:21:46 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.681747706@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 294622

In <9108071305.AA15623@tilde.csc.ti.com> craigs@mcopn1.CSc.ti.COM writes:

>Well, with all the bad publicity Texas Towers has been getting here,
>and given the 11 bad stories to 3 good stories theory, guess I'll
>put my two cent's worth into the pot....

>I live not very far from T Towers. It's basically a mom-and-pop shop.
>Gerald, K5GW, runs the place. Son Matt runs the repair shop, and daughter
>Kathryn answers the phone, checks prices, etc. A second daughter Cheryl,
>N5JSS, used to help out but was a victim of a disabling auto accident
>several years ago and is still recovering. There are a few non-family
>folks there as well, working in the warehouse and helping out on weekends
>when the store is usually more crowded. It's a phyically small operation,
>without really a showroom or anything, as the bulk of their business is
>mailorder. They are not experts, by far, just a family trying to help
>their father build his dream business.

>As for courtesy and service, I have nothing but good words to say.

>So if you are thinking about dealing with Texas Towers, I can highly
>recommend them. You can even tell them I sent you....

>73,
>Craig Young, KA5BOU

It's too bad that unless you know the family members on a personal
basis, you can't get decent service. While I certainly feel for the
accident victim, I would not buy equipment from them out of pity. What
with all of the excuses you've given, theirs is still no way to run a
business. I've seen places a helluva lot more crowded than Texas Towers
and common courtesy didn't have to suffer because of it. The best way
to build a business is by putting the customer first. If you're asking
me to give them a break because life has given them lemons, I say
why not make lemonaid. :-)

David N5OFQ

1755. re: Rochester Area 2M Repeaters /I390

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 15:25:15 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".9-Aug-91.11:25:15.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294497

I would have thought someone would reply to the inquiry and maybe they did directly, but if not, here's a few from the top of my head. The RRRA machine is 146.88 MHz. Other machines with good coverage in that area are 146.79 MHz, 145.31 MHz located in Attica, NY; 146.64 MHz located near Batavia, NY; 145.29 MHz located downtown Rochester; 146.82 MHz located Canandaigua, NY. All machines in the Rochester area are open but all auto-patches are closed. If you need telephone assistance on the .88 machine, you can usually get a control operator to respond and help you.
Good luck.

1756. Yaesu FT-290RII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 15:53:08 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <7873@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294625

Does anyone have experience with this radio? How tough is it? Can
it take being bounced around without failing regularly?

--
Thanks

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | Air Waves: KC6TXZ

This ain't no upwardly mobile freeway,
Oh no, this is the road to hell.
--Chris Rea

1757. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 16:02:02 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <4D7e71w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 294496

edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:

> I will admit that when I'm out of town on an unfamilair
> repeater, I don't always get a response when I try
> these techniques. I'm curious too, how is the best way
> to scare up a QSO under those circumstances?
> --
> Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
> N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

State what you want (local directions, conversation, etc.) and where
you are from and, of course, your call. That usually works. If not,
you are in one of those places where the won't talk to out-of-towners
so ask if there is anyone else from out-of-town listening :-).

If it's something urgent, like reporting a serious traffic accident,
you can try the old "transmitting in the blind for the benefit of
the deaf" routine.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

1758. Notes on 450MHz rcvrs frm Lynn Johnson Electronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 16:24:15 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360030@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 294485

About half a year ago I bought some 450MHz "receiver modules" from Lynn Johnson Electronics (from an ad in Nuts and Volts). These are apparently from pagers, and were built about ten years ago. They are small and pretty low power. I know some other netters have gotten these and might be interested in what others have done with them. Anyway, below is my story, at least as far as I've gone so far (always more projects than time ;-) -- I hope others who have gotten these things will post their stories, too. The modules were (are??--dunno if there are any left or not) only $10 each in lots of 3 or slightly more singly. Small, low power, dual conversion, sensitive.

My main goal was/is to build monitor receivers for our club's 440 repeater: small, light, sensitive, long battery life.

First problem was recrystalling. There was a formula on the schematic that came with the receivers, but it didn't mention load capacitance. Turns out the load cap is very low--I think about 6pF. I had to play with adding capacitance across the netting trimmer to get the 10pF crystal I got to work. But it seems fine with the added capacitance. I got crystals from both International Crystal and JAN; both seemed to work OK, but International gives tighter specs, which may be important if you want to operate over wide temp range. Retuning the RF was no problem, and sensitivity is very good: quite useable below 0.1uV on both the modules I've tested so far. (Maybe I'll be able to quantify the quieting better later...)

There was a squelch circuit mod on the schematic pack. I used essentially the squelch ckt in the Motorola data sheet for the IF/detector/squelch IC instead; it seemed a bit better suited to the noise spectrum I measured for the no-signal output of the module. The module comes with no squelch connected and a nominal 1kHz bandpass filter; must be for paging tones. I removed the filter parts and used most of the holes in the board to put in the squelch; had to patch about four parts on the back of the board.

The remainder of my work on it so far is a supervisor circuit and audio amp; I want a small monitor for our repeater that will run for a long time on one battery. I found that on power-up the squelch is well-behaved: if no sig, it stays squelched. If there's a signal with reasonable quieting and the squelch is adjusted normally, it takes about 30mS from application of power till squelch is broken. So the supervisor ckt pulses power on for 100mS each second. If the receiver stays squelched, this cycle just repeats. If you adjust the squelch control to open it, or if a signal opens it, the power stays on to the module and gets applied to the audio amp (an LM386, at least

for now). Then if the squelch closes again, power stays on both the module and amp for five seconds. Times could be adjusted somewhat, but these seem to work for most repeater conversations pretty well. I could easily add a switch that would keep power on continuously if that becomes necessary. Anyway, in monitor mode the net drain is about 1mA, and that rises to about 25mA at low audio levels, all at nominally 6 volts, though there is a regulator in the ckt for the rcvr module, so running on a 9V battery (500mA-hour alkaline) should let you monitor continuously for quite a long time.

My plan is to package this in a small diecast aluminum case w/ controls and antenna connector on one end. Whole thing will be quite a bit smaller than the "micro" handhelds, with very long battery life, for about $60. Of course it's receive only (so far ;-), and single channel, but that suits my needs just fine...

73,
Tom -- K7ITM

1759. USA incoming QSL bureau

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 16:41:43 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <53814@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294627

Use the number in your callsign to determine the incoming USA (contiguous 48 states) QSL bureau where you should keep envelopes on file. The cards are sorted on the basis of the number in your callsign, not where you live. Even though I have lived in several call areas, I still get my cards from the appropriate W4 QSL bureau.

--Trey Garlough, WN4KKN/6

1760. DJ6SI DXpedition QSL Practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 18:24:30 UTC
From: nd2k@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug9.182430.28703@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294481

I just received my SASE from DJ6SI. I anxiously opened it hoping to see my Mt. Athos card from his SY/DJ6SI operation, having worked (?) him on Apr. 18, 1991. Much to my dismay, MY card was in the SASE. Is this a subtle way of telling someone he/she isn't in the log? I would have preferred a note saying such instead of just the card stuffed in and nothing else. Were there a lot of pirates during that DXpedition??

Al Schwarz ND2K
(908) 949-3890
honet4!nd2k

1761. Re: Specs on Drake R-4A receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 19:38:14 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570131@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294487

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, mallick@ethiopia.crd.ge.com (john a mallick) writes:

Re: Drake R4/R4A/R4B/R4C receivers:

>... One possible glitch is that there is a
>"forbidden zone" in the frequency coverage due to the choice of mixing
>frequencies; if I recall correctly, this occurs around 10 MHz, so you
>might not be able to get accessory crystals to cover the 30 meter ham
>band.

It's possible to cover the 10 MHz ham band, but not with the band
starting at 10.000 MHz. You have to offset the band crystal frequency.
I think mine starts at 9.8 MHz or something like that. It's covered
in the manual.

AL N1AL

1762. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 19:44:53 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570132@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294489

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:

>(Would also appreciate an e-mail copy of what the ARRL Board minutes
>really said about the Power Poles...I no longer have those issues...tnx)

It was a short paragraph buried in the minutes that reported a motion
by one of the directors to standardize on the Anderson connectors.
After discussion, the directors voted to "table" the motion (kill it).

AL N1AL

1763. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 19:53:36 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570133@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294488

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:

>Why don't we CQ on VHF and up? I don't mean a literal CQ, though that
>doesn't seem like such a bad idea, but why is it that
>there's no particular equivalent that means "I'm here on the
>[frequency|repeater] and want to chat, even with somebody new."

In the early days of amateur repeaters, a large percentage of operators
were unfamiliar with channelized operation. You would occasionally
hear someone come on the repeater with:

"Hello CQ, calling CQ CQ CQ. This is N1AL, November One Alpha Lima
calling CQ CQ CQ. Hello CQ CQ CQ ..." etc. etc.

So "calling CQ" got a bad name on 2 meter FM.

I too have always thought that saying "This is N1AL listening" does
not necessarily mean that you wish to talk with someone.
A SHORT CQ seems much more appropriate.

AL N1AL

1764. UA2FM - Private USSR QSL Bureau

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 20:09:05 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <25901@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294482

Bill, KM1C, just received a note from Victor, UA2FM, with the following info:

Dear OM,

Greetings from the first Russian Private QSL-Bureau.
I offer you QSL services from Russia:
1. Addresses of U-Stns printed in Russian and English.
SAE + 1 IRC (1US) for 10.

2. Sending out your QSLs to U-Stns via local bureaus.
1 IRC (1US) for 100.

3. Getting direct responses from U-Stns.
SAE + 1 IRC (1US) for 3.

Most U-Stns prefer 1-2 IRC along with your QSL. It
makes direct reply faster. I'll mail everything you enclose
for the station mentioned.

100 percent reply from UA2.
I would be thankful if you spread this info to your
DX friends, local clubs, and DX-Bulletins.

73, Victor UA2FM

Victor Loginov, UA2FM
PO Box 73
Kaliningrad 236000
USSR

I hope this information is of use to you.

=-=-=-

1765. Re: backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 22:31:36 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug9.223136.5611@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 294484
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <26607@well.sf.ca.us> grady@well.sf.ca.us (Grady Ward) writes:
>
PARTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLE EDITIED OUT...

>I do not care about to know what goes on in my neighbor's
>bedroom; I am quite surprised to discover what goes on in
>my _own_ bedroom.
>On the other hand, I could try to interpret the modulations
>off of you adam's apple when you talk -- ooooops! power
>too high! sorry!
>
>Grady Ward.
>(flames to Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver, CO)

Ouch! Egads that penlight laser of yours sure leaves some nasty scars.
Glad I wasn't in my bedroom.

BTW, does your proposed monitoring system use FM?
;-)

Bill

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

1766. Re: backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 22:46:44 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1470@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294491
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <28323@ttidca.TTI.COM>, schear@ttidca.TTI.COM (Steve Schear) writes...
>My own investigations indicate that you would certainly want to use
>an IR laser (to reduce your chances of being caught in the act, if you're
>doing this by stealth), and don't forget the protective goggles if you do
>use IR.

Don't forget to issue protective goggles to your neighbors!

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1767. Why we don't call CQ above 30 Mhz...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 22:51:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9108092254.AA14738@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294499

In INFO-HAMS #573, PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM (John WB2EKK) wrote:

>The practice of saying "W3XYS listening .76" is really just an example of
>sloppy operating that became common practice...

If an amateur is monitoring several repeaters (scanning) and hears an individual they wish to talk to, the frequency (.76 for instance) could be a great help in establishing contact quickly, instead of having to search until they found the machine the individual was on. :-)

> ...Especially, since when you say you
>are listening, you are really transmitting 600 Khz away!

I always say "monitoring". There isn't much difference. One local machine I use is 2m/70cm cross band. I could announce myself on .82 indicating I was "listening" .900 and with my dual-band in fact *BE* listening simultaneously on .900 (I enjoy the benefits of frequency diversity when mobile).

>A depressing outgrowth of this practice has been that often when a QSO ends on
>a 2M repeater, someone will immediately jump in and say "KA3ABC listening"
>rather than call they station who didn't leave the frequency.

I would assume KA3ABC didn't want to interrupt, but waited politely, to announce their presence on the chance someone else not engaged in the just completed QSO desired to contact KA3ABC. If no one answered, I might call them myself!

Reid, WB7CJO

1768. Re: FTP sites or BBSes for HAM software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-09 23:54:12 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <19664.28a2d6c5@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294492

In article <91220.111014MCBRIDE@auvm.american.edu>, John D. L. McBride
<MCBRIDE@auvm.american.edu> writes:
> Does anyone have a list of good FTP sites or BBSes (hopefully in the
> Washington, DC area) from which ham radio software can be downloaded?
>
> Thanks...
>
> John McBride
> MCBRIDE@AUVM.BITNET
> MCBRIDE@auvm.american.edu

This would be an excellent opportunity to restate the existence of the
list of Frequently Asked Questions (and answers) for this newsgroup.

Written by Diana Syriac, KC1SP, they answer these questions and many
more. They can be obtained via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu
under subdirectory /pub/ham-radio.

If you have any specific questions not covered in the FAQ's, please don't
hesitate to write me E-mail.

Good luck!

73, Paul, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

1769. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 02:32:58 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094CE10.BA82A5E0.13074@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294500

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
August 09 to August 18, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL REVIEW FOR 02 AUGUST TO 08 AUGUST

Solar activity this week ranged from low to high. The most energetic event of the week was a class X1.5/2B tenflare from Region 6757 on 02 August. The flare was located at N25E15 and was fairly well placed for producing terrestrial impacts. It was not a particularly long-duration event (33 minutes). It began at 03:06 UT, peaked at 03:18 UT and ended at 03:39 UT. A strong Type IV sweep was observed from this region (11 minutes in duration), but emissions appeared to lack a Type II. A moderate to strong SWF was observed with this flare event. A high-resolution x-ray plot of this flare event (using the GOES-6 and GOES-7 sensors) is available in GIF format on the STD BBS.

The only other major flare of the week also erupted from Region 6757 on 03 August. This event, rated a class M7.4/2N, began at 22:13 UT. The maximum x-ray flux was observed at 22:41 UT. The event ended at 22:57 UT. Radio emissions from this flare were rather weak. The 10.7 cm emissions approached the tenflare rating, but never quite exceeded the threshold. There were no significant sweeps observed from this flare either. However, this major flare was a long duration event and was capable of producing a minor interplanetary shock on 05 August.

An interplanetary shock (most likely from the M7.4 flare) arrived at 20:45 UT on 05 August and was accompanied by sudden magnetic impulses on the ground and from geosynchronous satellites. Ground-based magnetometers registered SI's of approximately 25 - 30 gammas. Satellite magnetometers recorded impulses of approximately 30 to 40 gammas. Protons at greater than 1 MeV became enhanced as the plasma cloud penetrated the near-earth environment. The 10 and 100 MeV protons remained stable at background levels. Pioneer Venus data suggests that the speed of the solar wind following the shock was approximately 650 to 750 kilometers per second with a moderately strong southwardly directed IMF of approximately 15 to 35 gammas. Minor to major geomagnetic storming followed the arrival of this shockwave.

Low and middle latitudes maintained very active to minor storm level conditions from 02 August to 06 August inclusive. A well placed equatorial coronal hole is believed to be partly responsible for this activity. Conditions have since returned to more dormant levels.

Auroral activity this week ranged from low to high. Activity was highest from 02 to 05 August, becoming moderate to high on 06 August. Despite the high activity levels observed (mostly over the high and northerly middle latitudes), auroral luminosity was not particularly high. For this reason, the extent of the observable activity was confined to the central middle and high latitude regions. No low latitude observations were noted, except perhaps over the Australian region where periods of activity were intense enough to be observed low on the southern horizon over the southern portions of the region to elevations as high as approximately 20 degrees. The activity was predominantly white, but contained some green and occassional pink content as well. Equatorward migration of the auroral oval was observed during this storm event. Periodic equatorward excursions to the Canada/U.S. border were observed on 03 - 04 August, prompting observations from as far south as Washington state, northern Oregon, Montana, North Dakota and most of the other northerly U.S. states. No auroral observation reports were received from European regions. The state of the activity over the European regions during this storm period has not yet been fully determined.

HF propagation conditions were generally fair to good over the low and middle latitudes. Noise levels increased and MUFs dropped accompanying the minor geomagnetic storm of 02 through 06 August. No significant degradation was observed except over the transoceanic circuits, particularly from North America to Europe. These signals passed through or near the equatorially-expanded auroral zone and suffered significant fading, distortion or complete loss of signal. Conditions began improving after 06 August. Rapid recovery occurred on 07 and 08 August. Conditions are now normal over almost all latitudes.

VHF propagation conditions were mostly normal throughout the period. Northerly to central middle latitudes experienced auroral-induced VHF backscatter during the local morning and evening hours during the minor storm period of 02 to 06 August. The backscatter appeared to be rather spotty in nature. Conditions have since improved and are presently unfavorable for backscatter communications.

SHORT TERM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST

Solar activity will bottom out this week and begin to slowly climb. We have observed the decay of most of the larger active centers with the last rotation. Unless new active centers develop, the next month may be rather void of major flare events. The models indicate that another impulse of activity may be observed over the next several months. However, unless new activity centers develop (which is certainly very possible), we may have already observed the impulse of activity which has been forecasted for the next couple of months. At the present time, we expect the next several weeks of solar activity to be mostly low to moderate with fewer periods of major flare activity.

Geomagnetic activity will remain at mostly quiet to unsettled levels over the next 5 days. By 15 or 16 August, activity could begin to increase to mostly active levels. A fairly large coronal hole has been observed in the eastern solar hemisphere which could influence terrestrial activity if the equatorward boundary maintains its present position or if the hole migrates equatorward. It will be watched closely over the next week. Consult the Solar Region and Coronal Hole Maps available on the STD BBS for graphical positional information.

Auroral activity will remain mostly low over the high latitude regions until 15 or 16 August. Middle and low latitudes should be unable to spot auroral activity until after 15 or 16 August. If a terrestrial impact materializes from the coronal hole mentioned above, it should occur after 15 August and should increase high and northerly middle latitude auroral activity to moderate levels (possibly high levels over the high latitude regions).

HF propagation conditions will remain at least good to possibly very good over the low and middle latitudes for much of the coming week. After 15 or 16 August, a minor amount of degradation may be expected over the low and middle latitudes, increasing with increasing latitude. Signal paths attempting to traverse the polar or high latitude regions may suffer more significant effects (ex. possibly strong fading, distortion and increased noise). No significant degradation is expected for the low or middle latitudes.

This week is the time the Perseids Meteor Shower peaks. Meteors capable of supporting VHF scatter propagation should already be observed. The rate of the meteor shower will increase to a peak on 12/13 August. Aside from being an excellent opportunity to view the meteor shower (the moon will not interfere, thus providing a dark sky for observing the meteors), the potential for scattered VHF propagation from the ionized meteor trails should give VHF communicators an interesting opportunity at meteor-scatter communications. This meteor shower should provide approximately 50 or more meteors per hour (or approximately one meteor per minute) on 12/13 August. Many of these meteors will not be capable of supporting scatter communications. However, the number of ionized trails will be higher on 12/13 August than it has been in months. Therefore, the potential for scatter propagation will be greatest on that evening. Please report any observed VHF scattered signals to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu. Observed communications do not have to be bistatic (two-way) to warrant reporting. Any unusual signals heard or anomalous propagation conditions on these dates (or any date, for that matter) should be reported. We thank all those who take the time to send in reports.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 09 AUGUST

Region #	Location	LO	Area	Class	LL	Spots	Magnetic Type
6757	N23W77	245	2340	EHO	15	014	BETA GAMMA
6758	S18W80	248	0330	CSO	08	006	BETA
6765	S32W19	187	0030	HRX	01	002	ALPHA
6766	N10E03	165	0060	HSX	01	002	ALPHA

6767 S25E07 161 0270 CAO 05 004 BETA
6768 S13E33 135 0090 CRO 05 004 BETA
6770 N10E45 123 0180 DAO 04 006 BETA
6771 S08W73 241 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA
6772 S24E52 116 0450 HSX 02 001 ALPHA
6773 S33W09 177 0000 AXX 02 003 ALPHA
6774 N06E79 089 0210 HSX 02 001 ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 09 AUGUST

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6759 N34W45 213 NONE
6763 N07W79 247
6764 S11W68 236
6769 N17E14 154

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 09 AUGUST AND 11 AUGUST

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6729 S21 064
6730 N22 051
6743 S02 064

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT PLANETARY (GLOBAL) GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

Cumulative Geomagnetic Activity History
Peak Planetary Geomagnetic Activity during the past 96 hours

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_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM |**** |**** | * | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE |***** *|****** |*** | ** | NONE |
| ACTIVE |********|******* |*** * |****** | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |********|********|********|****** *| NONE |
| QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |********|********|********|********| NONE |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
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| Geomagnetic Field | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 3-hourly UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________|
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NOTES:
The data above represents preliminary planetary geomagnetic activity. Data from many magnetic observatories around the world are used in constructing the above chart. The first graph line for each day represents geomagnetic activity which occurred between 00 UT and 03 UT. The second graph line represents activity which occurred between 03 UT and 06 UT, etc. For information regarding the interpretation and/or use of these charts, send a request for the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (09 AUGUST - 18 AUGUST)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | * | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | |***|***|** | NONE |
| ACTIVE |** |** | * | * | | |***|***|***|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
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CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 70%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ACTIVITY OVER THE PAST 60 DAYS

Cumulative Graphical Analysis of
Solar Activity

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_____________________________________________________________
253| | HIGH
246| *** | Moderate
238|* F**** | Moderate
231|*F FF***** * | Moderate
223|*F* *FF***** F*** * | Moderate
216|*F*F *FF*****F F**** *FF* | Moderate
208|*F*F F*FF*****F *F*******FF* F | Moderate
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201|*F*FF F*FF*****F* * *F*******FF*FF | Moderate
193|*F*FFF *F*FF*****F***F** F*F*******FF*FF* | Moderate
186|*F*FFF *F*FF*****F***F**** F F*F*******FF*FF* | Low
178|*F*FFF* **F*FF*****F***F**** F*F*F*******FF*FF* | Low
171|*F*FFF*F** ***F*FF*****F***F**** F*F*F*******FF*FF** | Low
163|*F*FFF*F***** ****F*FF*****F***F***** F*F*F*******FF*FF**** | Low
156|*F*FFF*F**********F*FF*****F***F*****FF*F*F*******FF*FF*****| Low
-------------------------------------------------------------
Cumulative 60 day Solar Activity Record
Start Date: June 11, 1991

NOTES:
Left-hand column digits represent the 10.7 cm solar radio flux
obtained from Ottawa. The right-hand column describes the relative solar
activity for that period based on the average number of major and minor
flares that can be expected for related solar flux values. Plot lines
labeled with the letter "F" represent days where at least one major flare
occurred (ie. class M5 or greater flare).

GRAPHICAL 20-DAY SOLAR ACTIVITY PREDICTION

Solar Activity

-----------------------------------------------------------------
| 237 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | |
| 220 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | |**|**|
| 212 | | | | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | |
| 203 | | | | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | |
| 195 | | | | | | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | |
| 187 | | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | |
| 178 | | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 170 | | | | | | |**| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 162 | | | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 153 | | |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 145 |**|**| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 137 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|Solar|09|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|19|20|21|22|23|24|25|26|27|28|
|Flux | August |
-----------------------------------------------------------------

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 AUGUST - 18 AUGUST)

High Latitude Paths

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | **| **| **| **| **| * | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |* |* |* |* |* |* *|** | * | * | * |
------- | POOR | | | | | | *|* *|* *|* *|* *|
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70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
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Middle Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***|***|***|***|** | * | * | * | **|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | *|* *|* *|* *|* |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***|***|***|***|***| **| **| **|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | |* |* |* | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
75% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
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NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (09 AUGUST - 18 AUGUST)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
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| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|** | * | **|***| 40%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | *|* *|* | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | |*| | |
| 40% |* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|* *| 40%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
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MIDDLE LATITUDES

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_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|** | **|***| 40%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | *|* | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% |* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| 40%| | | | | |*|*|*| |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | |*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
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LOW LATITUDES

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_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
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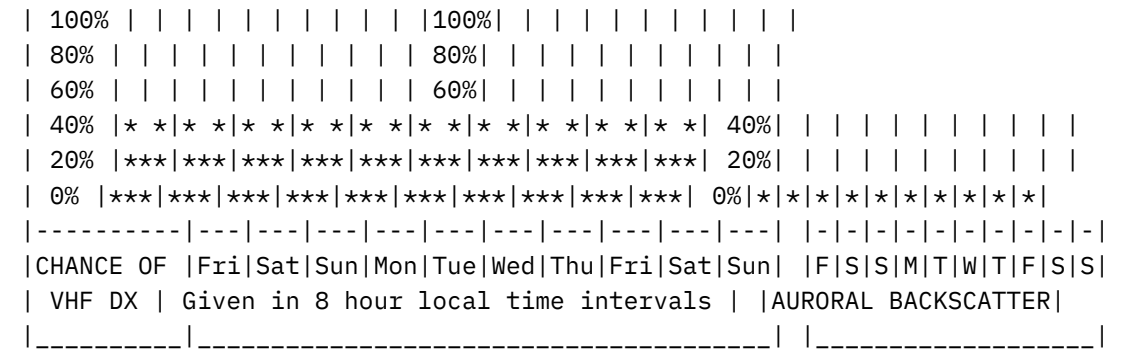
100% 100%
80% 80%
60% 60%
40% * * *

```
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
85% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
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NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

1770. Need Vacuum tube sorce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 03:02:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9108100310.AA28248@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294501

I am looking for a source for 6LQ6 or 6LJ6 Sweep tubes.
They are finals in a Swan 500 I bought at a ham fest.

Thanks Gordon Couger N5QAQ

1771. FT470 hyperscan keystroke mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 03:05:35 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug10.030535.20418@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294483

copied from packet:
From: kb2jpd@kb7uv.kd6th.nj.usa.na (Adam Vazquez)
Subject: *Hyperscan for Yaesu FT-470*

From the Bench of: KB2Jpd
==========
Enhanced Memory Scan for the Yaesu FT-470
2M,70cm Dual Band Transceiver. (Hyperscan)
==========
Greetings and hello radio amateur operators.

This bulletin adds another hidden feature to the ever growing list of things
the Yaesu FT-470 can do.

The topic is increasing the functional speed of the Memory Scan using
a specific series of keystrokes on the front panel.

I wish to thank at this time, KB2JFI, for pointing out this hidden
feature and showing me the performance increase of the memory scan. I far
as I can estimate, it will go as fast as 15 to 18 memories per second.

+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=HOW TO DO IT!!!=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=

Hyperscan Mode on the FT-470 by KB2IFJ
========= ==== == === ====== == ======

1. Go into Alt mode by pressing [F] 2 (Alt).

2. Press the Up or Down Arrow to activate the Memory Scan.

3. When the Scans stops on a VHF frequency on the Left Display (The
Main Band), Hit [F] VFO.

4. Press the Up or Down Arrow to activate the HyperScan.

5. To Stop the Function, Press [F] Alt.

A preliminary guess is that there is a software loop underway
in the VFO and the Memory Scan features. By pressing these sequences
of buttons, the register holding the delay count is changed , resulting
in a faster loop.

Good work, Bobby!

+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=

Bobbie, KB2IFJ, for playing surgeon when I told him not to.

From KB2Jpd @W2Fwd.NY.USA.NA

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

1772. Morse Code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 03:52:12 UTC
From: sehrlich@helios.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <memo.1216244@lynx.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 294502

When I was thumbing through a dictionary a year or so ago, I could have sworn I came across a chart for American Morse Code. Now, I knew there had been International Morse Code, but I'd never heard of American. When I looked back in that dictionary a year later, I couldn't find the chart.

Could someone please indulge me and either post or send me a copy of the American version. I'd love to see it again.

Tnx.

73 de N1IYD [struggling to pass the 20 WPM for the Extra!!!]

Scott [sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu]

1773. Re: Ten-Tec Argonaut II... Opinions? (Summary)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 04:20:28 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <19721.28a3152c@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294513

In article <19312.289da590@zeus.unomaha.edu>, I write

> I notice in my copy of the Amateur Electronic Supply Fall/Winter 1990
> Catalogue a new HF rig from Ten-Tec called the Argonaut II. Wisely
> associating it with the venerable old Ten-Tec Argonaut I (which still
> gets snapped up at hamfests today), TenTec breaks through the "wide-lapels
> and lava-lamp" styling typical of their gear and offers a small, neat
> QRP package in an Icom/Kenwood-like styled case.
>
> I looked through the annual QST index in the December 1990 issue, the
> files hf_rigs and qst_prodrev on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under /pub/ham-radio,
> but couldn't find any mention of it (and I don't recall seeing it discussed
> in this group either).
>
> Does anyone out there in net-land own one or have more information about it?
> It's a bit pricey overall ($1200, YOWCH!), but offers 160-10 CW/SSB and 10m
> FM, QSK CW, 30 memories, dual VFO's, and all the other standard modern goodies
> and puts out 500mw - 5 Watts, adjustable.
>
> I asked the AES salesman if they've sold a lot of them and if the impression
> was favorable (yes and yes, but that's what a salesman is supposed to say! :-)
>
> E-mail testimonials about older used gear will be preaching to the choir as
> I already own a 520S, an R-388, and a Hallicrafters SX-62. I'm interested
> in it as a box I can grab onto and take portable or mobile (and not drain
> my car battery in the process) or even run the "VCR Gauntlet" at my apartment.
>
> And the fact that it is USA-made doesn't hurt (I also was not terribly
> impressed with the ongoing quirks of the 2 Kenwood lemons at the college
> club I was a member of).
>
> If there is a significant quality and service/support difference with the
> TT, I might go with it. Otherwise, a Kenwood TS-140, and Icom 726, or
> a Yaesu 747 will easily come in at under $900.
>
> Feel free to post, though I am quite willing to summarize and
> post all E-mail responses.
>
> 73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
>
> ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

Sorry for the long delay, but here is a summary of replies I received
to my query about the new Ten-Tec Argonaut II. I did say in advance that I
might summarize postings, but apologies still if this ruffles any feathers:

Paul,

I really can't comment on the new Argonaut, but I do own a Paragon, Hercules amplifier and the auto-tunner. All have performed well. The service by Ten-Tec is outstanding. The equipment is not packed, and all the boards can be easily removed - all connections are plugs. Except perhaps a RF connection or two. If you have a problem, you call the service folks and they figure out what board is probably causing the problem and ship you a new board. My Paragon, after nearly three years of service, developed a problem in the PLL. I called them up and from the symptoms I described the tech said I would need a major loop board. They sent it out that day via mail. The board comes with a 30-day invoice. You swap the board, put it back in the box and send it back to them, along with a check for $15. None of this 'we will give you a quote in three weeks' crap. Note that they send the board BEFORE you send money! And no full cost of the board and give you a refund if you send the old board back stuff either. I guess they feel that their customers are trustworthy.

Also, several months after I bought the auto-tuner, I was having a problem with it tuning correctly. I sent it back and they checked it out and sent it back, said it was fine. Well, darn the problem was still there. I called them back, and after chatting for a while, they said write down how to reproduce the problem and send the unit back. After they got it, I got a call from the service manager, Larry Worth. He said they went up, down, left, right, and any other way they could figure and they could not find a problem. I did tell them that I was powering the unit off the 12v. outlet on the back of the Paragon and Larry said that might be a problem because they had planned on having the unit plug directly into a power supply. After finding out how the unit was being used and we talked a bit about the problem, Larry said he does not feel that he can find and fix the problem, would I take another new unit in exchange? That fixed the problem. Continuing the saga of the tuner, a couple months after I got the second unit, it also developed a problem, but a different one this time. I just sent it back with a letter describing the problem. Two weeks later the unit shows up on my door step. I open the box, find the invoice to see how much this sucker cost me this time. NO CHARGE! A relay coil shorted and took out some IC's and transistors on the logic board.

I have dealt with Kenwood service and ICOM service. I will take Ten-Tec service any day of the week and twice on Sunday. Those folks understand service and will do what it takes to make you happy and will get you back on the air as quickly as possible. They are really super. So if you wonder about the service, in my book Ten-Tec beats the Japanese on service, which is suppose to be one of their strong points.

You probably did not find any info on the new Argonaut because it just came out about a month ago - a little early for the review articles. I have been looking at that little beauty myself, but, alas, the

toy budget look more like the national budget - over spent and deep
in debt, so I guess it will be a while. If you get one, let me know
what you think of it.

73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

Just had to throw this in. There is a large support/service difference
between Ten-Tec and any of the Japanese manufacturers. The people who
designed your radio at Ten-Tec are always willing to discuss a problem
with you. Also, the service department will talk you through a lot of
problems until they determine a probable bad board. They will send a
new board (I had one arrive in 2 days!) and give you 30 days to return
the old board. If the radio is out of warranty, they will send you the
new part with a bill. Everyone is important enough to have credit at
Ten-Tec (unless, I guess, you prove to be a deadbeat!). When I started
to consider buying my Paragon, I called them to ask some technical
questions. The result was a FREE service manual. Anyone received their
free TS-850 service manual from Kenwood yet???

-Keni Gianino, WB0QNA
kent@swbatl.sbc.com

If it is by TenTec, it WILL be good.

I agree that it is a bit pricey, and as such, it has priced me out of
the market.

So, I still build most of my rigs, including receivers, but use the
QRP of the 20's to the 50's as my style.

Not as neat of polished as a TenTec, but just as usable.

Hope to cu on qrp cw this winter!

de NA4G, ``Boat Anchor Bob'', an ol' CW fart .....

[Bob also writes in a followup...]

I have used most of the cw tentec stuff, over the years (century 21,
argosy, delta, triton), and have enjoyed all. The best was the delta,
but even the old century 21 was a fine cw rig. Almost anything that
tentec makes is better than the japanese stuff from the users standpoint
(CW mode and sideband). But, tentec has gotten a bit pricey for my
needs (Damn!).

It is a shame that one can't even afford the qrp cw stuff any more!

(The above all came from my dad as gifts, and when his estate was settled).
(Also, I won the delta as a door prize as a local hamfest).
(My OM was an ol' cw Fart of the highest order, who was a ham/commercial/

army operator since 1914 --- died in 85) --- and he used nothing else but tentec (except for one kenwood) --- so I do trust his liking of the tentec gear).

de NA4G, Bob Keys
rdkeys@unity.ncsu.edu

I also myself note that it is described in detail in a full-page ad by Ten-Tec on page 131 of August QST. Here are the main features:

1. General Coverage Receive 100 kHz to 30 Mhz AM, FM, SSB, and CW.

2. Transmit from 1.8 to 30 Mhz (hmmm... at the very least, it's got all 9 bands) SSB, FM, and CW.

3. Eight-pole crystal ladder IF Jones Filter (patent pending) continously variable from 500 Hz to 2.4 kHz.

4. Full QSK CW with zero beat or calibrated tone *AND* RXO for audio pitch adjustment.

5. dual VFO's, mucho memories including splits, hi-contrast LCD display with backlight, etc., etc.

6. Field Servicable to the board level with hinged chassis decks for easy access.

In summary, the features, plus neat internal design, and unequalled service from the hills of Tennessee where they speak our English (or at least a reasonable dialect of it :-) seem to make up for the rather steep price ($1200).

Thanks to all who replied.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

Disclaimer: I have no financial interest in Ten-Tec except to hope that it stays in business long enough to sell me a radio! :-)

1774. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 04:33:20 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108100433.AA27571@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294503

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

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- Current Two-Line Element Sets #873 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91215.49079804 .00000148 00000-0 16743-3 0 4362
2 00424 80.4641 239.5289 0022106 295.1797 64.7061 13.67557837439040
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91217.47039628 -.00000077 00000-0 99999-4 0 5977
2 03029 13.6999 17.6465 0014233 228.9166 131.0145 1.00273205 86941
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91220.31441958 .00063960 20355-4 28379-3 0 7824
2 04966 51.5254 213.5412 1962227 258.0689 79.4749 11.74166357639115
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91212.45281396 -.00000058 00000-0 19011-5 0 2814
2 07646 49.8266 343.5742 0206056 102.9028 259.4966 13.82160510832381
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91209.30671315 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2883
2 08820 109.8256 134.2527 0044064 151.9174 208.3884 6.38664359 99877
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91216.58322948 -.00000183 00000-0 79862-4 0 3145
2 10637 32.9148 112.2017 1387859 4.7591 356.4940 1.00254990 10616
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91215.29252289 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7026
2 10684 63.9157 76.7863 0128174 197.6818 161.9546 2.00552194 84116
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91216.30319271 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4292
2 10893 64.1836 317.5930 0171929 23.5160 337.2961 2.00532017 96955
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91218.78560995 .00000100 00000-0 99999-4 0 1724
2 10953 7.9509 61.7265 0005018 72.0824 287.9510 1.00276279 1247
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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91220.18944477 .00000789 00000-0 30941-3 0 5682
2 10967 108.0228 101.5305 0002782 242.9754 117.1136 14.36782595686328
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91216.52117625 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4676
2 11054 63.7101 313.6806 0064459 120.3916 240.2710 2.00573021 93972
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91210.75963700 .00000083 00000-0 90910-4 0 7859
2 11080 99.1679 110.8771 0009868 73.5789 286.6449 13.83570941644394
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91214.17107466 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2259
2 11141 63.9454 76.7005 0059989 310.0949 49.3741 2.00536171 92624
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91218.29295890 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 2044
2 11690 64.4004 78.9314 0126179 201.4876 158.0576 2.00551489 98567
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91216.60053287 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5056
2 11783 63.2656 313.1496 0194244 29.1309 331.9999 2.03456620 82646
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91218.70525176 .00000120 00000-0 99999-4 0 1682
2 12472 4.4948 70.6694 0001641 17.5133 342.5659 1.00301764 36398
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91219.82083928 .00000090 00000-0 98986-4 0 7498
2 13301 82.9296 355.4046 0028932 92.1092 268.3380 13.67935030454639
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91220.08035517 .00000529 00000-0 12710-3 0 8913
2 13367 98.1101 278.0306 0001614 303.6850 56.4195 14.57171262482016
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91219.55442535 .00000300 00000-0 23128-3 0 66
2 13777 99.0095 54.5415 0012726 324.3848 35.6489 13.98980954105156
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91218.02795265 .00000141 00000-0 13715-3 0 8402
2 13916 82.9442 65.3737 0039697 63.6349 296.8917 13.74163642419640
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91215.78066017 .00000125 00000-0 99999-4 0 4284
2 13969 5.4583 62.0907 0003231 99.8790 260.0028 1.00271113 3489
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91216.71018048 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 5072
2 14050 3.2517 73.1794 0000792 325.2919 34.7406 1.00286897 2287
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91213.85863164 -.00000136 00000-0 99998-4 0 6871
2 14129 25.7226 132.4503 6046802 263.8110 28.6006 2.05886061 33181
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91220.00518644 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 9962
2 14189 63.5762 74.7951 0140674 226.0688 132.8418 2.00567719 59122
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91220.12012576 .00000073 00000-0 21179-4 0 7445
2 14780 98.2319 280.0306 0001144 149.8838 210.2451 14.57106614395438
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2 14781 97.8976 262.0791 0013241 10.7379 349.4126 14.67199525396910
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1 15039U 84 59 A 91220.18043200 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2898
2 15039 63.3525 73.8497 0031477 221.6881 138.1798 2.00563811 52406
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91211.17931457 .00000091 00000-0 90604-4 0 1071
2 15055 82.9588 121.5485 0026059 269.7105 90.1071 13.73470873356078
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91218.13043681 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 1074
2 15271 62.9992 312.4205 0113640 333.9490 25.5327 2.00567502 49473
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91219.38026157 .00003254 00000-0 41530-3 0 6385
2 15331 82.5330 334.3979 0023225 51.1397 309.1884 14.81034061369621
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91220.11030975 .00000373 00000-0 22048-3 0 8123
2 15427 99.1677 234.8748 0014106 280.1895 79.7663 14.13079810342855
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91220.34314928 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 8105
2 16129 64.0816 75.2070 0126834 146.1401 214.7655 2.00565180 42720
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91219.84708318 .00032754 00000-0 39757-3 0 6245
2 16609 51.6047 27.7262 0002361 197.5568 162.4549 15.60288124313225
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1 16613U 86 19 A 91220.12898116 .00000424 00000-0 21691-3 0 3986
2 16613 98.6953 293.1816 0001849 73.6507 286.4884 14.20034161123108
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91218.52640013 .00002202 00000-0 28560-3 0 4782
2 16881 82.5147 33.8018 0022200 70.3423 290.0184 14.80217509270539
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1 16908U 86 61 A 91211.07992167 -.00000038 00000-0 59832-5 0 3785
2 16908 50.0156 82.0259 0011437 152.0302 208.1150 12.44396576225641
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91218.42812009 .00000705 00000-0 32139-3 0 6587
2 16969 98.5607 241.3586 0013977 137.2419 222.9858 14.24227692253703
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1 17527U 87 18 A 91218.17120913 -.00000570 00000-0 -41169-3 0 8842
2 17527 99.0644 289.4008 0001717 87.8216 272.3138 13.94878917227111
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1 17561U 87 22 A 91213.41232782 -.00000103 00000-0 99999-4 0 8739
2 17561 0.0242 218.4741 0073127 348.5409 151.6656 1.00288223 983
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1 17845U 87 30 A 91219.84709797 .00025174 00000-0 30739-3 0 6706
2 17845 51.6026 27.7304 0002032 195.4325 164.6596 15.60279193247953
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91219.45409322 .00000471 00000-0 26376-3 0 641
2 18123 98.8098 49.5033 0013436 280.0741 79.8919 14.14677316213247
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1 18129U 91220.19461018 .00000130 00000-0 13174-3 0 8054
2 18129 82.9257 20.4169 0012983 46.1206 314.1019 13.72203338206728
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 91217.73158767 .00000169 00000-0 14241-3 0 7166
2 18312 82.5548 321.6956 0011942 163.0726 197.0841 13.83817150200316
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91217.46561558 .00000095 00000-0 79604-4 0 5631
2 18820 82.5399 21.0948 0015267 241.2344 118.7284 13.84511266177500
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91219.40242564 .00000702 00000-0 33415-3 0 9686
2 18822 98.5862 93.6568 0007119 137.0764 223.0964 14.22112025181965
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91217.97123820 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 3954
2 19163 64.9179 145.3378 0007039 202.0958 157.8758 2.13102651 24989
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91219.43572979 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4144
2 19165 64.9002 145.2901 0004626 325.7178 34.2509 2.13102924 25013
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91212.85426635 .00000169 00000-0 86587-3 0 2788
2 19216 56.7781 80.5294 7214960 260.8760 18.6520 2.09697352 23999
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91218.18577960 .00002853 00000-0 37917-3 0 1815
2 19274 82.5139 132.9688 0019396 203.7983 156.2443 14.79332557166228
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91218.39561183 .00000021 00000-0 42956-4 0 8100
2 19336 82.5412 343.6612 0017773 359.6011 0.5094 13.16928009145604
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91219.45585605 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3340
2 19503 65.5141 24.5288 0006038 175.7449 184.2848 2.13103475 22505
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91219.07801794 .00000529 00000-0 30802-3 0 5651
2 19531 99.0340 174.2415 0011509 188.0325 172.0712 14.12231882147658
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91216.61593334 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 2814
2 19548 0.0099 287.2242 0002497 194.4850 238.3148 1.00277927 9066
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91219.96671590 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 1376
2 19749 64.8657 144.9251 0006929 273.5482 86.3719 2.13101944 20046
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91220.02455003 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 1512
2 19750 64.8772 144.9511 0006775 255.7369 104.1882 2.13102320 20049
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91198.27545850 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2726
2 19802 55.0330 181.8532 0047412 168.8895 191.2000 2.00568810 17673
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91220.53903133 .00014775 00000-0 93077-3 0 1116
2 19822 75.1447 29.9503 4048526 309.6362 21.0997 7.34830739 29955
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91217.54516444 .00000141 00000-0 11699-3 0 5163
2 19851 82.5199 258.2773 0013041 287.5201 72.4535 13.84159831122888
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91217.12943588 .00000028 00000-0 99999-4 0 2329
2 19876 0.2169 40.9069 0007991 351.0508 328.1005 1.00285142 4812
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1 19883U 89 21 B 91198.29527787 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2865
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GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91199.10104550 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2731
2 20061 54.8795 359.7609 0095100 184.8823 175.0311 2.00565293 15430
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91218.79716511 .00000079 00000-0 77715-4 0 4145
2 20103 82.9591 338.6166 0037464 323.6366 36.2248 13.73705081104777
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91190.46710547 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2211
2 20185 54.8736 182.9730 0018415 177.6897 182.3197 2.00558945 13839
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91187.50546007 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2212
2 20302 54.3689 301.3492 0026165 328.2282 31.6360 2.00558726 12572
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91218.66315431 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4082
2 20305 82.5517 284.9457 0017232 19.1879 340.9887 13.15959034 85595
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91220.55707409 .00000080 00000-0 62714-4 0 3563
2 20322 99.0202 231.9875 0008281 294.3594 65.6707 14.03124088 88012
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91219.84709453 .00040304 00000-0 48715-3 0 7698
2 20335 51.6100 27.7272 0002357 196.9723 163.1059 15.60297776 96885
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91198.98291236 .00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 1728
2 20361 55.0468 124.6617 0063940 65.2197 295.4399 2.00559309 2287
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91219.74281645 -.00000345 00000-0 -15326-3 0 6416
2 20436 98.7317 293.3872 0001023 63.7716 296.3565 14.20017396 79861
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91220.73021683 .00000453 00000-0 19408-3 0 4053
2 20437 98.6664 299.8760 0012046 14.6495 345.5043 14.29204464 80491
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91207.19805600 .00000255 00000-0 11720-3 0 2943
2 20438 98.6691 286.2846 0011239 54.5561 305.6667 14.28746852 78540
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91219.22212408 .00000431 00000-0 18510-3 0 3029
2 20439 98.6705 298.7478 0012438 22.8451 337.3284 14.29285539 80286
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91220.73922495 .00000493 00000-0 20880-3 0 3046
2 20440 98.6704 300.3124 0012514 18.5664 341.5972 14.29378383 80504
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91218.18789025 .00000421 00000-0 18065-3 0 2988
2 20441 98.6701 297.8244 0013118 26.3227 333.8644 14.29412572 80147
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91218.71958436 .00000422 00000-0 18065-3 0 2994
2 20442 98.6703 298.4198 0013578 23.5412 336.6389 14.29490455 80222
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1 20452U 90 8 A 91159.99177998 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 2249
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2 20452 54.4441 241.4336 0040419 52.6725 307.8481 2.00559471 10000
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91220.21676926 .00000380 00000-0 30859-3 0 6139
2 20478 99.1456 292.6458 0000666 59.5407 300.5819 13.94840599 76271
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91215.47445718 .00000042 00000-0 14473-3 0 2433
2 20479 99.0315 188.6731 0540437 194.3316 164.1915 12.83209967 69622
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91219.37029763 .00000010 00000-0 52577-4 0 2406
2 20480 99.0332 191.8269 0540566 185.4362 174.0698 12.83184864 70123
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91218.45053665 -.00000288 00000-0 -51593-3 0 3286
2 20491 99.0188 206.2161 0471333 137.5973 226.2581 13.02839895 70479
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91220.26836252 .00009292 00000-0 45138-3 0 6133
2 20496 43.0934 179.0207 0018470 102.5404 257.7512 15.18490684 81822
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91219.91417115 .00026344 00000-0 41632-3 0 6735
2 20497 43.0930 52.0477 0020887 236.1395 123.7473 15.52721441 83215
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91218.67716481 .00000142 00000-0 14122-3 0 3661
2 20508 82.9564 113.5553 0042959 271.0820 88.5411 13.73331770 72037
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91218.07181499 .00002684 00000-0 39237-3 0 6013
2 20510 82.5243 75.0884 0020715 12.1230 348.0479 14.75269022 77197
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91216.79546638 -.00007153 00000-0 -52026-3 0 5386
2 20523 28.3287 70.7191 0014877 286.6731 73.1547 15.03387167 76741
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91213.24522506 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2283
2 20533 55.2230 359.4225 0037196 97.1581 263.0044 2.00548821 9849
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91220.12327727 .00011349 00000-0 54796-3 0 6192
2 20546 94.1320 78.8583 0123666 260.7439 97.9793 15.12087893 72818
HST
1 20580U 91220.07190944 .00004630 00000-0 47425-3 0 4828
2 20580 28.4700 110.3071 0005249 148.9310 211.1610 14.88287271 70059
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91219.39831508 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6329
2 20619 65.1111 24.6594 0022696 210.0917 149.8031 2.13103022 9492
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91219.51618047 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6674
2 20620 65.1075 24.6535 0007864 47.6381 312.4541 2.13102965 9508
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91220.51392565 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 5726
2 20621 65.1309 24.6337 0013255 197.0534 162.9232 2.13102325 9527
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 91219.91114627 .00030265 00000-0 36791-3 0 5676
2 20635 51.6052 27.4095 0002249 199.9576 160.1416 15.60291085 67770
ROSAT
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1 20638U 90 49 A 91219.57785218 .00004397 00000-0 35548-3 0 3519
2 20638 52.9848 358.2212 0014725 146.3099 213.8851 15.01598552 64752
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91217.72017423 .00000179 00000-0 15102-3 0 2657
2 20670 82.5481 319.5853 0014860 200.7564 159.3000 13.83995062 55859
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91220.05202633 .00000842 00000-0 15595-2 0 3914
2 20712 17.8580 251.1565 7193474 128.9383 320.1995 2.32823112 1405
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91199.13456493 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1293
2 20724 54.6836 180.4738 0098240 129.9520 230.8142 2.00558257 6988
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91216.49258470 -.00000100 00000-0 -55189-4 0 2090
2 20788 98.9418 249.0640 0015639 43.9323 316.3143 14.01157657 46973
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91217.11018986 .00000149 00000-0 12486-3 0 2176
2 20826 82.5254 258.9755 0014737 99.7604 260.5220 13.83371261 42978
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91209.63704161 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1271
2 20830 54.9728 122.3932 0074389 114.6828 246.1285 2.00571835 6277
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91196.58504230 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 819
2 20959 54.8900 182.2392 0049890 216.1537 143.4850 2.00566968 4602
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 91220.29545653 .00001094 00000-0 41635-3 0 2965
2 20978 98.8322 257.9738 0080458 348.4391 11.4920 14.31153793 35707
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91220.08318156 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2965
2 21006 64.8312 144.3323 0061490 186.6886 173.2243 2.13102153 5193
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91219.79169917 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3074
2 21007 64.8570 144.3724 0038714 180.5151 179.4818 2.13100574 5186
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91220.14387847 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2967
2 21008 64.8259 144.3409 0010346 290.5855 69.3043 2.13100089 5194
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91220.44460107 .00000106 00000-0 10037-3 0 1148
2 21087 82.9433 195.0583 0036911 111.5338 248.9759 13.74398401 26206
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91218.59963816 .00000089 00000-0 87830-4 0 1141
2 21089 82.9229 66.7402 0029886 136.2671 224.0858 13.73913949 25069
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91187.22287520 -.00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 807
2 21140 0.9489 301.5659 0001482 144.5669 273.8935 1.00272995 1057
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91218.45711862 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1285
2 21152 82.9298 21.6673 0040685 244.2134 115.4823 13.73359185 20134
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91220.43117106 .00088953 00000-0 25136-3 0 3465
2 21213 72.6956 130.8437 0010146 259.4753 100.5110 15.93021652 20755
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Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 91219.16385208 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2111
2 21216 64.8638 24.7626 0007633 211.9268 148.0534 2.13103058 2677
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 91219.22265547 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2189
2 21217 64.8530 24.7783 0009415 233.2557 126.6819 2.13102424 2675
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 91220.27872223 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2126
2 21218 64.8472 24.7312 0005879 310.8950 49.0798 2.13102544 2697
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91220.64594036 .00017649 00000-0 39442-3 0 1626
2 21225 28.4600 91.8060 0008044 234.6421 125.3107 15.41939794 19300
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91218.36473733 -.00000014 00000-0 -50616-4 0 585
2 21232 82.5460 189.0842 0015998 293.9674 65.9856 13.15984161 13722
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91218.04923173 .00000832 00000-0 39766-3 0 313
2 21263 98.7309 246.8593 0013932 27.9569 332.2367 14.21506710 11842
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91219.91107003 .00049942 00000-0 60109-3 0 772
2 21311 51.6032 27.4123 0002100 237.1152 122.5535 15.60313340 12721
Progress M8
1 21395U 91 38 A 91219.84711538 .00025175 00000-0 30739-3 0 671
2 21395 51.5988 27.7338 0001895 197.7508 162.4475 15.60282996 10860
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91220.37545785 .00002682 00000-0 40451-3 0 895
2 21397 82.5312 341.6816 0025617 60.1631 300.2011 14.73844906 9587
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 91212.79766927 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 277
2 21552 55.2765 119.5271 0037158 216.8525 142.9120 2.00584202 525
Cosmos 2153
1 21560U 91220.43937271 .00281667 41072-4 38451-3 0 953
2 21560 64.8670 67.3336 0037413 92.9479 267.5972 16.04499469 4647
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 91219.70709382 .00000534 00000-0 20526-3 0 173
2 21574 98.5219 293.2327 0001091 100.5571 259.5734 14.34160384 3106
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 91220.72252834 .00000668 00000-0 24386-3 0 67
2 21575 98.5420 294.3498 0007717 151.5262 208.6345 14.36108435 3256
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 91220.73570966 .00000990 00000-0 35966-3 0 84
2 21576 98.5403 294.3322 0004158 148.4150 211.7284 14.35277195 3257
TUBSAT
1 21577U 91 50 D 91220.72695271 .00000496 00000-0 18584-3 0 78
2 21577 98.5418 294.3446 0006752 149.0487 211.1096 14.35823483 3255
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 91219.19734715 .00002580 00000-0 90884-3 0 108
2 21578 98.5420 292.8218 0004899 156.6701 203.4770 14.35625657 3034
Microsat 1
1 21580U 91 51 A 91220.73594282 .00052787 00000-0 71821-3 0 178
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2 21580 82.0212 237.8847 0069916 339.4500 20.3946 15.54411082 3409
Microsat 2
1 21581U 91 51 B 91219.82945359 .00058071 00000-0 77049-3 0 206
2 21581 82.0218 238.8823 0066714 342.5803 17.3176 15.55315417 3266
Microsat 3
1 21582U 91 51 C 91218.79893760 .00047684 00000-0 63167-3 0 125
2 21582 82.0156 240.0304 0066007 347.6952 12.1670 15.55434628 3104
Microsat 4
1 21583U 91 51 D 91218.09296735 .00015733 00000-0 21272-3 0 129
2 21583 82.0205 240.8215 0069406 348.4417 11.5233 15.54657604 2994
Microsat 5
1 21584U 91 51 E 91217.96569836 .00049117 00000-0 66778-3 0 112
2 21584 82.0215 240.9645 0068483 349.0275 9.8712 15.54554388 2972
Microsat 6
1 21585U 91 51 F 91220.79509933 .00070555 00000-0 92682-3 0 135
2 21585 82.0228 237.8053 0068687 338.6334 21.2021 15.55388121 3413
Microsat 7
1 21586U 91 51 G 91219.50563208 .00056363 00000-0 73831-3 0 202
2 21586 82.0232 239.2412 0068105 342.8006 17.1955 15.55543225 3218
1991 051H
1 21587U 91 51 H 91220.78008500 .00089643 00000-0 12787-2 0 292
2 21587 82.0284 237.9703 0077701 329.5721 30.0993 15.52414329 3408
1991 044D
1 21605U 91 44 D 91220.86063794 .02578034 -59562-5 32638-3 0 515
2 21605 82.3229 16.6743 0013006 233.9214 126.3974 16.35749535 6683
1991 050F
1 21610U 91 50 F 91218.73780833 .00000879 00000-0 33201-3 0 48
2 21610 98.4604 292.1893 0004805 71.0213 289.1543 14.33618277 2969
RESURS F-12
1 21611U 91 52 A 91220.02224959 .00995862 57036-3 15215-2 0 401
2 21611 82.3333 85.2754 0011783 277.5392 82.4404 16.04491749 2516
STS 43
1 21638U 91 54 A 91220.82776620 .00066137 00000-0 25599-3 0 280
2 21638 28.4645 322.1435 0021903 267.9437 353.8846 15.85315701 984
1991 053A
1 21630U 91 53 A 91216.61814831 .00002299 00000-0 42188-1 0 44
2 21630 62.8428 77.2406 7408406 288.1055 9.2486 1.95353353 60
1991 053B
1 21631U 91 53 B 91216.58249343 .00633708 88569-5 13922-2 0 97
2 21631 62.8206 66.6789 0301118 123.0193 240.0255 15.50304796 473
1991 053C
1 21632U 91 53 C 91216.96581447 .00632154 92766-5 12945-2 0 108
2 21632 62.8167 65.1995 0295502 118.7745 244.3461 15.52450361 531
1991 054B
1 21639U 91 54 B 91218.60857204 .00000042 00000-0 99999-4 0 67
2 21639 0.0822 344.4043 0008746 140.1435 235.5083 1.01647354 2188
1991 054D
1 21641U 91 54 D 91219.17522806 .00000080 00000-0 99999-4 0 51
2 21641 1.4253 199.8644 0034809 257.2821 101.9057 1.00242558 69
1991 054E
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1 21642U 91 54 E 91219.66532380 .00000106 00000-0 99999-4 0 31
2 21642 26.9177 4.1486 7230313 2.7758 359.5587 2.32173374 127
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1775. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 06:42:04 UTC
From: k7uij@pacifier
Message-ID: <T5ag71w164w@pacifier>
Source record: 294507

edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:

> Why don't we CQ on VHF and up? I don't mean a literal CQ, though that
> doesn't seem like such a bad idea, but why is it that
> there's no particular equivalent that means "I'm here on the
> [frequency|repeater] and want to chat, even with somebody new."

I call CQ on 2-meter FM. I don't go on forever -- just a couple of CQs, my call and "over". It often gets a response (though the dirty looks that sometimes come out of the HT speaker are something to behold!). When someone says they're "monitoring", I'm sorely tempted to say: "So what!"

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
301 N.E. 107th Street | or freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
Vancouver, WA 98685 | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Ask not for whom the <^G> tolls.

1776. Re: backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 13:57:57 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.91Aug10155757@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 294493
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> Ouch! Egads that penlight laser of yours sure leaves some nasty scars.
> Glad I wasn't in my bedroom.

Hum.. reminds me of the times when I was 15 or 16.. or something. Our school had an Apple //e that we maniacs hacked upon many a night after school. With permission, of course. The machine was located in physics demonstarion equipment store room.

How infinitely amusing it was to play around with the demonstration laser! You should have seen the faces of them folks next door when they were watching the red spot crawling up on their living room wall :-9 First, plain amazement.. next, reaction: "where the **** did that come from".. next, trying to locate the source of the strange phenomenon.. and of course just when they were close to solve the mystery, we turned the damn thing off..

Well, (almost) nothing to do with ham radio - so I'll shut up. Oh, those memories.. *sigh*

Luru

/// Travelling light
o-o is the only way to travel
o - J. J. Cale

1777. RACES Bulletin #182

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 15:36:55 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9108101536.AA24374@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294506

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
Msgid : $RACESBUL.182
Subject : RACESBUL.182

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.182 DATE: August 12, 1991
SUBJECT: PRESS - PUBLIC RELATIONS - Part 1/5
PRESS - PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR HAMS
An address by
PAUL W. GIRARD
Contra Costa County R.A.C.E.S.
Emergency Response Institute
October 27, 1990 - San Ramon, CA
The theme of the Fourth Emergency Response Institute has
been centered around the "Changing Role of Amateur Radio in the
1990's." There have been changes, and there will be more. It
isn't going to be over until the fat lady sings and she isn't
nearly in top form ... yet!
Yesterday, when the role change was mentioned by one
speaker, it brought a kind and gentle, but firm, rebuke from one
of the "elder statesmen" of the Amateur Radio community. He
reminded us that our task was to provide communications when no
other way was feasible....and that when "ham" operators were no
longer necessary, they should, in effect..."go home."
In the final analysis, when we are no longer necessary to an
event maybe we ought to fade into the woodwork.
On the other hand, maybe the Ham operators ought to openly
display a multifaceted talent pool.
We heard about the exploits of one Ham, a mechanic, who
saved the bacon of a California Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection engine crew with fuel pump problems in the middle of a
fire. We heard reports of another group of hams who fixed the
antenna system of a city in trouble. They fixed the problem
under adverse conditions, and got the city back on track.
Some newspaper editors used to have `hot flashes' when a
local ham made contact with King Hussein of Jordan, who is a ham
operator. Golly, there would be pictures and bylined stories,
and all sort of stuff.
During hurricanes, and floods, in remote parts of the world
in which local hams were active, we used to be able to pickup 5

to 20 inches of copy. No more!
(to be continued)
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

1778. Re: DJ6SI DXpedition QSL Practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 16:28:55 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug10.162855.3717@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294494

In article <1991Aug9.182430.28703@cbnewsh.cb.att.com> nd2k@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (alfred.a.schwarz..jr) writes:

> I just received my SASE from DJ6SI. I anxiously opened it hoping
>to see my Mt. Athos card from his SY/DJ6SI operation, having worked (?) him
>on Apr. 18, 1991. Much to my dismay, MY card was in the SASE. Is this a
>subtle way of telling someone he/she isn't in the log? I would have preferred
>a note saying such instead of just the card stuffed in and nothing else. Were
>there a lot of pirates during that DXpedition??
>
>
> Al Schwarz ND2K
> (908) 949-3890
> honet4!nd2k

In my opinion that is not a subtle way of telling anything. I have read in the magazines that DJ6SI has a QSL system that is far from subtle. Those who send in two green stamps will be served first. Then come those with one green stamp, then those with two IRC's and finally those with only one IRC. All other cards go straight into the garbage can.

I don't know if this is the truth as I have never sent any cards to DJ6SI. However I find such stories very annoying. I can understand that it is very expensive to make a DX pedition but installing my station so that DJ6SI (or whoever the DX is) has someone to work has also cost me money. And I do not bill people for confirming contacts.

The reason for not responding via the bureau at all: he stated that it will cost him DM1 (about 50 cents) per card to get QSL cards. I hereby offer him the job at the local printing shop for half the price. That should leave me with a good 1000 per cent bonus...

I somehow resent this kind of people to be called radio amateurs. And please, no flaming here as this is just my personal opinion and I do not have anything against DX peditions in general.

Benjamin OH3BK

1779. Re: Origin of "lid".

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 16:56:50 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <56036@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 294495

scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:

>Thus, "lid" was derived from the back half of "solid". (It would have been
>too complicated to describe the guy who sends TK MA instead of CQ. We should
>call those guys TKMA's!)

I know I don't get on the bands much, but I've _never_ heard TK MA used
as a CQ? Maybe you mean TRMA? :-)

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1780. * SpaceNews 12-Aug-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 18:09:24 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <474@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 294504
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 12-Aug-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0812
* SpaceNews 12-Aug-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0812

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY AUGUST 12, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* HAM RADIO ON MARS? *
======================
It has always been said that wherever Amateur Radio operators go, their
equipment is never far behind. This was evident through the numerous
"ham-in-space" missions carried on US Space Shuttle missions, the regular
amateur radio operations still taking place from the Soviet space station
"Mir", the planned permanent ham station on the US Space Station, and
now Amateur Radio has the opportunity to fly to the planet Mars!
Speaking at the Sixth AMSAT-UK Colloquium (25-28 July 1991) at the
University of Surrey, England, Dr. Karl Meinzer, DJ4ZC, proposed
that radio amateurs send a spacecraft to Mars in 1995 using technology
that they have already developed and demonstrated in the past with their
successful OSCAR series of communications satellites. The spacecraft
would support a transponder operating in the 2400 MHz band. Launch is
possible along with the Phase 3-D spacecraft currently under development
on the second Ariane-5 launch in October 1995.

* SCOPE EXPERIMENT *
====================
While amateur radio's newest orbiting satellite, OSCAR-22, is taking CCD
images of the planet Earth, plans are currently underway to include an
imager on the new Phase 3-D spacecraft. This camera experiment, called
SCOPE, is likely to come from Japan. It will have at least two lenses
(24 and 90 degree fields) to return color images of the Earth. If
possible there will be a third lens to return sky, planet and star images.
Resolution of all of these is expected to be about 750 x 580 pixels.

* DOVE NEWS *
=============
DOVE-1/OSCAR-17 came back to life shortly before 0400 UTC on Saturday.

The spacecraft is currently transmitting on AX.25 telemetry on 145.825 MHz.
The carrier, which normally shuts down for 30 seconds every 2.5 minutes
to allow spacecraft commanding on 2-meters, remained on continuously
during a pass observed here at KD2BD in New Jersey. A brief news item
transmitted by DOVE contained the following text message:

DOVE-1>BRAMST <UI>:
DOVE's third return to service should last longer than the first two. HI!
Voice development work is going on now.

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : UoSAT-OSCAR-14, NASA Catalog Number: 20437, Launched on 22-Feb-90
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular, sun-synchronous, near polar

The primary UO-14 beacon operates on 435.070 MHz and presently carries
9600 bit/second AX.25 FSK data. This spacecraft also carries a Packet
Communications Experiment (PCE). The PCE is controlled by an 80C186
microprocessor running at 8 MHz with 4 megabytes of RAM, and uses a
AX.25 (packet) communications protocol. The PCE digital transponder
uses the following Mode J frequencies:

Uplink : 145.975 MHz (Manchester encoded FM)
Downlink : 435.070 MHz (FSK derived from an FM receiver discriminator)

Demodulators for use with UO-14 have been developed by G3RUH and K9NG.
OSCAR-14 carries some of the latest OSCAR-22 images in a .GIF format,
as well as other drawings and text information of interest to amateur
radio operators.

* THANKS! *
==========
Thanks to all those who sent feedback to SpaceNews, especially:

FC1DGQ KB4SYV W5THT WD8LAQ

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews may be directed to the editor using any one
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!rutgers.edu!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College

Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
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John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

1781. Re: Origin of "lid".

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-10 19:17:50 UTC
From: ksj@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug10.191750.29945@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 294498

In article <14305.28a2782a@ecs.umass.edu> scott@ecs.umass.edu writes:
>Thus, "lid" was derived from the back half of "solid". (It would have been
>too complicated to describe the guy who sends TK MA instead of CQ. We should
>call those guys TKMA's!)

Hmm ... wouldn't that be TR MA? HIHI

73 de KD4DCY
--
K. Scott Johnson (ksj7i@virginia.edu) (IRC: Scotty)
Ma Bell: Home: (804) 971-9169 | Office: (804) 977-3030
US mail: P.O. Box 2422 / Charlottesville, VA 22902
BBS : CAVU (804) 977-0750 300-2400, MNP5, 2 Nodes.

1782. Need help with IC-W2A cross band repeat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 02:14:46 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug11.021446.12123@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294505

I can get the radio to enter cross band repeat mode but it doesn't
generate PL when in this mode.

Does anyone know how to convince this radio to use the PL encoder
when in cross-band repeat?
--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

1783. Hello

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 11:50:35 UTC
From: root@gbdata.hou.tx.US
Message-ID: <9108110450.AA00076@gbdata.hou.tx.US>
Source record: 294508

Hello,
Yes, I know that this is taboo. Could someone please email me the proper
address for getting this mailing list?
Thanks
Gary Clark II
"waiting on my call N5xxx"
root@gbdata.hou.tx.US

1784. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 12:49:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug11.124956.26718@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294451

In article <1991Aug8.154557.15777@axis.dsg.ti.com> edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:
>
>I will admit that when I'm out of town on an unfamilair
>repeater, I don't always get a response when I try
>these techniques. I'm curious too, how is the best way
>to scare up a QSO under those circumstances?

I've found that getting on and saying "Anyone around who wants to chat?" usually works well. Using CWisms like CQ, Q signals, or worse, HI instead of natural laughter, on a solid repeater link seems totally out of place. Ditto for international phonetics unless the other operator just can't understand the pronounciation of your call letters. Since many people have problems distinguishing Zee from Cee, it's best to follow the example of the rest of the English speaking world and pronounce Z as Zed. Note that this is *not* a phonetic, it's the correct pronounciation of the letter Z.

Gary KE4ZV

1785. CQ above 30 Mhz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 13:07:24 UTC
From: clemens@acpwvw.UUCP
Message-ID: <9108110907.AA19296@acpwvw.uucp>
Source record: 294521

>You can say you're "monitoring" or "listening" but what does that mean?
>That may mean, "if anybody has any traffic for me, it's a good time to
>give a call." It implies that you're available to talk, but the number
>of times (in 15 years of hamming) that I've ever heard it elicit a
>stranger coming back, complete with introductions and the like can be
>counted on my various appendages.

Maybe it has more to do with the area and local customs. A "monitoring"
or "listening" from an unknown call will bring out a rash of "Hello, this
is so-n-so with such-n-such call located in...wherever" The number of
times that I have failed to hear that on West Virginia machines I
can count on one appendage. As we say around here, "the latch key is
always out." {8-)

[] Rich Clemens - West Virginia Wesleyan College []
[] Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201 []
[] Internet - tuccia!acpwvw!clemens@ms.uky.edu []
[] Packet Radio - kb8aob@w8sp.wv.usa.na [44.58.0.3] []

1786. Re: Noise Bridge vs. GDO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 13:28:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug11.132809.26849@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294450

In article <1991Aug8.184240.2519@cbnewsl.cb.att.com> feg@floyd.ATT.COM writes:
>In article <12375@ncar.ucar.edu>, elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu (Kim Elmore) writes:
>>
>> While antennas may have all sorts of resonant impedances, an SWR
>> of 1:1 indicates that the line is terminated in it's nonreactive
>> characteristic impedance. Since this only happens with a) resistors or
>> b) resonant antennas, then you've got one or the other at the other end.
>> For almost any antenna one of us is likely to encounter, 1:1 works fine.
>> Walt Maxwell (W2DU) discusses this in his book "Reflections" and
>> does a good job of it.
>>
>>
>This statement is a little too sweeping and you'd better read some
>more of Walt's stuff. A resonant antenna whose resistance is
>not equal to the transmission line's characteristic impedance
>will not show 1:1 SWR, and depending upon the transmission line
>length, you can be reading pure resistance if it's a multiple
>of a 1/4 wavelength, and a variety of resistance and reactance at
>other line lengths. (Those pure resistance points would not
>necessarily be 50 ohms).
>
>Accordingly, if you let me choose the antenna's impedance
>(a combination of resistance and reactance) and an
>appropriate transmission line length, I can have it show a pure
>50 ohms resistance at the end of the line. Furthermore, this
>could be arranged even if the line were some other characteristic
>impedance.
>
>Obviously this antenna I chose will not be resonant, but by
>your lights it would be. So, 1:1 doesn't always mean a
>resonant antenna--it could be a resonant *system* consisting
>of an antenna and transmission line.
>
> -Forrest Gehrke k2bt feg@dodger.att.com

I almost posted with the same answer Forrest, but then I thought a little
more about my answer. Any line not terminated in it's characteristic
impedance *will* have a SWR other than 1:1. Depending on where on the line
you make the measurement, and depending on the type of measurement device
you use, you might *see* a reading of 1:1, but it would be false. Neglecting
line losses, any transmission line will have the same SWR at every point
along the line. However, depending on the type of SWR indicator you are
using, it's quite possible to get a false 1:1 reading on that line. If
the combination of line length and SWR are correct, a load can be transformed

to appear to be 50 ohms non-reactive at the transmitter end by the transmission line acting as a linear transformer, which is all we normally care about, but the SWR on the line will not be 1:1 because a line with unity SWR *can't* act as an impedance transformer. SWR isn't bad, incorrect presented impedances are bad. The two are not the same.

One thing we should all be able to agree on is that the frequency of minimum true SWR on the line is the resonant frequency of the antenna. At all other points the antenna will have reactance that will increase the SWR on the line. That minimum often won't be 1:1 however. But if it is, then we know that the antenna is both resonant and has a terminating impedance equal to the characteristic impedance of the transmission line. And that's a rare occurance indeed.

Gary KE4ZV

1787. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 13:36:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug11.133617.26925@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294452

In article <9052@acorn.co.uk> agodwin@acorn.co.uk (Adrian Godwin) writes:
>
>The Anderson connectors don't seem to be known in the UK, and I'm not sure
>which Molex variety you're referring to .. so I'd like to propose the 4-pin
>variant of the Cannon (and others) XLR connector.
>
>This is available in metal (for strength) and plastic (for cheapness), comes in
>both panel-mount and cable versions, and is, I beleive, very commonly available
>It can be fitted without a special crimp tool (usually solder connections) and
>includes a strain relief on the cable version.
>
>I suggest the 4-pin to avoid confusion with the use of 3-pin for audio. There
>is a 2pin+earth which would be suitable, but it's sometimes used for mains and
>has a lower current capacity. There's also a 5-pin and probably others, but
>they're probably better used for connections (like TNCs) that need more pins.

In the broadcast business, the 5 pin XLR is the standard power connector used on Electronic Newsgathering Equipment such as cameras, tape recorders, and portable battery lights. Sony, the dominant broadcast supplier, uses this connector on all their portable equipment. Cine and others use it on their battery belts. If you want to be able to borrow battery power from a broadcast crew in an emergency, you'd better have a cable with a 5 pin XLR on it.

Gary KE4ZV

1788. Re: Looking for good HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 14:10:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug11.141013.27172@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294453

In article <1991Aug9.002546.9539@nebulus.uucp> dennis@nebulus.uucp (Dennis S. Breckenridge) writes:
>
>Any dual band radio will get wacked with intermod. I have used
>several radios (both portable and mobile) in high usage RF
>environments only to find no real difference between brands and
>models. Poor paging base setups are the biggest source of intermod.
>The local fire department here is in an area we nicknamed intermod
>alley and thier comercial gear is rendered useless at times.
>My personal choice for a dualbander portable is the Kenwood TH-75
>It is full featured, small, 5 watts (with the 12 volt pack).
>
>My only complaint about Yeasu's is the inability to get them repaired
>locally. I used to own a FT-727 that blew both VHF/UHF power modules
>The local toy store diagnosed it and informed me it would take
>4 weeks to order parts. Exactly one year to the date I finally
>got my radio back in working order. When I put it in our test lab
>at work I found both dead power modules and nothing else wrong.
>When it came back repaired, both modules and the IF strip was
>replaced (it used to have a 2 microvolt sensitivity before I sent
>it off for it's one year vacation) :-(
>
>I have several older ICOM portables (IC-02AT,04AT,etc...) and I am
>very pleased with them. Local service is great, in fact I used to
>have a mu-2at that someone reverse polaritied and let the smoke out
>of the transistors. I was given an estimate and a delivery date and
>sure enough on the date quoted and the price guessed at, it was a
>functional unit.
>
>My TS-850 fried when my linear blew up and it took two weeks to
>get repaired as well.
>
>The bottom line, from my dollar you could not GIVE me a piece of
>Yeasu gear and expect me to use it. I am sold on Kenwood and Icom!

The Atlanta Icom service depot is beyond question the finest service organization I have ever dealt with and I am a fan of Icom equipment in general. Yaesu has no local service depot, but they do have a national phone number answered by a real person instead of the voice mail crud used by "Kenmore". Yaesu has always been prompt with repair parts shipments for me and the price has always been reasonable. Plus their radios are so easy to fix and so rarely need fixing that I still recomend certain Yaesu models unreservedly, especially the FT470. I can't be so kind to Kenwood. When I have to play pinball wizard through

their voice mail maze to get a busy signal in their service or parts departments, *and* be charged for a long distance call instead of getting a *free* busy from Yaesu, I'm not happy. When I have to call frequently because the equipment is not reliable and requires frequent repair, I'm not happy. When the service depot averages 2 months turnaround on shop repairs, I'm not happy. When the equipment is of poor mechanical and thermal design to begin with, I'm not happy. I don't recomend *any* Kenwood VHF/UHF equipment to anyone who is not my worst enemy. Their HF equipment is better designed, but service problems remain.

An open plea to parts departments everywhere, ANSWER YOUR OWN DAMN PHONES. Every parts department should have outside lines answered by real people. It's frustrating and expensive to have to negotiate an automated switchboard system just to get a busy. If you guys want to run voice BBS systems, that's fine, but don't put them on numbers used by customers who actually need to spend some money with your company.

Gary KE4ZV

1789. Re: backscatter laser amplification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 14:31:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug11.143100.27325@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294454
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <26607@well.sf.ca.us> grady@well.sf.ca.us (Grady Ward) writes:
>
>This project is to learn about low signal amplification of
>optical frequencies and peripherally about "detecting"
>intelligeable human speech given variable vabration modes
>of windows.
>I do not care about to know what goes on in my neighbor's
>bedroom; I am quite surprised to discover what goes on in
>my _own_ bedroom.

After the flames have died down a little, let me give you a few pointers about laser listening devices. First, you need to use a laser with high coherence. This means that HeNe rather than solid state lasers will be required. The reason is that you need stable interference fringes to get good signal demodulation. Set up your listening device as a laser interferometer with the distant window forming the reflector for one leg of the interferometer. Your photodiode detector should get strong signals from the position modulated fringe, at least a couple of volts for a normal conversation inside the room. Very loud sounds, like passing traffic, will fall outside the detector's focal point. This gives you a nice amplitude limiter for free. Unless you use a mechanical arrangement to track the fringe, loud sounds will leave "holes" in the desired signal pickup just like a noise limiter on a HF rig does. You'll still pick up a lot of outdoor sounds that will need to be filtered out of the signal, bird and insect noises will be the hardest to filter because they fall inside the voice passband.

Gary KE4ZV

1790. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 18:20:55 UTC
From: Allyn@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <45492@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 294509

Common practice on the repeaters I listen to is to just give your call...
like in my case I would say:

"KB6ODF"

and that's all. It legitimizes kerchunking....(-;....

Allyn Lai
allyn@cup.portal.com
kb6odf @ ka6jlt.#nocal.ca.usa.na

1791. Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 22:37:33 UTC
From: k7uij@pacifier
Message-ID: <a2DJ71w164w@pacifier>
Source record: 294516

I would like to know how/when vibrators began to be used to produce AC for use in stepping voltages from low-V DC to useable levels to power vacuum-tube gear. Saw a radio from a '35 Packard; it had a vibrator. Did hams use them earlier or was the dynamotor always king? Thanks in advance.

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
301 N.E. 107th Street | or freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
Vancouver, WA 98685 | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Ask not for whom the <^G> tolls.

1792. Software For INFO-HAMS ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 22:39:00 UTC
From: WAS%UHHEPG.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <60E9F785606004A3@uhhepg.bitnet>
Source record: 294515

Does anyone have software to process INFO-HAMS messages
using VAX with PC terminal equipment?

Software Functionality Desired:

A.) Number and Paginate Messages.
B.) Index by number and pages by:
1. Subject
2. Author
3. Author's Call
C.) Jump to MS and Page
D.) Select and Save To Disc.
E.) Etc.

Walt Simmons, AH6HU
Department of Physics and astronomy
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Honolulu, Hi 96822
----- ALOHA! -----

1793. Re: Need Vacuum tube sorce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-11 23:31:17 UTC
From: jwidner@bluemoon.uucp
Message-ID: <uigJ72w164w@bluemoon.uucp>
Source record: 294510

AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET writes:

>
> I am looking for a source for 6LQ6 or 6LJ6 Sweep tubes.
> They are finals in a Swan 500 I bought at a ham fest.
>
> Thanks Gordon Couger N5QAQ

You might try Fair Radio Sales in Lima, OH. (419)223-2196 or
FAX (419)227-1313. They specialize on used equipment dating back
to the '40s. Their catalog says they have a lot of tubes they can't
list. Depending on how speicalized the tube is, their prices are
excellent. They usually carry both used and unused.

-*-*-*

1794. New Tech and ARMY MARS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 00:25:54 UTC
From: asqp-nbf@zama-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108120034.AA03975@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294517

I received this message from the folks who make the policy.
If you are interested in helping/being invloved please apply.

Date: Thu, 1 Aug 91 14:58:17 MST
From: ASOP-HF HQ USAISC DCSOPS <asop-hfuachuca-emh2.army.mil>
To: asqj-nbfAMA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
cc: asop-hfuachuca-emh2.army.mil
Subject: New License

1. No Code Techs can become MARS members as long as they meet
the basic FM requirement of 12 hours per quarter on the HF Nets.
We know there are some members that will buy a HF radio to become
MARS members. That is up to the individual whether they want to
buy a radio just for the MARS program. The other factor is this
may encourage them to upgrade to a General license by buying an
HF radio.

2. We welcome people that are really interested in the MARS
program. Helping others has a high satisfaction feeling for each
person that participates as a volunteer in any program. If you
know anyone that is interested in MARS make sure they understand
the ground rules before joining the MARS program.

Regards

Jim Jenkins, AV 879-6640

The FM that he is referring to is the manual that we work under.
Thanks and come join us.
73 de Roland KA2RC@KJ6WO.SUBIC.PHL.OC

1795. re-IC-W2A service manual to Skip, NT1G

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 00:38:07 UTC
From: charlie@mof.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.123807.452@mof.govt.nz>
Source record: 294526

Hi Skip,
I read your posting re the IC-W2A service manual, & am wondering if
you could have a close look at the technical description of the VHF RF amp
to see if it mentions anything about the pass/cutoff frequencies of the low
pass filter immediately before the RF amp & also the Band pass filter
immediately after the RF amp. I want to mod one of these filters to enable
receive down to at least 70Mhz. I hope you can help as I cannot get a service
manual here in New Zealand yet.

Cheers,
Charlie T. (ZL1BQJ) internet: charlie@mof.govt.nz

1796. HELP WITH TS440S!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 01:02:58 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <45507@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 294511

Question. My TS440s/AT generates a sidetone when activating the
"tune" mode of the built-in antenna tuner; when the rig shifts to
CW to tune, the rig makes the sidetone as if I was keying the rig with
the key (which, of course, I'm not doing). I assume this is an
incorrectly set dipswitch or a cut diode or something. Can anyone
assist me in turning OFF the dialtone during antenna tuning?
Randy Padawer, WA4FJF

1797. IC-W2A bad audio reports?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 02:07:55 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.020755.4202@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294512

A previous poster indicated he had a IC-W2E with bad transmitted audio reports. There was one reply in which the replier indicated he had no problems.

Is this true? Is everyone with a W2A getting excellent audio reports?

--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

1798. Re: rec.radio.amateur.misc mailing list?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 05:25:26 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <19748.28a5c767@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294514

In article <LURU.91Aug9143940@stekt.oulu.fi>, luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
> Is this newsgroup available by e-mail only?
>
> I am posting this for a friend who doesn't have netnews access (nor
> ftp for that matter). He is particularly interested in satellite
> orbital elements.
>
> Luru
>
> ///
> o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
> o

The following is excerpted from Diana Syriac's (KC1SP) list of Frequently
Asked Questions for this newsgroup, available via anonymous FTP from
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under /pub/ham-radio.

** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
** rec.radio.amateur groups?
To subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.misc, send email to:

Info-Hams-Request@ucsd.edu

In the body of the message, write:

subscribe Info-Hams

Similarly, to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.packet, send email to
Packet-Radio-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Packet-Radio",
and to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.policy, send email to
Ham-Policy-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Ham-Policy", and
to subscribe to rec.radio.shortwave, send email to
listserv@cuvma.columbia.edu, message is "subscribe swl-l (your name)".
To unsubscribe, follow directions above, changing the command word
"subscribe" to "unsubscribe". Help is available by using the command
word "help". Note that command words MUST be the first word on each
line of the message.

Tsk, tsk, Luru, you're even a regular reader of this newsgroup....:-).

73, Paul, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

1799. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 07:37:59 UTC
From: ycomputr@runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.073759.23002@runx.oz.au>
Source record: 294527

In article <9052@acorn.co.uk>, agodwin@acorn.co.uk (Adrian Godwin) writes:

>>So it's time for round two of the standardized power connector discussion..

>The Anderson connectors don't seem to be known in the UK, and I'm not sure which
>Molex variety you're referring to .. so I'd like to propose the 4-pin variant
>of the Cannon (and others) XLR connector.
>
>I suggest the 4-pin to avoid confusion with the use of 3-pin for audio. There
>is a 2pin+earth which would be suitable, but it's sometimes used for mains and
>has a lower current capacity. There's also a 5-pin and probably others, but
>they're probably better used for connections (like TNCs) that need more pins.

There's also a connector specifically for speaker connections, which is
similar to (but incompatible with) the mains variety, with 2 pins plus a
(rather skinny-looking) earth. They also have higher current pins than the
mains ones - about the size of the pins on the standard 3-pin variety.
I used these for 12V connections around the shack,as I was already
using the standard 3 and 4 pin devices for other things, and the pins
on the 5 pin numbers start looking a bit weak for high current
work.

>To muddy the waters still further, I believe the UK's RAYNET emergency network
>has defined a standard, but I don't know what it is. Perhaps someone else
>does ...

One magazine in Australia, rather foolishly, suggested the use of standard
240V mains connectors for 12V DC work! Of course, they were shot down in
flames, but I wonder how many people followed their advice without considering
the dangers involved.

-Mark

--
Mark Cheeseman VK2XGK E-mail: ycomputr@runxtsa.runx.oz.au
Technical Editor Phone: +61 2 693 4143
Your Computer Magazine Fax: +61 2 693 9720
Sydney, Australia

1800. Re: Kenwood 530,830 power mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 14:29:28 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <214@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294520

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:

>Hi, I just heard that there is some mods that can be done to
>the Kenwood 530 or 830 involving a grid modification and a
>screen modification that will significantly boost the output
>power of the rig without doing any damage to the rig.
>
Even doubling the power of a radio transmitter -- a 3-decibel increase -- is barely significant, and *anything* you could do to a TS-530S or TS-830S to increase its output power over its designed-in limit could do little more than raise its output power more than a few tens of watts above that limit -- *far short* of a 3-dB increase. Reasons: (1) The amplifier tubes involved -- two 6146Bs or their equivalent -- are already operating right at the top of their ratings for power dissipation in that design. (2) The radio's power supply does not have enough overhead to supply the power necessary to raise the radio's ouptut significantly even if the power-amplifier tubes could take it.

There is a third reason. Those 6146Bs operate as *linear* amplifiers; that is, they way they're used, whatever you put into them comes out with relatively low distortion. Pushing an amplifier beyond its ratings for linear amplification may increase the output power as seen on a power meter, but significantly more of that power is *distortion* -- band-trashing splatter on SSB -- than when the tube runs within its ratings for linear amplification.

The TS-530S and -830S generate clean CW and SSB when used as they're intended. If you're considering modifying them just to see a bit more on your power meter, *please reconsider*.

73, David Newkirk, WJ1Z, Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL.

1801. New(?) Miracle Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 14:42:05 UTC
From: wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108121444.AA06140@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294522

There's a Haverhills ad on page 57 of the August 5 1991 New Yorker magazine for an antenna gadget. I'm wondering if anyone out there has had any experience with this device.

The illustration shows a triangular case with a couple of wires coming out one edge. The wires go out of the edge of the ad, so one can't see if they have connectors on them, form a loop, or what. A label on the case says "ANTENNA MULTIPLIER by RodelVox. Reception Booster for VHF & UHF Television Channels and AM, FM, & Shortwave Radio Reception." Finer print says "US Patent No. 879173 and other worldwide patents." [Note: Due to blurry reproduction, it is possible that the patent number is "679173".]

The ad-text blurb reads as follows: "You won't need it if you are connected to a cable system, but if you are not you will now get TV reception that you could never enjoy before. Inside its unprepossessing housing, the Antenna Multiplier hides a small technical miracle -- an array of electronic components that literally multiplies the reception power of your TV. The Antenna Multiplier stabilizes your TV picture, eliminates "ghosts" and static, and brings in stations that were now only visible as flickers and annoying shadows. In most areas you will be able to eliminate any outdoor antennas completely, making yourself independent of bad weather interference and atmospheric disturbances. The Multiplier needs no outside power -- it gets its "juice" right through your TV set. You place the Multiplier on the television set itself, lay it on a nearby table, or hang it on the wall. And, of course, you can bid your messy and ineffctive rabbit ears, loop, rod, or dish antennas good-bye. Antenna Multiplier will not just enhance your TV reception manifold, if also vastly improves AM/FM radio reception and brings in new stations on multiband and shortwave receivers.

We are the exclusive importers of the Antenna Multiplier in the United States and can therefore bring you this outstanding TV accessory for just $29.95. But we have an even better deal: buy two for $59.90 and we'll send you a third one...absolutely FREE!" ...And so on.

The stock # is 1429A944. Haverhills phone is 800-882-3050 or 415-543-6570 and they are at 139 Townsend St., San Francisco, CA 94107. 30-day return and 1-year warranty. Shipping $5.95 for 1, $6.95 for 3 (nonrefundable).

****

OK, hype aside, I'm wondering just what IS this thing. If there's no power required, it's not an amplified antenna. The ad even implies you don't even connect it electrically, but I think that's just sloppy writing. I'm most interested in the shortwave aspects of this, and cannot figure out how any tuned antenna device can be effective at

medium wave, HF, and all the way up thru UHF. Is this a scam like the often-seen "turn your house wiring into a TV antenna" devices? Or is this some sort of tuner or resonator or what? Anyone know of the patent and what it covers? I described it as "New(?)" because I wonder if this is really a new product or if it is an old device just being newly marketed -- there have been "miracle antennae" around since the dawn of radio, I think...

"Rodelvox" is a house brand for Haverhills; they market a radio that looks to be a DAK clone under that name, among other electronic stuff. The buy two - get one free is a standard marketing ploy of theirs.

Sometimes Consumer Reports looks at the stuff these people advertise. Has their been a reference to this in CR? (I lost my easy access to CR archives in a library a while back -- I've subscribed, but not received any issues yet. I can make an effort to look up any review or evaluation if there has been one, though.)

I'm going to try to get this on the SWL mailing list/rec.radio.shortwave, the hams list/group, the video list/group, and misc.consumers. I suggest responders try to get their comments to all these fora.

Regards, Will
wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil OR wmartin@st-louis-emh2.army.mil

1802. Re: How to upgade an old Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 14:53:10 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190028@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 294555

As long as she has proof of the old Tech license, like the original license, all she need to take is element 1B.

1803. Re: Origin of "lid".

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 14:57:17 UTC
From: msw1633@zeus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <20229@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 294519

In article <14305.28a2782a@ecs.umass.edu>, scott@ecs.umass.edu writes...
>
>too complicated to describe the guy who sends TK MA instead of CQ. We should
>call those guys TKMA's!) ^
>
>Don (K1IDF)

shouldnt that be TR MA ie dah didahdit dahdah didah

yeah, I thought so.....pesky code.....

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Bitnet: MSW1633@TAMSIGMA College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man" -- another Schadelism

1804. Re: Why dont we call CQ above 30 Mhz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 15:53:13 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.155313.9004@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294524

In article <9108091131.AA18929@bunny.gte.com> pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM writes:
>The practice of saying "W3XYS listening .76" is really just an example of
>sloppy operating that became common practice. Saying " CQ from W3XYZ" is no
>longer and a lot more in keeping with established operating practices. Saying
>you are listening is kinda in the same class of operating practice as only
>sending the last two letters of your call. Especially, since when you say you
>are listening, you are really transmitting 600 Khz away!
>
Sloppy operating? Are we bringing personal prejudices here now? The original question was how best to start QSO's on unfamilair repeaters. Offhand, I'd say the above post was not contributing. Sloppy operating -- I once was so sloppy and had a honored old-timer respond "What the H*LL ya listen'g too?" Never did give me his callsign. Sigh. Common practice? Gee, the repeaters in this neck of the woods are replete with "listening" or "monitoring" with maybe once a week (long shot) a call of CQ 2 meters. BTW, that is really a neat reason to not say ".76" - because you are really transmitting 600 away! Wow. Here I thought it was common practice (rats, there's that expression again) to identify a repeater by it's output frequency. Or maybe you don't use the scanning features so you might like to know where the call came from so you could respond to the caller.

>A depressing outgrowth of this practice has been that often when a QSO ends on
>a 2M repeater, someone will immediately jump in and say "KA3ABC listening"
>rather than call they station who didn't leave the frequency.
>
QSO is on-going. I've told someone to listen for me on that repeater. When the QSO ends I want to announce I'm ready to talk. So what should I do? "KA5ABC and WA5DEF (and anyone else who was involved) I've been listening to your QSO and just wanted you to know I'm tuned into 147.080 but transmitting plus 600 KHz (KCs to you old-timers) and am available now to chat with you or W5XYZ who was going to be monitoring this repeater for me. This is N5RCK. over."

>As far as why noone wants to talk to anyone "unknown" on 2M repeaters, I have
>found that the same old principles apply once again: listen more than you talk.

I was listening. Nothing to hear. That's why I was trying to scare up a QSO.

>Some repeaters are built, maintained, and frequented by three or four guys, who
>really are only interested in talking to each other. Some repeaters are

Right. If amateurs keep abusing spectrum - especially repeater pairs - with "private" repeaters; frequencies I'm not supposed to use so three or four people can form their own little self-congratulatory clique; the hobby will die or be regulated out of existence.

>sponsored by clubs with special interests, such as DX, contests, computers,
>etc. Getting on one of these repeaters to talk about traffic on the interstate
>is not real interesting to the everyday users. There are plenty of "I95" type
>repeaters, with a lot of "transient" users. The 146.76 repeater in the
>Baltimore-DC area here is an excellent example of a repeater that is a good
>place to find a QSO for a newcomer or someone driving thru. The 147.00 potomac
>Valley Radio Club repeater is an example of one where you wont find many people
>interested in the weather or the driving skills of those on I95.
>
Well excuse me. Maybe we should petition the ARRL to print this information
in the Repeater handbook. Wouldn't want a "transient" to talk to a "real"
user would we!

>The microphone button really is Push To Talk, not Push To Listen. With a little

Gosh. Where _is_ that Push to Listen button hidden?

>bit of listening first, you can find out which repeaters are good to call CQ on
>and which are good to talk about certain topics of interest. Now, of course,

But woe to you should you actually be interested in one of those topics and
attempt to join in! I've heard more technical nonsense passed off as "wisdom"
on these "topical" repeaters than I'd care to think about (my favorite: on
finding an intermittent problem in tube gear: "yeah, I had the same thing--
just open it up and key down then push down on the tubes till you find it").

>repeaters in LA and NYC are a different story altogether!! Fuhgeddabouttit.
>
Gee, there are SO MANY repeaters those places. Surely If you just _listen_
long enough!

>73 John WB2EKK PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DNET@GTE.COM

To those of you who've stayed this far to my long reply to a long post --
sorry about the length. I really think amateur radio is a group that in
general is willing to help bring along new-comers. But the "Don't do that
'cause I don't like it and I'm going to be smug and preachy about it"
attitude of this post really runs counter to what I believe amateur radio
is all about. I'm glad that around here when an unfamilair call is heard
we try to go out of our way to welcome the new voice. I've been in places
where I got the cold shoulder as WB3EKK decribes. I won't listen long to
that nonsense and I come away with a very low opinion of these repeater
guardians who chase away those not belonging to their crowd.
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1805. satellite and short-waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 16:15:38 UTC
From: leconte@irisa.fr
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.161538.21798@irisa.fr>
Source record: 294523
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Is there any satellite transmitting informations on
short-waves (<30Mhz).
Old ham satellites (OSCAR 7 or 8 don't remenber) and I think
some Soviet ones use to.
Is it always the case ?

~~~~~~
Thierry LECONTE	________
INRIA/IRISA	/ / INRIA
Campus de Beaulieu	/ / /
35042 RENNES CEDEX	/ /___ BULL
FRANCE	
~~~~~~
| Tel: 99 84 72 93 e-mail: Thierry.Leconte@irisa.fr |
~~~~~~
~~~~~~

1806. Re: DJ6SI DXpedition QSL Practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 16:24:47 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190029@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 294556

benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti- Benjamin OH3BK) writes
> [stuff deleted]
>The reason for not responding via the bureau at all: he stated that it will
>cost him DM1 (about 50 cents) per card to get QSL cards....
> [more stuff deleted]

This brings up an interesting point. I've heard this about several other DXpeditioners and I don't understand the problem...perhaps someone over the pond can enlighten me. In the U.S. the cost of the outgoing bureau is $2 a pound. Which is about 150 cards, or slightly over 1 cent a card, plus the cost of the card. The cost of the incomming bureau is the cost of postage only. You have to be a member of ARRL to use the outgoing bureau, but anyone can receive cards via the incomming bureau.

So what are some of the policies and costs of bureaus in Europe...I am really interested in finding out, so if some of you folks over the pond would reply, I would be interested in finding out.

It is also interesting that DJ6SI would put the one green stamp card after the 2 IRC card. As I understand it, $1 does not buy air mail stamps in DJ-land, but 2 IRC's do. But then again, the cards I have received from DJ-land managers of late have been comming postmarked from HA-land or OK-land. The notes in the envelopes indicate that this is because of costs. Guess they finally figured out what the Finn's have been doing for some time :-). One other trick I found out about, in one of my envelopes from DJ-land was cards for another ham - this has happened twice. Now I am the one that has to foot the postage :-(.

73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

1807. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 16:29:35 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.162935.9977@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 294525

In article <T5ag71w164w@pacifier> k7uij@pacifier (Mike Freeman) writes:

>When someone
>says they're "monitoring", I'm sorely tempted to say: "So what!"
>--
>Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com

Please Don't!
That operator is:
a)making a statement of fact - why should that bother anyone?
b)using common vhf-fm voice practice to indicate he is available
to anyone who would care to QSO - why should that bother anyone?
c)possibly letting someone else who was monitoring know he is now
on frequency - why should that bother anyone?

Feel free to _monitor_ our club repeater anytime!
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

1808. Argonaut II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 18:03:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <2FCA1E951BDF201A04@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 294535

I haven't seen the Argonaut II yet but I saw the Delta II at the High Point (NC) hamfest this weekend. Very nice looking rig, but VERY long dimension front-to-back (14"). The power supply, which has a front panel dimension of maybe 4"x4", was also 14" deep, making it look a little like a square sausage, or two bricks laid end to end (and VERY heavy). The Argonaut II is only an inch and a half less in depth according to my literature, making it a very big QRP rig. Of course, Ten-Tec leaves plenty of room inside to allow easy service, so that could explain why it is a good 4 inches deeper than an Icom 735 or Kenwood 440.

I would love to have the portability and light weight of the Argonaut II, but even though I've never had the desire to buy a linear amp, I don't know whether I'm completely ready for a power limit of 5 watts. Has anyone had any experience with building a small 50-100W amplifier for a QRP rig? That way I could have my cake and eat it too - portability with power in the shack when I wanted it.

I did call Ten-Tec and ask what the Argonaut II current drain was. They said they had never sat down and measured it, but guessed that it would be about 3A on transmit (at 5 watts) and about 1A on receive. The receive current could be reduced somewhat by turning off the panel lamp and squelching the audio. The transmit current might drop to about 2A at the lowest power. So its still going to be a bit much for a small battery (such as the Quantum Ham Battery at 2100 mAh), but would run a long time off a car battery. Of course, nobody's going to backpack a car battery too far into the woods.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

1809. ALINCO 560 Issues

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 18:24:18 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9108121824.AA28043@.taichi.cac.stratus.com.>
Source record: 294537

I have received some fine comments on the 560 manual. Suggestions made were invaluable to everyone. I have been unable to reach Larry Kieselhorst. Larry please send me your telephone number.

The manual is expected to be complete next week. For those who have reviewed it, please send me your comments or forever hold your peace.

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

1810. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 18:49:48 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.682022988@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 294529

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>>Why don't we CQ on VHF and up?

>Calling CQ on a repeater is considered poor manners. Dunno why, but I
>suppose it's really annoying to the private cliques that inhabit many
>repeaters. On the repeater it's usually "AA0ET/mobile monitoring".
>That's a passive way of calling CQ, and as you say, may not bring many
>people out of the woodwork. One trick I've used is to wait for a
>conversation to complete and call one of them.

>I've never worked FM simplex, though I suspect a few CQs have been heard
>there. I worked a bird on SSB during Field day, and the VHF/UHF users
>there use CQ. On the other hand, maybe they were all just HF weenies
>like me and didn't know better.

Well, a lot of people might point out that a repeater is really more
for local communication than anything else. As I was taught it, "CQ"
tends to imply a more distant form of communication is required, something
more like "CQ DX". What is "DX"? For some it is the next state while
for others it is micro-island somewhere.

DUane

1811. Re: IC-W2A bad audio reports?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 18:53:43 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.135343.5369@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 294528

In article <1991Aug12.020755.4202@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>, ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
> A previous poster indicated he had a IC-W2E with bad transmitted audio
> reports. There was one reply in which the replier indicated he had no
> problems.
>
> Is this true? Is everyone with a W2A getting excellent audio reports?
> --
> --
> Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822
> --

All of the audio reports I've received on my IC-W2A have been good to excellent.

There is a trick, though. You need to be about 3-4 inches (7-10 cm) from the radio talking into the speaker. This is done with the top of the radio angled slightly back such that you are talking into the open parts of the 'slats' where the speaker audio comes out / microphone input goes in. Doing this results in a much 'clearer' transmission. The other solution is to use the HM-70 Speaker-Microphone - it works very well (higher audio output for the same volume setting than for the internal speaker - no big suprise!).

73's
--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

Internet Address: gibbonsj%iccgcc.decnet@consrt.rok.com

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

1812. Re: New(?) Miracle Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 18:59:45 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19910812115723CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 294530

>array of electronic components that literally multiplies the reception
>power of your TV. The Antenna Multiplier stabilizes your TV picture,
>eliminates "ghosts" and static, and brings in stations that were now
>only visible as flickers and annoying shadows. In most areas you will be
>able to eliminate any outdoor antennas completely, making yourself
>independent of bad weather interference and atmospheric disturbances.

Anyone interested in the above, pls contact me about this bridge
I have for sale first. I can use your donation more than they
can...

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

1813. Format of NORAD 2 line elements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 19:13:28 UTC
From: wdlee@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <53996@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294532

Netsirs,
What is the format of the NORAD 2 line elements posted here? I have a PD MSDOS tracking prog: QUIKTRAK, and it prompts me for various parameters. Which of em is which? Also, any y'all know of a super neato X-windows satellite tracker?
73, David, N5TLZ

"If you take the derivative of (r^3)/3, you'll be amused."
-One of Bart Simpson's Math Teachers

1814. Re: Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 19:25:58 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.682025158@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 294531

Isn't this the wrong newsgroup, RE: subject line????

:-) :-)

Duane
wb9omc

1815. On-Glass Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 19:26:03 UTC
From: tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.192603.25676@eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 294533

Well, I couldn't find any archived information about on-glass antennas, so I thought I'd call upon the wisdom of the net again.

I'm looking for an antenna for my new car and an on-glass antenna is one of my options. I realize that many people regard them as a compromise and a quarter-wave in the center of the roof would be better, but I'm still interested in these.

Is there a particular brand that works well or doesn't work for you? How important is adjusting the antenna after installation? And, will my rear window defogger wires mess things up (the window is almost vertical)?

Thanks for the help.

73, Jeff
--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

1816. 2m repeater duplexers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 19:29:34 UTC
From: tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug12.192934.25749@eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 294534

Recently, I have inherited the job of repeater manager of the Georgia Tech Radio Club VHF repeater. When doing some nosing around, I found that the duplexers appear to have between 3-4 dB loss through them on transmit. That is, 20W measured at the input to the duplexers was reduced to about 8W on the output. Is this normal?

The information I have here is that they are Wacom duplexers. I am sure that they were adjusted correctly when installed, but I doubt that much maintenance has gone into them recently. Do they need periodic adjustment? Thanks for the help.

73, Jeff
--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

1817. Re: Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 20:02:33 UTC
From: brooksp@hpcc01.HP.COM
Message-ID: <31640003@hpcc01.HP.COM>
Source record: 294545

The concept of a vibrator dates at least back to the Model T Ford.
The ignition coil used one for the sparking voltage. Don't know
why they hadn't used points on the distributor.

Pete Brooks

1818. Re: Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 20:10:25 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.682027854@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 294536

k7uij@pacifier (Mike Freeman) writes:
>I would like to know how/when vibrators began to be used to produce AC for
>use in stepping voltages from low-V DC to useable levels to power
>vacuum-tube gear. Saw a radio from a '35 Packard; it had a vibrator. Did
>hams use them earlier or was the dynamotor always king? Thanks in advance.

I've always been under the impression that vibrators were used for
low-power equipment, especially receivers. For power (i.e.,
transmitters), I just don't think they can carry the current.

I just checked one from my junque box; the only spec written on
the outside is "12 volts", so that didn't help much!
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, Ph.D. E.E.; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

1819. Re: How to upgade an old Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 20:18:43 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910112@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294563

Grandfathered techs upgrade to general with just the 13 wpm element.
The current tech and general written tests correspond to the old tech
written test. How the paperwork is handled is a mystery to me.

Perry / AA0ET

1820. Icom 2410 colors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 21:16:00 UTC
From: WILLIAMS@gamma.IS.tcu.EDU
Message-ID: <2FBFFE07BC79000E97@gamma.is.tcu.edu>
Source record: 294542

The mysterious changing colors of the LCD display may have a simple explanation.

If you've got a Texas Instruments LCD calculator, take it apart. You'll notice that the display has a thin piece of film over it. You'll further notice that though they come black numbers on white background, if you flip that piece of film over, they become white numbers on a black background. The same should hold true for lighted LCD displays. So much for plastic polarizing filters.

I knew that taking calculators apart in Spanish class in the 9th grade would prove beneficial -- can't remember a thing about the material we covered.

73,

Mark Williams
williams@gamma.is.tcu.edu
williams@tcucvms.bitnet

1821. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert - 12 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 22:05:23 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D046.D8288780.14785@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294541

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 15:00 UT, 12 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

A minor geomagnetic storm has materialized. Minor to major geomagnetic storming has been observed over all latitudes (particularly the high latitudes) since approximately 06:00 UT on 12 August.

Auroral activity has increased in intensity over the high and northerly middle latitude regions. Generally moderate levels of activity have been witnessed thus far, but appear to be confined mostly to the high and northerly middle latitude regions. Some central middle latitudes may witness activity on the evening of 12/13 August (the same time the Perseids meteor shower peaks). Periods of high auroral activity can be expected over the high and northerly middle latitude regions over the next 24 hours.

HF propagation conditions are still near normal over most middle and low latitude regions. Increased fading and flutter was observed over the lower HF frequencies (below 7 MHz) during the local evening hours of 11/12 August. High latitudes and polar regions are experiencing the most unstable conditions. Some degradation in middle and possibly low latitude propagation may be observed over the next 24 hours.

These conditions are expected to persist for the next 24 to 48 hours. Activity over the middle latitudes should remain at active to minor storm levels.

** End of Alert **

1822. Re: New(?) Miracle Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-12 23:35:58 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850015@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 294562

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil (Will Martin) writes:

> There's a Haverhills ad on page 57 of the August 5 1991 New Yorker
> magazine for an antenna gadget. I'm wondering if anyone out there has
> had any experience with this device.
>
> The illustration shows a triangular case with a couple of wires coming
> out one edge. The wires go out of the edge of the ad, so one can't see
> if they have connectors on them, form a loop, or what. A label on the case
> says "ANTENNA MULTIPLIER by RodelVox. Reception Booster for VHF & UHF
> Television Channels and AM, FM, & Shortwave Radio Reception." Finer print
> says "US Patent No. 879173 and other worldwide patents." [Note: Due to
> blurry reproduction, it is possible that the patent number is "679173".]

A quick note on patents. Six digit patent numbers are for what are called
"Design Patents" which only cover the ornamental design of something to prevent
identical appearing clones from being made. It has *nothing* to do with
actual operation of the device. That would be covered by a "letters patent"
which would have a seven digit number (they just went over 5 million in patent
numbers). Hence, the "patent" mentioned proves nothing about the effectiveness
of the device.

Anyway, I'm sure this thing is a complete crock.

Rick Karlquist N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

1823. MD-DC QSO Party Rules and Sample Log (*LONG*)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 00:57:32 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Aug13.005732.18378@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 294543

The Antietam Radio Association of Hagerstown, Maryland, W3CWC, will present the 1991 Maryland-DC QSO Party this summer. The contest will run from 1600 UTC August 17 to 0400 UTC August 18 _AND_ from 1600 UTC to 2359 UTC August 18.

[In other words, the contest will run from 1600 UTC August 17 to 2359 UTC August 18 with a 12 hour break from 0400 UTC to 1600 UTC August 18.]

MODES : 1> PHONE AND 2> CW/RTTY/DIGITAL

* Stations may be worked _ONCE_ per band using each mode.
* CW contacts may only be claimed if the QSOs was in the CW portion of the band.
* Non-Maryland/DC stations may only claim Maryland/DC contacts for scoring.
* Maryland/DC stations may work any other amateur station.

Portable and mobile stations that change Maryland counties [or states] during the contest count as a separate station in each new county [or state] of operation. Contacts through a repeater do _NOT_ count for scoring purposes. [Repeaters may be used to set up skeds with other stations, however.] All other HF/VHF/UHF contacts do count.

EXCHANGE: Signal Report, QTH _AND_ the MAJOR CATEGORY OF ENTRY.

* Signal reports should be in the standard "RST" format.
* QTH for Maryland/DC stations is either the Maryland county, "DC" for Washington, DC or "Baltimore City" for Baltimore City.
* QTH for non-Maryland/DC stations is either the US state or country of operation, if DX.
* Major Categories are: CLUB, QRP, MOBILE, NOVICE, TECHNICIAN, YL (XYL) AND STANDARD (for all others).
* Use only the one major category for your station.

SUGGESTED
FREQUENCIES:
* SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
* CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW listening times are on the odd half-hour, i.e., 1730, 1930, 2130, etc.

SCORING: QSO POINTS
---
* Each simplex phone QSO counts as one point.
* Each simplex CW QSO (including RTTY/digital) counts as two points.
* For Maryland/DC stations, each QSO with a mobile station counts

as five points.
* Each QSO with a club station counts as 10 points.

N.B. The highest point value applies, e.g., a CW/mobile contact counts as five points or a CW/club contact counts as 10 points.

MULTIPLIERS
---
* Multipliers may only be counted once; _NOT_ once for each band.
* For non-Maryland/DC stations, each Maryland county, Baltimore City and Washington, DC are multipliers. -- N.B. maximum 25.
* For Maryland/DC stations, multipliers are: Maryland counties, Baltimore City, the District of Columbia, each of the 49 other US states and one for DX -- N.B. maximum 75.

BONUS POINTS
---
* Mobile stations may ADD 100 bonus points to their raw score for each Maryland county/Baltimore City/DC they work outside their home locations from which 20 contacts were made.

FINAL SCORE:
* QSO Points X Multipliers + Bonus Points = Claimed Score

AWARDS:
* High score verified for each US state, Canada or DX;
* Top three Maryland logs;
* High scoring Maryland/DC club;
* High scoring Maryland YL (XYL);
* High scoring Novice;
* High scoring Technician.

CERTIFICATES:
* For each station with at least 100 QSO points;
* To the best SWL log (N.B. Must not be a licensed amateur radio operator.);
* For the highest scoring QRP station.

The decision of the judges is final.

The committee reserves the right to issue additional awards and/or certificates if deemed appropriate by the Antietam Radio Association.

Logs should be postmarked no later than September 10, 1991 and mailed to:

Antietam Radio Association
P. O. Box 52
Hagerstown, MD 21740
USA

Attn: MD/DC QSO Party Contest Committee (Log Enclosed)

Logs postmarked later than September 10, 1991 will _NOT_ be processed.

Be sure your log indicates your complete exchange information and your major category of entry, i.e., CLUB, NOVICE, MOBILE, QRP, TECHNICIAN, YL or STANDARD.

Any questions may be directed to:

WA3EOP
Contest Chairman MD/DC QSO Party
W. Page Pyne
109 South Artizan Street
Williamsport
Maryland 21795
USA
Phone: (301) 223-8843

If you would like a complete listing of the results of the contest, send an SASE to the MD/DC QSO Party Contest Committee at the Antietam Radio Association address above.

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1991 MARYLAND/DC QSO PARTY (Sample/Optional Log Form)

Log of Station: _____
Competing as [ ] Maryland/DC Station [ ] Non-Maryland/DC Station
[ ] Club Station [ ] Mobile [ ] Novice [ ] QRP w/____Watts
[ ] Standard [ ] SWL [ ] Technician [ ] YL (XYL)
(Check ALL that apply!)

DATE	TIME	BAND/MODE	STATION	RST/QTH/CATEGORY SENT	RST/QTH CATEGORY RECEIVED	QSO PTS

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LOG PAGE # _________ TOTAL QSO POINTS THIS PAGE:_______

------------------------------PAGE BREAK---------------------------------
1991 MARYLAND/DC QSO PARTY (Sample/Optional Log Form - LAST PAGE)

Log of Station: _________________________________________________
Competing as [ ] Maryland/DC Station [ ] Non-Maryland/DC Station
[ ] Club Station [ ] Mobile [ ] Novice [ ] QRP w/____Watts
[ ] Standard [ ] SWL [ ] Technician [ ] YL (XYL)
(Check ALL that apply!)

DATE| TIME| BAND/MODE| STATION |RST/QTH/CATEGORY|RST/QTH CATEGORY| QSO
| | | | SENT | RECEIVED | PTS
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LOG PAGE # _____ TOTAL QSO POINTS THIS PAGE:_____

_____ X _____ + _____ = _____
QSO POINTS MULTIPLIERS BONUS POINTS CLAIMED SCORE

Certification:
The claimed score, as indicated above, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

_____ _____ _____
Signature Date Call Sign

----------PAGE BREAK----------

Good luck es 73.

--

1824. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 03:09:44 UTC
From: ash@mlacus.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Aug13.030944.14944@mlacus.oz.au>
Source record: 294544

edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:

>I will admit that when I'm out of town on an unfamilair
>repeater, I don't always get a response when I try
>these techniques. I'm curious too, how is the best way
>to scare up a QSO under those circumstances?

Try something like "Can someone please comment on my audio?"

or "Does anyone know about the new FCC ban on HTs?" :-)

I have met a guy who refuses to "provide entertainment" to travellers
because he says that once the conversation is getting interesting the
other person says "I'm at my destination now, hafta sign off." Probably
that is why I have little luck when I'm passing through country towns...

--
==
Ash Nallawalla Tel: +61 3 550-1638 BH; Fax +61 3 742-4566 (Home)
ZL4LM/VK3CIT Postal: P.O. Box 539, Werribee VIC 3030, Australia
ash@mlacus.oz.au, ash@csource.oz.au Fidonet: 3:635/508

1825. looking for radio / freq bbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 05:35:03 UTC
From: georgez@synopsys.com
Message-ID: <737@synopsys.COM>
Source record: 294553
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.noncomm

I am looking for radio related BBS's in the 408 area code (San JOse, CA)
I would like to find good on-line sources for exchanging amateur and
utility / scanner frequency infor .
Pleaes reply via internet: georgez@synopsys.com
thanks very much, es '73 de George Zafiropoulos KJ6VU
.

1826. Re: DJ6SI DXpedition QSL Practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 08:25:24 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug13.082524.21211@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294560

In article <73190029@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti- Benjamin OH3BK) writes
>> [stuff deleted]
>>The reason for not responding via the bureau at all: he stated that it will
>>cost him DM1 (about 50 cents) per card to get QSL cards....
>> [more stuff deleted]
>
>
>So what are some of the policies and costs of bureaus in Europe...I am
>really interested in finding out, so if some of you folks over the pond
>would reply, I would be interested in finding out.
>

I'm sorry, it should have read:

...(about 50 cents) per card to get QSL cards printed...

That is what the man openly tells us. What are they made of, gold?

I still believe DJ6SI *never* uses the bureau. BTW the cost of the Finnish
bureau is included in the League membership dues and if you are a member of
a local club you can get your cards at the club for free. If you want them
sent to your home address by mail the additional costs you have to cover
are just the stamps and envelopes.

73 de Benjamin OH3BK

1827. Vibrators.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 09:19:01 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <13.Aug.91.10
Source record: 294539

Mike Freeman K7UIJ (K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com) asks:-
>
> I would like to know how/when vibrators began to be used to produce AC for
> use in stepping voltages from low-V DC to useable levels to power
> vacuum-tube gear. Saw a radio from a '35 Packard; it had a vibrator. Did
> hams use them earlier or was the dynamotor always king? Thanks in advance.

I have a couple of books from the early 1930's which show vibrator-type power supplies running off 2, 4 or 6 volt lead-acid accumulators (as used to supply filament current). One of the books even recommends the use of a toroidal transformer, with the secondary tuned to the same frequency as the vibrator's reed by means of parallel capacitance; the resonant-secondary power transformer is not a new phenomenon.
Some vibrators were 'syncronous'; that is to say they had a second set of contacts that were used to alternately switch the ends of the secondary winding, so the vibrator provided rectification and saved on the cost and/or battery drain of a tube-type rectifier. Some radios used 'cold cathode' rectifier tubes (0Z2) but these are inefficient and have a high forward-voltage drop.
Theres also a diagram of a device designed to chop 220-volt DC power and feed it into a transformer for getting high B+ voltage. (quite a bit of the UK was afflicted with DC power until the mid-1940's).
Dynamotors seemed popular for higher-power systems (theres a limit to the current you can safely interrupt using a vibrating reed).
Finally, there are diagrams for 'chemical rectifiers', which consist of glass jars, a set of electrodes (lead plates and carbon rods) and a curious electrolyte of epsom salts and other smelly substances. This was the way you rectified AC line current for battery-charging in the days before selenium rectifier stacks.

Were 'vibrator' based power systems the first 'switched-mode' machines?

Pete Lucas G6WBJ@GB7SDN PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

1828. pc morse program wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 11:32:29 UTC
From: liam@ste.dyn.bae.co.uk
Message-ID: <1991Aug13.113229.6746@ste.dyn.bae.co.uk>
Source record: 294565

Hello all!
C
Would anyone have a public domain program for a morse tutor?
15 wpm and above if possible. I've got a pc and cope with most of the
normal computer languages.

tks
A
liam g4uwp/a

1829. Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 12:15:15 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9108131218.AA20248@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294538

We do. It's very common to hear CQ on all bands above
30 MHz, in all parts of the country. I'm talking
about the SSB/CW portions of the bands, of course.

A more appropriate question might be, "Why don't people
call CQ on FM repeaters?"

Mike

1830. Comment on DX Bulletin No. 022 (OPDX.022)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 12:25:37 UTC
From: gaus@islandgirl.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <22325@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 294564

In a recent DX bulletin from The Ohio/Penn DX Packet Cluster, number 022, edited by Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW, the following entry appeared under the paragraph beginning "THE WK3N DX WORLD NEWS....":

"Croatians continue fighting in Yugoslavia for their independence! Look for a major break thru in negotiations and possible country status later this year?......"

In my opinion, this entry is deplorable and represents some elements of amateur radio as insensitive to the very real suffering and death that is taking place over a struggle between two peoples. I believe that amateur radio was not founded on the shallow principle of attaining a DXCC point, but rather on the premise that people can help others unselfishly and with compassion and contribute to a world fellowship. Should we not reflect this ideal in our behavior?

I wish to suggest that this type of writing stop immediately and that the Ohio/Penn DX Packet Cluster and Tedd Mirgliotta issue a retraction of the entry and a promise not to issue anything like it in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Rick Gaus
WA3INC

1831. HELP with PCSERVER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 13:46:38 UTC
From: USERFRFA%LNCC.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <303543@LNCC.BITNET>
Source record: 294540

I lost my file with a recently sent msg about how to get files from PCSERVER.
Can someone send me a copy?
Thanks in advance.
Fran P T 2 T D
University of Brasilia
E-mail USERFRFA@LNCC.BITNET

1832. Re: New(?) Miracle Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 15:43:52 UTC
From: wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108131545.AA01987@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294546

I wrote:
>A label on the case
>says "ANTENNA MULTIPLIER by RodelVox. Reception Booster for VHF & UHF
>Television Channels and AM, FM, & Shortwave Radio Reception." Finer print
>says "US Patent No. 879173 and other worldwide patents." [Note: Due to
>blurry reproduction, it is possible that the patent number is "679173".]

Dave Dembeck (david.dembeck@mvs.udel.edu) was kind enough to check out
the patent numbers I posted, and he writes:

>Date: Tue, 13 Aug 91 10:08 EDT
>From: David.Dembeck@MVS.UDEL.EDU
>To: wmartin%STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL@pucc.PRINCETON.EDU
>Subject: New(?) Miracle Antenna
>
>I don't know what would be inside this "Miracle Antenna" but just out of
>curiosity, I checked the patent numbers (my library has all the actual patents
>on microfilm). U.S. Patent No. 679173 is a 1901 patent for a nonrefillable
>bottle. U.S. Patent No. 879173 is a 1908 patent for a feeding trough. May I
>kindly suggest that the folks marketing this antenna may not exactly be on the
>up and up? Could be, could be.
>
>Dave Dembeck (david.dembeck@mvs.udel.edu)

He gave me permission to post his note -- I find this most interesting.
A "feeding trough", eh? Sounds appropriate... Anyway, I'm sure about the
numbers I posted, except for the one blurry digit as noted. The number
definitely was NOT in the current range of over 4 million (as another
poster mentioned); there were only 6 digits. So either the patent numbers
are a blatant lie or a misprint or printing error or refer to some other
thing than a regular US patent.

(I wonder how many patent references on products are just made up? Sure
cheaper than getting a patent...)

It might be that the number refers to a "design patent" or some other
type of document that has a separate numbering scheme from the real
patents on inventions. This might be possible -- the patent isn't for
the real item (the electronic circuit) but instead is just for the
packaging or shape. But I have no idea if this is likely.

As more data comes in, I will spread the word...

Regards, Will

1833. Re: Kenwood 530,830 power mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 15:51:36 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910113@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294438

>The TS-530S and -830S generate clean CW and SSB when used as
>they're intended.

Agreed. Those little sweep tubes become really dirty if driven any harder than the already are. A much cleaner approach and one that actually gives you a noticeable signal gain is to use a small linear amplifier in the 400-600 watt range. Tubes such as the 4cx250b or several 811A will generate enough power at sufficiently low distortion to keep the bands clean. These smaller amplifiers, while not as impressive as the kilowatts, are economical in terms of power consumption and can be found at hamfests for under $150.

David's comments are true - remember that a square wave shows higher power on a meter than a sine wave does.

> If you're considering modifying them just to see
>a bit more on your power meter, *please reconsider*.
>
>73, David Newkirk, WJ1Z, Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL.

Actually, it's far easier to re-adjust the calibration potentiometer on your power meter. :-) If you choose to tweak your 530/830, make sure to run a two-tone test on it after you're done. Also look at the single-tone spectrum for harmonics. The other hams on the band will appreciate it.

73, Perry / AA0ET (just a ham that shares the band with you)

1834. Re: BNC connector power rating?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 16:09:28 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910114@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294437

>I have a bin full of war-surplus BNC connectors....

Can I have some ? :-)

>>Are they good for 200 watts PEP RF?

Marshall's "qualified yes" involves analysis of the dielectric and plating materials used in the BNC. Much war-surplus is silver plated (nothing but the best for our boys overseas...). If it looks black or yellow in places, it's probably silver plated and RF loves it. Dielectric comes in several common flavors - teflon, polyethelene, phenolic - all with different insulation capabilities. Gold-plated center pins work well and won't tarnish. If you think about it, the current limiter is the center pin, while the voltage limiter is the dielectric.

As Marshall points out, P = E*E*R = I*I*R. The VSWR is important - VSWR stands for "Voltage Standing Wave Ratio", the ratio of voltage compared to what would be present on a perfectly terminated load. So, multiply "E" above by VSWR if the load is nonresonant. I think the same treatment applies to current, but current is rarely the limiter.

If you have a dummy load and SWR meter, you could look at the SWR at low (< 5 watts) and see if it changes when you increase to 200 watts. This tests more than just the connectors, but it allows you to compare the BNC system to PL-259 or N connectors.

73, and good luck with your toys
Perry Scott
AA0ET

1835. Re: Need Vacuum tube sorce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 16:12:48 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910115@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294440

6LQ6 sweep tubes are still fairly common. The AES catalog used to have them listed. The 6JE6C and 6MJ6 are pin-compatible. The 6MJ6 has a little more dissipation, so it might be a good replacement. If nothing else, check your local TV repair shop. The tubes may need to be matched, which may be worth the extra couple of bucks it costs for a pair.

Perry / AA0ET

1836. Re: On-Glass Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 16:14:07 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360031@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 294551

RE: Through-glass antennas. I bought an Antenna Specialists 2M through-glass 'cellular lookalike' and was disappointed at the SWR, at least. With a known-good Bird meter, I was unable to get it below a bit over 2:1. It looked like it might be trying to resonate up slightly above the ham band (but I didn't want to try to find out, at least not with significant power ;-). WRT defrost wires: you should find an area about 2" square with no wires, near the top of the window. Otherwise, you may have (even more) problems.

1837. Re: No-Code evaluation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 16:21:05 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910116@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294436

Re: no-code tech, the first six months.

Several of the no-code techs I know are considering learning the code. This was an unexpected benefit of the code. There are even some that are considering 13 wpm and General.

Our new techs are a fairly polite bunch - they're new and make newbie-style operational mistakes, but they're fast learners. As far as bolting the door on the repeater, the Extras still comprise the greater proportion of lids - many have been around long enough to know better, but operate poorly anyway.

Perry / AA0ET

1838. Re: Incoming USA QSL Bureaux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 16:38:53 UTC
From: sawyer@apache.twg.com
Message-ID: <9335@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 294547

In article <1991Aug7.004723.27150@cs.yale.edu> ewing-martin@CS.YALE.EDU (Martin Ewing) writes:
>What's the best way to get the scoop on the US QSL Bureaus for INCOMING
>QSLs? QST explains the OUTGOING Bureau service at ARRL in the 12/90
>issue, but I can find no listings for the incoming services.
>
>I guess I need info on the "W6" bureau, even though I now live in 1-land.
>(Is that right?)
>
Info on the incoming bureau is also explained in QST, but only about once every six months. For starters, you need to get the address of the 6 area incoming bureau. Then you need to find a stationary store that sells the "proper" envelopes--and that's no easy task. They specify envelopes that are roughly 4" x 7", are manilla colored, and open in the narrow end with a metal clasp to close them. You send a couple of these, self addressed and stamped, to the 6 land incoming bureau address. They will forward them on to your incoming manager. If you're lucky, you'll get a guy like my bureau manager, who handles only "6K" calls. I send him a check for $10 and he runs an account for me. He supplies the envelopes and addresses and stamps the envelope when he sends cards to me, which is uaually about once a month. In each batch, he sends me a statement of my postage balance. When it gets low, I replenish it with another $10 check. Talk about service! I hate to think how much time the guy must spend doing this, and realize it's strictly a volunteer service. So never NEVER complain about the incoming bureau. The guys who perform this service for us deserve a lot of thanks they never get.
AA6KX

1839. A Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 17:07:02 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910117@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294439

A recent post about tweaking a Kenwood 830S for more output power was followed by my suggestion to look at the result on a spectrum analyzer. It then occurred to me that not everyone works for HP or otherwise has spectrum analyzers available to them. Let's face it - if the equipment is too expensive or the procedure too complex, most hams won't do it.

The question them becomes: "what can a ham of modest means do to ensure he's putting out a good signal ?" I then considered that many of us have general coverage receivers. Perhaps it is possible to connect the transmitter to a dummy load, pick up RF via capacitive coupling, run it through a step attenuator and into the GC receiver. With the attenuator set to produce S9+40dB at the fundamental, The GC's S-meter could then be used while sweeping through the frequencies of interest.

Has anyone ever tried this ? Is an S-meter accurate enough to measure the 40 dB harmonic attenuation required of most transmitters ? Is the typical 800 Hz CW filter too wide to measure a harmonic spike ?

Yours for more "linear" amplifiers,

Perry Scott
AA0ET

1840. Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 17:39:48 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <8946@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 294550

Today I stopped by Radio Shack and the manager was just unpacking the new 1992 catalogs. Looking on page 68 several new products including the HTX-202 2-meter HT is listed. This new HT seems to have the following features:

o 12 memory channels, one call channel, and 3 priority channels
o Subaudible tone encode and tone squelch
o DTMF dialer and DTMF squelch
o Ni-Cd battery pack and charger (you provide the batteries, uses AA cells)
o High-low power setting
o 5 watts when used with 12 volts
o claims to have "highly selective receiver fights intermod and front-end overload"
o List price $259.95

Other new products include:

Handheld Speaker/Microphone - Icom/Yaesu compatible, price $19.95
5/8 Wave 2-Meter Mag Mount - Nothing special, just a plan 5/8, price $37.95

From the looks of it RS is trying to gain some of the amateur radio market. On the same page as the HT, the catalog says "You must have a current FCC amateur license of the appropriate class to transmit with the HTX-101 and HTX-202". Next to the HT ad there is some info on obtaining an amateur radio license and mentions the no-code tech class. It will be interesting to see how RS will handle sales of these units. The impression I get when I walk into a RS is SELL SELL SELL. We shall see..

Steve Kuo, N8OPH

1841. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 18:13:52 UTC
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <8949@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 294552

sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:

>Today I stopped by Radio Shack and the manager was just unpacking the new
>1992 catalogs. Looking on page 68 several new products including the
>HTX-202 2-meter HT is listed.

[stuff deleted]

>It will be interesting
>to see how RS will handle sales of these units. The impression I get when
>I walk into a RS is SELL SELL SELL. We shall see..

Well, being a Radio Shack sales person myself, I refuse to sell those to
anyone who does not hold a license. However, from the asking around that
I have done, I have found that I am one of the only ones. The Radio Shack
amateur staff is rather well rounded (in Fort Worth - ie those responsible
for this product) in their sense of responsibility, but rather short
sighted in their assumtions in regards to commission hungry sales people.

swood
--
---- Insert favorite .signature here ---- | swood@argo.acs.oakland.edu
| swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Bitnet: swood@Oakland | swood@unix.secs.oakland.edu
UUCP: ...!uunet!umich!{vela, argo, unix, nucleus}!swood

1842. 250 or 500 Hz CW filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 18:31:47 UTC
From: discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug13.133147.1@woods.ulowell.edu>
Source record: 294559

When buying a cw filter for an ICOM IC-735 what must one consider when deciding upon the 250 Hz or 500 Hz filter? Does the narrower filter cause 'ringing'?

Any help is greatly appreciated.

Bill DiScipio

discipiow@aspen.ulowell.edu

1843. re:Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 18:55:08 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"13-Aug-91.14:55:08.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294548

Uh-oh! My age is going to show! Vibrators were around for many years and in industrial two-way mobile radio gear until the mid-to late '60's - possibly early '70's. Transistorized switching power supplies killed them - economically and efficiently. Dynamotors were an alternative. The most powerful vibrator power supply unit I can recall was a dual - synchronous vibrator unit powering a 100 watt (output) VHF unit. Thirty and sixty watt vibrator power supplied units were fairly common. Motorola and GE, among others, at one time or another manufactured such equipment.

As far as carrying the current, the dual synchronous vibrator power supply that GE made could run a 100 watt output transmitter although 60 watt vibrator units were more common. As I recall the design, there were two transformers and one vibrator per transformer. When in transmit mode, the transformer outputs were paralleled by a relay arrangement. The low voltage sides ran continuously; avoiding having to switch large 12 VDC currents as was the case with dynamotor supplies which used starter motor solenoid relays in the primaries. With compensation for power supply inefficiencies and transmitter inefficiencies, these vibrators switched about 20-25 amps total or 10-12.5 amps at a nominal 12V DC each. That's about as good as they got in my memory.

Pros & Cons vibrators -vs- dynamotors?? Vibrator power supplies were desireable because they ran quieter and did not pose such a tremendous surge on the car's electrical system when starting them - like a powerful dynamotor did. Vibrators seemed to work best at low (30 watt) to moderate (60 watt) power levels. As a result, there were many hybrid vibrator - dynamotor supplies (my preference at the time, and the most frequently encountered configuration for 100 watt output units) -- vibrator for powering the receiver and dynamotor for the transmitter. I do not recall any dynamotor-only supplies in this era as far as industrial gear was concerned - only military gear. People did not like listening to the high pitched whine of a continuously running motor in the trunk of their car. In a tank or airplane, it didn't matter!

Then there was the dual dynamotor (parallel primaries, series secondaries) powered 250 watt output 42MHz mobile rig.....vacuum tubes had amazing resiliency for short periods of time back then.....but that's another story.

73, Wayne, KB6CSP

1844. Re: MD-DC QSO Party Rules and Sample Log

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 19:03:51 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug13.190351.27919@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 294561

E. Allen Brown writes:
>
> The Antietam Radio Association of Hagerstown, Maryland, W3CWC, will
> present the 1991 Maryland-DC QSO Party this summer.
>
> SUGGESTED
> FREQUENCIES:
> * SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
> * CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW

Novice and Tech operators need not apply, as can be seen by the total
absence of ANY HF frequency available to them in this list. Why?

> AWARDS:
> * High scoring Novice;
> * High scoring Technician.

Do these awards come with little nastygrams from the FCC attached?

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

1845. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 19:05:01 UTC
From: fms@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <7134@lectroid.sw.stratus.com>
Source record: 294549

In article <8949@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (EVENSONG) writes:
>
> Well, being a Radio Shack sales person myself, I refuse to sell those to
> anyone who does not hold a license. However, from the asking around that
> I have done, I have found that I am one of the only ones. The Radio Shack
> amateur staff is rather well rounded (in Fort Worth - ie those responsible
> for this product) in their sense of responsibility, but rather short
> sighted in their assumtions in regards to commission hungry sales people.
>
> swood
>

I bought my ICOM HT during the 7 weeks I had to wait for my license to show up. I wanted to have it before then so that I could have a chance to listen in on some of the local repeaters, maybe even get to know some of the methods used by the local folks. Having that radio before my license showed up gave me a lot more confidence when I DID finally get my license, as I already "knew" the people to whom I was speaking when I finally spoke!

If I had tried to buy that HT from friend EVENSONG here, however, he would have refused to sell to me (no license, after all!), I never would have had those extra weeks of listening in, and I would have been exceedingly mike-shy for the first month or so.

I would respectfully suggest that, instead of not selling to somebody without a license, first point them at the many copies of "Now You're Talking" that I understand RS has gotten in, tell them the wonderful things that amateur radio can bring them, give them literature about local ham clubs, etc. If they don't seem to give a damn about this extra information, then maybe I'd think about not selling the radio to them. But don't deny somebody who is truly interested the opportunity to listen in on a very new world...

Faith

Faith M. Senie N1JIT
fms@hoop.sw.stratus.com
fms@vos.stratus.com
fms%peanut.UUCP@lectroid.sw.stratus.com

1846. Re: New(?) Miracle Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 19:10:35 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570134@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294572

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil (Will Martin) writes:

> The illustration shows a triangular case with a couple of wires coming
> out one edge. The wires go out of the edge of the ad, so one can't see

If the patent doesn't indicate anything technically different why isn't
it to be expected that the wires going off the edge don't just connect
to the power line through a small capacitor or VHF highpass filter?

As far as I know, using the power lines as a "built-in" antenna has
been around for years both as an idea and in a multitude of products.
As far as competing with a good outdoor antenna I don't think it has any
hope at all but as previously noted hype is what marketeers get paid
for. It may still work better than rabbit ears in a room shielded by
wall insulation which has metallization as part of its moisture/vapor
barrier.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenne@sr.hp.com

1847. Exam question pools downloadable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 19:17:50 UTC
From: hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug13.151750.995@stat.appstate.edu>
Source record: 294554

Perhaps two months ago, there was a post concerning the availability of the examination question pools in ASCII format from an anonymous ftp. Can someone advise where to obtain these questions in a format downloadable to a DOS machine?
Thanks.

1848. Re: 2m repeater duplexers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 19:33:50 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570135@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294571

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu (Jeff Tucker) writes:

>Recently, I have inherited the job of repeater manager of the Georgia
>Tech Radio Club VHF repeater. When doing some nosing around, I found
>that the duplexers appear to have between 3-4 dB loss through them on
>transmit. That is, 20W measured at the input to the duplexers was
>reduced to about 8W on the output. Is this normal?

>The information I have here is that they are Wacom duplexers. I am sure
>that they were adjusted correctly when installed, but I doubt that much
>maintenance has gone into them recently. Do they need periodic adjustment?
>Thanks for the help.

I think 2-3 dB is about normal. They probably could use a little
"tweaking up." They do drift out of alignment over time.

AL N1AL

1849. Re: IC-W2A bad audio reports?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 19:56:44 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <8351@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 294557

In article <1991Aug12.020755.4202@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
>A previous poster indicated he had a IC-W2E with bad transmitted audio
>reports. There was one reply in which the replier indicated he had no
>problems.
>Is this true? Is everyone with a W2A getting excellent audio reports?
>Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

I am getting excellent audio reports and nobody around here is complaining...

Regards,
Clem.

--
Clement Vaillancourt, Analyste, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Responsable du Reseau Ethernet | 1800 Montee Ste-Julie, Varennes
(Analyst, Network Manager) | P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca VE2HQJ |Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309

1850. Kenwood TS-450 Released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 20:07:11 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2052@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294558

A reliable source tells me that the FCC has released the TS-450
today and that the warehouse has started shipping them.

No further details.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1851. Motorola HT600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 20:42:28 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9108132042.AA08268@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 294566

netlanders,

Does anyone know the IF of the Motorola HT600 beastie???

Any help is appreciated.....Troy (trop)

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antenna bristles with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1852. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert Cancellation - 13 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 21:37:45 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D10C.271557E0.15961@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294567

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

CANCELLED: 20:00 UT, 13 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

The minor geomagnetic storm of 12 August has ended. Geomagnetic activity has become increasingly dormant over the last 12 to 18 hours. It appears as though the disturbance which produced this minor storm has ended.

There is no clear solar source for the disturbance which was observed on 13 August. The Space Environment Services Center analyzed the historical data and reported that this disturbance has recurred to some extent over the last five solar rotations. This would seem to indicate an unusually long-lived source. Despite this, the source of these disturbances has not been accurately determined.

Geomagnetic activity should remain mostly unsettled to quiet over the next several days. The Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert has been cancelled.

** End of Alert **

1853. Anything in Colorado?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 22:03:52 UTC
From: ROsman%ASS%SwRI05@D15VS178A.SPACE.SwRI.EDU
Message-ID: <9108132203.AB07305@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294570

I going to the Denver area on vacation from August 17th to the 24th. Are there any hamfests/gathering/fleamarkets/whatever in the are that week?

I'm not currently a subscriber to this list, please email me directly at "Oz@SwRI.edu"

Thanks in advance,

Oz (Rich Osman, WB0HUQ) INTERNET: Oz@SwRI.edu
(512) 522-5050 (w); (512) 699-1302 (h, merciless machine)
(512) 522-2572 (just the fax)

1854. Re: pc morse program wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 22:06:54 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <26121@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294576

There are two that you can FTP from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL:

```
Directory PD1:<MSDOS.HAMRADIO>
Filename Type Length Date Description
===============================================
MORSE30B.ZIP B 71113 910228 Hams: Morse code training program by N0IAI
SM316.ZIP B 109484 901119 'Super Morse'- Morse code tutorial & practice
```

=-=-=-

1855. Re: Vibrators.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 22:28:16 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190030@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 294398

Part of the question was how. The vibrator had a set of contacts that switched the DC to one side or the other of the primary of the transformer. The transformer primary was center tapped. This alternating of current in the primary is what produced the changing field for the secondary. On the secondary, the normal rectifier, filter section existed. Some vibrators were 'syncronos' - they had a set of contacts the rectify the secondary current, hence no tube rectifier.

As can be seen from the design, if any sort of significant power was required, the primary current became very large and the life of the contacts became a real issue. Therefore the vibrator supply was limited to receiver and small (10-20 watts) transmitter duty. The larger transmitters were powered by the dynomotor.

I can remember back to the mid-to late forties and the radios in the late 30's cars all had vibrators. By the late fifties the vibrator was pretty well dead because the transistor was on the scene.

73's, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

1856. Re: MD-DC QSO Party and Sample Log

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-13 23:55:59 UTC
From: doug@kronos.nisd.cam.unisys.com
Message-ID: <9108132356.AA09653@ap.nisd.cam.unisys.com>
Source record: 294573

> > The Antietam Radio Association of Hagerstown, Maryland, W3CWC, will
> > present the 1991 Maryland-DC QSO Party this summer.
> >
> > SUGGESTED
> > FREQUENCIES:
> > * SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
> > * CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW
>
> Novice and Tech operators need not apply, as can be seen by the total
> absence of ANY HF frequency available to them in this list. Why?

I believe that someone needs to review the frequency band authorizations.
21.115 MHz is most definitely in the Novice band.

Anyway, those are clearly marked as suggested, not required or even
recommended.

-- Doug WA6VVV

This is attempt number 2 to send this. Apparently the digester or whatever
handles this mail doesn't like it if a message has more lines with >
as the first character than lines that don't. So here are some more
lines to get the ratio down to whatever it will accept.

1857. Re:Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 00:24:20 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"13-Aug-91.17:24:20.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294574

Speaking of vibrators used in radio equipment brings back a lot of nostalgia. From memory I'll attempt to target some dates, but someone having a set of the green "Rider" manuals will be able to answer accurately the question as to when vibrators were first used in radio. For the most part, vibrators were used in low power applications.

of A dynamotor was first used in car radios for developing HV in the '32-'40 era. But, the use of a vibrator dates back to the days prior to 1900. Some farm (rural) radios used vibrator power as well during this period as well.

of The first vibrator used in a car radio that I saw was built like a rocker or teeter-totter with two coils mounted below and all was mounted in a 5 inch square box with cover. The year was '44, but the car was a 1939.

of Plug-in vibrators were available in '46 after WWII where many were used in military equipment. I suspect that plug-in vibrators were used in car radios prior to 1941.

of The vibrator remained in use to power tubed equipment until replaced by power transistor switchers about 1957. Several manufacturers developed vibrator substitutes which used two transistors and a small toroid feedback transformer. All was installed inside of a vibrator can and was plug compatible with a vibrator. The reliability of the transistorized device far surpassed the vibrator.

of Transistor switchers were developed and used with radio equipment until HV was no longer required (about 1968). High Pervience (sp?) tubes were introduced in 1958-59 which operated (heater and B+) from a 12 volt supply. These tubes were used almost exclusively in car radios up until about 1965.

Reliability of the early vibrators left a lot to be desired as the contacts would burn beyond repair. Contact filing was a common occurrence. Also, the reed spring would fracture causing a total failure. Coupled with the vibrator was an 0Z4 rectifier tube which after a number of hours would fail to ignite when cold. It was then necessary to snap the power switch several times to jolt the gas enough to start conduction. In addition, a tired vibrator would fail to start and it was necessary to impart a well planted boot to the radio to get the vibrator's attention (Listen for the buzz sound of the vibrator). One could almost troubleshoot a car radio by listening to the sound of the vibrator. A high pitched sound meant a bad 0Z4 (no load condition), an erratic buzz meant either a bad vibrator or a shorted electrolytic capacitor.

After WWII, hams bought up dynamotors such as the PE-103, DM-35 etc., for powering mobile rigs. All worked very well but required a very substantial battery and charging system. Many hams installed Leece-Neville alternators for

charging their batteries. Some of us continued using vibrators to keep the battery drain under control, and that meant low transmitter power. Achieving 20-30 watts using a vibrator supply was not uncommon.

Oh! How I can remember those dual and quad vibrator supplies!

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

1858. Re: re:Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 00:30:29 UTC
From: hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug13.203029.997@stat.appstate.edu>
Source record: 294569

In article <"13-Aug-91.14:55:08.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>,
Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com writes:
> Uh-oh! My age is going to show! Vibrators were around for many years and in
> industrial two-way mobile radio gear until the mid-to late '60's - possibly
> early '70's.

My first access to 2-way radio equipment, when I was 12, was with the new
radios purchased for the local fire department. Both fire trucks were equipped
with GE Progress Line 60watt output low band units; one had a 12 volt system
and one had a 6 volt system. This was in 1957. Power required on transmit
was 24 amps (12 volt) and 48 amps on 6 volt. Except for the filaments which
directly operated off the battery on the trucks, all current went through
the dual vibrators.

(stuff deleted)

> Pros & Cons vibrators -vs- dynamotors?? Vibrator power supplies were
> desireable because they ran quieter and did not pose such a tremendous surge on
> the car's electrical system when starting them - like a powerful dynamotor did.

Also, the dynamotors weighed a lot which was somewhat a consideration when
lifting the radio unit in and out of a trunk.

(stuff deleted)
Also, as an aside, the dynamotors took a second or so to come up to speed and
to deliver the normal plate voltage to the transmitter tubes. Police agencies,
about the only ones who could afford the early radios, were loosing the first
syllable or two from their mobile units. The familiar "10" code was developed
so that even if the "10" was lost at the beginning of a mobile's message, the
important stuff still came through after the dynamotor came up to speed.

Marvin K. Hoffman
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC 28608

1859. Re: MD-DC QSO Party Rules and Sample Log

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 01:23:16 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.012316.26658@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 294575

In article <1991Aug13.190351.27919@dvorak.amd.com>, brian@nucleus.amd.com (Brian McMinn) writes:
> E. Allen Brown writes:
> >
> > The Antietam Radio Association of Hagerstown, Maryland, W3CWC, will
> > present the 1991 Maryland-DC QSO Party this summer.
> >
> > SUGGESTED
> > FREQUENCIES:
> > * SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
> > * CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW
>
> Novice and Tech operators need not apply, as can be seen by the total
> absence of ANY HF frequency available to them in this list. Why?
>
> > AWARDS:
> > * High scoring Novice;
> > * High scoring Technician.
>
> Do these awards come with little nastygrams from the FCC attached?
>
> --
> Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
> Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
> Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
> "You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

Brian -
Gimme a break. I'm just delivering the information. If you have a problem with the "suggested frequencies" contact Page Pyne, WA3EOP.

The frequencies listed are ONLY suggested frequencies. Any contacts made. regardless of license class, will be eligible for an award.

Also, I think the editorial comment about the "nastygram from the FCC" was inappropriate and senceless.

73 and good luck in the contest

Al

--

1860. Code-Free Tech. licence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 01:54:51 UTC
From: M_MAEHRE@avh.unit.no
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.015451.20548@ugle.unit.no>
Source record: 294429

As the last country in Europe (except for Albania), I now looks like
Norway is going to have a codefree tech. license. At the General Assemblly
of the Norwegian Radio Relay League, the Telcomm.Adm. stated that a proposal
was in the "pile". They assumed the first examination for this new
class will be held in April 1992.

This new class will hold the prefix LD, and will have access to 144MHz and
up. They will also be able to hold an LB-license (current Novice-class
CW only, 15W power limit, all bands) at the same time. This gives us
a three-stage approach to the LA class.

73 de Magne la1bfa

==
Packet.........: la1bfa@#trd.nor.eu
Internet.......: magne.maehre@avh.unit.no
ampr.org.......: la1bfa@la1bfa.ampr.org [44.141.7.2]
==

1861. An interesting article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 02:04:00 UTC
From: KCAW%A1ACC1@SC.INTEL.COM
Message-ID: <20ADD5B68000ED14@sc.intel.com>
Source record: 294568

The following article is adapted from a piece by the
editor of the Raleigh (NC) Amateur Radio Society's EXCITER.
Permission is granted to copy for use in any Amateur Radio
newsletter, provided proper credit is given.

If used, please send a copy of your newsletter to:

Vince Yakamavich, AA4MY
220 Carriage Trail
Raleigh, NC 27614

(I like to see what other papers look like -- I'll mail you
one of mine in return!)
==========

NEWCOMER'S GUIDE TO AMATEUR RADIO EQUIPMENT

I recently overheard two fairly new-to-the-hobby Amateurs
discussing (bemoaning) the high cost of Amateur Radio gear,
specifically HF transceivers. They were discussing top
brands, and top-of the line models. (Sorta like two
teenagers with newly-earned learner's permits, bemoaning the
prohibitive costs surrounding Porsche 924's...) "You really
can't get much for under $1,000," said they. "Horse-feathers!"
sez I.

Many new Amateurs mistakenly assume that they have no choice
but to begin with a tired old used QRP CW transceiver, a wire
dipole antenna, and perhaps a used handheld rig for VHF/UHF.
This may be the case if you're simply flat broke and have no
way to raise cash for a decent station, but there are many
possibilities if you allow you creativity, determination, and
logic to prevail. And you won't have to "homebrew" your entire
station (unless you want to)!

Over the past 10 years, there has been a virtual explosion in
electronic technology. The technology of "yesterday" (tubes,
and linear VFO's) have been replaced with ultra-sophisticated,
computerized, marvels of engineering and packaging technology
(for which, we pay most dearly). But let's look seriously at
some of those "antiques" of the late 70's and early 80's (which
are now in the $400 - $800 range). Did they work? Most
assuredly. How well did they work? Many a DXCC and 5 band WAS
earned, with untold millions of hours of enjoyment, to boot!

Unfortunately, newcomers won't find ads for the "antiques"
in today's Amateur Radio mags. All they see are the ads for the

new, (multi) kilo-buck transceivers from Japan Inc.

After reading some of the spec sheets on the new rigs, a newcomer to the hobby will probably think I'm off my rocker when I say most of the "features" found on the new HF rigs in the kilo-buck range are USELESS!

Just for an example, lets talk about "digital VFO's" and "memories". A "digital VFO" is in actuality, a frequency synthesizer. Synthesizers are characterized by extreme frequency stability (a very desirable trait), on the order of 20 Hz or less per hour (based on thermal changes in the crystal time base). But let's look at some of those "antiques". They, too, can boast of frequency stability. Like 100 Hz or so per hour. "But," you say, "that's FIVE TIMES WORSE than what a new rig can do!" And you're absolutely correct. But the key question is: "Will you notice 100 Hz per hour drift?" Using a tight CW filter, yes, you would--after perhaps a FULL HOUR QSO. On SSB, you'd probably want to touch the frequency knob after about 2 HOURS of rag-chewing! Yes, those older rigs sure made Amateur Radio operating rough...

"But the new rig offers 100 "memories", while some of the "antiques" don't even offer a digital display!" Yup, you're right again! But remember, unlike the VHF/UHF FM spectrum, HF is not "channelized". HF stations will be scattered randomly on the band--NEVER will you find them exactly where you programmed your memory for yesterday!. Net operation?? "Plus or Minus QRM" is often heard on many an HF net preamble. Your HF "memory" will NEVER get you exactly on the frequency of your favorite net. You'll always be tuning up and down the band anyway. Unless you plan to make heavy use of autostart RTTY, HF packet, or AMTOR, I doubt you'll ever need a memory on HF.

Keyboard entry of frequency? Perhaps good to get you in the desired band segment, but not much more.

Digital display? Impressive to look at, and perhaps nice to have. But crystal calibrators (about $20 to build, if your "antique" doesn't already have one built in) and mechanical displays have been the frequency reference for years--and yes, the new rigs' high-tech synthesizers have to be calibrated against WWV, just like the $20 calibrator...

Solid state finals versus tubes. No doubt about it, tubes are getting more difficult to find. But they CAN be found. "Tubes are expensive!" Yes they are--but YOU can replace them. Ever try to get 4 matched RF type transistors? Ever changed a set mounted in a heat-sink buried within the bowels of a tightly packed maze where even Japanese-sized fingers fear

to go? More likely than not, the average Amateur wouldn't even ATTEMPT to replace the finals in a solid state rig (IF he could find a matched replacement set!), while changing a tube presents little, if any, problem. Tubes have other advantages, too. They're infinitely more forgiving when it comes to that "ideal" 50 ohm resistive match we Amateurs are always seeking, but seldom attain. At 2:1 SWR, a tube will work just fine--a newer rig will probably go into a limited "foldback" to protect the transistors. Three to one?? Tubes are still perkin' along...Transistor? Forget it!

One disadvantage though: You will have to learn to peak the grid, and dip the plate. Hand-eye coordination. Watch the meter--twist the knob. Yup, those "Amateurs of olden days" sure had it rough...

Speech compressor? Some DXers swear by 'em. Most rag-chewers swear AT 'em! If you need one, they exist as after-market devices for the older rigs, not to mention the "build your own" method.

Suffice to say, a lot of the features on the newer rigs amount to high priced, useless frills.

What newcomers in quest of a good HF rig REALLY need to do is seek out an EXPERIENCED Amateur who has knowledge about the older rigs. Ask what kind of rig they use. Ask what they like or dislike about it. Most Amateurs are delighted to show off their shack, and give you hands-on exposure to their setups.

I'd recommend any of the following, as they were the "standard of performance" in that "classic" age of 10 or more years ago. Most can be found in ham-fests or in trader publications for around $200 - $600. Collins KWM-2A, Drake TR4-C, & TR-7 transceivers; Collins S Line, Drake T4C, R4C (separate Receiver & transmitter). Again, these were the "Cadillacs" of 10 or so years ago. Solid, proven performers, and parts still readily available.

Be cautious though--not all the rigs in this era were gems. Although some of their rigs were winners, manufacturers such as SWAN, National, EICO, et al., have had models that left a sour taste in the Amateur community. Until you're more knowledgeable about the ins and outs of specific models, stick to the "Cadillacs" like Collins & Drake.

Got a little more to spend? Icom 745 (my current HF rig), Kenwood TS-830, TS-430. $600 - $800 range. SOLID performers (even if they ARE transistorized!).

Just for fun, let me play devil's advocate. Lets assume that you, Joe New Ham, just HAS to have that kilo-buck+ special. It's a steep price to pay, no argument. But the thing you have to

keep in mind is that the cost of this hobby is mostly "up-front money." In the long run, Amateur Radio is NOT that expensive when you look at dollar cost versus hours of enjoyment.

Let's compare it to some other hobbies: Bowling--pretty inexpensive, eh? After you buy your equipment (about $75 or so), you can look forward to dropping an additional $10 or so every time you visit the lanes for a couple hours of fun. A couple times a week, over the course of a SINGLE YEAR, you've already paid MORE than that new transceiver costs! Do you enjoy going to the movies? Add this up: $5-$6 admission, $2-$5 for refreshments, that's $7-$11 per film, and if you go just once a week it works out to $350-$550 per year...add a date and double it...about an hour and a half of entertainment each week for perhaps $1,000! And don't forget the hassles of parking, waiting in line, etc. What abou golf? You pay greens fees, and you're limited to daylight and (for all but the fanatics) fair weather. Not so with HF Amateur Radio. Twenty-four hours a day, rain or shine, you can sit down and enjoy your INVESTMENT, making new friends, learning about faraway places, and perhaps helping others in life-threatening situations.

Compare your Amateur Radio hobby. Say you spend even $5,000 on a transceiver, antenna, tower, tuner, power supply, coaxial cables, rotator, and miscellaneous accessories for the shack. Let's say the setup lasts five years (conservatively) before you want to make any major changes. Five grand works out to $1,000 a year, or $20 a week for unlimited hours of operating and providing a valued public service. Even if you add more extras, like a good keyer, handheld VHF radios, club dues, magazine subscriptions, reference books, tools, license upgrade preparation tapes, packet TNCs, backup power generators, mobile gear, and a cheap computer, it's still a fairly inexpensive hobby over the long haul. No to mention the fact that you'll probably recoup 30-50% (or more) of your investment if you decide to sell your equipment used at a later date. So, for a net outlay equivalent to maybe $10-$25 a week, you can be a "compleat Amateur."

If you're still doubtful about the hobby, seek out an experienced Amateur to consult and/or go shopping with, and go for one of the "classics" of recent time. Get on the air. It won't take you long to become hooked on HF operating. It's day and night compared to VHF repeater operation. Besides, you'll always be able to sell it at a hamfest if you ever lose interest. But if you're convinced that Amateur Radio is for YOU, then go ahead and look at those kilo-buck+ specials, visit your friendly Credit Union if necessary, and GO FOR IT!

73 de Vince Yakamavich, AA4MY

1862. morse code for suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 02:06:31 UTC
From: control3@McRCIM.McGill.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.020631.23388@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu>
Source record: 294577

```
Does anyone know of a morse code program
that would run on sun spark stations 1 ?
Thanks.

--

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mark Readman | McGill Research Centre for Intelligent Machines
control3@mcrcim.mcgill.edu | McGill University, Montreal
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1863. Re: DJ6SI DXpedition QSL Practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 02:43:44 UTC
From: chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <LReN71w164w@moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 294441

holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:

> benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti- Benjamin OH3BK) writes
> > [stuff deleted]
> >The reason for not responding via the bureau at all: he stated that it will
> >cost him DM1 (about 50 cents) per card to get QSL cards....
> > [more stuff deleted]
>
> This brings up an interesting point. I've heard this about several other
> DXpeditioners and I don't understand the problem...perhaps someone
> over the pond can enlighten me. In the U.S. the cost of the outgoing bureau
> is $2 a pound. Which is about 150 cards, or slightly over 1 cent a card, plus
> the cost of the card. The cost of the incomming bureau is the cost of
> postage only. You have to be a member of ARRL to use the outgoing bureau,
> but anyone can receive cards via the incomming bureau.
>
> So what are some of the policies and costs of bureaus in Europe...I am
> really interested in finding out, so if some of you folks over the pond
> would reply, I would be interested in finding out.
>
> It is also interesting that DJ6SI would put the one green stamp card after
> the 2 IRC card. As I understand it, $1 does not buy air mail stamps in
> DJ-land, but 2 IRC's do. But then again, the cards I have received from
> DJ-land managers of late have been comming postmarked from HA-land or OK-land
> The notes in the envelopes indicate that this is because of costs. Guess
> they finally figured out what the Finn's have been doing for some time :-).
> One other trick I found out about, in one of my envelopes from DJ-land
> was cards for another ham - this has happened twice. Now I am the one that
> has to foot the postage :-(.
>
> 73, Jim, WA6SDM
> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

In the UK, you have to be a member of th RSGB, however, once you have become a member, the QSL bureau is _FREE_ (unless they've changed their policy from when I was a member).

To receive cards, you don't need to be a member of th society - just send in your SAE's (stamped-addressed-envelope's).

Nice, eh?

73

73's
Chris Cox W0/G4JEC

EMail chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org AMPRNet g4jec@g4jec.ampr.org

1864. ICOM 720A and RS232??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 04:31:07 UTC
From: JSDCF2%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9108140334.AA01771@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294428

I seem to recall articles from long ago that discussed making a RS232
connection to the ICOM 720A. This was by the wiring scheme going thru
the MOLEX plug in the back.
Does this ring a bell with any of you in HAMLAND??
Is there anyone that has modifyed a ICOM 720A for computer control?
Thanks gang
Dunc Fowler, KL7RH@KL7HFI.#SAK.AK.USA or
JSDCF2@ALASKA.BITNET

1865. German Repeater spacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 05:39:13 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.053913.29474@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294432

On Monday I'm taking a trip to Germany, and I'm taking a UHF radio with.
Does anyone know what the repeater channel spacing in Germany is on the
430 band? Is it 25 or 12.5Kcs as in the USA, or is it something
different? I need to know so I know which of my radios to bring.

Brent

1866. re CQ on VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 05:50:23 UTC
From: kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <9108140550.AA19640@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 294430

Re CQ on VHF.

The way it was explained to me, the convention of calling CQ or not doesn't depend on frequency, it depends more on the type of operation. On non-channelised operations, typically cw or ssb work no matter what frequency, you need to call a long, and easily identifiable call so that people randomly tuning the band have a chance at stumbling across you and making the connection. Anyone who hears the word 'CQ' or gets a call repeated more than once knows there is a fair chance that you are looking for a new QSO. The standardness of the calling procedure makes it easy to pick out even when tuning quickly and getting only a fraction of the phrase (or you can recognise the repetative pattern even if you are a Khz or so off frequency.)

And our HF and VHF weak signal work have a different orientation too. Since we never know what the propagation is going to be, we go into the exercise planning on casting our 'net' and taking whatever, or whomever, comes. We expect to talk with a stranger that we may never meet again.

VHF FM operation in contrast is channelised. If you are on the local repeater, about 200 milliseconds after you key your mike everyone in town will know you are here. No need to call CQ, everyone who is likely to hear you is here, and listening right now! All they really need to know is your call, and maybe a quick indication of your interest. "WB2EMS monitoring" gives them the data they need, and 99 percent of the group can drop back into 'doing something else' mode. Someone looking for a chat knows that at least one person is indeed listening and might answer a call.

A person calling an extended CQ on FM does seem to grate, and I think I have some handle on why. Have you ever tuned across the band and run into someone calling CQ. You stop and get ready to answer, but he keeps on calling, and calling, and calling.... Pretty soon you are feeling a little frustrated. Isn't this guy ever going to *listen* ? Maybe you even pass on, looking for someone easier to work with. You are frustrated because you very quickly got all the information available, and you are ready to go on to the next phase. On a repeater, as soon as the machine comes up you know someone is calling, and as soon as they say their call, you have the rest of the information. Anything beyond that, unless they are looking for something specific like road directions, is idle-unhappy time. And you know they should know better (unless they are new hams, in which case you greet them politely with a big smile - and lead by example).

Because of the channelised operation the mindset is different on FM also. Because many people share the same repeater resource, it's not unusual for friendships to grow among the users. As that happens you start to look out

for each other to continue previous discussions or plan an antenna party or whatever. The repeater becomes the 'watering hole', a place where different groups tend to meet and find each other. Pretty soon when I want to talk to Keith about something I take to monitoring the repeater while I read or work on some project. When Keith finds himself in range of the repeater he gives a simple call "KB2BUB monitoring" and I can pounce on him! If I am not there to pounce, everyone else monitoring for *their* friends don't have to listen to more than a momentary interruption, and that call contains what they need to know - KB2BUB is on the machine and reachable.

I think a repeater also fosters a sense of community - there's the .97 gang, all the denizens who make that repeater their home. And maybe the .61 gang, etc. The various users in the area sort themselves out until everyone has found a comfortable 'home' machine. But with that feeling of community comes the sense of in groups and out groups. There's US - those people who hang out on this machine and who know and feel comfortable with each other, enough maybe to show a little of what's behind our 'public face', our armor. And there's THEM - newcomers, people we don't recognise, etc. Perhaps when they show up on the machine they make us feel vulnerable again, time to put back on the armor until we have vetted this stranger. I wonder if perhaps that might explain why sometimes people don't feel too welcome on a repeater when they are new in town or just passing through. Their presence has disrupted the comfort level at the watering hole, as if a stranger had suddenly materialized in your living room.

And sometimes I don't feel up to talking with a stranger. On HF that means I don't bother picking up the mike and calling. But on FM while I don't feel up to dealing with a new person, I might be drawn into a conversation with a friend, or I know that someone may be trying to reach me. Announcing that "WB2EMS is monitoring" tells any of my friends that I am reachable, but doesn't commit me to answering any call - which calling a CQ sort of binds you to. (you can't weasel away saying the propagation is bad :-)

To some extent the increasing popularity of scanning radios may be starting to change some of these conventions on FM. Where before we used to pretty much monitor a single frequency for the local repeater, now we may find ourselves scanning amoung two or 3. Or the HT may be 'sleeping' for a couple of seconds at a time in power save mode. I notice that when they are calling someone people are making longer calls these days - dramatic pauses or whatever, to give the othe person's radio a chance 'wake up' or lock on the frequency. "...KB2BUB........KB2BUB.......WB2EMS is calling." Maybe scanning radios will bring back the need for a CQ on FM operations.

I have to agree with the fellow who said it's frustrating to drive long distances and encounter many repeaters, but never find anyone willing to talk. I have found the same thing - I usually make more HF contacts than I do on 2 meters when on trips. Around here when I hear a new call, especially if he announces himself more than once, I make a point of at

least making a short contact. But I have to confess that hooking up with a mobile station only to have him drive out of range in 3 minutes is kind of frustrating. Oh well.

Well, there's my two cents. Hmmm, maybe I'll save this for a handout at our next novice/tech class. :-)

F. Kevin Feeney WB2EMS	COFFEE: That wonderful elixir
	that makes life possible
EMAIL - kfeeney@helios.tn.cornell.edu	before noon.
CIS - 72237,2760
PACKET - WB2EMS@WF2A.NY.USA.NA	Mother said there would be
	days like this.
Via SnailMail	
468 Hines Road	But she never told me they
Newfield, NY 14867	would come so often.

Without the Second Amendment, the rest of the Constitution is just paper.

1867. re vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 05:51:16 UTC
From: kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <9108140551.AA19648@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 294431

Re vibrators and dynamotors.

When I first got into VHF FM stuff back in the early 70's the only rig I could afford was an old Motorola 80D - which had been pre-owned by about every other ham in Rochester before I got it. This hefty critter had both a vibrator (synchronous as I recall) for the receiver, and a dynamotor for the transmitter supply. I don't think it was in the best of tune, as I recall the dynamotor claimed to take 35 amps in on transmit. I borrowed a Bird meter one time and measured about 6 watts into the antenna. But the power was sure going *in* to the thing. I had it mounted in a '66 Chevy impala (automatic with 2 speeds - go and go faster...) and while cruising down route 81 at a steady 65 with a light foot on the pedal I could key it and watch the speed drop about 4 mph. Unkey and the speed would creep back up. I had two crystal pairs for it and changing from .88 to .94 involved pulling over and opening the trunk to swap rocks!

Vibrators, being sort of sealed, were pretty tame, but that dynomotor had a nice arc show going on which could be seen through the slots. The story that came with the radio (probably urban legend) was that about 3 owners back the fellow had done the installation right and drilled 4 nice mounting holes through the floor of the trunk to set the mounting cradle, but unknowningly he also drilled one a little too deep - into the top of his gas tank. One day after topping off his tank and forcing the vapors up into the trunk, he keyed up the rig as he got ready to go back into traffic. There was a loud "WHUMP!" from behind, and then a loud clatter as the trunk lid came back down.

Sorta makes you appreciate something like a 2SAT don't it. :-)

-- Kevin
ENDIT

1868. PRO-2004 for sale $210

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 06:17:39 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <45611@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 294433
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have a mint PRO-2004 scanner for sale at $210. Full 800 mHz
and hyperscan enabled. Email or telephone.
Randy Padawer

Randy Padawer, Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

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-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Randy Padawer | Telephone: |
| Internet: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com | (615) 637-7263 |
| America Online: GwRepRandy GEnie: RANDYPAD | Ham Radio call: |
| CompuServe: 72150,407 Plodigy!: BVWJ88C | WA4FJF |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|Don't you just love those "amusing" little sayings beneath net addresses?|
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1869. Icom IC-745 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 06:20:17 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <45614@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 294434
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Absolutely flawless (not a scratch) Icom IC-745 for sale at $725.
General coverage receiver/transmitter. Email or telephone.
Randy Padawer

Randy Padawer, Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

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-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Randy Padawer | Telephone: |
| Internet: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com | (615) 637-7263 |
| America Online: GwRepRandy GEnie: RANDYPAD | Ham Radio call: |
| CompuServe: 72150,407 Plodigy!: BVWJ88C | WA4FJF |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|Don't you just love those "amusing" little sayings beneath net addresses?|
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1870. TS430S for sale $625

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 06:23:30 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <45615@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 294435
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

General coverage transceiver TS-430S with 500 kHz cw filter for
sale at $625. Email or telephone.
Randy Padawer

Randy Padawer, Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

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-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Randy Padawer | Telephone: |
| Internet: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com | (615) 637-7263 |
| America Online: GwRepRandy GEnie: RANDYPAD | Ham Radio call: |
| CompuServe: 72150,407 Plodigy!: BVWJ88C | WA4FJF |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|Don't you just love those "amusing" little sayings beneath net addresses?|
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
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1871. SuperMorse on an Amstrad PC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 11:07:59 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"14-Aug-91.12:07:59.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 294442

Has anyone tried to run SuperMorse on an Amstrad PC1512 or 1640? I've been trying it on my PC1512, and the sound quality from the built-in speaker is very poor. The elements of the Morse characters are heavily distorted and clipped, so as to make it unreadable. Other than building the outboard interface, can anyone suggest what it might be? The TurboPascal Morse program I also have works fine.

Regards,

Hugh, G0CNR.

(Yes, I know I have a UK Class A license, and therefore passed a 12wpm test, but I've never used it on the air, and I thought I might start, and therefore I need to practise!)
==========
"Every normal man must be tempted at times to spit on his hands, hoist the black flag, and begin slitting throats."
-- H. L. Mencken

1872. Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 13:25:23 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <14.Aug.91.14
Source record: 294443

More on vibrators: I was looking at some manuals last night; one i came across was a design for a public-address amplifier that ran off a truck battery; this thing used four 807s in parallel-push-pull, and was rated at 250 watts audio output. Two Mallory synchronous vibrators were used, power drain being quoted as 22 amps at 24 volts. It was designed for air-raid warnings.
There was a matching 200-watt AM broadcast TX (two 813's) but this used a dynamotor for its B+ supply. Apparently these transmitters could always be recognised by the smooth hum the dynamotor gave to the unmodulated carrier.
I have at home one of the first mobile VHF radios (Pye Vanguard) that used a solid-state power-pack. Built in 1964, it uses a pair of 2N2152 transistors to give 500 volts at 175mA, and a nice big VHF dual-tetrode (QQV06-40A, a sort of uprated 829B) as the output tube; 60 watts FM at 170MHz output; easily converted to 145MHz and great for working mobile if you have plenty of space in your trunk for the radio.
These things were the standard Police radio in Britain for about 15 years; it used to be claimed that the only way to destroy the radio was in a car-crusher; i have seen one still working with about an inch of water sloshing around inside the case...
The radio takes 16A at 12V for full output. I am surprised at the comments from several people that vibrator-type powerpacks were in common use till the mid-70's. Maybe you Statesiders have bigger alternators and less worry about efficiency.... We went solidstate for these things in the mid 'sixties.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ@GB7SDN PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

1873. Re: Origin of "lid".

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 13:49:04 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9108141349.AA14565@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 294448

Then there was this guy recently on 40m sending dahhhdidahdit didahhhhdidah.
Even though it was meaningless, at least it was lyrical...
73,
Dube N5PDK

1874. Motorola MICOM-X (Mod needed for AMTOR use)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 13:54:29 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9108141354.AA01676@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 294444

Hello Net-landers....
I have a Motorola Micom-X SSB-HF xcvr I would like to modify so it can be
used for AMTOR operation. The problem is that the switching time isn't
fast enough. Any Motorola people out there know how to do the mod ??
E-mail reply is best...
73,
Rich
rharel@fab8%sc.intel.com

1875. Equipment Donations for the USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 14:46:04 UTC
From: jrd@duke.cdc.com
Message-ID: <35821@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 294445

I am looking for anyone wishing to help with a joint
US/USSR project setting up digitial stations across the
USSR and Balkan states. KK4WW, W6YMR and I, N0ISL just returned
from a month in the USSR. We were able, through the help of
Aeroflot and the Radio Sports Foundation to bring 400 kilos
of PC's and ham gear in to set-up the net. We will be returning
next May with another shipment. This has resulted in 7 digitial
stations, a repeater in Lvov and an AP-LINK station on the air
from the USSR.

See the coming issue of QST, CQ, RTTY mag, Austrailian DX mag
and the EUDXF newletters for details. We also will be on the
program next year at Dayton.

FAIRS is a new foundation (FOUNDATION for INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR
RADIO SERVICE). For details contact KK4WW david or myself N0ISL.

73 cu es DX.

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*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
* * *
* John Douglas * Authorized Berserker *
* Arden Hills, MN * Repairman *
* Control Data Corp. * *
* * . *
*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
* Does anyone, besides Hal Painter, know how *
to make indestructible skis from ferrocement? *
*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
```

1876. Re: Exam question pools downloadable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 14:54:06 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.145406.3056@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 294449

In article <1991Aug13.151750.995@stat.appstate.edu> hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu writes:
>Perhaps two months ago, there was a post concerning the availability of the
>examination question pools in ASCII format from an anonymous ftp. Can someone
>advise where to obtain these questions in a format downloadable to a DOS
>machine?
>Thanks.

Those are available by anonymous ftp from: uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.50)
They are located in: /pub/ham-radio

The format is: class-pool.txt.Z

If you are unable to untar those files, let me know and I will email you
whatever class you need.

My thanks again to Charley Kline at UIUC for making that disk space available!

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ARL/ERL/NSSL
The National Severe Storms Laboratory
"We used to chase tornados. These days, we just chase funding."
"I don't get paid enough to have an opinion."

1877. Re: Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 15:02:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.150240.6007@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294455

In article <mac.682027854@depot.cis.ksu.edu> mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:
>k7uij@pacifier (Mike Freeman) writes:
>>I would like to know how/when vibrators began to be used to produce AC for
>>use in stepping voltages from low-V DC to useable levels to power
>>vacuum-tube gear. Saw a radio from a '35 Packard; it had a vibrator. Did
>>hams use them earlier or was the dynamotor always king? Thanks in advance.
>
>I've always been under the impression that vibrators were used for
>low-power equipment, especially receivers. For power (i.e.,
>transmitters), I just don't think they can carry the current.
>
>I just checked one from my junque box; the only spec written on
>the outside is "12 volts", so that didn't help much!
>--Myron.

My first 2 meter radio, a Motorola 5V, used a vibrator supply. It's contemporary high power model, the 40D, used a dynamotor. I have seen a few relatively high power vibrators, but contact burning becomes a problem. By the way, the 5V vibrator was a synchronous vibrator that had contacts on the primary and secondary sides of the transformer. In effect it was self rectifying. The 1957 DeSoto radio I use on my workbench for background music uses a straight vibrator with a 5U4 rectifier. The vibrator gave up years ago and I replaced it with a 6 volt filament transformer. Now I have a nice AC powered radio.

Gary KE4ZV

1878. Re: Vibrators.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 15:09:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.150925.6181@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294456

In article <13.Aug.91.10:21:42.BST.#5235@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NERC Computer Services, Swindon) writes:
>
>Finally, there are diagrams for 'chemical rectifiers', which consist of
>glass jars, a set of electrodes (lead plates and carbon rods) and a
>curious electrolyte of epsom salts and other smelly substances. This was
>the way you rectified AC line current for battery-charging in the days
>before selenium rectifier stacks.

This reminds me of my first rig. It had a pair of 210As as a push pull power oscillator and used chemical rectifiers. The rectifiers consisted of mason jars full of lye solution with copper and aluminum electrodes. They would really boil during keydown. I first had attempted to let the 210s self rectify, but got a little pink notice about a "rough" note to my signal. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

1879. Re: 250 or 500 Hz CW filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 15:21:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.152154.6315@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294457

In article <1991Aug13.133147.1@woods.ulowell.edu> discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu writes:
>When buying a cw filter for an ICOM IC-735 what must one consider when deciding
>upon the 250 Hz or 500 Hz filter? Does the narrower filter cause 'ringing'?

The 250 Hz filter does ring a bit, but not disturbing for manual CW. The
500 Hz filter is better for RTTY and packet though because it seems to have
a flatter response and better group delay. Since I'm more of a machine
digital person, I traded the 250 Hz filter back in for a 500 Hz filter.
By cranking on the PBT, it's still fine for manual CW.

Gary KE4ZV

1880. Re: A Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 15:32:12 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5018@ksr.com>
Source record: 294446

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>A recent post about tweaking a Kenwood 830S for more output power was
>followed by my suggestion to look at the result on a spectrum analyzer.
>It then occurred to me that not everyone works for HP or otherwise has
>spectrum analyzers available to them. Let's face it - if the equipment
>is too expensive or the procedure too complex, most hams won't do it.
>The question them becomes: "what can a ham of modest means do to ensure
>he's putting out a good signal ?"

How modest is modest? For about $200 you can get "The Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer", the kit based around a cable tuner and other parts, which requires an oscilloscope for display. There was a recent article in Radio Electronics about a PC based spectrum analyzer, for those with a PC but no oscilloscope. I've been thinking of redesigning that circuit to be usable with other computers via a serial link; another possibility that occurs to me is to just use a meter (or maybe a peak-reading LED bargraph), a pot, and a simple frequency counter to do a hand-swept frequency counter. Considering that the most expensive part of these spectrum analyzers seems to be the output device, perhaps the hands-on approach could yield an inexpensive solution.

>I then considered that many of us have general coverage receivers.

Perhaps, though many don't, and a good GC receiver for those without might cost as much as a cheap spectrum analyzer (of course, a spectrum analyzer isn't too much use for listening to the BBC). My GC receiver, for example, poops out at 16Mc and doesn't have an S-meter at all (it's a WW-II BC-348).

>Perhaps it is possible to connect the
>transmitter to a dummy load, pick up RF via capacitive coupling, run it
>through a step attenuator and into the GC receiver.

I'd think the probable weaknesses are (1) the frequency dependance of the capacitive coupling, (2) frequency dependance of the receiver's meter response, and (3) personally, I've never seen a receiver S meter that I'd trust, but I am sure that some receivers probably have accurately calibrated meters.

It would probably give a good qualitative feel, but I think I'd want to try to calibrate it using a good signal generator before trusting it numerically.

John Woods
WB7EEL

1881. Re: IC-W2A bad audio reports?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 15:45:23 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1434@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294460

In article <1991Aug12.020755.4202@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
>A previous poster indicated he had a IC-W2E with bad transmitted audio
>reports. There was one reply in which the replier indicated he had no
>problems.
>Is this true? Is everyone with a W2A getting excellent audio reports?

According to a freind (KA1NRH) who owns one, it is only a few of the early shipments that had the problem. He contacted ICOM and they are fixing it under warranty. They claim all current production has the problem fixed.

1882. Meshna Electronics and AN/PDR-27 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 15:49:00 UTC
From: RGS%LIUVAX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9108141454.AA03064@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294447

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Meshna Electronics in Lynn, Massachusetts. I have been informed via CompuServe that they went out of business within the past two years. I am trying to track down what happened to their inventory. Specifically, they were selling an AN/PDR-27 radiac set and including with it, a schematic for a transistorized power supply that would operate off of standard flashlight batteries. Well, I already have the radiac set but I would like to get my hands on the schematic. If anyone knows where Meshna's inventory went or by chance has a copy of the schematic, please get in touch with me on BITNET at RGS@LIUVAX or RGS%LIUVAX@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU on internet or N2JTX@K2SK.NY.USA on Packet.

73, Robert de N2JTX

1883. Re: BNC connector power rating?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 15:51:59 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1435@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294462

In article <39910114@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>Much war-surplus is silver plated
>(nothing but the best for our boys overseas...). If it looks black or
>yellow in places, it's probably silver plated and RF loves it.

THere are even SOME that are SOLID silver! I had to cut one open once
and found that the silver went right through. Not all of them, but
enough to be worth looking if you have a bad one.

1884. Re: IC-W2A bad audio reports?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 16:34:03 UTC
From: jdm@cadence.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.163403.2874@cadence.com>
Source record: 294461

In article <1991Aug12.020755.4202@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
>A previous poster indicated he had a IC-W2E with bad transmitted audio
>reports. There was one reply in which the replier indicated he had no
>problems.
>
>Is this true? Is everyone with a W2A getting excellent audio reports?
>--
>---
>Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822
>---

Three of us bought W2-As at the same time. We are frequently on both simplex and repeaters. None of us have had any problems reported with audio.

Joe
--
Joe Mastroianni AKA: AA6YD AA6YD @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
Cadence Design Systems
Santa Clara Ca. "Up the airy mountain;down the rushy glen; we
jdm@cadence.com daren't go a hunting; for fear of little men "

1885. Looking For Mod for Bearcat 100 XLT**** Anyone know any?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 17:00:46 UTC
From: mdgoodma@CRDEC8.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108141300.aa24798@crdec8.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 294458

As the subject suggests I'm looking for people who may have modified
one of these in the past, whatever the mod. I am hoping that there are
some hidden features...

I have searched the normal places for a mod with no luck.
The chip inside is the same number as the BC205 - uniden UC-1147.
Could it be that the BC205 cellular MOD is applicable? Problem
with that is I couldn't find the 10K resister identified in the
BC205 mod.

Anyone know of any?

Please e-mail to mdgoodma@crdec8.apgea.army.mil
I will summarize anything I get.

Thanks,

Mack

1886. Re: MD-DC QSO Party Rules and Sample Log

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 17:25:23 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <4169@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 294471

[Line easter food]

>> SUGGESTED
>> FREQUENCIES:
>> * SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
>> * CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW
^^^^^^

brian@nucleus.amd.com (Brian McMinn) writes:

>Novice and Tech operators need not apply, as can be seen by the total
>absence of ANY HF frequency available to them in this list. Why?

You missed one [just like I did].. 21.115 is 15KHz above the lower
end of our generous 100KHz wide allocation in the 15m band.

--
Andrew Scott Beals KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

1887. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 17:28:19 UTC
From: pete@strata.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.135919@strata.bellcore.com>
Source record: 294405

In article <2068@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
|>
|> Did ya ever notice.....
|>
|> ...Why some people refuse to talk over a repeater ID while others
|> just ignore it altogether? What's your preference?
|>
|> ...How some people turn the conversation over with "GO"? (Personally,
|> I think I need a barf bag when I hear this).
|>
|> ...That some people think that you are in violation if you don't ID
|> at the _beginning_ of a qso? (Not in the rules ya know...)
|>
|> ...How husband/wife qso's are among the worlds most boring to
|> monitor? (get a cellular PLEASE :-)
|>
|> ...That the weather gets talked about more often on the air than in
|> person?
|>
|> ...That 99%, no make that 100% of the time, that when you have your
|> first "eyeball" with someone you've known for a while looks completely
|> different than what you imagined? And that their appearance is usually
|> a disappointment?
|>
|> ...That the last person you'll ever hear on a repeater is the trustee?
|>
|> ...That many hams will switch to high power when you tell them that
|> their modulation is weak (despite the fact that they're already at
|> full quieting)? And that many will say that it's a "little" louder?
|>
|> ----------
|> Well, maybe it's just me :-)
|>
|> -fred, AA7BQ
|>
|> --
>	Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com
>	Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd
>	Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242

.... That some individuals like the sound of their own callsign and insist on using it on every transmission?

.... Some hams on motorcycles insist on transmitting at 60 MPH, with accompanying wind noise?

.... The second most talked about thing on the air is the local traffic patterns on I-??

Fred, it's not only you!! 8>)

- Pete, KC2KI

Peter B. Glenn | MAIL: 445 South St., Morristown, NJ 07962-1910
Bellcore (MRE 2E-375) | INTERNET: pete@bellcore.bellcore.com
(201) 829-4422 | FAX: (201) 829-5884 HAM CALLSIGN: KC2KI

Peter B. Glenn | MAIL: 445 South St., Morristown, NJ 07962-1910
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(201) 829-4422 | FAX: (201) 829-5884 HAM CALLSIGN: KC2KI

Peter B. Glenn | MAIL: 445 South St., Morristown, NJ 07962-1910
Bellcore (MRE 2E-375) | INTERNET: pete@bellcore.bellcore.com
(201) 829-4422 | FAX: (201) 829-5884 HAM CALLSIGN: KC2KI

1888. For Sale: Sony 2010 & AN-1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 17:34:07 UTC
From: brian_parry@claris.com
Message-ID: <13249@claris.com>
Source record: 294459

For Sale: Sony ICF 2010 receiver and AN-1 antenna. Both just 6 months old.
Asking $300

Brian Parry
(408) 377-8762 eve
(408) 987-7579 day

1889. Re: 250 or 500 Hz CW filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 17:46:48 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360017@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294399

The selection of filters is an individual preferance for serious
CW op.
THE best filter is your mind and you can pick up S1 sig. out of
the pile up if you need to.
However,if you like point to point communication with your next
door buddy, you may consider 250cy. or 150cy filter. this will
give you comfort and reliability of pleasurable QSO.
On the other hand if you are a DX maniac (like myself) you need
not only to find the DX station, but to be in sync. with the pile
up you need a window to hear what is going on and that for you may
need 500 Hz.
In contest operation as strange as may sound I operate all the time
without any filters, reason being that in the fury of pile ups same
ZA or YA station may call you off the freq. that you can miss.

As to the ringing, this nomenclature is obsolite due to superb
Quality of to day technology in general and ICOM in perticular.

from the log of AA6AD

1890. QSL Route For CU8AI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 18:00:14 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <26164@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294463

Can anyone help with a QSL route for CU8AI.

/Joel WU1F

1891. Re: How to upgade an old Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 18:06:51 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <19871.28a91cdc@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294338

In article <39910112@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> Grandfathered techs upgrade to general with just the 13 wpm element.
> The current tech and general written tests correspond to the old tech
> written test. How the paperwork is handled is a mystery to me.
>
> Perry / AA0ET

Old Technicians must show their originally issued Tech license. If it
was issued before February 15 (the day of the no-code changeover) that
would be sufficient proof that you passed 1A (5WPM code). If your original
license predates the changeover to the 3A/3B split, then you need only
take the 13 WPM code test, otherwise you need to take 3B as well.
We essentially have 3 different kinds of Technicians that need to be
tracked by the VE sytem:

1. Old old Techs (who passed 1A, 2, and 3)

2. Old Techs (who passed 1A, 2, and 3A)

3. New Techs (who passed 2 and 3A)

Confused? Don't worry, so are most people! Ed Hare from the ARRL posted
a very definitive exam-takers guide to this newsgroup, which should now
be archived on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu. I encourage its reading.

73, Paul, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

1892. Re: BNC connector power rating?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 18:10:00 UTC
From: myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500009@hpfcrlm.HP.COM>
Source record: 294389

>As Marshall points out, P = E*E*R = I*I*R. The VSWR is important -
>VSWR stands for "Voltage Standing Wave Ratio", the ratio of voltage
>compared to what would be present on a perfectly terminated load. So,
>multiply "E" above by VSWR if the load is nonresonant. I think the
>same treatment applies to current, but current is rarely the limiter.

Sorry, Perry, but that's wrong. VSWR *is* "Voltage Standing Wave Ratio,"
but this refers to the ratio between the maximum and minimum voltages found
in the "standing wave" which occurs with a mismatch - it is NOT the ratio
of some voltage to that which would be present in the matched case. For
example, with a 75 ohm termination on a 50 ohm line/source, the reflection
coefficient at the load end is 0.2, and the expected VSWR is 1.5. If we are
driving the line with a 10V source, then a reflection of 2V occurs at the
load, making for a peak of 12V here. One-quarter wavelength back up the
line, a minimum of 8V (10V - 2V) occurs, and so we see a VSWR of 1.5 (12/8).
Note that the peak at the load in this case is 20% higher than in the matched
case, NOT 50%. (A simpler way to show this is to consider the VSWR in the
situation of an ideal lossless line with an open at the load; here
the VSWR is infinite, but the peak voltage at the load end is only 2X that of
the "matched" situation.)

Current SWR behaves in the same manner, but the minima and maxima occur at
different points - current maxima occur where there are voltage minima, and
vice-versa. The current reflection coefficient has the same magnitude as that
for voltage, but the opposite sign.

Also, I'm pretty sure you meant "E^2/R" rather than "E*E*R" in the above.

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

1893. TH41AT 440mHz HT for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 19:08:03 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.140804.32728@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 294465

FOR SALE: Kenwood TH-41AT 440 mHz pocket sized HT. This unit is in mint condition, bought new by myself from Ross Radio less than a year ago. Unit comes with its standard BP-21 battery (extra batteries and accessories are still available from AES), wall charger, antenna, strap, etc...

This radio is in new condition, and is perfect for carrying around in ones pocket. Has full 16 key TT pad on front, and very good audio quality.

Will include UPS shipping in price of $180. Call (913) 338-3855 after 1800 CDT, or leave e-mail.

Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ
Baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu

1894. Re: 250 or 500 Hz CW filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 19:10:38 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570136@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294379

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu writes:

>When buying a cw filter for an ICOM IC-735 what must one consider when deciding
>upon the 250 Hz or 500 Hz filter? Does the narrower filter cause 'ringing'?

A 250 Hz filter shouldn't cause significant "ringing" unless you are receiving
REALLY fast code. The only problem with narrow filters is that you have to
tune the dial very slowly so as not to miss any signals. I like to have both
-- a 500 Hz filter for tuning around and a 250 Hz filter to drag the weak
ones out of the noise and interference.

AL N1AL

1895. Re: A Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 19:24:28 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570137@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294378

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>A recent post about tweaking a Kenwood 830S for more output power was
>followed by my suggestion to look at the result on a spectrum analyzer.
>It then occurred to me that not everyone works for HP or otherwise has
>spectrum analyzers available to them. Let's face it - if the equipment
>is too expensive or the procedure too complex, most hams won't do it.

>The question them becomes: "what can a ham of modest means do to ensure
>he's putting out a good signal ?" I then considered that many of us
>have general coverage receivers. Perhaps it is possible to connect the
>transmitter to a dummy load, pick up RF via capacitive coupling, run it
>through a step attenuator and into the GC receiver. With the attenuator
>set to produce S9+40dB at the fundamental, The GC's S-meter could then
>be used while sweeping through the frequencies of interest.

>Has anyone ever tried this ? Is an S-meter accurate enough to measure
>the 40 dB harmonic attenuation required of most transmitters ? Is the
>typical 800 Hz CW filter too wide to measure a harmonic spike ?

No, the S-meter is probably not accurate enough unless all you want is
a rough indication. Better would be to add a step attenuator in front
of the receiver. Set the attenuator for some convenient level on the
S-meter, tune to the spurious frequency, and re-adjust the attenuator
for the same meter reading. The difference is the spur level.

Capacitive coupling to the dummy load would be OK for checking close-in
spurs, but nor for harmonics. (The coupling factor increases with
higher frequency.) What you want is a broad-band, high-power attenuator.
You can build one out of a Heathkit dummy load and a few 2 watt resistors.

To measure transmitter intermodulation distortion (splatter), you would
need a receiver with a very narrow CW filter with good skirt selectivity.
Feed a 2-tone signal into the mic (say, 1 and 2 kHz) and look for the
third-order products a kHz above and below the desired 2 output frequencies.

AL N1AL

1896. IC-W2a Service manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 19:28:00 UTC
From: FLEM%HYDRA@sdi.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <01G9DEVSYBSW8Y65UK@sdi.polaroid.com>
Source record: 294466

> re-IC-W2A service manual to Skip, NT1G
>
> I read your posting re the IC-W2A service manual, & am wondering if
>you could have a close look at the technical description of the VHF RF amp
>to see if it mentions anything about the pass/cutoff frequencies of the low
>pass filter immediately before the RF amp & also the Band pass filter
>immediately after the RF amp. I want to mod one of these filters to enable
>receive down to at least 70Mhz. I hope you can help as I cannot get a service
>manual here in New Zealand yet.

Looking at the S.M. schematic the first thing I notice is the inclusion of
the VCO circuit that is not in the Owners Manual schematic.(The blank area in
both V and U RF Units). The main schm. (with the two logic controllers) is
missing a tone unit (called IC3 TC4W53F). The service man. says "IC-W2A/E" on
the cover, so I think there is only one... I called ICOM and gave them a Visa
number, which is what I suggest to you. USA 206-454-7619. $20 plus an arm or
leg to get to N.Z. However that doesn't answer your question.
L's 1,2 and 3 are the inductive components that tune the VRFA unit...
They are coupled with D's 2,4 and 5. I think that what would have to be
changed, somehow. Things are tiny inside, but not as small as some people
have described.(I'm grateful I'm near-sighted).
My solution (considering I spent $550) is to make an external up-convertor.
We have them here in the States for the previous generation H.Ts. to listen
to the Public Service freqs. I don't know why you'd like to listen to 70 MCs
(only thing I can think of for here would be Radio Control channels for
activity or interferance) but I wouldn't change anything in my unit since
I'm happy with it's WB receiving capability as it is. Since it can't demod.
WBFM there's nothing below 120 MC of my interest. I'd rather have marine
band,seeing how I spend leisure time between here (Boston) and Bermuda.
However, this is what the manual says:
In section 3-1-2 of the manual I quote:
The RF curcuit amplifies the received signals up to the level
needed at the 1st mixer circuit. The 1st mixer curcuit converts
the received signals to a fixed frequency of the 1st IF signal
with a PLL output frequency. By changing the PLL frequency,
only the desired frequency can pass throught a pair of crystal
filters at the next stage of the 1st mixer.

The VHF RF signals from the antenna switching circuit are
amplified at Q1 and Q2 and are then converted to a 1st IF
signal at Q6. The frequency of the 1st IF signal is 30.85 MHz.
Q6 converts the RF signal using the V PLL output signal from
D16.

The VHF RF circuit adopts a tuned bandpass filter circuit that
tunes the filters to the center frequency of the receiving signal
using varactor diodes (D2, D4, D5). A PLL lock voltage is
used for the filter tuned signal. copywrite 1991 by ICOM,inc.
de Skip, NT1G F=617-577-4019
P.S. I had my audio checked OTA and there were no complaints except for
low audio (2-3" away from mike). I decided to do another test, this time
with my scanner and a 'boom box' recording through the air. My IC-W2A sounded
the same as my IC-2AT and better than my Kenwood TH-21A. On thing I did note
was the phrase "My nose is on the keypad". That did sound much clearer,better
louder. Maybe an external mike would help.

And now for something completely different....

ARMAMENTS 2:9-21 And St. Attilla raised the hand-grenade up on high,
saying "Oh Lord, Bless this thy hand-grenade, that with
it thou mayst blow thyne enemies to tiny bits, in thy
mercy." And the Lord did grin. And the people did feast
apon the lambs...And the Lord spake saying "First shall
thou take out the holy pin. Then shall thou count to
three. No more, no less. Three shall be the number
thoust count, and the number of the counting shall be
three. Four shall thou not count, noy thou count two,
accepting that thou then proceed to three. Five is
right out. Once the number three, being the third
number be reached, then lobst thou thy Holy Hand-
Grenade of Antioch, toward thy foe, who being
naughty in my sight, shall be snuffed."
Amen.

1897. Re: DX-20 tone problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 19:29:45 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570138@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294380

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:

>Rig: DX-20, Heathkit transmitter (circa 1957?)

>Problem: Bad tone. Usual reports are T8 down to T6. Rough note.

>History: 1. Rig purchased at recent hamfest.
...etc...

It's probably bad power supply filter capacitors. Electrolytics dry
out after a time.

It could also be a cathode-filament short in one of the tubes.
I'd bet on the electrolytics, though.

AL N1AL

1898. Need manual for Drake TR-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 19:42:39 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.144239.32729@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 294464

I just bought a Drake TR-3, but the only documentation the dealer had
was a portion of a service manual for the TR-4C. If anyone out there
has a user's/owner's/operator's manual for the Drake TR-3, please send
e-mail to one of the addresses below. I will contact Drake directly
if I have to, but you guys are usually quicker and more helpful...

Thanks.
--
+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

1899. 30 dB power attenuator (was Re: A Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 20:23:34 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1491@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294469

In article <5018@ksr.com>, jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes...
>perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>Perhaps it is possible to connect the
>>transmitter to a dummy load, pick up RF via capacitive coupling, run it
>>through a step attenuator and into the GC receiver.
>
>I'd think the probable weaknesses are (1) the frequency dependance of the
>capacitive coupling, [...]

Actually, there's a better way, instead of using a capacitor, use a 1530 ohm non-inductive resistor. I used a chip resistor and some semi- rigid cable to make one up the other day and ended up with a "30-dB power attenuator" that seems to be good to over a gigahertz. Basically, you just make a voltage divider with the 50-ohm input of your receiver (or whatever) with the correct power ratio to give you however many dB you want to attenuate. It's a little messy to calculate, but the VSWR is _very_ good if your attenuation is high.

BTW: The "Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer" made from CATV tuner and such is a neat little project, but you really need to use it with a storage scope, a normal scope doesn't have enough persistance at the slow sweep speeds you need to use. Someday I'm going to build a computer interface for mine, and do the storage digitally.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1900. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 20:27:25 UTC
From: lcz@sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <lcz.682201645@dptspd>
Source record: 294468

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In the broadcast business, the 5 pin XLR is the standard power connector used
>on Electronic Newsgathering Equipment such as cameras, tape recorders, and
>portable battery lights. Sony, the dominant broadcast supplier, uses this
>connector on all their portable equipment. Cine and others use it on their
>battery belts. If you want to be able to borrow battery power from a broadcast
>crew in an emergency, you'd better have a cable with a 5 pin XLR on it.

Gary, this sounds like a good idea all around. Can you give pinouts for the standard connections? Since there are 5 pins, are different pins used for different voltages so that equipment requiring different voltages can be connected to a common power source? Also, are the female connectors are used for the supply side?

73/Lee, N5LYT

1901. Re: A Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 21:03:58 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.210358.3637@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 294467

Problem:
>>A recent post about tweaking a Kenwood 830S for more output power was
>>followed by my suggestion to look at the result on a spectrum analyzer.
>>It then occurred to me that not everyone works for HP or otherwise has
>>spectrum analyzers available to them.

Solutions proposed:

1. Use the WA2PZO "Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer"
2. Use the PC-based spectrum analyzer described in R-E
3. Make a general coverage ham transceiver scan the spectrum under
computer control and measure the S-meter reading.

OK, well the first two are adequate for _indications_ of spectral power
at frequencies other than the carrier. However, #1's solution has
unacceptably coarse frequency indications. So maybe use #2.

But what if you want to look at phase noise? #1 and #2 fail here
because their narrowest resolution bandwidth is 15 kHz, which is
OK for VHF FM alignment but stinko for HF work. In any event both
#1 and #2 have noisy LOs; feh.

Well, #3 might work for phase noise measurements if you have a 400 Hz
(or narrower) CW filter. I have found Kenwoods to have very good
S-meter accuracy over the entire range (+/- 2 dB!); I believe Icoms
and Yaesus are poorer in this regard.

/* Steps up to the podium */

Hmmm...speaking for myself, I find none of these terribly attractive.
I'd like to think that with the increasing availability of good
quality mixer, filter, and MIC modules, we hams ought to be able to do
better than the present under-$500 spectrum analyzers.

Furthermore, ham experimenters can no longer afford to be as sloopy
as they were 20 years ago, when we would slap together a 40-meter class C
xmtr, tune for max output and to hell with any spurs. That doesn't
wash anymore within a worldwide shared-spectrum community. In the
US's increasingly complex infrastructure, a rogue emission could
kill somebody in an ambulance or trash a mariner's WEFAX image.

/* Takes seat */

I'm entering the rumination phase of a spectrum analyzer design which
is better to suited to hams, in terms of both price and performance.
E.g., clean LOs and narrow IFs for the .5 - 30 MHz range, wider
dispersion for VHF up to 500 MHz, and decent frequency and amplitude

outputs. If anybody has ideas to contribute, I'd like to hear 'em.

Cheers,
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

1902. Looking for a Mobile VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 21:19:32 UTC
From: sped@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug14.151932.48774@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 294470

I'm in the market for a good mobile 2-meter radio
I was looking at the Kenwood TM-241A but after reading Gary's
posting I'm not so sure.
Can any of the more experienced people out their point me in the right
direction?
Any information would be appreciated.

I dont have a chance to read the news very often so could you please
send any replys to : BAJONES@cc.weber.edu

thanks
Bruce, N7TKX

1903. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 21:48:31 UTC
From: geb@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11500@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 294472

In article <8949@vela.acs.oakland.edu> swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (EVENSONG) writes:
>
>Well, being a Radio Shack sales person myself, I refuse to sell those to
>anyone who does not hold a license. However, from the asking around that
>I have done, I have found that I am one of the only ones. The Radio Shack
>amateur staff is rather well rounded (in Fort Worth - ie those responsible
>for this product) in their sense of responsibility, but rather short
>sighted in their assumtions in regards to commission hungry sales people.
>
I've never been asked for my license when buying ham stuff. What do you
think you would really accomplish by refusing to sell one? The person
could just go out and buy from someone else. Also, they can be used
to listen, and may be an incentive to someone to get a license.

--

Gordon Banks N3JXP | "It ain't what you don't know.
geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | It's what you know that ain't so"

1904. Re: Why don't we CQ above 30 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 22:09:33 UTC
From: k7uij@pacifier
Message-ID: <mqwo71w164w@pacifier>
Source record: 294382

edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:

> In article <T5ag71w164w@pacifier> k7uij@pacifier (Mike Freeman) writes:
>
> >When someone
> >says they're "monitoring", I'm sorely tempted to say: "So what!"
> >--
> >Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
>
> Please Don't!
> That operator is:
> a)making a statement of fact - why should that bother anyone?
Why can't the operator give one CQ?
> b)using common vhf-fm voice practice to indicate he is available
> to anyone who would care to QSO - why should that bother anyone?
Again, why not a simple CQ?
> c)possibly letting someone else who was monitoring know he is now
> on frequency - why should that bother anyone?
Why not give that "someone" a call directly?
>
> --
> Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
301 N.E. 107th Street | or freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
Vancouver, WA 98685 | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Ask not for whom the <^G> tolls.

1905. Re: Looking for a Mobile VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 22:45:08 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2063@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294473

In article <1991Aug14.151932.48774@cc.usu.edu> sped@cc.usu.edu writes:
>I'm in the market for a good mobile 2-meter radio
>I was looking at the Kenwood TM-241A but after reading Gary's
>posting I'm not so sure.
>Can any of the more experienced people out their point me in the right
>direction?

I've got the TM-241 and it's been a solid performer for me. Nice
little radio. I've also got the TM-721, which in my opinion is one of
the most reliable modern day mobile rigs ever built. I also owned the
TM-3530 which I liked a lot and was also trouble-free. I've never had
to deal with Kenwood Service, but that fact alone says something!

Trancievers that I've owned: Comments:

TS-820S (HF) Good receiver, nice sig reports
TM-3530 (220 Mhz) Good clean fun - nice autodialer
TH-41BT (440 HT) Cheap junk, but it worked...
TM-721 (2M/440 Mobile) Get the display upgrade - it's great!
IC-2GAT (2M HT) Good solid performance - bad user interface
TS-440SAT (HF) Decent Radio, never had a problem
IC-32AT (2M/440 HT) Survived several drops on concrete - worked well
Swan 500CX (HF) Get a Rope!
YAESU MEMORIZER (2m Mob) Can't complain for $50....
Kenwood TH-215 (2m HT) Strange user I/F - good audio - weak batteries
Azden PCS 5000 (2m Mobile) Awful user interface, lighted buttons OK
Kenwood TS-830S Excellent Receiver - sold it too cheap at $525
Kenwood TS-850SAT Big Bang for the Buck! Wish I had time to use it
Icom W2-A (2m/440 HT) Not as sturdy as the 32AT, but LOTS more features
Tempo FMh (2m HT) Well worth the $12 I paid for it :-)

Hmmm, that makes 15 radios in less than 3 years... I need help.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1906. Solar Bulletin - Automated E-Mail Receipt of Hi-Res Solar Images

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 22:55:03 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D1E0.1D001040.17144@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294474

/\

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

14 August, 1991

Automated E-Mail Solar Image Service
For Persons on the Larger Networks

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AUTOMATED RECEIPT OF SOLAR IMAGES ON THE ELECTRONIC NETWORKS (INTERNET, ETC):

Solar Terrestrial Dispatch is now providing a service to send
high-resolution solar images (most of which are full-color high-res images)
to interested persons on the Internet, BITNET, and other reachable networks.

For information on obtaining these images through the electronic
networks via this service, send a request for additional information to:
Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu. A small informational
document (under 10K) will be returned to you explaining the service and what
must be done to begin receiving the images. This small document may also be
downloaded from the STD BBS (at (403) 756-3008) if you want to obtain the
information yourself.

This service is being provided to help satisfy the large interest which
exists for these images. The images are provided in GIF format and should
therefore be compatible with almost all types of computer systems that are
adequately equipped with GIF image viewing programs. GIF image viewing
programs are widely available on local BBS's or through anonymous FTP (ex.
from wuarchive.wustl.edu, wsmr-simtel20.army.mil, nic.funet.fi, etc).

** End of Bulletin **

1907. Re: Inexpensive Sprectum Analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 23:08:16 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"14-Aug-91.16:08:16.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294475

Hi Gang,

This discussion about an inexpensive spectrum analyzer perked my ears!

Many years previous, I used the general coverage receiver and S-meter trick to observe harmonic energy. In my application, I used a Microvolter to calibrate the S-meter reading at the received signal indication. The reason the calibration step was required is that S-meters are not linear with respect to the received signal strength. In the absence of any other analyzer, the S-meter technique works OK.

Prior to WWII a Panadapter was developed by Panoramic which attached to the output of the first mixer of a general coverage receiver. The result was a narrow band spectrum analyzer. The bandwidth was determined by the passband of the host receiver's front end. Several such adapters were made for the military by Panoramic and others. After the war, Heathkit sold an adapter kit which mimiced the Panadapter. Occassionaly, the Heathkit version shows up at swap meets at reasonable prices. This is about the cheapest spectrum analyzer available, but it requires an external calibration source when reasonably accurate measurements are needed.

Should the local oscillator be swept over a frequency range, then a general coverage receiver would approach the function of a spectrum analyzer. Using an oscilloscope to monitor the amplitude of the detector's rectified output, and synchronizing the horizontal sweep to the swept oscillator, then a spectrum analyzer display would occur. The result is much better than using the S-meter as an indicator, and probably better than using the Panadapter method.

Several very good articles have been written on building a spectrum analyzer. Here is a reference listing:
QST, Nov 1985, pg 23
Ham Radio, Sept 1986, pg 82
Ham Radio, Jan 1988, pg 25
Ham Radio, Nov 1989, pg 9
Radio Electronics, July/Aug 1991

In addition, Science Workshop, Box 393, Bethpage, NY, 11714, has developed a parts kit to build an analyzer which utilizes an oscilloscope for a display.

I built two versions of the latter and am very satisfied with the results. My only minor objection is that my analyzers do not have variable dispersion which would allow me to better analyze transmitter modulation characteristics. Other than that, my analyzers operate over a frequency range of 1mhz to 1000mhz, and with additional converters, they go to 2500mhz. The cost? I spent about $100 each plus the oscilloscope. Fortunately, most any inexpensive scope works in this application.

Regarding the analyzer written up in Radio Electronics, I too, would like to see the circuit modified to interface through an RS-232 port for use with any computer configuration. If John Woods, WB7EEL has the inclination to do a modification I would be willing to attempt building one.

This is a neat topic, keep it up!

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

1908. Re: On-Glass Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 23:35:03 UTC
From: casc@hpindda.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <100010006@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 294397

Regarding the use of on glass antenna:

I've an Antenna Specialist Glass Mount on my pickup for 220. Some folks swear by them.... others swear at them. In my case it's working fine and I hate punching holes in my vehicle.

The directions included a little template to lay over your window to show:
1) space needed between the antenna and the car's sheet metal
2) areas where defroster wires should not be (so I assume this is a major no no)

After mounting, I did adjust the antenna. Major difference in SWR readings. The directions also recommend it.

ALso the beastie is on my windshield, and a couple of friends have them on the wing windows of their cars. The adhesive is quite strong.

So on a purely anecdotal note... the glass mount works for me.

The above reflects only my experience and my employer knows nothing.... about my antenna! 8}
cas caswell kc6vhq
Hewlett Packard Network Support

1909. Alarming Scanner Legislation (Relayed Article)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-14 23:52:00 UTC
From: 0003829147@mcimail.com
Message-ID: <35910814235253.0003829147NB4EM@mcimail.com>
Source record: 294476

[Note: At the same time I'm posting this article to the net, I'm sending a courtesy copy to the ARRL, where I'm an associate member. -SJR]

I wish to relay to the net an item posted in the rec.radio.shortwave conference. I feel this announcement is important enough and has enough significance even within the ham-radio community that I am posting the articles in their entirety.

*** BEGIN ARTICLE #1 ***
From: antenna@well.sf.ca.us (Robert Horvitz)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Scanner Ban Sought by Cellular Industry
Date: 9 Aug 91 03:54:34 GMT
Organization: Internews

The cellular industry is once again trying to ban scanners capable of receiving any frequency allocated to their service. As usual, they waited until Congress' summer recess drained Washington of observers.

If their strategy works - and unless scanner owners act quickly, it looks like it will - the tuning capabilities of radio receivers will shrink as other services try the same legislative tactic.

On 30 July 1991, Rep. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R-NJ) introduced H.R. 1674, the FCC's budget authorization for 1992. This bill includes the following passage:

"...SEC. 8...(d)(1) INTERCEPTION OF CELLULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS --Within 180 days after the date of enactment of the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1991, the Commission shall prescribe and make effective regulations denying equipment authorization...for any scanning receiver that is capable of--

(A) receiving transmissions in the frequencies allocated to the domestic cellular radio telecommunications service,

(B) readily being altered by the user to receive transmissions in such frequencies, or

(C) being equipped with decoders that convert digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio.

"(2) MANUFACTURE OF NONCOMPLYING EQUIPMENT.--Beginning one year after the effective date of the regulations adopted..., no receiver having the capabilities described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) shall be manufactured that does not comply with the

requirements set forth in paragraph (1)."

H.R. 1674 was quickly adopted (passed) by the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, and is now before the House Energy and Commerce Committee. The Committee can be reached by writing/calling/faxing:

John D. Dingell, Chairman
Committee on Energy and Commerce
2125 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-6115
Phone: 202-225-2927
Fax: 202-225-2525

The Committee's Legislative Assistant is Lisa Kountoups. Since Rep. Rinaldo is Republican, it might be better to contact the Minority staff's Legislative Assistant, Darlene McMullen.

Here is a list of Representatives serving on the Committee. If your Congressman is among them, call the US Capitol's Locator Service (202-224-3121, open 24 hrs/day) to get their address and phone number. CALL/WRITE/FAX THEM IMMEDIATELY TO EXPRESS YOUR OPPOSITION to the scanner ban contained in SECTION 8 of H.R. 1674 (FCC authorization bill for 1992). Since Congress is now in recess, contact their Home District Office. The Locator Service can give you that address & phone number, too:

Joe Barton (R-TX), Michael Bilirakis (R-FL), Thomas Bliley (R-VA), Rick Boucher (D-VA), Terry Bruce (D-IL), John Bryant (D-TX), Sonny Callahan (R-AL), Cardiss Collins (D-IL), Jim Cooper (D-TN), Willian Dannemeyer (R-CA), John Dingell (D-MI), Dennis Eckart (D-OH), Jack Fields (R-TX), Ralph Hall (D-TX), Claude Harris (D-AL), Dennis Hastert (R-IL), Clyde Holloway (R-LA), Peter Kostmayer (D-PA), Richard Lehman (D-CA), Norman Lent (R-NY), Thomas Manton (D-NY), Edward Markey (D-MA), Alex McMillan (R-NC), Tom McMillen (D-MD), Carlos Moorhead (R-CA), Michael Oxley (R-OH), Bill Richardson (D-NM), Matthew Rinaldo (R-NJ), Don Ritter (R-PA), J. Roy Rowland (D-GA), Dan Schaefer (R-CO), James Scheuer (D-NY), Philip Sharp (D-IN), Gerry Sikorski (D-MN), Jim Slattery (D-KS), Gerry Studds (D-MA), Al Swift (D-WA), Mike Synar (D-OK), Billy Tauzin (D-LA), Edolphus Towns (D-NY), Fred Upton (R-MI), Henry Waxman (D-CA), Ron Wyden (D-OR).
--
!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|
Robert Horvitz 1122-1/2 E St. SE Washington, DC 20003-2232 USA
uucp: ...uunet!capital!rhorvitz

*** BEGIN ARTICLE #2 ***
From: antenna@well.sf.ca.us (Robert Horvitz)
Subject: House Commerce Committee passes Cellular Scanner Ban

Date: 12 Aug 91 05:23:33 GMT

Benn Kobb (KC5CW) just notified me that the FCC's 1991 authorization bill, which contains a passage that would ban all scanners capable of tuning cellular radio frequencies, or being modified to do so, was passed by the House Commerce Committee just before they adjourned for the August recess.

The bill will be taken up by the full House when Congress returns from vacation.

So the ban has moved a giant step closer to implementation. In the next step, all Representatives will have a vote. So it no longer matters whether your Representative serves on the Commerce Committee. EVERYONE should contact their Representative and urge them not to accept Section 8 of HR 1674.

The Senate will have to concur in this, so you might also contact your Senator to stop similar language from being added to the Senate version of the bill.

This isn't just about cellular and privacy protection. It's about the public airwaves being made inaccessible to the public.

--
!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|.!.|
Robert Horvitz 1122-1/2 E St. SE Washington, DC 20003-2232 USA
uucp: ...uunet!capital!rhorvitz

*** END OF QUOTED ARTICLES ***

The last sentence echoes my sentiments exactly. Frankly, if scanning equipment should become this hard hit by Federal legislation, it's hard to believe that ham radio equipment would be very far behind. Hence, the relevance of the above to this newsgroup.

Sander J. Rabinowitz | sjr@mcimail.com -or- | No callsign as yet
Brentwood, Tenn. | sander@attmail.com | 8-)

1910. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 00:11:24 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.001124.24553@xanadu.com>
Source record: 294477

In article <7134@lectroid.sw.stratus.com> fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes:
>In article <8949@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (EVENSONG) writes:
>>
>> Well, being a Radio Shack sales person myself, I refuse to sell those to
>> anyone who does not hold a license. However, from the asking around that
>> I have done, I have found that I am one of the only ones.
>
>I bought my ICOM HT during the 7 weeks I had to wait for my license to
>show up. I wanted to have it before then so that I could have a chance to
>listen in on some of the local repeaters, maybe even get to know some of the
>methods used by the local folks. Having that radio before my license showed
>up gave me a lot more confidence when I DID finally get my license, as I
>already "knew">the people to whom I was speaking when I finally spoke!
>

I agree with all said; however, I would like to see RS sales folk
accepting completed CSCEs as proof of "license-is-in-the-mail".
I would also like to see RS sales folk suggest this to buyers instead
of refusing to sell if buyer has no ticket.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

1911. Bearcat 200XLT info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 02:57:41 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <8989@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 294381

Having the need for an HT scanner, I am looking into purchasing a Bearcat 200XLT. This unit covers all the standard bands plus air and 800 MHz. It has 200 channels in 10 scan banks. I was wondering if someone else has this unit and could comment (mail or post) on it. Also, I've also seen a 200XLT-T and 200XLT-T2, does anyone know what the differences are? I've seen the 200XLT for around $240, is this a good price?

thanks in advance,

Steve Kuo N8OPH sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu

1912. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #426

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 05:18:14 UTC
From: asqp-nbf@zama-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108150529.AA08210@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294383

I think the QST table of contents is a good thing to have on the net.
My QST doesn't arrive here as early as some of yours do. It gives me
something to look forward to.
de Roland KA2RC@KJ6WO.subic.phl.oc

1913. backscatter laser amplification - where to get

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 05:22:08 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <21134@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 294384
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Now that the net.peter.police have finished their ranting, here's an answer to the original question. A "laser bounce" listener device kit can be bought from Information Unlimited, Dept RES11, Box 716, Amherst, NH, 03031 (603) 673 4730 (603) 672 5406 (fax) 800 221 1705 (orders only) The kit is part number LLIST20 and costs $299. It comes with the laser, a receiver, an amplifier and a set of headphones. Information Unlimited always has interesting goodies and the catalog is available for a buck.

Disclaimer: Whether I have a relationship with Information Unlimited is none of your damn business.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga | "It's not a bald spot, its a solar panel for a
jgd@dixie.com | a sex machine."

1914. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #571

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 07:06:52 UTC
From: asqp-nbf@zama-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108150718.AA13154@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294385

Here is some addresses for thos who are interested in joining
ARMY MARS.

R 300001Z JUL 91
FM CHIEF ARMY MARS AAA9A
TO ALL ARMY MARS MEMBERS AND STATIONS WORLDWIDE
GRNC
BT
UNCLAS
SUBJ: MARS BCST 23-91

1. ITEM 33. MAIL ADDRESSES: CORRECT MAILING ADDRESS FOR
CONUS ARMY MARS DIRECTORS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

CONUS MARS DIRECTOR
CDR 7TH SIGNAL COMMAND
ATTN: ASQN-OP-PM-A
FORT RITCHIE MD 21719-5010

EASTERN AREA MARS
DIRECTOR EASTERN AREA MARS
ATTN: ASQN-OP-PM-EA
FORT DETRICK, BLDG S-10
FREDERICK MD 21701-5002

CENTRAL AREA MARS
DIRECTOR CENTRAL AREA MARS
ATTN: ASQN-OP-PM-CA
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TX 78234-5000.

WESTERN AREA MARS
DIRECTOR, WESTERN AREA MARS
ATTN: ASQN-OP-PM-WA
FORT LEWIS, WA 98433-5000.

2. RETURN ADDRESS: MAIL ADDRESSED TO OTHER MARS MEMBERS,
MESSAGE ADDRESSEES, AND MARS OFFICIALS WILL HAVE THE
APPROPRIATE AREA MARS DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS AS THE RETURN
ADDRESS. MAIL ADDRESSED TO THE MEMBER'S AREA MARS DIRECTOR
WILL USE THE CONUS MARS DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS AS THE RETURN
ADDRESS. THE RETURN ADDRESS AND THE TO ADDRESS MUST NEVER
BE THE SAME.
RELEASED BY ROBERT L. SUTTON CHIEF ARMY MARS

de Roland
KA2RC@KJ6WO.SUBIC.PHL.OC
or

ASQP-NBF@ZAMA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
or
1SG Roland Cowan
1141st U.S. Signal Bn
UNIT 45012 Box 1258
APO AP 96343

1915. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #570

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 07:32:13 UTC
From: asqp-nbf@zama-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108150742.AA14508@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294386

SUBJECT: ARMY MARS support in SWA

ARMY MARS SUPPORT FOR SWA. Army MARS continues to provide morale and welfare support to troops deployed in SWA. Information provided from the field indicates that only one MARS station, located at Dhahran, remains active in Saudi. Three other stations were closed between 23-25 Jul 91 as units returned to home stations. Latest traffic figures indicate that the Dhahran station is averaging 110 MARSGRAMS and 89 phone patches per week. Total traffic processed in support of Desert Shield/Storm from the period of 15 Sep 90 thru 22 Jul 91 is 175,710 MARSGRAMS and 48,089 phone patches.
ROBERT L. SUTTON/ASOP-HF/DSN 879-6277.

de Roland
KA2RC@KJ6WO.SUBIC.PHL.OC
or
ASQP-NBF@ZAMA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
or
1SG Roland Cowan
1141st U.S. Signal Bn
UNIT 45012 Box 1258
APO AP 96343

1916. New Radio Shack radios...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 07:33:42 UTC
From: schriber@horizon.COM
Message-ID: <190@toad.horizon.COM>
Source record: 294369

Mike Schriber #1 @6952
Wed Aug 14 23:42:24 1991

The new Radio Shack 1992 catalog is out and there are some new faces:

PRO-37: The PRO-34 is gone but the PRO-37 is here. Hyperscan comes to Radio Shack handheld units. The PRO-37 seems to me identical to the PRO-34 with the exception of scanning speed. The PRO-37 will scan at 26 channels per second. I have't recieved the service manual for the PRO-37 yet but it's likely a mod will be possible to speed up the PRO-34 to PRO-37 speeds without sacraficing delay time. I'll talk with Bill Cheek (Scanner Modification Handbook) and see what he says. He may have a copy of the service manaul already. Anyway, the PRO-34 is on sale till the 18th for $239. This is an AWESOME deal and I highly reccomend it, The PRO-37 will sell for a mere $299 which is an excellent price. You'll have to decide if the expanded speed is worth the money. No word on when the PRO-37 will be in stores.

PRO-42: The PRO-42 is a new 10 channel scanner that has a full frequency display. This unit looks very nice if you want a very low cost scanner. The unit does not have 800MHz but otherwise is full featured. There is no search function so this unit is only for use with a frequency list or more capable scanner. The scanner only costs $139 so it's a deal compared to the competition. The PRO-41 at $119 is a joke (The PRO-41 is the physicaly redone PRO-38) compared to the PRO-42. The next step up is the PRO-36 with 20 channels and search but the PRO-34 kills it for now at $239.

DX-390: This is the new 150kHz to 30MHz shortwave reciever with a BFO for SSB. I have no idea what the point of this unit is. The DX-390 cost $239 but the DX-440 is still around at $199. The DX-440 is a strong performer made by Sangean. We'll have to wait and see how nice the radio is when it arives in stores. There are some quirks and problems with the DX-440 that may have been cleared up. More news on this later.

--> HTX-202: This is a brand new 2 meter HT that looks awesome. The catalog is pretty unclear about details but on the surface this looks like a winner. The unit has scanning, DTMF, tone squelch, sub-audible encoder, priority, long life battery with spare aklaine pack, charger, belt clip, 5 watts minimum output. Wow, not bad! This unit will sell for $259 which looks like a nice deal. We'll have to get more specific information on this unit before we can pass judgement on it but everything looks pretty nice. No idea when we'll have this unit in stores.

Wow, I'm done. PRO-2006 is now $399, the PRO-2022 is now $299. There are two new base scanners, the PRO-59 and the PRO-58. These are 10 channel units that are very similar to the PRO-41 and the PRO-42.

Mike Schriber
Sysop: The Dead Zone BBS/PDSE
Host: Scanners and Shortwave

--
Mike Schriber | schriber@horizon.com
Science Horizons Guest Account | (619)755-6042 voice
Sysop: The Dead Zone BBS/PDSE | (619)755-3350 BBS
WWIVnet Member System | 1@6952 (WWIVnet Address)

1917. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 09:03:24 UTC
From: stickler@utrio.helsinki.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.090324.17517@klaava.Helsinki.FI>
Source record: 294387

In a way, requiring someone to show a ham license when buying a radio is a bit like requiring people to show a valid driver's license when buying a car.

People who *want* to break the law generally find ways to do so. As long as RS makes sure that the purchaser *knows* that s/he needs an FCC license to transmit (which they seem to be doing more than adequately by the stickers on the radio itself), then it seems fair to me that the purchaser need not have to produce a ham license.

Limiting RS's responsibility to one of purchaser awareness rather than policing should be more than adequate to prevent most cases of unintentional misuse.

One could even argue that RS does not have the right to refuse the sale of a ham radio to someone failing to produce a valid license as there does not seem to be any existing legislation regarding the marketing of "restricted use" appliances.

//
Patrick Stickler Research Unit for Computational Linguistics
stickler@cc.helsinki.fi Department of General Linguistics
(+358 0) 1913513 University of Helsinki
==
The comments contained herein cannot reflect the official
views of my employer. (proof left for the reader)
//

1918. CEPT Swiss

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 09:04:34 UTC
From: meyer@fuhainf2.fernuni-hagen.de
Message-ID: <7036@fuhainf.fernuni-hagen.de>
Source record: 294395
Cross-posted to: dnet.ham,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

can anyone please tell me, whether a german (dl) cept-license is accepted
in switzerland ?

thanks.

bernd

--
Bernd Meyer, LG Praktische Informatik IV, FernUniversitaet Hagen, D-5800 Hagen
Bahnhofstrasse 46/48, FRG, Phone: +49 2331 181677, ** db6ag@db0hag **
meyer@fernuni-hagen.de or meyer@dhafeu61.bitnet
s=meyer; ou=vax1; ou=informatik; p=fernuni-hagen; a=dbp; c=de

1919. bearcat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 10:43:53 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9108151042.AA08698@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 294388

****

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR SCANNER BEARCAT UBC 200 XLT
==========

This scanner has some built-in features which are not documented
in the user manual.
These features are probably service tests, and are not published for
that reason.
Is anyone familiar with this scanner, and in the opportunity to give that
information? I am especially interested in (possible) changes in
frequency range, clearing the memory or banks (NOT by shorting the
battery!), etc.

Maybe it is possible to modify the "weather" frequencies, these are
not used in Europe.

Thanks in advance, any comment is welcome.

Tom Staal, PA2TSL, Almere, Holland.
Home-BBS PI8UTR.

1920. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 11:00:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.110003.10181@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294402

In article <lcz.682201645@dptspd> lcz@sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>In the broadcast business, the 5 pin XLR is the standard power connector used
>>on Electronic Newsgathering Equipment such as cameras, tape recorders, and
>>portable battery lights. Sony, the dominant broadcast supplier, uses this
>>connector on all their portable equipment. Cine and others use it on their
>>battery belts. If you want to be able to borrow battery power from a broadcast
>>crew in an emergency, you'd better have a cable with a 5 pin XLR on it.
>
>Gary, this sounds like a good idea all around. Can you give pinouts for the
>standard connections? Since there are 5 pins, are different pins used for
>different voltages so that equipment requiring different voltages can be
>connected to a common power source? Also, are the female connectors are used
>for the supply side?

Boy is my face red! I went down to the shop to check the pinout and found
that the connectors are *4* pin XLR not 5 pin. Pin 4 is ground, pin 1 is
+12 volts, pin 2 is +24 volt, and pin 3 is +48 volts. The connector on
the supply side is female and the equipment side is male.

Gary KE4ZV

1921. Crystal Filters for 8.83 MHz IF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 12:01:21 UTC
From: cchapman@msd.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <cchapman.682257681@matd>
Source record: 294390

I want to add a CW crystal filter to the IF of my Heath HW-5400. Does
any commericially available ham gear (like ICOM, Yaesu, etc.) use an
8.83 MHz IF so I could use one of their filters? If so, who sells crystal
filters at this frequency?

Thanks,
Chuck, WB4UIH

--
Charles H. Chapman (GTRI/MATD) (404) 528-7588
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
****
* Home of the 1990 National Champion Ga. Tech Yellow Jackets *
****
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,ut-ngp}!gatech!matd!cchapman
Internet: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu

1922. Mods to TM441 Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 13:09:41 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <MIKEC.91Aug15130941@cauchy.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 294401

Hi!

Does anyone out there have any mods for the Kenwood TM441 mobile rig or
know where/how I might find some ?

Thanks,

Mike
****
....
	Michael Chace
e-mail : mikec@praxis.co.uk	PraXis Systems
	Manvers Street
AMPRNET: g6dhu@g6dhu.ampr.org [44.131.20.3]	Bath, Avon
AX.25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7IMB	BA1 1PX UK
Phone : (44) [0]225 444700	
....

1923. Exam question pool for VAX?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 13:33:00 UTC
From: graham%drcv06.DEcnet@drcvax.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108151334.AA04679@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294391

Hello,

I don't subscribe to the list because I have little time to read mail. So, this may be a very old subject. I would like to get a copy of the question pool in a format that I can use on the VAX. Either ascii or a .z file would do very nicely. I want to construct some sample tests for my wife, going after her tech and myself, going after my extra. If anyone has such a beast, or know where I may ftp it, please let me know directly to the address below.

Thanks very, very much. (The books are not useful to me because I'm blind, I have a speech synth on the computer, but it doesn't read books for me.)

Dan Graham, WA6CNN
graham@drcvax.af.mil

1924. Die Hard II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 14:00:53 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108151400.AA03167@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 294392

I just saw Die Hard II, and realized I haven't seen anywhere near the traffic on this list for the sequel as for the original. Did I just miss it, or is everyone on the list cheap like me and waiting for it to come on cable tv to see it?

What is a Kenwood TH-45at anyway? Something 440 apparently.
Jim, NE3X

1925. ICOM IC-24AT Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 15:17:38 UTC
From: abc@rock.concert.net
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.151738.15511@rock.concert.net>
Source record: 294393

Being mid-way through my studies to become a no-code technician, I purchased an IC-24AT. The person that had previsously owned the radio had modified it to allow it to trasmit out-of-ham-band. My question is this:

With the modifications, what are the new frequency limits?

Any ideas on this?

Thanks,
-abc
--
"I guess you could call them threads | Alan Clegg - Network Programmer
... but then I'd have to kill you" | MCNC -- Center for Communications
[Rob Pike on Plan 9 implementation] | Research Triangle Park, NC, USA

1926. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 15:29:27 UTC
From: furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <38139@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 294394

At the risk of getting back into the "yes it is a problem/no it isn't" discussion that seems to have characterized threads involving Radio Shack and ham equipment, I'd like to question the basic assumption that seems to underlie the discussion: that the unlicensed masses will want to go out and buy a 2m HT in the first place. Even at $259, which seems to me to be an OK (but not great) price for a 2m HT, the unit costs over $100 more than Radio Shack's highest priced CB walkie talkie. Compared to mobile units, it costs over $200 more than the lowest priced mobile CB unit. This doesn't sound like the kind of a unit that Joe Consumer, wanting to buy a radio to talk to his friends, is going to find that attractive; especially since he has to convince his friends to shell out money for their units as well. Admittedly, there are always a few people with more money than brains, and people who for some reason or other feel compelled to be pirates, but I suspect that those people will be perfectly capable of finding 2m transmitters at hamfests, via mail, or whatever. I've heard a few unlicensed people on the repeaters around here, but I've also heard the repeater occupants quite effectively and efficiently run them off.

The Radio Shack catalog's presentation of the 2m HT is quite responsible---it emphasizes that a license is required and gives a nice sales pitch for getting the NoCode Technician license.

--Rick
N3JGF

1927. Re: Looking for good HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 15:38:56 UTC
From: szarekw@lonexc.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.153856.15607@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 294396

I have had an ft470 since I first became a ham a
year and a half ago. I have found it easy to repair
and the folks at Yaesu are very helpful.

My rig has been dropped in a lake 2 times, fallen through the ice in winter
once, left out in an ice storm once, and burried by the dog once. It still
works.

I was impressed.
A week ago I was putting up an antenna on a 100ft tower and I dropped
my beloved ht. It hit a yard arm 10 ft off the ground so hard that the
genuine simulated leather case is no longer. My ground walked over to my
rig, tuned to a local repeater, keyed the rig..... didahdah didah dididahdahdah
dahdahdidit dahdididah dahdididahdit didahdit .... wow! it still works
he said!

Still no problems.
What more needs to be said...I used to be in the market for a new HT but
I think I'll keep this one for a while!

73 Buzz

1928. Re: BNC connector power rating?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 16:08:36 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910119@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294278

>Sorry, Perry, but that's wrong.

[the right explanation for VSWR as maximum/minimum, followed by the
observation that 2*E is the maximum voltage for infinite SWR.]

>Also, I'm pretty sure you meant "E^2/R" rather than "E*E*R" in the above.
>
>Bob Myers KC0EW

I stand corrected. Now I'll sit down. :-)
Thanks for the education.

Perry

1929. Re: A Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 16:29:24 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910120@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294279

>>The question them becomes: "what can a ham of modest means do to ensure
>>he's putting out a good signal ?"
>
>How modest is modest? For about $200 you can get "The Poor Man's Spectrum
>Analyzer", the kit based around a cable tuner and other parts, which requires
>an oscilloscope for display.

Alas, a scope is expensive. I was considering connecting the common
shack appliances in a new and creative way in lieu of a real analyzer.

>>Perhaps it is possible to connect the
>>transmitter to a dummy load, pick up RF via capacitive coupling, run it
>>through a step attenuator and into the GC receiver.
>
>I'd think the probable weaknesses are (1) the frequency dependance of the
>capacitive coupling, (2) frequency dependance of the receiver's meter response,
>and (3) personally, I've never seen a receiver S meter that I'd trust, but I
>am sure that some receivers probably have accurately calibrated meters.

Ack. Reality enters. I suppose we could use resistive coupling - like
a pi circuit using 50 ohms for the legs and 10K-100K for the top. The
whole thing would have to be calibrated/derated against a known source,
like a transmitter and Bird wattmeter. (oops, another use for GC
transmitters and out-of-band mods !)

>It would probably give a good qualitative feel, but I think I'd want to try
>to calibrate it using a good signal generator before trusting it numerically.

Right. If you know the link and meter's response curve given constant
power, you could then adjust the reading you get. Since there should be
few peaks in a good transmitter, there wouldn't be a lot of correcting
to do. :-) It would be tedious, though. Thanks for the insight.

>John Woods
>WB7EEL

Perry AA0ET

1930. Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 16:47:15 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2068@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294400

Did ya ever notice.....

...Why some people refuse to talk over a repeater ID while others
just ignore it altogether? What's your preference?

...How some people turn the conversation over with "GO"? (Personally,
I think I need a barf bag when I hear this).

...That some people think that you are in violation if you don't ID
at the _beginning_ of a qso? (Not in the rules ya know...)

...How husband/wife qso's are among the worlds most boring to
monitor? (get a cellular PLEASE :-)

...That the weather gets talked about more often on the air than in
person?

...That 99%, no make that 100% of the time, that when you have your
first "eyeball" with someone you've known for a while looks completely
different than what you imagined? And that their appearance is usually
a disappointment?

...That the last person you'll ever hear on a repeater is the trustee?

...That many hams will switch to high power when you tell them that
their modulation is weak (despite the fact that they're already at
full quieting)? And that many will say that it's a "little" louder?

Well, maybe it's just me :-)

-fred, AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

1931. Re: Is DX 380 better than DX 440?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 17:05:07 UTC
From: sailor@cellar.UUCP
Message-ID: <9aDq71w164w@cellar.UUCP>
Source record: 294404
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

wangf@unixg.ubc.ca (Frank Wang) writes:

> I read radio.shortwave and radio.amateur.misc a couple of time. From which
> I got some information about DX 440 which sounds a good receiver. But
> when I went to the Radio Shack, the clerk there told me it's too old to
> be found in Radio Shack(at least in the city I am living, Vancouer ,
> Canada). He then introduced a DX 260? (I'm not interested in this one becaus
> it covers only 150K-21MHz band, so I did not remember the correct model
> number) and DX 380. The price for DX 380 is $250CND. Does anyone out
> there know this model. The clerk said this model is better than DX 440.
> But why no one talks about it in these groups?
> Any reply is appreciated.

Hold out for the DX-440. *Demand* the DX-440. Consider buying it in its
Sangean 803 guise. But forget the DX-380.

+---+
| Richard B. Emerson | Replies may be sent to: |
| System Support Group | cellar!sailor@tredysvr.tredydev.unisys.com |
| Post Office Box 180 |---+
| Lansdale, PA 19446 USA | This space intentionally left blank |
+---+

| "That's my opinion... it oughta be yours." |
| -- Mac Truck, America's 15th most popular commentator |
+---+

1932. WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 17:20:22 UTC
From: zjdg11@eddie.chi.amoco.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.172022.19857@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 294420

I'm in a not-too-uncommon situation..... I live in an apartment, and want to run HF. to make matters worse, it's a studio apartment, meaning I have virtually no room for an antenna. I'm 23 floors up, so I can't take a walk outside and hide something in the trees (like I used to do).

to make matters even worse, my old HF rig is a Galaxy V Mk 3, only works on 20 meters these days, and the power can no longer be varied --- it's flat at 300 Watts (measured with a Bird into a dummy load), and the output destroys TVs, stereos, etc. if it doesn't have a nice, full-length dipole in a tree well clear of everything else.

I don't want to run that much power and even take a chance on messing with my friends' TVs, so an indoor, heavily loaded antenna is pretty much out.

I also want very badly to get back on CW.... VERY badly.

I'm very interested in getting (build/buy/whatever) a QRP transceiver or receiver/transmitter pair. I'd prefer that it be for 30 meters, but I'm interested in whatever anyone has to discuss. at least some limited VFO capability would be nice, but.....

I don't really care if it knows how to handle voice....just CW.

any information at all would be greatly appreciated. oh, btw, the budget isn't that great.....

THANKS!
--jim

Standard disclaimer....Ever since my cat learned to type, there's no telling whose thoughts these really are....but they are not my employer's (are they?).
73 DE N5IAL (/9)

"Oh dear, I think you'll find reality's on the blink again."
-- Marvin The Paranoid Android
INTERNET: || AMATEUR RADIO (Packet):
zjdg11@hou.amoco.com (pref.) || TCP/IP: jim@n5ial.ampr.org (44.72.47.193)
j.graham@ieee.org || AX.25: n5ial@wb9yae (Chicago, IL, US)
grahj@gagme.chi.il.us ||

1933. FT470 Expanded UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 17:33:52 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <7118@feldspar2.UUCP>
Source record: 294412

I live in the US of A so would always want to preserve the TX/RX
ability between 440-450Mhz. Up to now, I have always understood
the Yaesu FT470 to not allow RX beyond 450 unless you compromise
the 440-450 portion (see excerpt from an entry in MODS database):
6.1 UHF

R70, R71, R72 select the mode for the UHF portion of the
FT-470. The choices are:

```
+=================================================================+
|R71 R70 R72 Rx and TX Receive only |
+=================================================================+
|0 0 0 430 to 440 Mhz 430 to 500 Mhz |
|0 0 1 430 to 450 Mhz |
|0 1 0 430 to 440 Mhz |
|0 1 1 432 to 438 Mhz |
|1 0 0 430 to 440 Mhz |
|1 0 1 220 to 225 Mhz |
|1 1 0 430 to 440 Mhz |
|1 1 1 210 to 235 Mhz |
+=================================================================+
```

Table 6-2 UHF Modes

I recently heard someone talking on a repeater (I will do my best to
get further details) that he did a mod on his radio which...
-Left VHF intact
-Preserved TX/RX 430-450 (normal ham band) (contrary to above chart)
---AND---
-Allowed him to RX (perhaps TX but did not ask)
all the way up to 500Mhz or thereabouts.
In fact, from Lake Zurich (about 30 miles NW of Chicago), he
was able to receive TV CH-16 from South Bend, Indiana! this being
in the 480Mhz range (of course the 75kHz audio was distorted but
none the less it was there).... in any case, was still quite
sensitive up there.

The thing to note however is you do NOT enter the extended UHF freqs in
the normal way but must start at 500Mhz (I believe) and step down
using Mhz or Khz stepping until you are where you want to be.
If you pass it up, you must re-start again... no big thing.

You can then enter it into memory at that point for later quick access.
He stated it worked great with the local PD at 471Mhz.
(Radio has about 40 memories so no big thing).

Does anyone know of any such info? Up to now, I have never seen any
hint of this on the net. The person who did it is a radio engineer
for Motorola so while it is possible he did a major hack job on the radio,
I believe it was only a minimal jumper or simple component change
such as a diode or resistor kind of thing by the way he was talking
about it. As soon as I get more details, I will post it.
--
Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -2414 UHF: 443.575+

1934. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 17:56:43 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3264@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 294421

In article <lcz.682201645@dptspd> lcz@sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
Stuff deleted...
>>If you want to be able to borrow battery power from a broadcast
>>crew in an emergency, you'd better have a cable with a 5 pin XLR on it.
>
>Gary, this sounds like a good idea all around. Can you give pinouts for the
>standard connections?
>73/Lee, N5LYT

The problem with all of the above is that I don't want to be
able to borrow a battery from a broadcast crew. I want
to be able to borrow power from other hams or use power all
ready available at a pre-prepared sight and I want to do
this whether I'm helping out in Santa Clara or Santa Fe!
Thus the need for a national standard power connector
for emergency work. Such a connector was presented
in the July Field Forum. There are applications where
this connector isn't appropriate (like drawing 20Amps
for an HF rig(though you could double up on em..)) BUT
instead of argueing the fact that it isn't appropriate for
all applications(there just aint no such animal!) we
should start using it where appropriate and move on to
other matters.

Steve KA6S

1935. Pet Peeve (crossposts between .misc and .swap)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 18:05:40 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <20007.28aa6e14@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294332

I've mentioned this before, but after seeing 4 more messages go by this week, I feel the need to state this again.

Is it really necessary to crosspost equipment for sale to both the discussion groups and the swap group? The fact that you *DID* crosspost it indicates that you knew of the existence of the swap group (many, admittedly do not, and are not the target of my wrath).

It is my understanding that netnews sends out one message with pointers to each of the crossposted groups, so bandwidth is not increased. However the purpose of compartmentalizing for-sale messages in their own group (to keep the discussion groups clear for discussion and avoid potential political/legal problems with the mailing list gateways) is essentially defeated.

There is an excellent _Introduction to the Personal Radio Newsgroups_ written by Jay Maynard, K5ZC, archived on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under file ~pub/ham-radio/guide2newsgroups. It covers much of the historical background and current purposes of the various rec.radio.* newsgroups, including the many important reasons for having a separate swap group. I encourage its reading.

So, am I just blowing in the wind, or am I stating a concern shared by many? If not, I'll go back to my corner....:-)

73, Paul, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

1936. My List of Mail Order Electronics Companies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 18:27:52 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5048@ksr.com>
Source record: 294403
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

[Revision 2.1; last updated 16 August 1991]

Here is my list of companies which will sell electronic components in small quantities. Most of these places I have bought from, a couple I haven't. Being a ham radio operator, I am most interested in RF components, and in particular, air variable capacitors, which tend to be scarce (and tend to be used or surplus even if I've otherwise labelled the seller as "NEW"). I apologize in advance for disparaging remarks about what happens when parts suppliers start selling computers, but anyone who has watched Jameco over the years will know just what I mean.

Categories are:
NEW COMPONENTS Distributors and sellers of new components, or "new and some used" in a couple of cases.
SURPLUS ELECTRONICS Usually overstocks, occasionally used equipment. Ideal for stocking the junkbox, usually have dependable stock lines of resistors, capacitors, and some semiconductors, but won't have those LCD modules forever... An invaluable resource, don't shy away from them.
SPECIALTY COMPONENTS In particular, crystals and toroidal cores.
KITS Ham radio kits, random electronic kits, whatever they have.
LITTLE GUYS Separated out because of some twisted sentimentality, I suppose. Intended to honor one or two ham spare-bedroom operations.
PUBLICATIONS Two publications which are essentially all want-ads, plus the address for SAMS PHOTOFACTS because everyone always asks about it on sci.electronics.

NEW COMPONENTS:

Ocean State Electronics
P.O. Box 1458
Westerly RI 02891
(800)-866-6626 (orders)
(401)-596-3080
(401)-596-3590 (FAX)
Minimum $5, S&H $4, free catalog. Wide array of RF parts, especially air variables and B&W coils, plus kits for most QST projects since 1976. "Non cataloged items gladly ordered." Fast shipping, unless (like me) you don't pay attention to their request that you CALL about air variables and they hold your order for a couple of weeks while they see if they can scrounge up one that they've just gone out of stock on...

Radiokit (store is located at:)
P.O.Box 973 169 Jeremy Hill Rd.

Pelham NH 03076 Pelham NH 03076
(603) 635-2235
No minimum ($3 service charge if under $20), many kits, lots of J. W. Miller chokes & coils, B&W coils, RF switches, Millen variable capacitors, lots of parts in general. Send $1 for the catalog.

Circuit Specialists Inc
P. O. Box 3047
Scottsdale AZ 85271-3047
(800) 528-1417
No minimum with check or money order, $15 otherwise. $3 S&H.
New electronics, good RF assortment, increasing infestation of computers.

Mouser Electronics Mouser Electronics Mouser Electronics
11433 Woodside Ave. 2401 Highway 287 North 12 Emery Ave.
Santee CA 92071 Mansfield TX 76063 Randolf NJ 07869
Mouser Electronics
370 Tomkins Court
Gilroy CA 95020
Catalog Subscriptions: (800) 992-9943 (Continental US only)
Sales & Service: (800) 34-MOUSER (800-346-6873) (US, Puerto R., Canada)
Very complete catalog of brand-new components (though no air variables). Usually quick service, $20 "minimum" ($5 charge under $20).

Digi-Key
701 Brooks Ave. South
P.O.Box 677
Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677
1-800-DIGI-KEY
No minimum, $5 handling under $25, free and very complete catalog, very nice indeed. Prices aren't always the best, but rarely excessive. Weak on RF specialty parts (though they now have the ever-popular NE602N), but they do have blue LEDs.

Active Electronics
11 Cummings Park
Woburn MA 01801
(800)-677-8899 (US)
(800)-363-6592 (Canada)
$25 minimum, $5 S&H UPS, free catalog. They have 8 stores in the US (Santa Clara CA; Chicago IL; Baltimore MD; Woburn MA; Detroit MI; Mt. Laurel NJ; Long Island NY; Seattle WA) and 9 stores in Canada (Quebec City; Montreal (2); Ottawa; Mississuaga; Winnipeg; Calgary; Edmonton; Vancouver BC). Lots of stuff, oriented more toward supplying last-minute requirements of companies than hobbyists, but perfectly happy to take your money in small doses (stores have no minimum order or shipping&handling). Some items in their catalog are subject to a $25 per ITEM minimum, which is kind of a drag.

Newark Electronics
Send catalog requests to:
Newark Electronics

ATTENTION CATALOG DEPARTMENT
4801 N. Ravenswood Ave.
Chicago IL 60640-4496
(312) 784-5100
They don't have a single mail address or phone; instead, one is supposed to call the closest of three pages worth of branch offices. I don't feel like typing in the entire list (it's copyrighted, anyway :-), so send email for your "local" distributor, or call their administrative offices at the number above. They have a $25 minimum order; they are a Real Distributor, but accept small orders (over the minimum, of course). Their catalog currently 1248 pages; they are very complete (except, of course, for my favorite scarce item, the air-variable capacitor). Note that the catalog prices tend not to match reality all that often, so order by phone rather than by mail; prices tend to be higher than other places, but they have a lot of things that are hard to find from other outlets.

Arrow Electronics, Inc. Catalog requests to:
Catalog Division Catalog Division
1860 Smithtown Ave. 25 Hub Drive
Ronkonkoma NY 11779 Melville NY 11747-9828
(800) 93-ARROW
Minimum $25; catalog cover price is $25 but if you convince them you're with a company they'll probably send one free. They are a Real Distribitor, but also didn't mind my placing a personal order.

MCM Electronics
650 Congress Park Drive
Centerville OH 45459-4072
(800) 543-4330
Minimum $20 ($25 for charges, and they don't take personal checks), handling $1.95 + shipping. Oriented toward repair technicians, really heavy on VCR parts and somewhat overpriced doodads, lots of useful stuff not easily found elsewhere.

Fordham Radio Supply
260 Motor Parkway
Haupauge NH 11788-5134
(800)695-4848
Tools for technicians. One or two items are not outrageously overpriced.

Jameco
1355 Shoreway Road
Belmost CA 94002
(415) 592-8097
$50 minimum order(!), >$5 shipping & handling. Rapidly dumping components in favor of dinking around with computers. Listed for completeness, mostly. Not yet completely irrelevant to the electronic hobbyist, but getting there.

JDR Microdevices
2233 Branham Lane
San Jose CA 95124
Orders: 800-538-5000

Cust. Service: 800-538-5001
$10 minimum, $5+ shipping. Mostly computers now, but they haven't yet decided to abandon components.

Johnson Shop Products
P.O.Box 160113
Cupertino CA 95016
(408)257-8614 (408)996-3240
Catalog $1. No minimum. Shipping charge is based on UPS; very small orders that can be sensibly shipped in a first-class letter, include money for first-class postage. New and some used electronic parts.

DC Electronics
P. O. Box 3203
Scottsdale AZ 85271-3203
(800) 423-0070 (orders)
(602) 945-7736 (stock/price checks)
$15 minimum charge order, no minimum for checks, $3 min. shipping&handling. Wide array of ICs, good assortment of electronic components.

Dick Smith Electronics USA
P.O. Box 468
Greenwood, IN 46142
(317) 888-7265
The American branch of the Australian company. Some parts and kits, mostly new equipment of all stripes (audio, CB, and lots of ham equipment). Prices seemed high last time I checked.

EasyTech Inc
2917 Bayview Drive
Fremont CA 94538-9932
(800) 582-4044 (orders)
(415) 770-2345 (customer Service)
Apparently a brand new company, "dedicated to serving the Electronic Enthusiast/User." $10 minimum, UPS shipping is 5% of order (>= $3).

SURPLUS ELECTRONICS:

All Electronics Corp.
P. O. Box 567
Van Nuys CA 91408-0567
(800) 826-5432
$10 minimum, $3.50 S&H. New and surplus electronics.

BCD Electro
P. O. Box 450207
Garland TX 75045-0207
(214) 343-1770
$1 for 1-year subscription to catalogs, no minimum, $0.95 for under $30, $2.90 shipping. Surplus electronics, pretty random looking assortment.

Fair Radio Sales
P. O. Box 1105

1016 E Eureka St.
Lima OH 45802
(419) 227-6573
Surplus electronics. Heavy on parts for old Collins gear.

Hosfelt Electronics
2700 Sunset Blvd.
Steubenville OH 43952
(800) 524-6464
No minimum, $3.75 S&H. Surplus electronics.

Marlin P. Jones & Assoc.
P.O. Box 12685
Lake Park FL 33403-0685
(407) 848-8236
No minimum ($1 fee for under $10), shipping per UPS. Surplus electronics.

R&D Electronics
1224 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland OH 44115
orders: (800) 642-1123 (tues - fri 9am-4pm sat. 9am-3pm EST)
info: (216) 621-1121
$10 minimum. Surplus electronics.

Surplus Sales of Nebraska
1315 Jones Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
(402) 346-4750
New and surplus radio electronics. Wide selection: air variables. At
this writing (8 Mar 91), they are producing a new catalog (and, I gather,
out of old ones).

Tucker Surplus Store
1717 Reserve St.
Garland TX 75042
(800) 527-4642 extension 135
Surplus electronic gear; oscilloscopes and signal generators from the days
when dinosaurs with vacuum tubes roamed the earth (some solid state gear, but
all well used). Prices seem relatively high, and you'll be shocked to learn
how much it costs to ship a 75 pound oscilloscope by motor freight...

American Science and Surplus (formerly JerryCo)
601 Linden Place
Evanston IL 60202
(708) 475-8440
Surplus. *The* surplus place. Lots and lots of surplus. WWII gun cameras,
velcro, laser disk chassis, 6 volt VW wipers motors, LEDs, rubber brains,
you name it, they've had it. Catalogs are a really good time.
$12.50 minimum order (which includes the $4 shipping charge).

SPECIALTY COMPONENTS:

JAN Crystals
2341 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06017
Fort Myers FL 33906-6017
(800) JAN-XTAL (Monday through Thursday)
They make crystals. Minimum order is $10, which might be one crystal, or might be two.

Crystek Corporation
2351/2371 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06135
Fort Myers FL 33906-6135
(800) 237-3061 (M-F)
They make crystals too. They were the cheapest last time I ordered, but I don't have an up-to-date price list. It took about 4 weeks, and they had said it would take 6.

ICM (International Crystal Manufacturing Co., Inc.)
701 W. Sheridan
PO Box 26330
Oklahoma City OK 73126-0330
(800) 426-9825
More crystals. They were more expensive, but they have lots of pre-made crystals for various rigs, so they would probably be faster.

Amidon Associates
12033 Otsego Street
N. Hollywood CA 91607
Toroid cores and related things. Very fast service.

K2AW's Silicon Alley
175 Friends Lane
Westbury NY 11590
516-334-7024
Free catalog, $10 minimum order. Semiconductors, in particular high-voltage diodes.

Small Parts, Inc.
6891 N.E. Third Avenue
P.O.Box 381966
Miami FL 33238-9980
(305)751-0856
$12 minimum. Mechanical parts, metal stock, Teflon(R) sheets.

KITS:
(The terse "Note:" descriptions are from the ARRL Kit List courteously supplied by Ed Hare and Mike Gruber at the ARRL.)

A&A Engineering
2521 W. LaPalma, Unit K
Anaheim CA 92801
(714) 952-2114
Kits, some components, some books. S&H $4.50, catalog is free with SASE (2 oz

postage).

Antique Electronic Supply
6221 S. Maple Ave.
Tempe, AZ 85283
(602) 820-5411
Note: Broadcast receiver kits

Circuit Board Specialists
P. O. Box 951
Pueblo CO 81002
(303) 542-4525
As the name implies, they specialize in circuit boards; they have circuit boards for a variety of QST articles and ARRL Handbook construction articles. They also have partial kits for most of their boards. The catalog is free, but I had to request it a couple of times.

C.M. Howes Communications
Eydon, Daventry,
Northants NN11 6PT
England
Phone: +44 327 60178
Note: QRP, transmitters, receivers, misc.

Communications Concepts Inc.
121 Brown Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402
(513) 220-9677
Note: kits for Motorola Applications Notes

Dick Smith Electronics
P.O. Box 468
Greenwood, IN 46142
(317) 888-7265
Note: General kits

Down East Microwave
Box 2310, RR#1
Troy, ME 04987
(207) 948-3741
Note: Microwave preamps

Hamtronics, Inc.
65 Moul Road
Hilton, NY 14468-9535
(716) 392-9430
Note: Amateur, general interest

Lake Electronics
7 Middleton Close
Nuthall
Nottingham NG16 1BX
England

Note: Amateur

Mercury Systems
15 Lakeside Dr.
Marlton, NJ 08053
1-609-596-3304
Note: the ARRL Kit list didn't say what they carry; I don't (yet) know either.

Penntek Electronics
14 Peace Dr.
Lewistown, PA 17044
(717) 248-2507
Note: The Neophyte Receiver, QST

Ramsey Electronics
793 Canning Parkway
Victor NY 14564
(716) 924-4560
Amateur radio and hobby kits. The ham kits are all pretty simple and pretty inexpensive, and you get about what you pay for.

{See also RadioKit, Oak Hills Research}

LITTLE GUYS:

Oak Hills Research
20879 Madison St.
Big Rapids, MI 49307
Send $1 for a flyer. Some parts, QST article kits, transceiver kits, QRP stuff in general (they inherited the stock from Small Parts Center when they closed).

KA7QJY Components
Box 7970
Jackson WY 83001
(307)739-1634 evenings
Send a business-size SASE for a current list of parts. RF parts, including vernier drives and air variables. $2.75 shipping, no minimum. My last order took two weeks from when I mailed it and included a note apologizing for the delay!

MANUALS:
Eico Electronic Instruments Co., Inc.
363 Merrick Rd
Lynbrook NY 11563
Note: No current kits, EICO manuals and schematics only

PUBLICATIONS:

NUTS & VOLTS MAGAZINE
P. O. Box 1111
Placentia CA 92670

1-800-783-4624 (subscriptions)
issues are $2.00 (at least, that's the price on the cover), subscriptions are (third class mail, USA:) $12/1 year, $21/2 years, $60/life, (first class mail USA) $20/1 year, (Canada/Mexico) US$22, (other foreign, air mail) US$55. A subscription also entitles you to one free classified ad of 40 words.

Ham Trader Yellow Sheets
PO Box 15142
Seattle WA 98115
"SUBSCRIPTIONS: U.S.: 24 Issues(1 yr) $16.50 50 Issues(2 yrs + 2 issues) $32. 75(3 Yrs + 3) $48. CANADA & MEXICO: 24/$20. 50/$39. 75/$58. FOREIGN: $38 a year sent Airmail. Published 2 ISSUES A MONTH sent 1st Class Mail... NO LONG WAIT FOR AD CIRCULATE! NOTE: A $4/4 issue MINI-SUBSCRIPTION may be ordered by potential subscribers, or WITH AN AD to qualify for the Special Subscriber Ad Rates given below:" Non-subscriber ads $1/{word,number,group} per insertion; subscribers: businesses or other for-profit sales $0.75 per word; ads involving items solely from or for your own use $0.35 a word; hamfest ads $0.35. Ads and ads with subscriptions should be sent to POB 10253 Sarasota FL 34278 during the winter; spring through fall they go to POBox 2057, Glen Ellyn IL 60138.

Howard W. Sams & Company
P.O. Box 7092
Indianapolis, IN 26207-7092
(800)-428-SAMS
Publishers of SAMS PHOTOFACTS and many other electronics books. There is an Annual Index of SAMS PHOTOFACTS whose cost I have forgotten. In-print Photofacts run between $14.95 to $39.95 (for computer Photofacts); they will photocopy out-of-print Photofacts for $11.95 + $2.50S&H for one page, plus $.55 per page thereafter.

RF Design Magazine
P O Box 1077
Skokie IL 60076-9931
(312) 762-2193
A magazine for professional RF designers. Subscriptions are $38 per year in the US, $48 in Mexico and Canada, $51 elsewhere, unless you appear to be a "qualified subscriber" (i.e. are in serious danger of convincing your company to buy a $12,000 spectum analyzer based on an ad) in which case it's free. Heavy on theory, and even the advertisement articles are educational.

OTHER NOTES:

Small Parts Center, listed in a previous version of this message, is now closed, according to a note I just got from them. They say that Oak Hills Research is selling some of their old kits now.

1937. Re: MD-DC QSO Party and Sample Log

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 18:48:51 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.184851.4040@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 294409

> The Antietam Radio Association of Hagerstown, Maryland, W3CWC, will
> present the 1991 Maryland-DC QSO Party this summer.
> * SSB: 1.860, 3.920, 7.265, 14.280, 21.370, 50.150 and 144.550 MHz.
> * CW: 3.643, 7.060, 14.040, 21.115, 28.060 MHz. Suggested CW

Oops. As several kind folks have pointed out, 21.115 is in fact in
the novice sub-band. My apologies to the Maryland folks -- thanks for
including us Novices and Techs. (I say "us" even though I can sign /AA
as of a few weeks ago!)

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

1938. Re: No-Code evaluation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 19:26:36 UTC
From: whinery@hale.ifa.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <14402@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 294416

I was the 2nd No-code tech in Hawaii -- I took the test on February 16th.
I was the first No-code to pass the 5 wpm CW test, on July 20th. I
intend to go for 13 in September.

Alan
NH6YO

--
==
| D. Alan Whinery| The Institute for Astronomy, University of Hawaii |
| Technical Genius| Internet: whinery@hale.ifa.hawaii.edu |
==

1939. Re: BNC connector power rating?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 19:30:11 UTC
From: sifakis@sono.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.193011.6125@sono.uucp>
Source record: 294418

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>If you have a dummy load and SWR meter, you could look at the SWR at low
>(< 5 watts) and see if it changes when you increase to 200 watts. This
>tests more than just the connectors, but it allows you to compare the
>BNC system to PL-259 or N connectors.

So what does it mean when the SWR increases with the power? I seem to
have this problem presently.

George, KC6NDY

1940. Re: My List of Mail Order Electronics Companies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 19:45:59 UTC
From: scott@pita.cns.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <3622@lee.SEAS.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 294407
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <5048@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>
>EasyTech Inc
>2917 Bayview Drive
>Fremont CA 94538-9932
>(800) 582-4044 (orders)
>(415) 770-2345 (customer Service)
>Apparently a brand new company, "dedicated to serving the Electronic
>Enthusiast/User." $10 minimum, UPS shipping is 5% of order (>= $3).

Has anyone noticed that EasyTech's catalog looks an awful lot like Jameco's
in style and presentation? Could it be that this is a parts spinoff
from Jameco (since Jameco is dumping parts rapidly and has become decidedly
unfriendly to hobbiests)? Anyone know if they are related?

--

Scott Burris
UCLA Campus Network Services
cnetslb@oac.ucla.edu (213) 206-4860 - OR - scott@pita.cns.ucla.edu

1941. Re: German Repeater spacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 19:56:40 UTC
From: eac@world.std.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.195640.26921@world.std.com>
Source record: 294406

In <1991Aug14.053913.29474@network.ucsd.edu> brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones) writes:

>On Monday I'm taking a trip to Germany, and I'm taking a UHF radio with.
>Does anyone know what the repeater channel spacing in Germany is on the
>430 band? Is it 25 or 12.5Kcs as in the USA, or is it something

Repeaters in Germany use 25 Khz channels with a repeater offset of 7.6 Mhz.
Most european contries use this except Britain. They use a 1.6 Mhz offset.
73 Eric WB1HBU @ K1UGM.MA.USA.NA eac@world.std.com

1942. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 20:15:41 UTC
From: lcz@sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <lcz.682287341@dptspd>
Source record: 294411

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Boy is my face red! I went down to the shop to check the pinout and found
>that the connectors are *4* pin XLR not 5 pin. Pin 4 is ground, pin 1 is
>+12 volts, pin 2 is +24 volt, and pin 3 is +48 volts. The connector on
>the supply side is female and the equipment side is male.

Don't be too embarressed! I still think this is the best idea I've seen yet on this group for standardized power connectors. The only drawback that I can see might be the cost. Seems like (years ago when I worked at a radio station) the prices on these were quite a bit higher than the alternatives that have been discussed. We used the 3 pin versions for all of our microphone connections, and they were quite durable. Some of the cheaper brands would sometimes have problems with the little spring-loaded latch, but we treated them pretty roughly -- especially the non-technical types who did the remotes. The name brand versions (seems like we usually used Cannon) were very reliable.

Also, the idea of supporting multiple voltages is nice, although most of the equipment hams are likely to use will be 12 volt. I know some HF rigs have gone to higher voltages; would 24 and/or 48 volt supplies be useful in these cases?

And, of course, the big question: what is the current rating on these?

73/Lee, N5LYT

1943. Re: Kenwood 530,830 power mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 20:15:53 UTC
From: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11514@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 294408

>>The TS-530S and -830S generate clean CW and SSB when used as
>>they're intended.
>
>Agreed. Those little sweep tubes become really dirty if driven any
>harder than the already are.

Well, the TS-530S I had had 6146s in it. And I don't remember their
being used in too many TV sets.

Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu

1944. Re: IC-W2A bad audio reports?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 20:45:01 UTC
From: jle@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360032@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 294331

> Is everyone with a W2A getting excellent audio reports?

> According to a freind (KA1NRH) who owns one, it is only a few of the
> early shipments that had the problem. He contacted ICOM and they are
> fixing it under warranty. They claim all current production has the
> problem fixed.

What serial number is known to have bad audio?
What serial number is known to have good audio?

Jer/ "I wanna buy a w2a, but want good audio" Eberhard

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10,15'East
Pilot: COMM, INST, CFI-Airplane & Glider| 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
CAP CFI, Check & Mission, Pikes Peak 218| Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com | Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

1945. Re: ICOM IC-24AT Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 20:46:14 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <35858@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 294415

In article <1991Aug15.151738.15511@rock.concert.net> abc@rock.concert.net (Alan Clegg) writes:
-Being mid-way through my studies to become a no-code technician, I purchased
-an IC-24AT. The person that had previsously owned the radio had modified it
-to allow it to trasmit out-of-ham-band. My question is this:

- With the modifications, what are the new frequency limits?

According to one of the IC24 mod files, the new limits are 138-168 MHz for VHF and 410-485 MHz for UHF. There is a lot of variance in the lock range for different radios; these frequencies are approximate at best. Be aware that there are two independant mods, one for each band, and both may not have been done to your radio.

Remember that you should not transmit on frequencies that you are not authorized to, or with equipment not approved for that band.

/mike

--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA East
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com (preferred) or ardai@bu-pub.bu.edu

1946. Personal to Alan Brubaker, K6XO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 21:03:13 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.160313.32754@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 294410

Alan:

Sorry to post this to the net, but I've tried several times to answer your mail messages, and I can't get back to the addresses in your message.

Yes, I would like a copy of the TR-3 manual; you can send it to me at this address:

PO Box 3682
Lawrence, KS 66046

Thanks very much.
--
+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

1947. Re: Meshna Electronics and AN/PDR-27 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 21:27:46 UTC
From: ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950002@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 294423

>Does anyone know the whereabouts of Meshna Electronics in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Well, Meshna Electronics (the old one) is out of business. However,
Nuts and Volts magazine has an

Douglas Meshna Electronics
P.O. Box 8062
East Lynn MA 01904
(617)599-4578

Maybe they can help you.

Another source of military manuals is Fair Radio, whose address I do
do not have here. You might also try the Government Printing Office.

-- Dave Ritchie
ritchie@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com

1948. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 21:51:05 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2529@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 294417

In article <2068@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) whines:

Did ya ever notice.....

...Why some people refuse to talk over a repeater ID while others just ignore it altogether? What's your preference?

Let the beeps go by themself. its annoying listening to both.

...How some people turn the conversation over with "GO"? (Personally, I think I need a barf bag when I hear this).

Thats preference. If you have a keyup beep (tail-tone, roger-beep, over-beep whatever you prefer to call it) then its unnecessary. On repeaters that have a long keyup tail and no squelch tail it might be usful to have a "go", or a "over".

...That some people think that you are in violation if you don't ID at the _beginning_ of a qso? (Not in the rules ya know...)

You also don't have to give the other station's call. Or the other people's call in the qso. Or the people who "signed out" in the last hour. Or give the other station's call with phonetics. Gagwa, they know who they are!

...That the weather gets talked about more often on the air than in person?

The ones the cheese me off are the OFs that talk about their illnesses, medicines and who died recently.

...That the last person you'll ever hear on a repeater is the trustee?

Not really true in my experience. This may be more true on club repeaters.

...That many hams will switch to high power when you tell them that their modulation is weak (despite the fact that they're already at full quieting)? And that many will say that it's a "little" louder?

or the ones that give you a signal strength report.

1949. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 21:54:16 UTC
From: hays@apollo.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug15.215416.6345@apollo.hp.com>
Source record: 294413

.... Did you ever wonder why people insist on getting power level signal reports through repeaters and almost never ask to go to a simplex frequency to find out if the radio really works?

... Have you ever noticed that people like to use 45 Watts for line of sight communications to a repeater 1 Mile away?

73's John
--
==========
John D. Hays |Email: [UUCP] ...!hplabs!hpuslua!hays
Systems Engineering Consultant | [INTERNET] hays@hpuslua.nsr.hp.com
Hewlett Packard Company | [GEnie] HAYS

1950. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning Update - 15 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-15 22:48:42 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D2A8.64842E60.18362@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294414

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

UPDATED: 22:00 UT, 15 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

Geomagnetic activity over the middle latitudes is active to very active. It approached minor storm levels during the local evening hours of 14/15 August, but failed to surpass the minor storm threshold over the middle latitudes. Minor to major geomagnetic storming has materialized over the high latitude regions. Conditions at the higher latitudes are expected to remain stormy over the next 24 hours.

A risk for geomagnetic storming will persist over the middle latitudes throughout the next 24 hours. Conditions should begin to improve on 17 and 18 August.

Auroral storming was observed over the high latitude and extreme northern middle latitudes on the evening of 14/15 August. Conditions are expected to remain fairly favorable for moderate to high levels of auroral activity on the evening of 15/16 August over the high and northerly middle latitudes. Some equatorward expansion of the auroral oval has occurred. Low latitudes are not expected to witness any activity.

The 10.7 cm solar radio flux skyrocketed 40 points over the last 24 hours, from 175 on 14 August to 215 on 15 August. X-rays have also jumped to healthy C-class levels. No M-class flares have been observed yet, although the probability for M-class flaring is high. The source of the increased solar indices is several active regions which have recently rotated into view around the east limb. There is a threat for brief daytime degradations in HF propagation due to possible M-class flares. There is also a slight chance for an isolated major flare from the east-limb regions. More will be known as they rotate into better view.

** End of Warning **

1951. Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 00:44:03 UTC
From: kawai@Csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.004403.9710@Csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 294419

n5ial/9 de n6uok

dear jim

how about a ramsey kit? if you're comfortable with qrp (and i really mean it -- say 2 watts) and if you are tight on money but handy with soldering irons, then a ramsey kit may be the answer.

the kits come separate between transmitter and receiver. if your old rig can receive on bands other than 20 meters, you can get a qrp xmtr and use your old rig to receive.

not expensive -- each kit only about $40 -- a lot of fun.

by the way, those kits are all monoband and monomode (that is, 40 meters cw only, for example).

good luck and have fun!

73 n5ial/9 de n6uok sk

---------- speech technology and research, sri, menlo park, california
--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-5984 home:(415)964-1782
---------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and jk1zyp

1952. Re: InterSpousal Communications (was: Why ask why?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 02:18:16 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570139@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294426

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:

>Did ya ever notice.....

>...How some people turn the conversation over with "GO"? (Personally,
>I think I need a barf bag when I hear this).

It's a carryover from SSB and is short for "go ahead." On SSB, there is no way to tell when the other station stops transmitting without an "over" or "go ahead" (or "go"). It is inappropriate for repeater use since you can tell when the other guy is finished by the "kerchunk" or courtesy beep.

>...That some people think that you are in violation if you don't ID
>at the _beginning_ of a qso? (Not in the rules ya know...)

...And that some people think you have to ID after each transmission, no matter how short?

>...That 99%, no make that 100% of the time, that when you have your
>first "eyeball" with someone you've known for a while looks completely
>different than what you imagined? And that their appearance is usually
>a disappointment?

Ever meet a radio DJ in person? The guy with the millifluous sexy voice usually turns out to be 55, fat, balding, and with three chins.

>...That the last person you'll ever hear on a repeater is the trustee?

Come on, I get on at least once a month or so!

AL N1AL (trustee of WB6PVS)

1953. Comments on 2m amplifiers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 02:37:34 UTC
From: furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <38183@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 294422

I'd be interested in hearing comments you have, either positive or negative, on 2m amplifiers that are appropriate for mobile use, driven by a HT. (I imagine that this means units such as the RF Concepts 2-23.) I have a Yaesu FT-470 HT that I have been using in the car, but I feel the need for a bit more oomph. Thanks!

--Rick
N3JGF

1954. Re: German Repeater spacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 05:03:54 UTC
From: M_MAEHRE@avh.unit.no
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.050354.17886@ugle.unit.no>
Source record: 294425

In <1991Aug15.195640.26921@world.std.com> eac@world.std.com writes:

> Repeaters in Germany use 25 Khz channels with a repeater offset of 7.6 Mhz.
> Most european contries use this except Britain. They use a 1.6 Mhz offset.
> 73 Eric WB1HBU @ K1UGM.MA.USA.NA eac@world.std.com

What??
The IARU Region 1 band-plan recommends 1.6MHz offset as far as I know.
This is at least the spacing used in Norway.

73 de Magne la1bfa@la8ge.#trd.nor.eu magne.maehre@avh.unit.no

1955. Re: Comments on 2m amplifiers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 05:04:45 UTC
From: kawai@Csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.050445.14218@Csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 294424

n3jgf de n6uok

hi rick

my experience with rf concepts' amps has been quite positive.
the only problem i've had is with the ht -- that is, i keep
transmitting so long that i fear i'm damaging its finals.

the receive premaps on the amps work nicely, too.

73 n3jgf de n6uok sk

----------------- speech technology and research, sri, menlo park, california
--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-5984 home:(415)964-1782
----------------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and jk1zyp

1956. Re: German Repeater spacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 07:35:11 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.073511.22735@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294334

In article <1991Aug15.195640.26921@world.std.com> eac@world.std.com (Eric A Cottrell) writes:

>
>Repeaters in Germany use 25 Khz channels with a repeater offset of 7.6 Mhz.
>Most european contries use this except Britain. They use a 1.6 Mhz offset.
>73 Eric WB1HBU @ K1UGM.MA.USA.NA eac@world.std.com

The IARU recommendation for 430 MHz repeater offset is 1.6 MHz with the repeater transmitting on the upper frequency. All Scandinavian countries have the offset according to the recommendation (OH, SM, LA, OZ). Britain has the offset upside down which produces interesting phenomena when good lift conditions occur to Denmark.

Repeaters in Germany use 7.6 MHz offset. I believe some other countries (ON, PA, LX) have adopted the same system. However, I wouldn't call them 'most European countries'. I only wish we had the same bandwidth available as in Germany (430...440 vs. 432...438) so we could adopt the wider offset. I can imagine we could get rid of all the problems associated with narrow offset duplexing by that.

73 de Benjamin OH3BK

1957. Major Solar Flare Alert - 16 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 07:55:23 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D2F4.C32C7160.18838@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294427

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 07:35 UT, 16 AUGUST

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

A major solar flare erupted off the southeast limb on 16 August. This event began at 06:15 UT, peaked at 06:21 UT and ended at 06:25 UT on 16 August. This flare was impulsive, and was rated a class M6.7/1B event. There were no significant sweeps (II or IV), although there was a moderate intensity Type III burst (importance 2). The location of this flare was S09E60, within Region 6786.

Region 6786 is an "average" sized region and certainly did not appear capable of producing an event this energetic. It is optically a DAO spot group with a beta magnetic configuration. But it is near the east limb and isn't in an optimum position for observing yet.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

This event will not produce any terrestrial impacts. However, the cluster of regions on the southeast limb may provide some interesting and possibly influential activity as they transit the solar disk over the next two weeks.

Further major flaring may be possible from one of the regions in the eastern solar hemisphere over the next several days. The majority of the activity should remain confined to C and M-class levels. This could produce brief disturbances (SWFs) for HF radio communicators over the sunlit portions of the Earth.

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

1958. Potential Major Solar Flare Warning - 16 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 08:13:30 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D2F7.4B708F00.18986@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294328

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

ISSUED: 06:30 UT, 16 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

A major flare on the east limb has prompted us to issue this warning.
We had some concerns that a major flare might erupt from the cluster of
regions now visible on the southeast limb. This last major class M7.6/1B
flare warrants the issuance of this warning.

Isolated major flares may be possible from several regions rotating into
view on the east limb. Region 6786 (which spawned this last major event) is
a slightly possible source for another isolated major flare. So is Region
6784 (S19E31) which has shown a rapid rate of development over the last 24
hours. The cluster of regions 6781 (S19E46), 6782 (S10E49), and 6783 (S14E46)
may also be slightly capable of producing energetic activity of at least an
M-class level.

This warning will remain active until further notice.

/\

1959. QRP Transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 09:09:00 UTC
From: KCAW%A1ACC1@SC.INTEL.COM
Message-ID: <EE4CE67C4000ED14@sc.intel.com>
Source record: 294339

Hi Jim,

I have a 40m QRP and receiver from Ramsey Electronics. Each cost only about $25.00 without casing ($12.00/casing). The output power will varies from about 1W to 2 watts depending on your power supply which can be from 12V to 15V. Ramsey Electronics has QRP and receiver on other bands too such as 20m,30m and 80m. These kits works pretty o.k.

Rgds...KCAW
Intel Technology

1960. BEARCAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 12:06:21 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9108161206.AA13494@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 294329

```
**************************************************************************

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR SCANNER BEARCAT UBC 200 XLT
====================================================
This scanner has some built-in features which are not documented
in the user manual.
These features are probably service tests, and are not published for
that reason.
Is anyone familiar with this scanner, and in the opportunity to give that
information? I am especially interested in (possible) changes in
frequency range, clearing the memory or banks (NOT by shorting the
battery!), etc.

Maybe it is possible to modify the "weather" frequencies, these are
not used in Europe.

Thanks in advance, any comment is welcome.

Tom Staal, PA2TSL, Almere, Holland.
Home-BBS PI8UTR.

If you use email you can send your comments to wimn@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com.
Wim will forward them to Tom STAAL.
**************************************************************************
```

1961. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 13:08:05 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.130805.24010@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 294335

In article <2068@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
>
>Did ya ever notice.....
>
>...Why some people refuse to talk over a repeater ID while others
>just ignore it altogether? What's your preference?
Ignore it. It makes no difference, it is there every 10 min or so.
>
>...How some people turn the conversation over with "GO"? (Personally,
>I think I need a barf bag when I hear this).
A barf bag, really? On simplex, yes I can see this, but on a repeater the courtesy beep tells the other party it is their turn.
>
>...That some people think that you are in violation if you don't ID
>at the _beginning_ of a qso? (Not in the rules ya know...)
tell them Old F. to read the rule book (the one printed on paper, not stone)
>
>...How husband/wife qso's are among the worlds most boring to
>monitor? (get a cellular PLEASE :-)
I cannot afford cellular. Besides, if I have to listen to my wife bore me then why not bore everyone else, hi hi. It is the married hams way of educating the single man...
>
>...That the weather gets talked about more often on the air than in
>person?
I would like to talk about running CW, but many new hams never heard of CW.
>
>...That 99%, no make that 100% of the time, that when you have your
>first "eyeball" with someone you've known for a while looks completely
>different than what you imagined? And that their appearance is usually
>a disappointment?
Never make a date over the air!!!
>
>...That the last person you'll ever hear on a repeater is the trustee?
>
>...That many hams will switch to high power when you tell them that
>their modulation is weak (despite the fact that they're already at
>full quieting)? And that many will say that it's a "little" louder?
Idiots.
>
>---
>Well, maybe it's just me :-)
No, it happens everywhere.

>
>-fred, AA7BQ
>
>--
>| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
>| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
>| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

Len WF2V

1962. FT470 Expanded UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 13:19:27 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108161319.AA03595@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 294330

>> R70, R71, R72 select the mode for the UHF portion of
>>the
>> FT-470. The choices are:

>>1 1 1 210 to 235 Mhz

Really? So there is another option for those of us who want a
2-meter/220 dual bander? Has anyone tried this? I would imagine one
would have to do quite a bit of tweeking of the transmitter (and
receiver, maybe) to get the thing to work properly (or do you just
eliminate a frequency doubler somewhere?).
Jim, NE3X

1963. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 14:38:19 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <9232@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 294333

In article <lcz.682287341@dptspd> lcz@sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>Boy is my face red! I went down to the shop to check the pinout and found
>>that the connectors are *4* pin XLR not 5 pin. Pin 4 is ground, pin 1 is
>>+12 volts, pin 2 is +24 volt, and pin 3 is +48 volts. The connector on
>>the supply side is female and the equipment side is male.
>
>Don't be too embarressed! I still think this is the best idea I've seen yet on
>this group for standardized power connectors. The only drawback that I can see
>might be the cost. Seems like (years ago when I worked at a radio station) the
>prices on these were quite a bit higher than the alternatives that have been
>discussed. We used the 3 pin versions for all of our microphone connections,
>and they were quite durable. Some of the cheaper brands would sometimes have
>problems with the little spring-loaded latch, but we treated them pretty
>roughly -- especially the non-technical types who did the remotes. The name
>brand versions (seems like we usually used Cannon) were very reliable.

Cost here varies from around 1 UK pound (for a cheap version of the common
3-pin variety) to around 3 - 4 UK pounds for a reasonable quality metal-cased
4-pin. If the 4-pin is available in the cheap plastic option, it's a good
thing - you can use the cheap connectors on cables that (nearly) always stay
connected, and the better ones on cables subjected to rougher treatment.

Personally, I don't think that's excessive - but I might if I had a big box
of cables to replace !

>
>Also, the idea of supporting multiple voltages is nice, although most of the
>equipment hams are likely to use will be 12 volt. I know some HF rigs have
>gone to higher voltages; would 24 and/or 48 volt supplies be useful in these
>cases?
>
>And, of course, the big question: what is the current rating on these?
>

Disappointing, I'm afraid - the Molex is 12A. Surprising, considering that
the Molex pins are stamped-out tin-plated brass, and the XLR pins are
silver-plated solid brass. Perhaps the Molex ratings rely on better ventilation,
but it's probably due to greater contact area due to deformation of the
contacts.

3 pin XLR - 16A
4 pin - 10A
5 pin - 7.5A

(the 2+earth types are available in 5, 10 and 25A versions, but in view of
their intended use for mains and speaker connections, they seem an unwise choice).

I'd expect many more insertion cycles on the XLR connectors than the Molex,
and the Molex probably drops its current rating fairly rapidly as it gets used,
but neither Molex nor Neutrik (the XLR connectors I was looking at) publish
specifications.

Actually, the discussion's probably past its sell-by date. I was under the
impression that it really was a second-round discussion, but it seems from
email that the standard is pretty well set. Current practice is perhaps more
important than technical suitability.

Use the connector you like and keep conversion cables that will mate them to
the Molex.

-adrian

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

1964. Re: Looking for a book: "Radio Amateur Handbook 1991"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 14:42:36 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420033@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294341

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / meir@ts2.tfs.com (Meir Zaid) / 11:25 am Aug 14, 1991 /
>A friend from Europe had asked me to send him this book -
>
>"Radio Amateur Handbook 1991"
>
[deleted]
>Meir Zaid meir@tfs.com
>TRW Financial Systems (415) 704-3362
>----------
Sounds like your friend in interested in the Radio Amateur Handbook
from the American Radio Relay League (the national amateur radio
organization in the US). You could write them and order it, or
to get it much faster obtain it from an Amateur Radio Equipment
Dealer.

Looks like you are in California, so you might try
Ham Radio Outlet Anaheim, CA (714) 533-7373
Ham Radio Outlet Oakland, CA (415) 534-5757

OR Toll Free 1-800-854-6046

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

1965. Re: 30 dB power attenuator (was Re: A Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 14:53:48 UTC
From: chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <Dw2R71w164w@moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 294357

Actually, if you're looking for a power attenuator, and it's for use above
200 MHz, why not just use a number of PL-259's ;-) ;-)???

73 (and flame-suit on...)

73's
Chris Cox W0/G4JEC

EMail chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org AMPRNet g4jec@g4jec.ampr.org

1966. Transmitter/Receiver construction -- Books/Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 15:15:21 UTC
From: william@chopin.udel.edu
Message-ID: <17515@chopin.udel.edu>
Source record: 294337
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

I am interested in any information relating to construction of a radio transmitter. I want to start from scratch and build a respectible transmitter and reciever combination.

Anyone have any ideas where I might look? Specific books or magazines?

Are there any archives on the Usenet which might have info on this subject?

Thanks in advance..

William@chopin.udel.edu

1967. 1050 Hz decode and alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 15:25:13 UTC
From: drmsr@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <165150@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 294336

Request for information

I am looking for an easy circuit diagram or set-up to be
able to decode the weather service's 1050 Hz alert tone and activate
the speaker mike on my ICOM 24AT.
I figure that the circuit will probably be placed within a
speaker mike. I would like the circuit to be able to allow the
tone to pass to the speaker and keep the speaker open until
manually reset.
Any help would be appreciated. Either e-mail myself or place
on the net.

Thanks,
Marc Rosenthal, WB2FGV
DRMSR@unix.cis.pitt.edu or
DRMSR@PITTVMS.bitnet

1968. Re: SWR changes (was "BNC connector power rating?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 17:14:45 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.171445.25330@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 294340

In article <1991Aug15.193011.6125@sono.uucp>
sifakis@sono.uucp (George Sifakis) writes:
> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>
> > If you have a dummy load and SWR meter, you could look at the SWR at low
> > (< 5 watts) and see if it changes when you increase to 200 watts. This
> > tests more than just the connectors, but it allows you to compare the
> > BNC system to PL-259 or N connectors.
>
> So what does it mean when the SWR increases with the power? I seem to
> have this problem presently.

It means that something nonlinear is happening enroute between the
final tube or transistor, and the antenna endpoints. With tube amps,
this can be attributable to a dependence of Cgp on Ip. Also, many low-power
antenna tuners use toroids whose magnetization curve (in general) is not
perfectly linear; a similar thing could happen within a ferrite balun which
is operating at too high a power or SWR.

Another cause is a poorly balanced directional coupler within
your SWR meter, causing you to _think_ your SWR is changing.
Above 5W you're not likely to observe this.

A gradual increase in SWR during the application of high power
suggests a temperature change somewhere -- i.e., some lossy device
or material is heating up and changing its dielectric or
ohmic characteristics.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

1969. PRO 2006 Scan Speed Mod / AR2500 synth of freqs & sorting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 17:20:00 UTC
From: gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.172000.19212@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 294342

Is there a scan speed mod for the PRO2006 ???

Hmmmm..... I've had a PRO2006 for a month or so. I bought this from Grove Enterprises (less expensive than RS). Grove included a mod sheet for the 2006 detailing the various mods (restoring cellular etc). There was no mention of a scan speed mod.

However, at the last meeting of C.A.R.M.A. (Chicago Area Radio Monitoring Assoc.) mention was made of a diode-clip mod to increase the scan rate by about 15%.

I re-read the review of the PRO 2006 in Monitoring Times and although they made mention of increasing the scan rate on the PRO 2005 no mention of this was made in reference to the 2006.

Side effects of this scan speed mod seem to reduce the delay time considerably as well as "miss" weak signals.

Any comments? Anyone made this mod ? Details ?

On a totally different subject.... On at least one of the AOR scanners (AR2500) the manual suggests that one can optimize the channel scan speed by sorting the freqs. What they seem to suggest is that the time to synth a freq is variable and dependent on the "distance" from one freq to another.

In fact, on the AR2500 the micocontroller/processor sorts all the freqs in the channel banks for you - you have no choice. (Kinda bad in a way if you keep track of these channels/freqs with a database)

So, what's the story? Is the time to synth a freq time-dependent as a funtion of "distance" from one freq to another or, is this just a result of the particular implemention of AOR ???

And, by the way, the AR2500 uses an EEPROM to store freqs. Really a neat idea as no battery backup of memory is required.

A review of the AR2500 soon...

Thanks,
Gary

--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

1970. Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 18:09:30 UTC
From: zjdg11@chi.amoco.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.180930.120@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 294350

In article <1991Aug16.004403.9710@Csli.Stanford.EDU> kawai@Csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok) writes:
>n5ial/9 de n6uok

[and then tells me about the Ramsey kit, which I just ordered]

r n6uok de n5ial/9
tnx

(ok....I've typed enough cw.... :-))

this proves once again how good a resource the net is (wish I could convince my boss) --- I posted the question what, yesterday? maybe Wednesday --- this week has gone so fast, it's hard to tell sometimes. anyway, I'll have a QRP transmitter/receiver pair kit tomorrow before noon....for 30 meters! Just the very band I wanted....only my absolute favorite HF band.... :-)

I AM A VERY HAPPY CAMPER! :-)

for those who may have replied to this, and I haven't seen your postings yet, thanks to you as well. this was just too perfect to not grab immediately. let's see, 22 hours, 41 minutes, and 15 seconds... wait, make that 40 minutes 50 seconds....wait,.....

--jim

Standard disclaimer....Ever since my cat learned to type, there's no telling whose thoughts these really are....but they are not my employer's (are they?).
73 DE N5IAL (/9)

"Oh dear, I think you'll find reality's on the blink again."
-- Marvin The Paranoid Android
INTERNET: || AMATEUR RADIO (Packet):
zjdg11@hou.amoco.com (pref.) || TCP/IP: jim@n5ial.ampr.org (44.72.47.193)
j.graham@ieee.org || AX.25: n5ial@wb9yae (Chicago, IL, US)
grahj@gagme.chi.il.us ||

1971. How do I get back into Ham'ing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 19:10:40 UTC
From: nol2321@dsacg4.dsac.dla.mil
Message-ID: <9108161910.AA06743@dsacg4.dsac.dla.mil>
Source record: 294347

Q: What if I only got my novice all those years ago because my physics
teacher wanted me too... and now I would like to get myself and my
wife into a tech (code or no-code) license... What do I do? And
how much is all this going to cost me? (licenses, radios, etc.)
And do any of you live in/near Columbus, Ohio, and have an OLD rig
you want to sell?

A: (early thanks!)

Jim, KA9PDD, jdunn@dsac.dla.mil

1972. Comments on 2m amplifiers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 19:18:53 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108161918.AA03727@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 294344

I had good luck with my little Alinco HT amps. I at one point had
one for 2 meters and one for 440, both 3 in thirty out I think.
Jim, NE3X

1973. Re: Pet Peeve (crossposts between .misc and .swap)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 19:32:50 UTC
From: brian_parry@claris.com
Message-ID: <13299@claris.com>
Source record: 294351

I am one of those who crossposted. I understand your complaint and somewhat
agree with you. I fell trap to "post by example". I saw many items crossposted and
thought it was OK. Crossposting is probably used as a security blanket.
Especially to those of us new to the net. I won't apologize for my crosspost action,
but I will learn from it.

=Beech=

In article <20007.28aa6e14@zeus.unomaha.edu>, acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck
KD3FU) writes:
>
> I've mentioned this before, but after seeing 4 more messages go by this week,
> I feel the need to state this again.
>
> Is it really necessary to crosspost equipment for sale to both the
> discussion groups and the swap group? The fact that you *DID* crosspost
> it indicates that you knew of the existence of the swap group (many,
> admittedly do not, and are not the target of my wrath).
>
> It is my understanding that netnews sends out one message with pointers
> to each of the crossposted groups, so bandwidth is not increased. However
> the purpose of compartmentalizing for-sale messages in their own group
> (to keep the discussion groups clear for discussion and avoid potential
> political/legal problems with the mailing list gateways) is essentially
> defeated.
>
> There is an excellent _Introduction to the Personal Radio Newsgroups_
> written by Jay Maynard, K5ZC, archived on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under
> file ~pub/ham-radio/guide2newsgroups. It covers much of the historical
> background and current purposes of the various rec.radio.* newsgroups,
> including the many important reasons for having a separate swap group.
> I encourage its reading.
>
> So, am I just blowing in the wind, or am I stating a concern shared by
> many? If not, I'll go back to my corner....:-)
>
> 73, Paul, KD3FU
>
> ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
>
>

1974. Uniden 2600 Mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 19:46:35 UTC
From: miked@hp-vcd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <23490001@hp-vcd.HP.COM>
Source record: 294349

I have a Uniden 2600 and would like to open up the operating
frequencies to include the CB SSB chanels. Does anyone have info on
the mods to do this?

Mike Dobbs miked@vcd.hp.com
N7QQI

1975. PC Jr RGP Pinout?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 19:48:00 UTC
From: larner%atdecc.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9108161857.AA11232@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294343

I'm looking for the pinout description on a RGB monitor cable for an
IBM PC Junior. Anyone out there that can help?

Dan Larner
Allen-Bradley Co., 1201 S. Second St., Milwaukee, WI 53204 ; (414) 382-4096
Home: 2604 Aberdeen Ct., Waukesha, WI 53188 ; (414) 524-9083
larner%atdecc.decnet@consrt.rockwell.com (internet)
wv9z@wa9kec.wi.usa.na (AX.25)

1976. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 20:24:26 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <3628@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 294345

In article <1991Aug16.130805.24010@lonex.rl.af.mil> popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
>In article <2068@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
>>
>>...That some people think that you are in violation if you don't ID
>>at the _beginning_ of a qso? (Not in the rules ya know...)
>tell them Old F. to read the rule book (the one printed on paper, not stone)

Actually, the rules did say at one time that you had to ID at the beginning.
Some of these folks probably aren't aware of the change, I think it
happened only in the last few years.
--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ WB4KDF.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

1977. Re: InterSpousal Communications (was: Why ask why?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 20:31:01 UTC
From: jpotts@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920015@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 294348

How do you think all this BS would sound on the repeater. Its not much more intelligent and pretty annoying to have to read.

So will the perfect operator who has not ever said anything stupid or boring please stand forward. Rocks please.

Have a happy day, John kb6wgl

1978. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #587

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 20:45:00 UTC
From: FLEM%HYDRA@sdi.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <01G9GA6LU1CG8ZE5VC@sdi.polaroid.com>
Source record: 294375

From: "FLEM%HYDRA@sdi.polaroid.com" 16-AUG-1991 13:13:56.55
To: IN%"Info-Hams@ucsd.EDU"
CC:
Subject: Why ask why?
Why do individuals insist on putting disclaimers on the end of their text
when there is a great big one at the begining? Don't they have good lawyers?

1979. RADIO SHACK CATALOG '91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 21:13:00 UTC
From: FLEM%HYDRA@sdi.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <01G9GB4UDC8W8ZE8MU@sdi.polaroid.com>
Source record: 294376

>(Paraphrased) I thought Radio Shack was quite responsible in their ad for the HTX-202....
I felt exactly the opposite... Although it does say '2-Meter' up front I would of used the words "HAM" or "AMATEUR" in the heading, maybe on the top of the page. VHF-FM got bolder type but that doesn't really exclude much...
I don't know how to feel yet, but I think we will all survive. As long as they don't sell gear for 30 meter SSB!!! (JOKE for those who are lame)
Two other items of interest are on page 111. The 'Portable Antenna', powered by 2 AA cells my be a nice 'scanner' antenna, and the "Mobile VHF/UHF Antenna" may have possibilities as a transmitting antenna for 2/.7 Meters.
The local (work) R.S. didn't have either but when I asked for 2 catalogs they saw my work I.D. badge and ASKED if I'd take a bundle. Pretty sharp for a ....
I just noticed a 'Convenient in/outdoor window antenna' on the same page. It looks like it could take 25 watts without smoking.
de Skip, NT1G

1980. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 22:03:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.220326.18037@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294354

In article <lcz.682287341@dptspd> lcz@sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals) writes:
[re 4 pin XLR power connectors]
>
>And, of course, the big question: what is the current rating on these?

All I know is that our cameras have 5 amp fuses and our lights are 500
watt. The connectors don't give us any trouble.

Gary KE4ZV

1981. Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 22:13:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.221308.18150@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294355

In article <1991Aug15.172022.19857@hou.amoco.com> zjdg11@eddie.chi.amoco.com (Jim Graham) writes:
>I'm in a not-too-uncommon situation..... I live in an apartment, and want
>to run HF. to make matters worse, it's a studio apartment, meaning I have
>virtually no room for an antenna. I'm 23 floors up, so I can't take a walk
>outside and hide something in the trees (like I used to do).

Drop a wire out the window. From 23 floors up that would make an enviable vertical. Wind it back up before dawn so the snoopy neighbors don't notice.

>to make matters even worse, my old HF rig is a Galaxy V Mk 3, only works on
>20 meters these days, and the power can no longer be varied --- it's flat at
>300 Watts (measured with a Bird into a dummy load), and the output destroys
>TVs, stereos, etc. if it doesn't have a nice, full-length dipole in a tree
>well clear of everything else.

Mk 3? I used to have a MkII and it was wonderful. Fix this thing! It's worth keeping and will load into an endfed vertical like a champ. Fixing the drive control and using a Pi-L tuner should keep you out of your neighbor's sets. It's about the cheapest way to get on HF and about the best. Once you get it fixed, throttle it back to about 100 watts and it will be clean and mean. It's got one hot receiver.

Gary KE4ZV

1982. Re: BNC connector power rating?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 22:16:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.221613.18230@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294356

In article <1991Aug15.193011.6125@sono.uucp> sifakis@sono.uucp (George Sifakis) writes:
>perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>
>>If you have a dummy load and SWR meter, you could look at the SWR at low
>>(< 5 watts) and see if it changes when you increase to 200 watts. This
>>tests more than just the connectors, but it allows you to compare the
>>BNC system to PL-259 or N connectors.
>
>So what does it mean when the SWR increases with the power? I seem to
>have this problem presently.
>
>George, KC6NDY

It means your connectors have high IR losses. Usually corrosion.

Gary KE4ZV

1983. Re: DJ6SI DXpedition QSL Practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 22:23:26 UTC
From: sawyer@apache.twg.com
Message-ID: <9359@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 294353

In article <1991Aug10.162855.3717@cc.tut.fi> benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti) writes:
>
]In article <1991Aug9.182430.28703@cbnewsh.cb.att.com> nd2k@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
(alfred.a.schwarz..jr) writes:
]>
]> I just received my SASE from DJ6SI. I anxiously opened it hoping
]>to see my Mt. Athos card from his SY/DJ6SI operation, having worked (?) him
]>on Apr. 18, 1991. Much to my dismay, MY card was in the SASE. Is this a
]>subtle way of telling someone he/she isn't in the log? I would have preferred
]>a note saying such instead of just the card stuffed in and nothing else. Were
]>there a lot of pirates during that DXpedition??
]>
]In my opinion that is not a subtle way of telling anything. I have read in
]the magazines that DJ6SI has a QSL system that is far from subtle. Those who
]send in two green stamps will be served first. Then come those with one
]green stamp, then those with two IRC's and finally those with only one IRC.
]All other cards go straight into the garbage can.
]..
]I somehow resent this kind of people to be called radio amateurs. And please,
]no flaming here as this is just my personal opinion and I do not have anything
]against DX peditions in general.

This is now all academic. Even though I got my card right back from Baldur
(I knew his rules and sent 2 green stamps), it's not worth the paper it was
printed on. Don Search has revoked Baldur's accreditation for this operation
(See August 16 issue of "DX Bulletin") until he can come up with better
documentation. The rumor going around is that he wasn't INSIDE the monastery
and so wasn't "in-country".

AA6KX

1984. Looking For Tektronix 475 & 585 Manuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 23:37:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9108162237.AA01763@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294346

A buddy and I are looking for a couple of manuals, for some Tektronix scopes. We need a manual for an old 585RM (I think the non rack mount version would suffice), and for a 475.

The 585RM manual is for my friend, and I'm the one trying to get one for my `brand-new-used' 475.

I believe that I can get a 475 manual from Tektronix, although they're asking $ 100.00. If I can't get one any cheaper, I will go that route.

Tucker Electronics, over in Garland (Texas), advertises a whole bunch of used equipment manuals in their `hobbyist' catalog but, when I called them (they're only a few miles from where I am), the guy said that the $ 35.00 (for a Tek 475 manual), shown in the latest `hobbyist' catalog, was for a `spare' manual, and that they've sold it. Tucker says they want $ 170.00 for a Tektronix 475 service manual. Maybe I'm wrong but, this sounds like price `gouging' to me.

Anyone, who has decided to `go' with Tektronix, knows that they're going to be paying a premium price, but they also expect a superior product. Perhaps I should just `bite-the-bullet', and send my money to Tektronix? It's just that I'd like to at least try and keep a little money available ... I've STILL got to buy a couple of decent probes! (yikes, have you price THEM lately!)

Anybody got these Tek manuals, either for a 475, or a 585RM ?

Thanks,

Paul Nix (WB5AGF)

Home Address: 2845 Laurel Oaks Drive
Garland, Texas 75044

InterNet: nix%muppet.decnet@consrt.rok.com

1985. FCC TESTING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-16 23:48:35 UTC
From: john@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1991Aug16.234835.4829@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 294359

Would someone out in Ham-Land have the next test DATES for Wisconsin?

I am willing to travel to take the test so anyone who knows of a NEAR
NOW test date please lt me know the Time, Date, and Place (Directions
from The Fox Cities would be helpfull) Please send them in Mail. the
Unix address's should be in the signature
.

--

John L. Moder II -- john@edsi.plexus.COM -- ..spool!cserver!esdi!john
N6813 Harrison RD. Hilbert, WI 54129 -- (414)989-1603 or (414)989-1610
Utopian Technology-=-The Perfect Technology For The Imperfect World-=-

1986. Re: No-Code evaluation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 01:06:27 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <5216@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294352

In article <39910116@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

> Our new techs are a fairly polite bunch - they're new and make
> newbie-style operational mistakes, but they're fast learners. As
> far as bolting the door on the repeater, the Extras still comprise
> the greater proportion of lids - many have been around long enough
> to know better, but operate poorly anyway.

How right you are, Perry. I've had several nice QSOs on the local repeaters with recent KC6 calls, and I assume that many of these are new Techs without code. As for the experienced lids, let me tell you about my first experience on 1.2GHz last night.

A couple of hams here at Sun recently put a 1.2GHz machine on the air, and one of them was kind enough to loan me his FT-911 for a couple of days. I live "over the hill" from work, so last night when I got home I decided to go exploring the new band from my home QTH. When I found a repeater I could kerchug, I gave my call and asked if there was anyone around who could give me a report. No response. About 30 seconds later, a voice said "WB6LID" (not his real call, although he was a WB6, and he holds an Extra) and nothing more. I called him back and again asked for a report. Here are some of the highlights (sic) of the QSO that followed:

o "Requests for signal reports are the kind of stuff you expect from the two meter crowd. If you can hear the repeater full quieting, then you don't need to ask for a report." (Hmmm. I thought it was a fairly innocous way to look for a QSO on a strange repeater.)

o "Not many of you Novices have found your way up here to 1200." (Actually, I'm a General, but there didn't seem to be much point in mentioning this, so I didn't.)

o "We`re mostly RF types up here. We try to discourage data types." (Well excuse me!)

o After wishing him "73's" in my final, he replied, "There's no "s" in "73". Look it up."

I sure hope that the new Techs are getting a better introduction to ham radio than I got to 1.2 GHz last night. And I hope that this lid is not representative of the attitudes found on 1.2 GHz. If it is, I think I'd rather hang out with the Novices, the "data types", and the "two meter crowd."

Todd, KB6JXT

1987. Re: FCC TESTING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 05:56:56 UTC
From: resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1991Aug17.055656.5994@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 294363

john@edsi.plexus.COM (John Moder) writes:

>from The Fox Cities would be helpfull) Please send them in Mail. the
>Unix address's should be in the signature

>John L. Moder II -- john@edsi.plexus.COM -- ..spool!cserver!esdi!john

It's down there, but spelled incorrectly in your bang address.

--
Jason Hanson ___/\ /\ /\ /___ Mr. Resistor
Fido 1:139/660 \/ \/ \/ resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Ham Radio: N9LEA Menasha, Wisconsin USA ..spool!cserver!edsi!resistor

1988. Summary of Solar Terrestrial Activity for 16 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 07:01:32 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D3B6.67D99B40.20087@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294358

PLEASE NOTE

The Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review for 16 August has been postponed due to high uncertainties regarding possible activity levels over the coming week. For those who need the forecasts contained in this report, consult the STD BBS. All forecasts which would have been released in the STFR report are publically available on the STD BBS at (403) 756-3008.

The following has been extracted from our BBS. It is the daily summary of activity for 16 August. We are placing this on the nets in order to summarize the recent unusual and impressive increases in the solar indices which have been observed over the last couple of days. This will not be a regular feature on the nets. To obtain these publically accessible daily activity summaries, consult the BBS.

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DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY

UPDATED: 02:30 UT, 17 AUGUST

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(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

ANALYSIS OF SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR 16 AUGUST

Solar activity has continued to manifest itself over the last 24 hours. The most energetic event was a class M6.7/1B flare from Region 6786 at 06:21 UT on 16 August. This flare was rather impulsive and did not produce a very rich radio spectrum. No Type II or IV sweeps were observed. However, an importance 2 Type III sweep was observed.

Region 6786 (N09E49) was also responsible for an M1.9/2B flare at 00:51 UT, a C9/SF at 18:11 UT, and a C7/SN at 19:05 UT all on 16 August. This region is now the largest region visible at the east end of a cluster of spot groups. This entire cluster of regions has shown some growth and fairly frequent subflaring.

The 10.7 cm solar radio flux increased dramatically again today to 264. This is 49 points higher than yesterdays value and is 89 points higher than what was observed only two days ago. This is the highest the solar flux has been since the measured value of 268 on 14 April, 1991. This significant

increase in the solar flux is due to the continued growth of the large cluster of regions in the southeast quadrant and may also be a response to new regions possibly rotating into view around the east limb.

The solar flux was not the only index to increase today. Both sunspot numbers and the background x-ray flux also exhibited increases. The background x-ray flux increased from a class C2.1 level yesterday to a class C2.8 level today. The observed SESC sunspot number increased from 239 yesterday to 300 today. The sunspot number has increased by 123 points since 14 August.

M-class flare activity should easily be observed over the next several days. Many of the regions in the southeast quadrant could produce M-class flare activity. There is also a fair chance for another major solar flare over the next several days. The greatest threat appears to be Region 6786.

Geomagnetic activity continued to stabilize slowly over the last 24 hours and is now generally unsettled to active over most latitudes. Activity is expected to continue at mostly unsettled to possibly slightly active levels and should continue to stabilize gradually over the next several days.

HF propagation conditions have been mostly good over the low and middle latitudes. However, the high latitude regions continued to experience some degradation from the recent geomagnetic storming which was observed there. Conditions appear to be improving gradually.

Expect some daytime degradation in HF propagation conditions due to possibly frequent flare activity. SWFs will almost certainly be observed for the next several days at least and will likely continue to be observed over the next week or two. Fadeouts could become moderate to strong in intensity during possible major flare periods.

** End of Daily Update **

1989. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 16th August 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 11:12:47 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug17.111247.229@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 294373

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H228
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 8/16/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 16th August 1991
BID: KT7H228
Part 1 of 3.

A couple of points to ponder on. First, there are now only 14 days
before the date of closure for the logs of the ANARTS Worldwide RTTY
Contest. So send them in to 55 Prince Charles Road, Frenches Forest,
Sydney, 2145 N.S.W. Australia. Immediately.

Second, and as a matter of interest, this week I received reports of
356 stations in 87 countries. You might ask what happened to them.
Well some of them were locals, some are there almost every day, and
some are reported on a fairly regular basis. Which leaves us with
what could be classified as the rarer of the reported ones. At times
the editors pencil gets very blunt.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the DJ0SPC DX Cluster, G0ABI,
IK5AAX, I5FLN, K4FJ, OD5NG, SP4KM, SP4TKK, TG9VT, UT5RP, VK2EG and
W2FG and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network.

That's where all the information comes from, and we thank them all for
their time scanning the bands. Without them we would not have much.

Bandpass

Friday 9
3D2MP 14087 at 1019Z QSL
A35IM 14081 at 1100Z QSL
SV0DV/9 14085 at 1141Z
ZB2IY 14085 at 1455Z
7Z1IS 14076 at 1626Z ARQ
VP2EYF 14085 at 2233Z QSL
KP4CS 14083 at 2241Z

Saturday 10
VP2E/N2HNQ 14089 at 0314Z QSL/Note
ZK1XB 14089 at 0316Z QSL
UL7PCZ 21086 at 0710Z Note
FS5UQ 14090 at 0913Z
9V1XQ 14091 at 0955Z QSL
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A35IM 21083 at 1028Z
3D2RW 21086 at 1138Z QSL
VP2EXX 21090 at 1530Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H229
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 8/16/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 16th August 1991
BID: KT7H229
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 11
VP2E/N2HNQ 14087 at 0255Z
KG4DD 14087 at 0425Z QSL
FR4FR 14074 at 0625Z QSL
FW1FM 14084 at 0628Z
9V1XQ 14088 at 0957Z
YB0ASX 14086 at 1159Z QSL
A35LI 14087 at 1207Z
VK0ZA 14085 at 1220Z Note
Z21GZ 21083 at 1507Z
7Z1IS 14076 at 1532Z
BV1VB 21083 at 1606Z
3DA0BW 14088 at 1637Z QSL
C9RKL 14084 at 1826Z QSL
VP8BFH 14074 at 2205Z
4K2OIL 14090 at 2205Z QSL
EL2FE 14090 at 2336Z QSL

Monday 12
3D2RW 14086 at 0401Z
9H4B(OHRB) 14073 at 0422Z ARQ
EL2FE 21086 at 1536Z
3DA0BW 14085 at 1831Z
V51DF 14085 at 1955Z
VP2E/N2HNQ 14086 at 2327Z
FG4FI 14087 at 2339Z
7X2DS 14087 at 2349Z

Tuesday 13
VP2E/N2HNQ 14083 at 0120Z
UZ6HX 14079 at 0422Z
9H4B 14074 at 0548Z FEC
4K2OIL 14088 at 0838Z
OX3OX 14066 at 1200Z ARQ
UB5YD 14086 at 1406Z
7X2DS 14090 at 2030Z
EL2FE 14085 at 2207Z

Wednesday 14
OX3OX 14066 at 0007Z ARQ

TU2BB 14076 at 0500Z ARQ
HL9UIZ 14091 at 1221Z
9M2FO 14086 at 1208Z

Thursday 15
9K2EC 14072 at 0053Z
HI3AB 14090 at 0555Z
FO/HB9DCQ 14086 at 1308Z

QSL Information.

3D2MP QSL address is Box 5324, Raiwaqa, Suva, Fiji.

VP2EYF and VP2EXX both QSL via KC8JE, although VP2EXX says for Russians to QSL via UA4FEQ.

A35IM, IJ, IN and LI all QSL via JA3OIN.

9V1XQ. Note the call XQ, not XO as reported last week. Will QSL via K2QBV.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H230
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 8/16/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 16th August 1991
BID: KT7H230
Part 3 of 3.

VP2E/N2HNQ QSL via his home call of JH4IFF. Do not QSL via the W2 QSL bureau. That also applies to the KH8/N2HNQ operation. QSL via JH4IFF only.

ZK1RY and ZK1XB QSL via HB9DCQ.

3D2RW is ZL1AMO when he is at home.

KG4DD QSL info is PSC-1005, Box 55-692, FPO New York, NY 09593-0053 USA.

EL2FE is via Box 140 Monrovia, Liberia.

3DA0BW is via N5MZH.

C9RKL says to QSL via Box 2524 Maputo, Mozambique.

FR4FR is at 152 Gerges Ponpidocure PK14, 97430 Le Tampon, Reunion Island.

YB0ASX is via K0IEA.

Notes of Interest.

Repeating the information on the VP2E/N2HNQ and KH8/N2HNQ QSL path, all cards must be sent to JH4IFF and not to the W2 bureau. They have lots of cards there, and they will be returning them to the JA bureau in the near future.

No licenses have been issued for Albania as yet. HA9MM and HA0NNN have visited there to clear up a few things they say, but they are interested only in CW and SSB. But keep fingers crossed. There may be RTTY as well.

Latest news of Burma is that it should be activated very soon, maybe in the next week or so.

UL7PCZ is reported to be the first AMTOR station from Kazakh, and reports say that he has plans to visit Vietnam toward the end of the year. He is practicing his RTTY and AMTOR for the trip.

There seems to be some confusion regarding the South Sandwich operation, and who is going. We will worry about that later.

VK0ZA is reported from Macquarie Island.

GL DE DX1

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1990. Re: How do I get back into Ham'ing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 12:45:37 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1505@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294360

In article <9108161910.AA06743@dsacg4.dsac.dla.mil>,
nol2321@dsacg4.dsac.dla.mil (Jim Dunn) writes...
>Q: What if I only got my novice all those years ago because my physics
> teacher wanted me too... and now I would like to get myself and my
> wife into a tech (code or no-code) license... What do I do? And
> how much is all this going to cost me? (licenses, radios, etc.)
> And do any of you live in/near Columbus, Ohio, and have an OLD rig
> you want to sell?

The question frequently comes up: "How do I get my Technician class ticket
(the one that doesn't require code tests)?"

The simple answer: "Call the ARRL at (203) 666-1541 and ask for their
Prospective Ham Package. They will take your adress and send you the
package customized for your zip code. It's not the most impressive package
I've seen, but it gives you a list of VEs in your area as well as
information on "What is Ham Radio?" and "How do I become a Ham?" and all
that."

The other simple answer: "Call the W5YI Group at (800)669-W5YI and ask for
their licence preparation material. I haven't had any contact with the
W5YI Group, but I'm told you get your ticket a little earlier when you take
your test at a W5YI session."

The more complicated answer: "You need to pass the Novice and Technician
theory tests at a VE session in your area. Talk to local hams (if you can
find them), check out your local ham store (if you can find one), or call
the ARRL. To get the study guides for the above tests, call the ARRL,
check out your local ham store, or go to Radio Shack for their part numbers
62-2414 "Now You're Talking" or 62-2413 "Nocode Tech License Manual" or
(62-2410 "Novice Class License Preparation" AND 62-2411 "Technician Class
Manual"). The Novice book will from Radio Shack will include morse code
practice tapes, and all of the Novice/Tech study guides will probably
indicate that you need morse code for your Technician license, but don't
panic! The FCC only recently changed the rules (as of February 15, 1991),
but you don't need morse code for the Technician class ticket."

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

1991. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 13:12:18 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1991Aug17.131218.17279@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 294367

popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:

>In article <2068@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:

>>...How husband/wife qso's are among the worlds most boring to
>>monitor? (get a cellular PLEASE :-)
>I cannot afford cellular. Besides, if I have to listen to my wife bore me
>then why not bore everyone else, hi hi. It is the married hams way of educating
>the single man...

Hi, hi. Perhaps it is attitudes like this, joking or otherwise, which discourage more women from getting involved in the hobby.

By the way, both my husband and I got our Novice licenses at the same time, December 1989 after a class at the local club, and have been upgrading together (we now both hold Advanced licenses). I had decided to keep my Novice call until hitting Advanced because I didn't want a trail of former call signs. Found it interesting how many people assumed that I had a Novice or Tech license when I was a General, while no one made that assumption with my husband.

Our club in Framingham has a number of OM-XYL members, as well as some single women and under-18 girls. On our repeater, you will often hear a husband and wife as part of the rotation in a conversation with other local hams.

We still have more men with unlicensed spouses than women. But I'm finding that some wives who didn't want to get their licenses, period, are starting to consider it as they see the friendly, welcoming atmosphere waiting for them. Incidentally, it has helped some that I have done some personal lobbying showing that ham radio can be INTERESTING -- I have brought some letters & souveniers that ham friends in the USSR have mailed me, for example. This kind of contact for the non-ham looks a lot more worthwhile than "Thank you for the 5 x 9. You are also 5 x 9. Please QSO via the 1990 call book address. QRZ?" TALK ABOUT BORING.

Sharon, KC1YR

--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

1992. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 13:20:49 UTC
From: srm@dimacs.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Aug.17.09.20.48.1991.1815@dimacs.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 294361

I'm studying for my tech license now. I went into a local Radio Shack (Philadelphia) and asked about the HTX202. The first thing out of the sales person's mouth was "Do you have a license?"...

That's my comment...
--

Scott R. Myers

Snail: 26 Stiles Street Phone:908.352.4162
Apartment 18
Elizabeth, NJ 07208

Arpa: srm@dimacs.rutgers.edu Uucp: ..!dimacs!srm

"... No matter where you go, there you are ..."

1993. Auto Patch???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 13:28:35 UTC
From: srm@dimacs.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Aug.17.09.28.35.1991.1884@dimacs.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 294362

I'm studying for my Tech license now. I'm mostly interested in Packet
but something recently caught my eye that I can't seem to dig up any
information on. Autopatch? I understand it to be connecting phone
systems to ham radio. Can someone elaborate. Thanks in advance.

srm
--

Scott R. Myers

Snail: 26 Stiles Street Phone:908.352.4162
Apartment 18
Elizabeth, NJ 07208

Arpa: srm@dimacs.rutgers.edu Uucp: ..!dimacs!srm

"... No matter where you go, there you are ..."

1994. Is DX 380 better than DX 440?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 13:56:58 UTC
From: clemens@acpwvw.UUCP
Message-ID: <9108170956.AA24324@acpwvw.uucp>
Source record: 294282

The TS catalog for 1992 lists four SW receivers:

NEW DX-390 with 45 station memory BFO digital and 150-29999 Freq for $239.95
DX-440 with 9 station memory BFO digital and 150-29999 freq for $199.95

They claim the 390 is the finest-ever....

Actually, I would recommend something other than a RS for SW reception...

[] Rich Clemens - West Virginia Wesleyan College []
[] Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201 []
[] Internet - tuccia!acpwvw!clemens@ms.uky.edu []
[] Packet Radio - kb8aob@w8sp.wv.usa.na [44.58.0.3] []

1995. ICOM 2410 MODS NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 14:39:00 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug17.143900.26051@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294364

I'm looking for all mods for the ICOM 2410 including:

Receiving above 800 MHz
Cross-band repeat
--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

1996. FT-470 Expanded Freq Recieve

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 16:04:00 UTC
From: mark@dinsdale.ARmstrong.EDU
Message-ID: <9108171604.AA04159@dinsdale.armstrong.edu>
Source record: 294365

This modification for the Yaesu FT-470 was worked up by Darrel Sego, KM9S, and was given to me by a Yaesu representative at the Jacksonville HamFest.

This simple keyboard modification allows the FT-470 to recieve frequencies between 450 MHz and 500MHz. It does not require opening of the case.

(1) On the main band, program the frequency 450.00 MHz simplex.

(2) Press the [F/M] and then the [RPT] button for offset.

(3) Enter code 0000 into the keypad.

(4) Turn the radio off. Then turn the radio back on.

(5) Press the [RPT] key twice for a "+" offset.

(6) Press the [REV] button one time.

(7) The radio will display 1450.00 MHz. (It does not work at these frequencies. It will recieve up to about 500 MHz.)

(8) Now, store the frequency of 500.00 MHz into the "U" memory. Press the [F/M] key followed by the "down" arrow key to drop the freq 1 MHz at a time.

(9) Store this into "U" memory. Press the [F/M] key for about 1 sec, or until you hear two beeps. Rotate the channel selector until "U" is displayed, then press the [F/M] key again. If "beep" is enabled, one beep will confirm the storage.

(10) Now store 450.00 MHz into memory "L" for the lower of these expanded limits; use the procedure of step (9).

(11) To use the higher frequencies, go to the "U" memory and press the [MR] button to place the radio in memory tune mode. From there, you can scan down or use the channel selector knob to select a lower frequency.

(12) Any selected frequency can be placed into a memory channel.

Note:
Most radios will not let you go up in frequency, only down. Be sure to start at the higher end of the desired range and tune down from there. If you try to go up, the rig will default back to the original ham band.

To rid the radio of this modification, simply reset the CPU. All memory channels and offsets will be lost.

Enjoy and good luck.

73, Mark Eversoll KD4BNF

1997. FT-470 Expanded Freq Recieve

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 16:05:07 UTC
From: mark@dinsdale.ARmstrong.EDU
Message-ID: <9108171605.AA04186@dinsdale.armstrong.edu>
Source record: 294366

This modification for the Yaesu FT-470 was worked up by Darrel Sego, KM9S, and was given to me by a Yaesu representative at the Jacksonville HamFest.

This simple keyboard modification allows the FT-470 to receive frequencies between 450 MHz and 500MHz. It does not require opening of the case.

(1) On the main band, program the frequency 450.00 MHz simplex.

(2) Press the [F/M] and then the [RPT] button for offset.

(3) Enter code 0000 into the keypad.

(4) Turn the radio off. Then turn the radio back on.

(5) Press the [RPT] key twice for a "+" offset.

(6) Press the [REV] button one time.

(7) The radio will display 1450.00 MHz. (It does not work at these frequencies. It will receive up to about 500 MHz.)

(8) Now, store the frequency of 500.00 MHz into the "U" memory. Press the [F/M] key followed by the "down" arrow key to drop the freq 1 MHz at a time.

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Note:
Most radios will not let you go up in frequency, only down. Be sure to start at the higher end of the desired range and tune down from there. If you try to go up, the rig will default back to the original ham band.

To rid the radio of this modification, simply reset the CPU. All memory channels and offsets will be lost.

Enjoy and good luck.

73, Mark Eversoll KD4BNF

1998. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 18:12:44 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108171812.AA15617@blackbird.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294368

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #876 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91215.49079804 .00000148 00000-0 16743-3 0 4362
2 00424 80.4641 239.5289 0022106 295.1797 64.7061 13.67557837439040
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91225.44827687 -.00000077 00000-0 99999-4 0 5995
2 03029 13.7090 17.5576 0014733 223.1676 136.7381 1.00272978 87024
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91227.03722183 .00054369 20699-4 24302-3 0 7974
2 04966 51.5315 194.6268 1958761 272.2992 65.6300 11.74921544639908
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91226.55158420 -.00000019 00000-0 32594-4 0 2829
2 07646 49.8258 287.9445 0206705 149.4514 211.8608 13.82161624834339
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91223.71313373 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2891
2 08820 109.8214 139.1873 0044065 148.8080 211.5252 6.38664266100797
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91225.56024049 -.00000184 00000-0 79862-4 0 3189
2 10637 32.9160 112.0446 1386206 5.0459 356.3129 1.00251976 10705
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91225.76355213 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7064
2 10684 63.9517 76.5059 0128772 197.6519 161.9352 2.00552259 84323
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91227.27407862 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4317
2 10893 64.1933 317.2529 0177617 25.9697 334.9650 2.00534438 97178
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91226.76285006 .00000101 00000-0 99999-4 0 1785
2 10953 7.9505 61.2932 0005267 76.8035 283.4146 1.00278002 1322
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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91225.20232003 .00000722 00000-0 28683-3 0 5693
2 10967 108.0208 111.8884 0003150 236.3650 123.7190 14.36790671687041
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91222.50409247 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4697
2 11054 63.6976 313.4860 0064383 120.4358 240.2513 2.00572837 94095
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91225.22272154 .00000083 00000-0 90481-4 0 7867
2 11080 99.1665 124.9683 0009749 38.1515 322.0327 13.83574195646396
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91226.13865060 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2282
2 11141 63.9352 76.3433 0059785 309.6538 49.9221 2.00542252 92866
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91218.29295890 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 2044
2 11690 64.4004 78.9314 0126179 201.4876 158.0576 2.00551489 98567
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91222.99007793 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5078
2 11783 63.2726 312.9409 0191934 28.6452 332.4433 2.03456644 82770
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91223.69023541 .00000118 00000-0 99999-4 0 1705
2 12472 4.5026 70.5678 0001577 22.9352 337.2995 1.00303570 36445
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91223.84374618 .00000088 00000-0 96847-4 0 7507
2 13301 82.9301 352.4565 0029008 81.8352 278.6089 13.67935803455187
LandSat 4
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Molniya1-82
1 21630U 91 53 A 91226.62791019 .00000339 00000-0 99999-5 0 261
2 21630 62.8793 75.7115 7365941 288.1388 9.4449 2.00306511 264
1991 053B
1 21631U 91 53 B 91226.79287030 .00849177 10164-4 15019-2 0 369
2 21631 62.8161 28.9958 0247772 124.2044 237.9354 15.64533259 2060
1991 053C
1 21632U 91 53 C 91226.90945143 .00642614 11025-4 10582-2 0 273
2 21632 62.8166 28.4153 0249474 119.9838 242.6501 15.65122083 2080
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 91225.39999998 .00000158 00000-0 99999-4 0 112
2 21639 0.0776 14.9440 0002984 88.4890 211.5770 1.00286918 03
1991 054C
1 21640U 91 54 C 91223.72075035 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 148
2 21640 26.9790 2.7984 7269970 5.2287 359.2246 2.27439603 212
1991 054D
1 21641U 91 54 D 91225.15724274 .00000076 00000-0 99999-4 0 76
2 21641 1.4195 198.8611 0034756 258.3598 100.6344 1.00243880 122
1991 054E
1 21642U 91 54 E 91219.66532380 .00000106 00000-0 99999-4 0 42
2 21642 26.9177 4.1486 7230313 2.7758 359.5587 2.32173374 127
1991 052F
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1 21646U 91 52 F 91226.52815711 .06186885 -17863-5 50896-2 0 204
2 21646 82.3317 78.0318 0073635 284.4060 76.3278 16.08042372 3559
1991 052G
1 21647U 91 52 G 91223.05058892 .11886833 -14970-5 10709-1 0 85
2 21647 82.3177 81.8633 0060040 295.3526 65.9094 16.08636845 3004
1991 055A
1 21653U 91 55 A 91226.76912686 .00000736 00000-0 99999-4 0 11
2 21653 6.9968 126.3842 7295409 178.3236 187.0338 2.28075294 08
1991 056A
1 21655U 91 56 A 91227.75122371 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 40
2 21655 82.5768 128.7171 0017547 292.2010 67.7277 13.16789917 46
1991 056B
1 21656U 91 56 B 91228.05515228 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 42
2 21656 82.5598 128.4887 0012277 268.6782 91.5989 13.16897261 88
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1999. Uniden BC 70xlt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 20:53:53 UTC
From: msw1633@summa.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <20436@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 294371

I received a BC 70xlt handheld scanner as a gift from someone who didn't really understand what I had asked for regarding such an item. I have yet to see or hear of anyone else who has one. It is a pretty nice radio but has only 20 memory slots and will not receive aircraft band or 800 MHz etc. Pretty basic.

My question is, does anyone else own one of these, and if so, do you know of any mods? Short of this, I am willing to experiment with this radio, but only in an educated guess fashion. I understand that many scanners use the same chips and circuits as other members of the family (ie BC 100xlt). I am also interested, therefore, in knowing what sorts of components are usually modified in doing such mods, and what are their identifications (that is component types/names) in the BC 100xlt. This might give me a better chance of improving the radio instead of trashing it completely.

Before I receive a plethera of email msgs telling me to look at the hamster mods database, I have done so for the 70xlt anyway. I am really looking for some actual 70xlt mods or some tutelage on the concepts used in modifying the 100xlt so I can choose which mods might be adaptable to the 70xlt.

Also, I have been unable to reach the hamster data base lately, any clues or other sources available?

thanks

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Bitnet: MSW1633@TAMSIGMA College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man" -- another Schadelism

2000. IC-W2A audio summary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 21:02:20 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug17.210220.1663@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294370

A week ago I posted asking what kinds of audio reports people are
getting on their IC-W2As. I had been getting reports indicating
muffled/bassy/hollow etc. audio. As you can see with the enclosed
responses, the general consensus is that the rig has GOOD audio.

I promptly went to my dealer and exchanged my radio. I'm now getting
excellent reports.

By the way, I've heard other W2As, besides mine, on the air with this
bassy audio. Possibly there are other bad ones out there.

Thanks to all that responded!

Response summary follows:

I own a W2A and the new HM-70 speaker mic. Believe it or not I have
better reports while using the internal mic than the external speaker
mic. The HM-70 is a FULL SIZE speaker mic- not a mini version- so it
seems odd to me that it has the worst x-mit audio of the two.

In any case both mics have good audio, no one has ever complained.
>From what I have heard of Icom's manufacturing methods there should be
no difference between the versions audio wise. The only problem could
be a bad mic element- its is possible that yours could have problems.

BTW- others I know have W2A's and their audio is verry good as well.
The little speaker for rx audio..... Well thats a different story.
How good can they make a speaker to fit in a 1" dia. space anyway.

I've had mine now for a couple of months and am, for the most part,
very happy with it. I had some problems when I first got it about
people complaining about my signal quality - but that was just my
getting used to it. Receiver quality is really pretty good as well.
The only complaint I've got with it is the odd power plug.

Sorry to have to say this but my audio reports are fine.
May I make a suggestion & ask that you call someone & get reports
when speaking at different distances from the mike, it may be that
you are speaking too close or to far away from it. I generally try to keep
the rig about 5 to 6 inches from my mouth. If this doesnt help it sounds
like you my have to return it for adjustment or service.

I am getting excellent audio reports and nobody around here is complaining...

I thought I had a problem with my audio while I was on transmit a while back

but I found out that my problem was I was simultaneous dual band receive and
somehow re-transmitting open squelch noise from the other band. Took care of theproblem by
making sure I was in single band mode when I transmit.That's how
I found out I can crossband repeat UHF-To-VHF although I have to manually use the PTT
switch. B.T.W. the VHF-to-VHF crossband repeat mod. works fine on my W2A
let me know if you want it if don't have it yet, I can send it to you...

All of the audio reports I've received on my IC-W2A have been good to excellent.

There is a trick, though. You need to be about 3-4 inches (7-10 cm) from the
radio talking into the speaker. This is done with the top of the radio angled
slightly back such that you are talking into the open parts of the 'slats'
where the speaker audio comes out / microphone input goes in. Doing this
results in a much 'clearer' transmission. The other solution is to use the
HM-70 Speaker-Microphone - it works very well (higher audio output for the
same volume setting than for the internal speaker - no big suprise!).

Well, after some time now some are saying that the transmit audio is
not as good as some other rigs. I know of at least one other fellow
who was told by Icom to send their unit back in for a "simple" adjustment
to correct this. Although audio is a subjective thing, I'm having no real
troubles with mine. People still understand me 100% :-).

The audio in mine is fine, I even recorded it to check because a ham
in europe with a W2E was complaining about his. After checking mine
and my friends out I concluded that they were at least as good as the
audio on the IC-2AT that I have before if not better. The new
speaker-mic, the HM-70, for the W2A (which I also bought) has audio
that is worse than the straight W2A. I think this is due to the fact
that is is hollow and it makes the voice sound more muffled (sp?). In
any case I have never heard a bad report from my W2A but you are the
third person who I have heard from that has had complaints of bad
audio. I am begining to suspect that ICOM may have some quality
control problems in its manufacturing line.

According to a freind (KA1NRH) who owns one, it is only a few of the
early shipments that had the problem. He contacted ICOM and they are
fixing it under warranty. They claim all current production has the
problem fixed.

Three of us bought W2-As at the same time. We are frequently on both simplex
and repeaters. None of us have had any problems reported with audio.

--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzy.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

2001. Re: PRO-2004 for sale $210

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-17 21:34:54 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <45748@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 294372
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The scanner has sold. Thanks for the many replies.
Randy

2002. * SpaceNews 19-Aug-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 01:55:23 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <479@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 294280
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 19-Aug-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0819
* SpaceNews 19-Aug-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0819

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY AUGUST 19, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* GALILEO STATUS REPORT *
=========================
August 13, 1991

The Galileo spacecraft is at the HGA (High Gain Antenna) cooling attitude,
operating in the all-spin mode and transmitting coded telemetry at 10 bps.
The spacecraft achieved the cooling attitude at about 22:00 hours, PDT. The
tower temperatures, after 7 hours at attitude, as expected, are cooler than
those observed during the first turn.

Temperatures along the HGA tower are continuing to drop. Today, as of 05:15
PDT, the PWS (Plasma Wave) magnetic field preamp temperature reached zero
DN (approx -95 degrees C), the S-band Feed Horn temperature was -105 degrees C
and the HGA motor temperature was -47 degrees C.

Galileo is planned to remain at the cooling attitude for 50 hours.

[Info via William O'Neil, Galileo Project Manager and Ron Baalke @ JPL]

* DOVE NEWS *
=============
Work on uploading new operating software to DOVE-1/OSCAR-17 continues.
Spacecraft commanding occurred as late as 17-Aug-91 during a pass at
15:38 UTC. Telemetry showed the spacecraft is in good health with the
VHF beacon running at the 2.8 watt power level. During spacecraft
commanding, packet frames such as:

DOVE-1>COMDUV <UI>:
COMMAND 4 ACK

SWITCH>SWITCH <DM>

can be copied interspersed along with the usual telemetry frames.
During periods of commanding on 2-meters, the spacecraft's beacon
remains off the air while receiving commands and only transmits when
it verifies commands from the command station.

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : PACSAT-OSCAR-16, NASA Catalog Number: 20439, Launched on 22-Feb-90
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular, sun-synchronous, near polar

PACSAT-OSCAR-16 is a satellite-based digital store-and-forward message system
compatible with terrestrial packet communications. Uplink signals must be
Manchester encoded FM (AFSK) with +/- 3 KHz deviation. The connect address
is "PACSAT-1". The downlink is BPSK, NRZ-I, HDLC, and compatible with AX.25
level two protocol. The current communications data rate is 1200 bps, but
can be switched to 4800 bps at a later date. Transmissions at this data rate
will be straight FSK rather than Manchester-encoded so as to fit within the
passband of a standard SSB voice communications receiver.

Uplinks : 145.900 MHz
145.920 MHz
145.940 MHz
145.960 MHz

Downlinks : 437.051 MHz (primary, raised cosine)
437.026 MHz (secondary, BPSK)
2401.143 MHz (secondary, BPSK, 1 watt)

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews may be directed to the editor using any one
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!rutgers.edu!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107

Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2003. DJ160 dtmf decode mode keystroke procedure

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 02:25:08 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug18.022508.19144@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294374

I crossposted from the Internet to packet a file on DTMF decoding on the
DJ160. Got the below reply to that posting. Looks like there is a
better way. NOTE: I don't have a DJ160, so I can't test or verify this,
so preceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

begin file from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
60390 PN 1755 0 15-Aug 1817 KC4WTX 60390_KD6TH WA2ISE ()
Sb: Re: DJ160 DTMF Decode File

I received a message about the DTMF decoding on the DJ-160, and I thought
I should tell you that the process is not that complicated.

1) Put radio on frequency to catch tones to be decoded.

2) Push the DIAL CH button (lower right corner of keypad) The LCD will indicate
the channel currently selected. The channel must be 3 to decode DTMF. If it
is not Channel 3 then use the M button (top left) to change selected channel.
Once you have the M3 in the window you can push the DIAL CH button again to
bring the display back to indicate the frequency. The word DIAL will remain
in the lower right corner of the LCD window.

From this point on any DTMF will be stored in MEM channel 3, but you can not
recieve DTMF while you are looking at MEM channel 3 , you must be looking at
the frquency being displayed while decoding. To see the decoded data, just
push DIAL CH and read the displayed data. Use the frequency knob to rotate
the stored DTMF tones that do not appear. The radio will store 16 digits on
each transmission, but the window will only show about 6 at a time. As the
message indicated, any new data will over write the old...
73's Joe KC4WTX @ KB4VOL

end of file

2004. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #587

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 04:48:16 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <39702@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 294377

FLEM%HYDRA@sdi.polaroid.COM (Skip Flem 565TS-2 221-2508) writes:
>Why do individuals insist on putting disclaimers on the end of their text
>when there is a great big one at the begining? Don't they have good lawyers?

The disclaimer you refer to appears only in the internet info-hams digest,
not on the usenet news group.

A lot of people put those disclaimers there because they work for
companies whose lawyers have told them to put the disclaimer there.
Apparently those lawyers assume that readers might indeed be as stupid
as they themselves are, and that the reader NEEDS to be told that
something isn't an official statement of some company that nobody cares
anything about anyway.

As for your second question: there are no good lawyers.
- Brian

STANDARD DISCLAIMER (From petsd!pedsgo!evan Mon Jan 12 15:51:04 PST 1987)

This product is meant for educational purposes only. Any resemblance
to real persons, living or dead is purely coincidental. Sell before
date stamped on carton. Do not purchase if seal has been tampered
with. Contents under pressure. Void where prohibited or taxed. Some
assembly required. List each check separately by bank number.
Batteries not included. Some settling of contents may occur during
shipping. Use only as directed. No other warranty expressed or
implied. Do not use while operating a motor vehicle or heavy
equipment. Postage will be paid by addressee. Subject to CAB
approval. This is not an offer to sell securities. Apply only to
affected area. May be too intense for some viewers. Do not stamp.
Use other side for additional listings. For recreational use only. Do
not disturb. All models over 18 years of age. If condition persists,
consult your physician. No user-serviceable parts inside. Freshest if
eaten before date on carton. Times approximate. Simulated picture.
No postage necessary if mailed in the United States. Breaking seal
constitutes acceptance of agreement. For off-road use only. As seen
on TV. One size fits all. Many suitcases look alike. Contains a
substantial amount of non-tobacco ingredients. Colors may, in time,
fade. We have sent the forms which seem to be right for you. Slippery
when wet. Parental guidance suggested. Do not bend, fold, spindle, or
mutilate. Use unleaded fuel only. For office use only. Not
affiliated with the American Red Cross. Drop in any mailbox. Edited
for television. Keep cool; process promptly. For sale by prescription
only. Post office will not deliver without postage. Return to sender,
no forwarding order on file, unable to forward. Not responsible for
direct, indirect, incidental or consequential damages resulting from

any defect, error or failure to perform. At participating locations only. Not the Beatles, just an incredible simulation. Penalty for private use. See label for sequence. Your mileage may vary. Substantial penalty for early withdrawal. Do not write below this line. Lost ticket pays maximum rate. Your cancelled check is your receipt. Place stamp here. Avoid contact with skin. Sanitized for your protection. Be sure each item is properly endorsed. Sign here without admitting guilt. Items sold separately. Slightly higher in California. Employees and their families are not eligible. Contestants have been briefed on some questions before the show. Limited time offer, call now to insure prompt delivery. You must be present to win. No passes accepted for this engagement. No purchase necessary. Processed at location stamped in code at top of carton. No riders. Shading within a garment may occur. Use only in well-ventilated area. Keep away from fire or flame. Replace with same type. Approved for veterans. Any rebroadcast, reproduction, or other use of the pictures and accounts of this game without the express written consent of Major League Baseball is prohibited. Booths for two or more. Check here if tax deductible. Some equipment shown is optional. Don't try this at home. No Canadian coins. Not recommended for children. Prerecorded for this time zone. Reproduction strictly prohibited. Do not immerse. No solicitors. No alcohol, dogs, or horses. Restaurant package, not for resale. List at least two alternate dates. First pull up, then pull down. Call toll free before digging. Driver does not carry cash. Some of the trademarks mentioned in this product appear for identification purposes only. Record additional transactions on back of previous stub. No bills over $20 accepted. Price does not include taxes, title, destination charges, or dealer prep. No pepper games. This is not a competition, it is only an exhibition. No wagering. An equal opportunity employer. List was current at time of printing. This supersedes all previous notices. This information is subject to change without notice. All rights reserved.

2005. Re: A Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 12:40:29 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug18.124029.27450@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294283

In article <39910120@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>
>Alas, a scope is expensive. I was considering connecting the common
>shack appliances in a new and creative way in lieu of a real analyzer.

The type of scope the average amateur *needs* is not expensive. $20 to
$50 at a hamfest or $300 new. The type of scope an amateur *dreams* of
is expensive, $2,000 to $12,000. Sometimes these show up at hamfests
for $700 to $1,000, *then* the dilemma begins. Should I snap up this
incredible bargain or should I buy that new transceiver? As the proud
owner of two spectrum analysers, four lab grade scopes, three signal
generators, an audio function generator, SMD rework station, meters
for volts, ohms, amps, capacitance, inductance, frequency counters,
dummy loads and wattmeters, antenna impedance bridges, a lathe and
a milling machine you can guess which way my mind works. I could have
bought two IC781s for what I've got tied up in test equipment, but I
wouldn't trade. Good test equipment gives you the tools to build or
repair any type of electronic equipment. A fancy new tranceiver merely
lets you operate an appliance you can't fix and don't understand.

Gary KE4ZV

2006. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #587

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 13:27:39 UTC
From: willis@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <20446@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 294285

In article <39702@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>FLEM%HYDRA@sdi.polaroid.COM (Skip Flem 565TS-2 221-2508) writes:
>>Why do individuals insist on putting disclaimers on the end of their text
>>when there is a great big one at the begining? Don't they have good lawyers?
[...]
>As for your second question: there are no good lawyers.
> - Brian
>
Yes, there are!
What do you call 5,000 lawyers at the bottom of the ocean?
--A good start!
Why were they sent there in the first place?
--'Cause, deep down, they're really nice fellows...

2007. Re: New Radio Shack radios...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 15:08:18 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1506@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294281

In article <190@toad.horizon.COM>,
schriber@horizon.COM (Mike Schriber) writes...
>--> HTX-202: This is a brand new 2 meter HT that looks awesome. The catalog
>is pretty unclear about details but on the surface this looks like a winner.
>The unit has scanning, DTMF, tone squelch, sub-audible encoder, priority, long
>life battery with spare aklaine pack, charger, belt clip, 5 watts minimum
>output. Wow, not bad! This unit will sell for $259 which looks like a nice
>deal. We'll have to get more specific information on this unit before we can
>pass judgement on it but everything looks pretty nice. No idea when we'll
>have this unit in stores.

The catalog also mentions that this unit has true FM modulation (they claim
for better sound), which leaves open the possibility of 9600-baud operation
. Again, we'll just have to wait and see, but it sounds interesting....

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

2008. Re: New Radio Shack radios...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 17:55:10 UTC
From: furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <38268@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 294284

Does anyone know what the dimensions are of the new Radio Shack 2m HT (HTX-202)? This wasn't given in the catalog description.

--Rick
N3JGF

2009. Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 19:00:06 UTC
From: awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug18.190006.19903@mercury.cair.du.edu>
Source record: 294286

Just to add my two cents worth. While repairing my DX-20, I put my Ramsey 1-watter on the air (20-meters). I'm using an indoor longwire, wrapped around the ceiling of a two-story, wooden townhouse. In the course of a little over a week, from Denver, I worked into Washington state, Virginia, Delaware, California, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, Texas, Illinois, N.J., Vancouver, and Regina (Sk). Oh yes, and Minnesota. The California and Washington qsos were multiple station ones.

So now I'm beginning to wonder about all the work I'm investing on the DX-20.

73s

--
Art Winterbauer N0OQS
Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

2010. September ARRL VHF QSO party.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-18 23:34:46 UTC
From: chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <NcFw71w164w@moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 294287

Could someone please let me know the date of the September VHF contest.

Thanks!

73

73's
Chris Cox W0/G4JEC

EMail chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org AMPRNet g4jec@g4jec.ampr.org

2011. US Forest Service Special Use forms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 06:14:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9108190613.AA15510@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294288

I am soon to be filling out the following two U. S. Forest Service forms:

1) Technical Data Electronic Type Land Use (ref: FSM-2700)
2) Special-Use Application and Report (ref: FSM-2712, 36 CFR 251.54)

If anyone reading the newsgroup has leapt through this hoop for an amateur repeater, and has any advice or caveats, or would like to let me know what you put in the various spaces (under duress or otherwise), I would greatly appreciate it. I already have an example of form #1 (filled out for a commercial RCC and paging system provided by the building/system owner). It doesn't look the least bit tricky (always a good reason to worry). Form #2 above is a completely different thing altogether.

Thank you very much!
Reid, WB7CJO

Fletcher@Lode.UWyo.EDU
Fletcher@Moho.UWyo.EDU
Fletcher@Outlaw.UWyo.Edu

2012. Re: FT757GXII CAT SoftWare ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 07:09:13 UTC
From: koku@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.020913.32801@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 294289

Does anybody have software for IBM pc to run the YAESU FT-757
GX II Transceiver. ? ? . CAT SYSTEM ??

Looking for something to use with Sat. Tracking Software to compensate for the
doppler shift durring an Oscar pass. s

2013. Re: DJ6SI DXpedition QSL Practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 07:45:23 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.074523.24777@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294290

In article <9359@gollum.twg.com> sawyer@apache.twg.com (Bruce B. Sawyer) writes:

>]..
>]I somehow resent this kind of people to be called radio amateurs. And please,
>]no flaming here as this is just my personal opinion and I do not have anything
>]against DX peditions in general.
>
>This is now all academic. Even though I got my card right back from Baldur
>(I knew his rules and sent 2 green stamps), it's not worth the paper it was
>printed on. Don Search has revoked Baldur's accreditation for this operation
>(See August 16 issue of "DX Bulletin") until he can come up with better
>documentation. The rumor going around is that he wasn't INSIDE the monastery
>and so wasn't "in-country".
>
> AA6KX

Well, here we go again... Let me add to my previos postings that after reading
this I fell more and more proud of the (pure coincidental) fact that I never
worked DJ6SI. And they still ask me why they haven't heard me below 28.885
lately...:-)

Benjamin OH3BK

2014. Re: Manuals Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 07:47:09 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <211@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 294291

kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

> You just flat out won't believe this. I need a schematic on a Lafayette
>HA-60 Citizens Band Walkie Talkie. This is a 1971 model, 100 mW under part 15.
>The one I have in my hand has a bad voice amplifier; no modulation on transmit
>and no sound on receive. It's got a 31-odd MHz crystal in it for government
>use.
<*> If you can't find a manual and you have more then 1 unit then
compare the two with a volt meter. Usually the PTT switch controls
the TX/RX voltages on the WT. Or trace the no-signal back from the
speaker till you find a source using a scope.

You might want to check the speaker since most 100mw units use
this as a microphone also.

Finally B-) (Chuckle) I can't believe you need a manual to fix
this "Nasa Mil-Spec" item.

Steve Urich
WB3FTP

2015. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning - 19 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 08:15:38 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D553.16D5F6A0.21102@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294292

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 04:00 UT, 19 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

There is a fair chance that geomagnetic activity may surpass minor
storm levels today (19 August). A recent interplanetary shock suspected of
originating from several disappearing filaments has produced minor to major
storming over the high latitude regions. Middle latitudes have remained
mostly active. Conditions may become enhanced during the local evening and
early morning hours of 18/19 August. Periods of minor to possibly brief
major storming are expected during this time frame over the middle latitudes.

Auroral activity has intensified and migrated equatorward over the last
12 hours and is presently over the north to north-central middle latitudes.
Auroral luminosity does not appear to be very high, although the activity
occurring within the auroral oval is rated as high and should continue at
moderate to high levels over the next 12 hours. A return to generally active
conditions can be expected for 20 and 21 August.

A Forbush decrease has been observed with this present disturbance. The
interplanetary shock arrived at 18:34 UT on 18 August. A minor decrease was
observed near 21:30 UT on 18 August, and was followed by a stronger decrease
near 02:10 UT on 19 August. The maximum decrease observed thus far has been
between approximately 3 and 4 percent.

HF radio conditions have become noticably degraded over all latitudes
within the evening and early morning sectors. Less significant degradations
have been observed over the daylit hemisphere. Conditions are not expected
to become significantly degraded over the lower latitudes, although increased
fading, noise and distortion can be expected. The worst conditions are being
observed over the high to north-central middle latitudes where the auroral
oval has expanded to encompass many these regions in the night-sectors.

** End of Warning **

2016. Voice Procedure (was 'why ask why?')

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 10:55:21 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <19.Aug.91.11
Source record: 294293

>Amen! Please put go in the barf bag along with over, comeback and Yo!

Well *I* consider 'Over' to be proper voice-procedure. I was taught to use 'Over' at the end of transmission, when i was expecting a response from the other station. These things *do* have meaning:- e.g.

(paraphrased from a Royal Signals voice-procedure book dated about 1952; my memory is not perfect however.... but i can always look in the book when i get home....)

'OVER': End of my transmission; i expect a reply from you, and wish to continue working you after your transmission ends.

'OUT': This is the end of my transmission. I will listen for a reply, but do not necessarily expect one.

'OVER TO YOU': I am ending my transmission, and am handing control of the net to you. I will respond to your transmission only if you ask me to.

'OUT TO YOU': I am ending my conversation with you and do not expect you to reply unless i explicitly call you.

'Over' and 'Out' are usually used by 'slave' stations, 'out to you' and 'over to you' are usually used by net controllers.

'Over and Out' is considered heretical, because it means 'i am expecting a reply from you but am not expecting a reply from you'; a tautology which, if practiced on-air, would frequently result in you being expected to do 20 circuits of the parade-ground at the double, carrying a 100lb pack and various other items of militaria.....

Now if only hams were disciplined... would make the pileups on 20 meters far more civilised, and *might* just result in more stations getting to work the exotic DX!!

Pete Lucas G6WBJ@GB7SDN PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL

2017. ICOM W2E mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 12:41:59 UTC
From: prs@oasis.icl.co.uk
Message-ID: <25@oasis.icl.co.uk>
Source record: 294298

Hi..

Anyone come across any mods for the new ICOM W2E dual-band handie,
other than the wideband coverage mod ?

Peter G6ZYT (G0PUB from September)

Peter Swynford is available... tel: +44 344 424842 x 2625 / Bracknell 424842
or at prs@oasis.icl.co.uk / ..!uunet!mcsun!ukc!iclbra!prs / G6ZYT@GB7BEQ
Disclaimer: See Paragraph 2.4.a of section 1.a (article 7) (iii) of the
Town and Country Planning Act, 1967.

2018. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 13:07:59 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9108191307.AA01266@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 294294

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 023 (OPDX.023)
August 19, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, WB3LHD, WK3N, K4CEF, K8OSF, W8XD and K8YSE for the following DX information.

3B7, ST. BRANDON. It seems 3B8CF has been denied permission to operate from here. There has not been an operation from here for about 10 years and many DXers need this as a new one. 3B8CF will be on the island, but authorities will not grant the permission. Although some guys in 4-land talked to him on 17 meters one day this week and he still holds out hope for late August or early September operation.

3D2, ROTUMA. Ron, ZL1AMO, continues to travel around the Pacific. He was active from Fiji, but now he is operating from Rotuma. Ron can be found mostly operating CW around 25 kHz from the band edge. Callsign being used is 3D2RW. Also check 3506, 10105 and 18074 Khz. Ron was heard operating RTTY on 14093 kHz around 1130 to 1230z. QSL via ZL1AMO.

4U1UN NEW QSL MANAGER. The Northern Ohio DX Association is pleased to announce that both Jerry, WB8LFO, and Jim, W8CZN, will be handling the QSL chores for 4U1UN. W8CZN will be the call given as manager and WB8LFO will be the one processing the QSL cards. Both WB8LFO and W8CZN as well as NODXA will be shown on the QSL cards. NODXA applications and award information will be mailed out with QSL responses. QSL via W8CZN.

7X5ST/3V8 STATUS. Zedan, JY3ZH, and Terik, CN8ST, reported that they have been in contact with Saad, 7X5ST, and he promised that the documentation for the 7X5ST/3V8 would be OK'ed shortly. Saad has not been in good health for the past few months and therefore has not been active on the bands. Also, Saad lives very close to the Tunisian border and will probably return for another operation after his health improves. Let's hope that Saad's health improves. Maybe a card to his callbook address might help to cheer him up.

T4, CUBA. K6ELX/T4 has been active from Cuba using a G5RV, topping out at 300 feet on a hotel in downtown Havanna. This American news crew is covering the Pan Amm Games. QSL to K6ELX. Other pertaining calls include KK6NE/T4, VY2TX/T4 (op Nick, says QSL via home call) and T40PAN (QSL via Box 1, Havanna, Cuba).

UC, BYELORUSSIA. Dick, UB5MAF, will be signing as RC5O/UB5MAF beginning 20th of August. For SSB listen on 14210 or 21275 kHz and for CW on 14010 kHz around 0400z. This will be from oblast 007. Length of stay is unknown. QSL to Box 1, Lugansk 348034, Ukraine.

VP2, ANGUILLA. VP25EQ is a special prefix commerating the Anguilla Boy Scouts at the World Jamboree being held in Korea. The operator is Paul, VP2EXX and the QSL route is KC8JE. Check the following times and frequencies: around 21010 +/- 5 kHz at 1400 to 2030z, 28505 kHz at 1330z and 14014 kHz at 1045z.

XZ, MYANMAR. A station, Sunday morning, was signing XZ1RS on 21010 kHz at 1427z working European stations. No doubt a slim, but WFWL! Word was going around on several DX Nets that Romeo, 3W3RR, was supposed to leave for Japan on August 16th to rendezvous with other Russian ops, and equipment. From there they go to Myanmar and will start their XZ operation on August 26th. KYFC!!

YA, AFGHANISTAN. Nick, W8XD, heard Saturday night on the 14222 Net from Jim, VK9NS, that he heard Jacky, F2CW is now on the air from Afghanistan. Jacky was reported to have talked to Eva, PY2PE, a few days ago. There are no more details available at this time, except that his best time to be on the air is about 2300z... SO KEEP YOUR EARS OPEN AND FINGERS CROSSED!

ZA, ALBANIA. What else can you say about this one? It seems I did not miss anything while I was away on vacation. The great need for this one is still there. There are so many facts and rumors on what happened to the "HA" boys I feel it is not worth repeating them. Beside, if you are an avid DXer you probably heard them. Well, maybe you did not hear this next item; before leaving on my vacation, Ron, WB3LHD, heard I8YCP state she and her husband will activate ZA sometime in late September to early October. She said no one else will be activating ZA until then, saying they will be the first! (Hmmmm!!!)

ZA LAST MINUTE SCOOP (There is more!). Nick, W8XD, heard Zoli, HA5PP, check into the 14222 Net and told VK9NS the following: ".... Albanian authorities have stated that Albania will be back on the air by Sept. 15th.... Zoli did not say how or who.... He thinks maybe there will be a club station put on the air.... All Hungarians have left Albania at this time... Zoli stated that he left his radio equipment at the Hungarian Embassy and is planning to return to Albania about the 10th of September to try to get final approval/permission to operate..... Maybe he will be a guest operator????..... There was some mention that other groups are trying real hard to get into Albania to operate and there was some speculation that some Japanese may be involved in these plans.....". (ed. Nice scoop Nick.)

ZF, GRAND CAYMEN ISLANDS. ZF2QQ has been very active on the WARC bands this week. Check 18115 kHz around 2030z and 24955 kHz around 1830z. QSL via N4UCK.

HEARD AND WORKED FROM 3 AND 8 LAND....
4U1ITU 18146/1806z Aug 10 QSL via FB1MUX
5N0ETP 3789/0336z Aug 15 QSL via N6QLQ
LY91BS 21022/1426z Aug 13 QSL via LY3BS
VY2QST 18072/1203z Aug 16 QSL via K1ZZ
YL/NT2X 14011/0223z Aug 13 QSL via KQ1F

THE WK3N WORLD DX NEWS........
Unfortunate suffering and tragedies continue in our less than ideal world......... Madagascar, 5R, over 400,000 people clashed with government troops in fighting there. Government troops shot and killed over 50 citizens...... Yugoslavia, YU, 8 more citizens died in fighting in Croatia during a supposed cease fire....... Albania, ZA, milk, bread and meat are almost non-existent as this
economic collapse. Many starving citizens have fled the country to Italy. Italy's president is visiting Albania to help access its problems... All DXers should pray for world peace and solutions... WK3N

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

2019. Re: QRP transceiver (HF) --- followup to a post, and THANKS TO ALL!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 13:22:42 UTC
From: zjdg11@chi.amoco.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.132242.29743@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 294316

time to combine 2 things into 1. the first bit is to everyone who suggested srcs for QRP rigs. in fact, not counting any postings that I haven't gotten to yet this morning, everyone has pointed me at the same company....

the second bit is more of a reply to gary@ke4zv.UUCP, to which I can't send via e-mail from here.

ok, everyone who suggested that I get the Ramsey kit for QRP --- friday at lunch, I called them. saturday morning, around 0900, it arrived...my kit for a 30m xmtr and a 30m rcvr. saturday night, before I went to bed (more like sometime sunday morning) the rcvr was built and mounted in a cabinet, and the first stages of the xmtr were built. now, the xmtr is also finished.

oddly enough, now that I have a good, working rcvr, my older attempt at a 30m xmtr, which has been sitting around for years due to a minor problem (it tuned very nicely at 20.2 MHz.....) is now also working. seems that sitting around, getting knocked all over the place while moving twice, etc., did it some good. 10 -- 15 Watts, plus full coverage of the band. :-)

this is good, because the 1 Watt Ramsey kit doesn't even produce enough output to move my SWR meter (cheap Rack Shack special) more than a degree or two....and it doesn't seem to be variable in frequency beyond a few kc. (I suspect that with a little checking of the circuit, I'll find that I hosed something up....)

as soon as I can calibrate the frequencies, I'll be ON THE AIR!!!
THANKS TO ALL WHO RESPONDED! the Ramsey kits are very good, IMHO.

now, part 2....

In article <1991Aug16.221308.18150@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1991Aug15.172022.19857@hou.amoco.com> zjdg11@eddie.chi.amoco.com (that's me) writes:

>Drop a wire out the window. From 23 floors up that would make an enviable
>vertical. Wind it back up before dawn so the snoopy neighbors don't notice.

hmmm....that sounds like it'd be well worth trying. only problem is, I've run into people before who tend to take a pair of wirecutters to such things for no apparent reason...and the windows in our building are the bay windows. might just try anyways, though....

[regarding my broken Galaxy V Mk. 3]
>
>Mk 3? I used to have a MkII and it was wonderful. Fix this thing! It's
>worth keeping and will load into an endfed vertical like a champ. Fixing

>the drive control and using a Pi-L tuner should keep you out of your
>neighbor's sets. It's about the cheapest way to get on HF and about the
>best. Once you get it fixed, throttle it back to about 100 watts and it
>will be clean and mean. It's got one hot receiver.

I agree 100 % and then some. when I was in school, people kept telling me
that I'd never work any DX on a rig that old, and that I should just scrap
it. after all, it didn't have 10 thousand types of filters on the audio
side.... :-) they were dead wrong. in fact, I got pretty good at getting
in through pileups --- one call, and "uh, the N5 station, IAL I think it
was...." :-)

but cw is where I'm really at home. and 30m is THE band for cw (IMHO).
the Galaxy V is going to remain in my shack somewhere, even if it is in a
closet until I can get it fixed.

--jim

Standard disclaimer....Ever since my cat learned to type, there's no telling
whose thoughts these really are....but they are not my employer's (are they?).
73 DE N5IAL (/9)

"Oh dear, I think you'll find reality's on the blink again."
-- Marvin The Paranoid Android
INTERNET: || AMATEUR RADIO (Packet):
zjdg11@hou.amoco.com (pref.) || TCP/IP: jim@n5ial.ampr.org (44.72.47.193)
j.graham@ieee.org || AX.25: n5ial@wb9yae (Chicago, IL, US)
grahj@gagme.chi.il.us ||

2020. Re: morse code for suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 15:45:46 UTC
From: abs@nbc1.ge.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.154546.22083@nbc1.ge.com>
Source record: 294321

Here's a very simple morse program that I cobbled up one day. It will
run on any Sun, and sends fixed-speed morse via the keyboard beeper.
I'm sure someone can hack it to change speeds, or add variable speeds,
etc.
--
Andrew Siegel National Broadcasting Co., New York, NY
abs@nbc1.GE.COM (212)664-5776

--------------------cut here---

```
/*
* This is a morse code filter for Sun workstations. It takes text as
* standard input, and creates dot and dash sounds by directly switching
* on and off the Sun keyboard's bell.
*
* Author: Andrew Siegel, N2CN, National Broadcasting Co., abs@nbc1.GE.COM
*/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sundev/kbio.h>
#include <sundev/kbd.h>

char *morse_tab[256] = {
/* NUL */ " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ",
/* BS */ " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ",
/* DLE */ " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ",
/* CAN */ " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ",
/* SP */ " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ",
/* ( */ " ", " ", " ", " ", "--.--", "-...-", ".-.-.-", "-..-.",
/* 0 */ "-----", ".----", "..---", "...--", "....-", ".....", "-....", "--...",
/* 8 */ "---..", "----.", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", "..--..",
/* @ */ " ", ".-", "-...", "-.-.", "-..", ".", "..-.", "--.",
/* H */ "....", "..", ".---", "-.-", ".-..", "--", "-.", "---",
/* P */ ".--.", "--.-", ".-.", "...", "-", "..-", "...-", ".--",
/* X */ "-..-", "-.--", "--..", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ",
/* ` */ " ", ".-", "-...", "-.-.", "-..", ".", "..-.", "--.",
/* h */ "....", "..", ".---", "-.-", ".-..", "--", "-.", "---",
/* p */ ".--.", "--.-", ".-.", "...", "-", "..-", "...-", ".--",
/* x */ "-..-", "-.--", "--..", " ", " ", " ", " ", " "
};
```

```
int bell; /* fd to /dev/kbd */
int bell_on = KBD_CMD_BELL;
int bell_off = KBD_CMD_NOBELL;

main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char *argv[];
{
struct timeval dot_dur, dash_dur, inter_elt_dur, lspace_dur, wspace_dur;
char *elt_ptr;
int c;
int i;
int cleanup();

signal(SIGTERM,cleanup);
signal(SIGQUIT,cleanup);
signal(SIGINT,cleanup);

dot_dur.tv_sec = 0; /* duration of a dot */
dot_dur.tv_usec = 50000;
dash_dur.tv_sec = 0; /* duration of a dash */
dash_dur.tv_usec = 150000;
inter_elt_dur.tv_sec = 0; /* space between elements in a letter */
inter_elt_dur.tv_usec = 50000;
lspace_dur.tv_sec = 0; /* space between letters */
lspace_dur.tv_usec = 100000;
wspace_dur.tv_sec = 0; /* space between words */
wspace_dur.tv_usec = 300000;

bell = open("/dev/kbd",1);

while ((c = getchar()) != EOF) { /* do for each character */
elt_ptr = morse_tab[c]; /* get its description */
while (*elt_ptr) { /* do for each letter element */
switch(*elt_ptr) {
case '-':
ioctl(bell, KIOCCMD, &bell_on);
select(0,0,0,0,&dash_dur);
ioctl(bell, KIOCCMD, &bell_off);
break;
case '.':
ioctl(bell, KIOCCMD, &bell_on);
select(0,0,0,0,&dot_dur);
ioctl(bell, KIOCCMD, &bell_off);
break;
case ' ':
select(0,0,0,0,&wspace_dur);
break;
}
select(0,0,0,0,&inter_elt_dur);
elt_ptr++;
}
select(0,0,0,0,&lspace_dur);
```

```
}

close(bell);
}

cleanup()
{
ioctl(bell, KIOCCMD, &bell_off);
close(bell);
exit(0);
}
--
Andrew Siegel National Broadcasting Co., New York, NY
abs@nbc1.GE.COM (212)664-5776
```

2021. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 15:49:47 UTC
From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <3254@sunpix.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294295

OK, everyone who has never been a novice (or Novice) and has never made a mistake, send me e-mail. Everybody else, just lighten up a little. This is a hobby. Can you say FUN ?

Sometimes it seems like ham radio these days is a little too close to newsgroup behavior - people sitting around just waiting for a victim to flame. It is pretty daunting for many people to get on the air and start trying to make friends. All this closed society "we'll laugh at you unless you know OUR secret buzzwords" business does NOT help. For every one real lid trying to sound like Smokey and the Bandit, there are a dozen people making plain old honest mistakes. How about helping out newcomers rather than ganging up on them ? Don't attribute to malice that which can be explained by mere ignorance.

Yes, I do appreciate the humor in much of the "why ask why" thread. And I've learned some useful things about today's standard operating procedures.
But I'm also someone re-entering the hobby after a 20 year absence and so I'm learning what it feels like to be a beginner again. So far, I'm mostly sticking to the Novice CW frequencies where people seem kinda friendly and tolerant. Maybe sometime I'll get an HT and start listening and learning politically correct ham behavior before risking a CQ on the local repeater :)

Nick KD4CPL
nick.england@east.sun.com

2022. Re: SWR changes (was "BNC connector power rating?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 15:56:45 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1440@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294301

In article <1991Aug16.171445.25330@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) writes:
>In article <1991Aug15.193011.6125@sono.uucp>sifakis@sono.uucp (George Sifakis) writes:
>> So what does it mean when the SWR increases with the power? I seem to
>> have this problem presently.
>
>It means that something nonlinear is happening enroute between the
>final tube or transistor, and the antenna endpoints. With tube amps,
[bunch of possible causes deleted]

Unfortunately there are a couple of "abnormal" things that can cause this too, although they are far more likely if the power goes to 1-2Kw than with 200W.

Anything which causes a change in the cable/antenna system will also change the SWR, this includes arcing of cable, traps, antenna ends as well as corona at the ends of elements.

I burned out a trap on a tri-band beam once, and this was the first indication. The transmitted signal was way down and it cased all knids of TVI too! THe blue flames coming from the trap housings were pretty though :-)

Oh yes, especially at VHF, you can also MELT the cable and cause a short!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Anything is good and useful if it's made of chocolate.

2023. Colorado 14er Event

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 16:04:22 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420034@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294302

Colorado 14er Radio Event

On August 24th, 1991 a group of amateur radio operators will operate portable from the summits of various Colorado 14000 foot mountains. The primary operating times will be from 10 AM to 12 Noon local time, but operation may occur at other times on that day. The majority of the activity will be on 2 Meter FM with the primary frequency of 146.52 MHz. Activity will spread to adjacent simplex frequencies on 2M and 446.0 on the 440 MHz band.

Radio amateurs are encouraged to work as many of the mountaintop stations as possible. A special event certificate will be available to stations that work any of the mountaintop stations. Log information (including station worked, frequency, time and location) and an SASE should be sent to KB0CY at his callbook address (18070 Sunburst Drive, Monument CO 80132). Although mountaintop stations may choose to work stations via repeaters, only simplex contacts will be recognized for the certificate.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

2024. ICOM IC-2410

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 16:20:14 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.162014.16969@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294296

The IC-2410 is now out and is being shipped with a multi-color florescent display. An LCD display will be available some time in the future (the ICOM rep I spoke to didn't know when the LCD would be available.)

Has anyone had any experience with the 2410 in an automobile. Is the display visible:

a) On a sunny day when the display is not in direct sunlight.
b) On a sunny day when the display is in direct sunlight.
c) At night (I assume this MUST BE TRUE).

--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

2025. ICOM IC-2410 Display? - TS-450 Seen

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 16:52:56 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2084@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294297

In article <1991Aug19.162014.16969@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
>The IC-2410 is now out and is being shipped with a multi-color
>florescent display. An LCD display will be available some time in
>the future (the ICOM rep I spoke to didn't know when the LCD would
>be available.)

Please correct me if I'm wrong but I don't believe that the display is "florescent" on the new Icom rig. Perhaps it uses a florescent panel to backlight an LCD plate, but I can't confirm this.

I recently heard a conversation on HF where some guys were talking about the 850's display being "florescent", "just like the one on the 940". This is not true. Also, some folks think that the original display on the TM-721 was an LED display - also untrue.

The TS-850, TS-450, TM-721, and a great many others, now use LCD displays exclusively.

The average consumer is well familiar with black characters on a silvery whit background - like most digital watches and calculators.

Some radio manufacturers, however, have reversed the color schemes so that the background is black and the characters are light. These characters can be colored with various colored plastic films which when backlit can give the segments a variety of colors. This backlighting can come from ordinary incandecent lights (as on the 721), or sometimes a brighter light source in the form of a flat florescent panel.

There are a variety of tradeoffs between LED, Florescent and LCD displays - with LCD emerging as the overall winner due to its reduced cost and greater flexability of display configuration.

Incidently, I saw the TS-450 down at HRO last Friday. It looked like a nice rig, with the same form factor as the TS-440. My familiarity with the TS-850 put me instantly at ease with the 450's controls. Nice little radio. I doubt the the 440 will be missed for very long. The 3 450's which arrived sold out instantly - one prepaid from a month before. The 450 has many of the 850's features including band and mode stacking registers. For serious mobile work, however, I still think that the black-on-white (e.g. ICOM 735) display is best. I wish that Kenwood would give this type of display a chance in an HF rig.

I've heard a few complaints about the 850's display being hard to see in the shack. Some have complained about the narrow viewing angle (an LCD "feature"), but I can honestly san that I've had no such problems with mine. I also used the rig on field day outdoors

where it was somewhat of a problem with direct sunlight on the display. In the shack, however, I've always been quite pleased with it. I can say that I would like to see more adjustability in the brightness besides Bright and Less Bright.

-fred, AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

2026. Re: Need Vacuum tube sorce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 17:06:19 UTC
From: sawyer@apache.twg.com
Message-ID: <9375@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 294300

In article <uigJ72w164w@bluemoon.uucp> jwidner@bluemoon.uucp (Jim Widner) writes:
]AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET writes:
]
]>
]> I am looking for a source for 6LQ6 or 6LJ6 Sweep tubes.
]> They are finals in a Swan 500 I bought at a ham fest.
]>
]> Thanks Gordon Couger N5QAQ
]
]You might try Fair Radio Sales in Lima, OH. (419)223-2196 or
]FAX (419)227-1313.

AES will sell a matched pair at a reasonable price. And since that Swine 500 drives them right on the ragged edge, you need to have a matched pair. Be sure to follow the instructions carefully to adjust both neutralizing trimmers when you put the new tubes in.

2027. Re: 250 or 500 Hz CW filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 17:32:38 UTC
From: sawyer@apache.twg.com
Message-ID: <9376@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 294299

In article <1991Aug13.133147.1@woods.ulowell.edu> discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu writes:
>When buying a cw filter for an ICOM IC-735 what must one consider when deciding
>upon the 250 Hz or 500 Hz filter? Does the narrower filter cause 'ringing'?
>
I'm not sure what filter selections are available in a 735, but I know it uses the same filters I have in my 761 and those are the same ones that come with a 781. My 761 came with the 500 Hz filter, but the 250 Hz filters were optional. I did fine with the 500 Hz filter until my first contest, and then charged out to get a 250 hz filter. On the first pass, I got one of the two 250 Hz filters (the more expensive of the two--can't really remember which IF stage this one went into). The HRO clerk actually tried to talk me out of buying it, claiming it was too narrow and would cause ringing. In fact, it was terrific! I couldn't imagine how I ever got along without it. Then a couple of CW contests later, I broke down and bought the 250 Hz filter for the other IF stage. Adding it makes the filter skirts much steeper, and the difference is noticeable over having a filter on only one of the IF's. At first it felt too steep, but after trying many before and after tests I have decided I like it much better with filters on both of the IF's. One of my criticisms of the 761 (and I think a 765 works the same way) is that the only choices are no filters, the 500 Hz filter, or both 250 Hz filters; you can't select just one of the 250 Hz filters if you have both of them installed.

Bottom line: you can do fine with just the 500 Hz filter unless you are a serious DXer or contester. In that case, get 'em all!

AA6KX

2028. re:Comments on 2m amplifiers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 18:27:21 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"19-Aug-91.14:27:21.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294307

Used an amplifier of that ilk for several years with my HT in the car. That combo provides a lot of flexibility as you are mobile and can take the HT out portable with you when needed. Found the amplifier made a difference only in extreme fringes of the repeater coverage area. Otherwise, the transmit (5 watt) power of the HT was nicely matched to the receive range. The receive pre-amp in the amplifier was a total waste due to the excellent sensitivity of the IC02AT receiver.
Wayne, KB6CSP

2029. Re: Re: SWR changes (was "BNC connector power rating?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 18:33:00 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570140@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294311

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sifakis@sono.uucp (George Sifakis) writes:

>perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>>If you have a dummy load and SWR meter, you could look at the SWR at low
>>(< 5 watts) and see if it changes when you increase to 200 watts. This
>>tests more than just the connectors, but it allows you to compare the
>>BNC system to PL-259 or N connectors.

>So what does it mean when the SWR increases with the power? I seem to
>have this problem presently.

It usually means that your SWR meter is not accurate at low power
levels. Most inexpensive SWR meters read low (closer to 1:1)
at the low-power end of their range.

AL N1AL

2030. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #594

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 18:45:06 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108191445.aa17447@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 294308

Pete Lucas G6WBJ@GB7SDN writes:

>Well *I* consider 'Over' to be proper voice-procedure. I was taught to use
>'Over' at the end of transmission, when i was expecting a response from the
>other station. These things *do* have meaning:- e.g.

>(paraphrased from a Royal Signals voice-procedure book dated about 1952;
>my memory is not perfect however.... but i can always look in the book
>when i get home....)
.
. deleted for the reading impaired.
.
>Now if only hams were disciplined... would make the pileups on 20 meters
>far more civilised, and *might* just result in more stations getting to
>work the exotic DX!!

You got nuttin' better ta do den cumplain about the Queen's English being
bastardized on 14.256.?
Gib me a break... or is it: come onnn come onnnnn? Grow up or throw up!

2031. Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 18:46:19 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570141@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294310

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <1991Aug15.172022.19857@hou.amoco.com> zjdg11@eddie.chi.amoco.com (Jim Graham) writes:
>>I'm in a not-too-uncommon situation..... I live in an apartment, and want
>>to run HF. to make matters worse, it's a studio apartment, meaning I have
>>virtually no room for an antenna. I'm 23 floors up, so I can't take a walk
>>outside and hide something in the trees (like I used to do).

>Drop a wire out the window. From 23 floors up that would make an enviable
>vertical. Wind it back up before dawn so the snoopy neighbors don't notice.

Bingo.

Don't forget to include a 1/4 wave ground radial for each band you plan
to use. This will help reduce Radio Frequency Interference caused by
RF getting into the power lines, etc. Best solution is if you can
run it in the opposite direction of the "vertical", creating the
equivalent of a half-wave dipole.

AL N1L

2032. Re: ARRL Help B.S.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 18:54:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570142@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294309

The ARRL sent us a big packet some years ago that was very helpful
in banishing the local CATV company from the two meter band (chan E).

AL N1AL

2033. Re: New Radio Shack radios...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 19:07:05 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.190705.9094@xanadu.com>
Source record: 294303

In article <190@toad.horizon.COM> schriber@horizon.COM (Mike Schriber) writes:
>
>Mike Schriber #1 @6952
>Wed Aug 14 23:42:24 1991
>
>The new Radio Shack 1992 catalog is out and there are some new faces:
>
>PRO-37: The PRO-34 is gone but the PRO-37 is here. Hyperscan comes to Radio
>Shack handheld units.

>No word on when the PRO-37 will be in stores.

I saw it at the store yesterday.

>--> HTX-202: This is a brand new 2 meter HT that looks awesome. The catalog
>is pretty unclear about details but on the surface this looks like a winner.

>No idea when we'll have this unit in stores.

Looked for it, but didn't see it.

Jeff

2034. Re: Transmitter/Receiver construction -- Books/Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 19:12:18 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360032@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 294317

william@chopin.udel.edu (Wild William) writes:

> I am interested in any information relating to construction of a radio
>transmitter. I want to start from scratch and build a respectible
>transmitter and reciever combination.

Old issues of Ham Radio magazine are good. There are occasional articles
in QST magazine. "Radio Amateur's Handbook" published by American
Radio Relay League has a number of construction articles as well as
lots of introductory theory and some philosophy. I would think your
library could help with one or more of these.

You didn't mention frequency (range) or power. I trust you know that
transmitters capable of power in excess of milliwatts should be
licensed (and can get you into a lot of trouble if you use them
unlicensed). I suggest you try to contact a local ham organization
for more help and info--assuming this is something for the ham bands.
If you are not already licensed as a ham, they can probably help you
out, and someone is bound to be willing to help you with the problems
you are sure to run into building RF gear if you haven't done it before.

IMHO, the receiver end of the combination is the tougher problem,
and probably the more rewarding one as well if you do it well.

Regards/73, K7ITM

2035. Re: Re: SWR changes (was "BNC connector power rating?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 20:07:00 UTC
From: myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500011@hpfcrlm.HP.COM>
Source record: 294178

>[the right explanation for VSWR as maximum/minimum, followed by the
>observation that 2*E is the maximum voltage for infinite SWR.]

And a slight addition to my own posting - I should have made it clear that my comments are to be taken in the context of resistive loads only; once we start talking about loads with a reactive component, it *is* possible to get better than 2X the source voltage at various points on the line. I won't spend the time discussing that here, though. However, note that antennas operated off their resonant frequency *do* behave as loads which are at least partially reactive (as expected, since the resistive portion of the load when you're talking about antennas doesn't mean "that which dissipates power" but rather relates to that power which is actually "thrown into space").

One othe minor nit - a poster in an earlier string said something to the effect that an antenna "cut to resonance" was not a purely resistive load, and so it had to be shortended. This is not exactly the right way to say this; it would be better to say that, for example, a dipole cut exactly to one-half wavelength (at the design frequency) is not resonant, due to the inductive effects of the elements. It must be shortened, to somewhere around 95% of the half-wavelength size, to become a purely resistive load and therefore "resonant."

(Thanks to Tom Bruhns for pointing out that I'd neglected to mention the reactive case.)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

2036. Old Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 20:17:37 UTC
From: bob@sequoia.UUCP
Message-ID: <40589@sequoia.UUCP>
Source record: 294304
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

Any body out there work on antique radios ?

I need help in fixing up a neat old radio. It was manufactured
by Phillips of Holland in the early 60's. Its model number is
BX706A-452, serial: E30939.

The radio, a multi-band receiver (broadcast and sw) works fine
but it needs the tuning scale. The scales are painted on a glass
plate that is about 12" x 6". Most of the scales are gone because
the paint flaked off. To get a new part would be too much to hope
for, but if I could get a picture of scales I could restore them.
Any information on how to contact the manufacturer would be greatly
appreciated.

-=-=-=

2037. Radio Shack HTX-202 Info from Horses Mouth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 20:43:21 UTC
From: edg@ESD.3Com.COM
Message-ID: <930@bridge2.NSD.3Com.COM>
Source record: 294231

This material was posted to CompuServe's HAMNET by Ed Juge, W5TOO, who works for Radio Shack. It's reposted to Usenet with Ed's explicit permission. It's my impression that while Ed is speaking with permission of his employer, he's not speaking FOR them.
------HTX202.TXT------
This weekend, August 10-11, 1991, Radio Shack store managers will receive the first copies of the 1992 Radio Shack catalog. On page 68 is listed the Realistic HTX-202 (Cat. No. 19-1120), the "rumored" 2-Meter Amateur HT.

The HTX-202 has 12 independently-programmable memory channels, plus one calling and three priority channels. It comes with continuous tone squelch encode -AND- decode. Power output is 5 watts minimum (7w typical) with 12 VDC supply, 3 watts @ 9 VDC or 2 watts @ 7.5 VDC. Low power setting provides 1 watt output. A power saver circuit with programmable 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, or 1/16-second duty cycle. Batteries are compatible with larger ICOM (IC-2AT/IC-32AT) series HTs.

Repeater offset can be adjusted from 0 to 4 MHz in steps as set by the scan frequency step selection (5, 10, 20, 25, 50 or 100 KHz.) Memories store any offset, and any combination of continuous tone frequencies.

Size is 65 x 117 x 37 mm. To put this in perspective, with alkaline packs on the 202 and my ICOM W2A, both are the same thickness. The 202 is maybe 1/4-inch wider (at widest part), and 1/16-inch taller (it's hard to compare because of the irregular shapes of HTs.) The HTX-202 does give the impression of being a "mid-size" HT until viewed up against something like the little W2A, which actually has three different "widths."

Supplied with Ni-cad battery, charger, 6-cell alkaline battery case, antenna, wrist strap and belt clip, the HTX-202 is catalog-priced at $259.95.

Now, the good stuff...

* True FM modulation (not phase modulation) for outstanding transmit audio and best performance in packet service.
* Continuous tone squelch transmit and receive tones are independently programmable.
* In addition to DTMF dialing, there is 5-digit DTMF selective paging (DTMF squelch).
* A five-number memory dialer that stores 15-digit sequences for autopatch use or DTMF paging.
* Scan for either active -- or vacant -- channels, with programmable scanning step of 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 or 100 KHz, and upper and lower scan limits (for VFO scan.)
* FAST, 25 channels/second scanning.
* Selectable priority channel scan interval, every 4, 8, 12 or 16 seconds.

* Multi-function scanning lets you scan standard memories, priority freq. memories, or a frequency range. Resume can be after 10 seconds, when carrier drops, or remain on channel (don't resume.)
* Transmit timeout... if you frequently time-out your local repeater, this circuit will stop transmitting after a preset delay (30, 60 or 120 sec.) and sound a beep. In effect, it forces you to reset the repeater before the repeater times out. Of course you can disable the timeout circuit.
* The HTX-202 carries a 1-year parts and labor warranty.

Subjectively, this HT has exceptionally strong, un-distorted receive audio you'll really appreciate when walking around the local (noisy) hamfest. You won't believe the sound is coming from an HT! Transmit audio is crisp, clear and strong.

I put a 5/8-wave mag mount on my car, and used the 202 in the very intermod-rich downtown Ft. Worth, TX area. I've never been able to use an HT on an outside antenna within 2 miles of downtown Ft. Worth before. This one performed magnificently. My ICOM 2400 dual-band mobile gets less intermod than any other radio I've used in this environment, and the HT stayed with it, toe-to-toe. When the ICOM heard intermod, the 202 heard it, but when the ICOM was quiet... SO WAS THE HT!!!!

Even more impressive, the HT heard signals through the intermod, when the IC-2400 could not pull 'em out! Reason is probably because we purposely limited coverage to ham band ONLY! It can't be modified for out-of-band receive. The design objective was to build a specialized ham radio product that does the best possible job on the ham bands, and that includes the tightest, most intermod-free front end we could design into an HT! The published spec says intermod attenuation is 60db minimum. Spurious response and adjacent channel rejection are also 60db.

The HTX-202 will be available at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers, nationwide, around the end of September, 1991.

I have posted a separate file (Lib 0 [search on Radio Shack HT]) with comments that will hopefully allay some of the fears (again) about RS selling ham gear. Here is some additional information...
[Ed: See below for file "RS"]

Page 2 of the manual states: "NOTE: You must have a Technician Class or higher Amateur Radio Operator's License and a call sign issued by the FCC to legally transmit using this transceiver. Transmitting without a license carries heavy penalties..."

Page 6 of the manual states that to transmit, you need an FCC license, Technician Class of higher. In bold print, "Do not even think of transmitting until you get your license." It goes on to say, "This is very important. Transmitting without a license is a violation of federal law that can lead to severe penalties. Also, ham operators take the FCC rules very seriously and want nothing to do with bootleggers -- their term for people who operate without a license." It goes on to suggest where one can locate classes, and includes the ARRL address for more information.

The ARRL staff helped prepare this section of the owner's manual.
----------RS.TXT---------
The correctly-rumored impending introduction of a Radio Shack 2-meter amateur HT is causing concern to some who hear it. They seem to see any and everybody on the street rushing into their local RS store to buy an HT, without receiving any indication that a license is needed to transmit.

"Requiring call letters" is meaningless. Many people buy gear while waiting for their license in the mail. There are those who buy transmitting gear for licensed spouses. It's easy to make up a call, or say, "It's for my wife's brother who is a ham, but I don't know his call." Anyone could tell AES or HRO the same thing. I think it was HRO who told me a while back their attorneys say it's probably illegal to require proof of being a ham before selling ham equipment. I have no idea if that's true or not, but it isn't commonly done, and we won't do it either. Dave Sumner at ARRL responded to many inquiring hams (when we introduced the HTX-100) saying we have done more to guard against improper sales than anyone in the business.

The book on the HT stresses the need for a license. In fact, there is a section ARRL helped us write, that addresses that issue. The phrase, "Don't even think about transmitting without a license," is in this book too. Every HTX-100 ad we ran, even in ham magazines, said a license was required. And our salesmakers are reminded 4 times each year that selling any of our products when they know -- or even suspect -- illegal operation is intended, can get them fired, and can subject them to criminal prosecution. There are hundreds of hams at Radio Shack, including the HT product manager and his vice president, both of whom are Extras. None of us are anxious to see ANY illegal operations.

That said... there is no question that a few HTs will find their way into the wrong hands, probably more from being stolen from stores than from "unfortunate" sales. There will be a few of both, I'm sure, due to misunderstanding, smooth-talking customers, or a greedy salesmaker. But no more than would happen through other channels, and a LOT less than happens every day through the hundreds of little 5th Avenue, New York City gray market shops. Remember... the world did not come to an end when RS sold the HTX-100 (to the surprise of many worriers back then.) It won't happen now either. If anyone sees an illegal sale, send me the details... date, time, store, employee name, and circumstances. It true, it won't happen again in the THAT store. 73... Ed Juge, W5TOO, Radio Shack

2038. FREE OLD HAM MAGAZINES .....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 20:43:45 UTC
From: bshaw@romulus.ti.com
Message-ID: <bshaw.682634625@romulus>
Source record: 294305

I'm posting this for a friend

FREE ANCIENT QST MAGAZINE COLLECTION
I'm cleaning out my attic and have come across a collection of QST magazines from the 40's and 50's. They are fairly complete from '48 through '53, with many other issues before and after, some up to the early 60's. I would be glad to send them to anyone wanting them for historical interest. Send e-mail to John Fattaruso at TI in Dallas, fattaruso@hcvdl.vdl.ti.com

Thanks

2039. Now I'm thoroughly confused

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 20:54:05 UTC
From: jimbo@socrates.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.205405.17988@socrates.umd.edu>
Source record: 294306

Well, I tried to figure out the procedure from reading available posts,
but I'm going nowhere fast. Let me explain:

Since (to my understanding) you are now able to do 2m voice without
having to pass a code test, my interest in getting into Ham Radio has
been revived. The thing is, I haven't been quite able to figure out
what the license hierarchy is, and what I need to study for. There are
posts saying 'get the tech nocode book' and 'get the tech and novice nocode
book' etc. etc. Help! Incidentally, I looked in my 1897 ARRL handbook,
and I can't find anything about this. Also, it's probably out of date :-).
I keep it around 'cause it's a good reference.

Thanks! Jim Bogard (jimbo@socrates.umd.edu)

2040. Re: Now I'm thoroughly confused

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 22:04:01 UTC
From: wcollin@relay.nswc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.220401.5548@relay.nswc.navy.mil>
Source record: 294315

In article <1991Aug19.205405.17988@socrates.umd.edu>,
jimbo@socrates.umd.edu (jim bogard (tech)) writes:

> book' etc. etc. Help! Incidentally, I looked in my 1897 ARRL handbook,
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> Thanks! Jim Bogard (jimbo@socrates.umd.edu)

Wow! That sure is an old one! hi hi

==========
Wm David Collins BSEE, EMT-Cardiac, ACLS, KC4YYX
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Code E-41, Networks Branch
Dahlgren, VA 22448
W(703) 663-7744, H(703) 775-3292
DDN mail: wcollin@relay.nswc.navy.mil
==========

2041. Radio Moscow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 22:07:23 UTC
From: price@marlin.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9108192207.AA29590@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 294313

```
-------
Having been out of the SWL business for a LONG time, I've
completely lost the bubble on hot freqs. for Radio Moscow and the
like. Anyone have them? Should be interesting listening for the
next few days. Often you can "read between the lines" of what
they say to figure out what's really going on!

--Jim, K6ZH

MILNET: price@nosc.navy.mil
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```

2042. Amateur Satellite Operation Query

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 22:10:41 UTC
From: yuan@hcx.rockefeller.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug19.163028.3051@rockyd.rockefeller.edu>
Source record: 294312

I just passed the codeless Tech exam and am in the process of upgrading to General or more advanced privileges. My interests are in amateur satellite and packet radio operation, in particular using the new PACSAT/LOSATs launched last year. Being new to amateur radio in general and amateur satellite in particular, I would appreciate any comments people may have. A specific query I have concerns the equipment needed for such operation. For example, is a 2m FM transceiver with a simple 1/2 half wave vertical antenna and a 70 cm to 2m receiving converter sufficient for the J-mode of operation on the PACSATs. Also, what type of packet modem is needed for this type of operation. All suggestions are greatly appreciated.

Jeffrey Yuan - yuan@rockvax.rockefeller.edu

2043. Standard Disclaimers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-19 23:21:57 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108192319.AA20699@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294314

Brian's posting of the universal standard disclaimer had me busting a gut, but he forgot a classic....

One day I cracked open an Air Force Technical Order (civilians: tech manual) for some RF gizmo, and was greeted with an ominous:

DEATH ON CONTACT

I didn't even bother reading the rest...this was obviously something *not* to be toyed with :-)

73, Jeff NH6ZW AFA8JM

2044. Re: How to upgade an old Tech License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 00:25:58 UTC
From: garym@telesoft.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.002558.18680@telesoft.com>
Source record: 294319

In <19871.28a91cdc@zeus.unomaha.edu> acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU) writes:

>In article <39910112@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>> Grandfathered techs upgrade to general with just the 13 wpm element.
>> The current tech and general written tests correspond to the old tech
>> written test.

>Old Technicians must show their originally issued Tech license.
>... If your original
>license predates the changeover to the 3A/3B split, then you need only
>take the 13 WPM code test, otherwise you need to take 3B as well.

You don't have to have your original license, but you do have to have one dated before the change. I had an old tech (originally 1978) that I recently upgraded and I only had the most recently issued license (from an address change in 1982), and that's fine as long as you have a license (original or renewal) that is dated before 1985 (whenever part 3 split into 3A/3B).

The same rules apply to the no-code tech rule changes. If you have a novice or technician license dated before Feb 15, 1991, be sure to keep it when you get a newer license (renewal, address change or tech upgrade) since it it your only proof that you passed part 1A, and it is your "license" to operate below 30Mhz.

--GaryM
--
Gary Morris Internet: garym@telesoft.com
KK6YB UUCP: ucsd!telesoft!garym
TeleSoft, San Diego, CA Phone: +1 619-457-2700

2045. What are "Pushed" NiCad batteries?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 00:44:26 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <8921@cactus.org>
Source record: 294320
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I see advertisements for "PUSHED" nickel-cadmium batteries.
They cost more...what does this mean? It seems to be some sort
of post-manufacturing step since they look like normal ni-cad
batteries.

Inquiring minds want to know.

-c.t.

2046. Re: ICOM IC-2410 Display? - TS-450 Seen

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 02:59:42 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.025942.3933@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294318

In article <2084@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
>In article <1991Aug19.162014.16969@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
>ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
>>The IC-2410 is now out and is being shipped with a multi-color
>>florescent display. An LCD display will be available some time in
>>the future (the ICOM rep I spoke to didn't know when the LCD would
>>be available.)
>
>Please correct me if I'm wrong but I don't believe that the display
>is "florescent" on the new Icom rig. Perhaps it uses a florescent
>panel to backlight an LCD plate, but I can't confirm this.
>

Your quite right that it might be backlit LCD, but when I spoke to an
ICOM tech on the phone today and I referred to it as a backlit LCD
he corrected me and said it was florescent. Not to say he has to
be right though.
--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

2047. CEPT-License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 09:15:40 UTC
From: M_MAEHRE@avh.unit.no
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.091540.5592@ugle.unit.no>
Source record: 294323

Abt. a week ago a posting concerning the validity of the CEPT-license
in Switzerland.

This is the current list of countries that has implemented CEPT
rec. T/R 61-01 (Nice 1985) :

1. Germany
2. Austria
3. Belgium
4. Cyprus
5. Denmark
6. Spain
7. Finland
8. France
9. Greece
10. Ireland
11. Iceland
12. Italy
13. Liechtenstein
14. Luxembourg
15. Malta
16. Monaco
17. Norway
18. Netherlands
19. Portugal
20. United Kingdom
21. San Marino
22. Sweden
23. Switzerland
24. Turkey
25. The Vatican
26. Yugoslavia

I suppose this will answer the question.

73 de Magne

==
Internet.........: magne.maehre@avh.unit.no
Packet...........: la1bfa @la8ge.#trd.nor.eu
==

2048. Any 23 cm kits available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 10:50:06 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.105006.4263@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294324
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

There are dozens of kits available for 2 m and 70 cm from various manufacturers. However, I have never seen anything like a 23 cm FM receiver and transmitter kit in advertisements. I know that e.g. Down East Microwave makes nice transverter kits but are there any simple kits available for just FM use.

The idea is to find an easy way to interlink our node, mailbox and cluster on 23 cm to get rid of all the forward traffic on user port frequencies.

Any info appreciated.

73 de Benjamin OH3BK

2049. APT-Sats: Status AUGUST 17, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 12:14:22 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5443@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 294322

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, AUGUST 17, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 *OFF* due to Conflict NOAA-10
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

No search for other APT-sources due to my vacations.....

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

2050. Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 13:02:26 UTC
From: joel@cfctech.cfc.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.130226.6057@cfctech.cfc.com>
Source record: 294229

In article <1991Aug16.004403.9710@Csli.Stanford.EDU> kawai@Csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok) writes:
>n5ial/9 de n6uok
>
>
>how about a ramsey kit? if you're comfortable with qrp (and i really
>mean it -- say 2 watts) and if you are tight on money but handy with

I have searched through the news, but cannot find any mention
of a phone number or address, phone preferred...

joel
wb8rhg

Joel Lessenberry, Distributed Systems | +1 313 759 7111
joel@cfctech.UUCP | Chrysler Corp.
joel%cfctech.uucp@mailgw.cc.umich.edu | MIS, Technical Services
{sharkey|mailrus}!cfctech!joel | 2777 Franklin, Sfld, MI

2051. Kenwood TS690s and ADVANCED INTERCEPT POINT (AIP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 13:08:00 UTC
From: SEELER@upei.CA
Message-ID: <29A1B52B4E9F008A2A@UPEI.CA>
Source record: 294325

I was fortunate to receive a while back a TS690S in lieu of a TS680s. I'm
told that it was the first sold in Canada. The rig is great and I've worked
my way through most of the features except one. Can anyone tell me what
the Advanced Intercept Point (AIP) is, what it does and how it does it ?
I understand that it is a feature of the TS850s which was reviewed in CQ
in June. Unfortunately they do not discuss the AIP function.

By the way, the TS680s is NOT nw available in Canada

.

David Seeler, VY2DCS, SEELER@UPE

2052. Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 13:33:51 UTC
From: zjdg11@chi.amoco.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.133351.10070@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 294247

if the From: field says chi.amoco.com, IGNORE IT! hou.amoco.com is correct.

In article <14570141@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom)
writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman)
writes:
>
>>Drop a wire out the window. From 23 floors up that would make an enviable
>>vertical. Wind it back up before dawn so the snoopy neighbors don't notice.
>
>Bingo.

actually, I thought about this last night --- I can't do that....it would risk
messing up my screens, which serve to protect my cat when I keep the windows
open. I'm stuck with indoor antennas.

I'm planning on either a dipole folded around the apartment or a helically
wound dipole or vertical. any thoughts on these?

PS: the xmtr I'll be running is one I built a long time ago that didn't work
then, but has decided to work now, and runs about 10 -- 15 Watts.

--jim

Standard disclaimer....Ever since my cat learned to type, there's no telling
whose thoughts these really are....but they are not my employer's (are they?).
73 DE N5IAL (/9)

"Oh dear, I think you'll find reality's on the blink again."
-- Marvin The Paranoid Android
INTERNET: || AMATEUR RADIO (Packet):
zjdg11@hou.amoco.com (pref.) || TCP/IP: jim@n5ial.ampr.org (44.72.47.193)
j.graham@ieee.org || AX.25: n5ial@wb9yae (Chicago, IL, US)
grahj@gagme.chi.il.us ||

2053. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 14:04:37 UTC
From: geb@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11557@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 294326

In article <38139@mimsy.umd.edu> furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:

>transmitters at hamfests, via mail, or whatever. I've heard a few
>unlicensed people on the repeaters around here, but I've also heard the
>repeater occupants quite effectively and efficiently run them off.

I've never heard one of these. Do they just come on and not identify
themselves or how do you know they are unlicensed?

--

Gordon Banks N3JXP | "It ain't what you don't know.
geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | It's what you know that ain't so"

2054. TH 77 mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 14:37:16 UTC
From: euamih@euas31c35.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.143716.15008@eua.ericsson.se>
Source record: 294327

CQ DX from Sweden !

Does anyone know about any mods for the Kenwood dual band handheld TH 77 ?

Are there any "magic keystrokes" not covered by the users manual that add
some fancy features ???

73 de SM0TXH, Mike

2055. Unlicensed folks on the repeater (was Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 14:48:20 UTC
From: furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <38358@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 294228

In article <11557@pitt.UUCP> geb@dsl.pitt.edu (gordon e. banks, n3jxp) writes:
>In article <38139@mimsy.umd.edu> furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:
>
>>transmitters at hamfests, via mail, or whatever. I've heard a few
>>unlicensed people on the repeaters around here, but I've also heard the
>>repeater occupants quite effectively and efficiently run them off.
>
>I've never heard one of these. Do they just come on and not identify
>themselves or how do you know they are unlicensed?

Sometimes they come on without identification and then blurt out the truth when someone challenges them. Sometimes they use callsigns that are totally outside the range of possibility in form (Foxtrot Oscar Oscar Lima, delivered phonetically, for one example). Sometimes the conversation is so wierd that you're not surprised when you look the callsign up in the Callbook to discover that it belongs (or belonged) to someone else (e.g., the callsign used the other week by the fellow who had attached an old CB antenna to an Icom 2m unit that someone lent him). And there are a few legal-sounding callsigns that people are on the lookout for as well, just from experience.

--Rick
N3JGF

2056. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #587

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 15:32:57 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <9280@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 294236

In article <39702@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>date stamped on carton. Do not purchase if seal has been tampered
>with. Contents under pressure. Void where prohibited or taxed. Some
.....
>current at time of printing. This supersedes all previous notices.
>This information is subject to change without notice. All rights
>reserved.

Warning ! Do not insert finger or personal object !

(On a Ricoh daisywheel printer)

-adrian

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

2057. Realistic PRO-31 scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 16:22:32 UTC
From: gcr2@po.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.162232.18851@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 294230

DOES ANYONE OUT THERE KNOW OF ANY KEYBOARD TRICKS OR MODIFICATIONS
TO ENHANCE THE FEATURES OF THE PRO-31 HANDHELD SCANNER? TNX
GEORGE RYBICKI KE8YX

2058. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 16:57:46 UTC
From: landru@cis.udel.edu
Message-ID: <61863@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 294232

I asked an RS sales man, here in Newark, and he didn't know what
a 2 meter radio was. They have another sales man who is a good
elmer, but this guy didn't know a thing about it.

Paul
--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

2059. KA1AXY safe?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 17:13:21 UTC
From: landru@cis.udel.edu
Message-ID: <61865@nigel.ee.udel.edu>
Source record: 294233

Did KA1AXY make it back to port durring the Huricane? I was monitoring the 14.325 net when he called SOS. K9CLO and WB5LNJ maintained the communication for the Coast guard. Unfortunately, I had a job interview when the Coast guard helocopter was ordered to back off because of the hight winds. Any one know how this turned out?

Paul
--
"Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star

Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

2060. Testing Location(s)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 17:19:27 UTC
From: hmn@CCVAX1.NCSU.EDU
Message-ID: <0094D678.FC518E80@CCVAX1.NCSU.EDU>
Source record: 294237

Hi,

I am interested in testing for the new Technician class ham license, but I
am having some difficulty in finding testing locations. Would someone please
send me (I will post to the news group) the test locations for the next couple
of months for NORTH CAROLINA.

Thank you in advance,
Harry Nicholos

Harry Nicholos |>>Not always correct, but never in doubt<<
VMS Systems Programmer | Harry_Nicholos@ncsu.edu
Computing Center | hmn@ncsuvax.bitnet
North Carolina State University | (919) 737-5497

2061. Re: BNC connector power rating?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 17:46:21 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360033@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 294205

myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:

(1.5:1 SWR example deleted...)
>case, NOT 50%. (A simpler way to show this is to consider the VSWR in the
>situation of an ideal lossless line with an open at the load; here
>the VSWR is infinite, but the peak voltage at the load end is only 2X that of
>the "matched" situation.)

I appreciated Bob's comments. They let me look at SWR a little differently
than I had before, and I had thought about it quite a bit before... ;-)

However, you should note that he assumed a "generator" (signal source) that
was matched to the line. This is not generally the case for hams, and
certainly is not when an antenna tuner (maybe it should be called a
"line" tuner instead) is used. In the example copied above, the load the
tuner sees depends on the length of the line, and can vary from a dead
short to an open, being completely reactive (non-dissipative) between.
If your tuner is good enough to tune out the reactance or to drive
significant voltage into an open or current into a short, you can
indeed get far greater than 2X the voltage of a "matched" situation at
the output end. In fact, if the line is 50 ohms, 1/4-wave long, and you
can drive, let's say, 10 amps into it, you will get, I believe, about
500 volts at the open end. But you are not actually putting any power
into the line, because the 10 amps is into a zero resistance: I*I*R=0.

Of course, the discussion was about power ratings of BNC connectors. I
think looking at the power ratings of coaxial cable is instructive: you
may note that the power rating goes down as frequency increases. The
clue here is that the power rating is determined by I*I*R losses that
cause heating of the conductors, and because of skin effect, the losses
go up with frequency. In fact, if you calculate the loss of a
cable like RG-8X/foam, based on resistance of the conductors alone
(no dielectric loss), you will find it comes very close to the
manufacturer's rated loss. So, what about a BNC? Assume 1kW at 50
ohms, matched line. Then the voltage is 223Vrms. I would certainly
trust a BNC with that. Even with a 2:1 SWR, delevering 1kW to a 100
ohm load, the max voltage is 316Vrms or 500Vpeak. As for current
rating, IF the connectors are properly installed, I'd expect no
trouble handling currents like coax with a center conductor about
the same size as the BNC center socket OD, or pretty close to
the same as RG-213; this is especially true if the insulation is
Teflon, with a higher melting point than polystyrene (which is also
used in BNC's) or polyethelene (used in RG-213). The reference in
front of me says RG-213 is good for 1kW at 40MHz. So, I'd say a
BNC should be OK for 1kW in the HF bands, if properly installed.

I'd derate to 500W at 2M and 300W at 440. Those are average powers, so if you are sure your duty cycle and max on time are both low, you could do more; also, if used in a very hot place, derate some. If the dielectric is teflon, this is very conservative: the coax rating chart I used shows a teflon-insulated coax similar size to RG-213 at about 10 times the power--6kW at 100MHz.

I'm glad this thread got me thinking about BNC's. Now that y'all have convinced me, I'll be much more willing to use them for power!

73, K7ITM

2062. Geomagnetic Storm Alert - 20 August - 2nd Shock Observed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 17:47:58 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D66C.35BF0420.22790@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294234

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

UPDATED: 14:00 UT, 20 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

A second sudden magnetic impulse, associated with another interplanetary shock, was observed at 08:00 UT on 20 August. This event has increased geomagnetic activity beyond the minor storm threshold for middle latitudes. We are therefore issuing this update to yesterdays geomagnetic storm alert.

Conditions have been at minor to major storm levels over the high and middle latitudes since approximately 09:00 UT on 20 August. This disturbance should end on 21 August. However, activity will likely remain unsettled to active over the next several days.

Auroral activity increased to high levels over the northerly middle to high latitude regions. Activity was observable from the north-central middle latitudes (and possibly in some central-middle latitude regions) to the high latitudes. Equatorward migration of the auroral oval was again evident with this activity.

Activity is expected to gradually return to a more dormant state over the next 24 hours, barring further unexpected interplanetary disturbances.

The cause of this disturbance is uncertain, but may be linked to several disappearing filaments which have been observed over the last several days.

** End of Alert **

2063. Info on scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 17:48:54 UTC
From: paluzzi@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <15886@ptolemy-ri.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 294238

I am posting this for a friend. Jim, WB6YOY needs to get information on how to contact EEB and other scanner distributors. If anyone can help, please send e-mail to:

jims@eos.arc.nasa.gov

Thanks

--
Peter Paluzzi, Sr. Graphics Analyst, Sterling Software, ZeroOne Group
Advanced Computing Facility, NASA/Ames Research Center
Mail Stop 233-3, Moffett Field, CA 94035
(415) 604-4589 paluzzi@ames.arc.nasa.gov N6YEO (FTS) 464-4589

2064. Re: Radio Moscow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 17:58:06 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360018@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294260

The only station on the air is Radio Moscow 11.350 kHz at 0300 UT
Yesterday 30- 40 db over S9 (SFO) World Service in English.

2065. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 18:15:58 UTC
From: eapu016@orion.oac.uci.edu
Message-ID: <28B15C5F.19215@orion.oac.uci.edu>
Source record: 294235

In article <61863@nigel.ee.udel.edu> landru@cis.udel.edu (Paul S. Masters) writes:
>I asked an RS sales man, here in Newark, and he didn't know what
>a 2 meter radio was. They have another sales man who is a good
>elmer, but this guy didn't know a thing about it.
>
> Paul
>--
> "Let there be light" -- Bomb #20 -- Starship Dark Star
>
> Paul Masters N3IRU (The ham license arived 12/04/90)

Don't be too hard on them. A couple of years back I went into a Radio Shack
to buy a RS-232 cable. The two guys that work there didn't know what I was
talking about. I told them that it was for my IBM and they told that I would
have to go to an IBM dealer to get one. And that they didn't sell IBM
compatible products. This was about 10 years ago. Give them time, when
they get their new products in, they will have to learn what their new toys
do and then they will get their act about it.

2066. QSL Route For VO1AA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 18:29:04 UTC
From: magid@esis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <26436@shlump.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 294240

Can someone help with the QSL Route for VO1AA or VO1BD

/Thanks for the help

2067. HTX-202 Info from R/S Employee (Repost)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 18:32:11 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.183211.17512@netcom.COM>
Source record: 294239

Dunno if this got out the first time... Indications are that it did
not. If you get this twice, please excuse the bandwidth.

This material was posted to CompuServe's HAMNET by Ed Juge, W5TOO, who
works for Radio Shack. It's reposted to Usenet with Ed's explicit permission.
It's my impression that while Ed is speaking with permission of his
employer, he's not speaking FOR them.
------HTX202.TXT------
This weekend, August 10-11, 1991, Radio Shack store managers will receive
the first copies of the 1992 Radio Shack catalog. On page 68 is listed
the Realistic HTX-202 (Cat. No. 19-1120), the "rumored" 2-Meter Amateur HT.

The HTX-202 has 12 independently-programmable memory channels, plus one
calling and three priority channels. It comes with continuous tone
squelch encode -AND- decode. Power output is 5 watts minimum (7w typical)
with 12 VDC supply, 3 watts @ 9 VDC or 2 watts @ 7.5 VDC. Low power setting
provides 1 watt output. A power saver circuit with programmable 1/2, 1/4,
1/8, or 1/16-second duty cycle. Batteries are compatible with larger ICOM
(IC-2AT/IC-32AT) series HTs.

Repeater offset can be adjusted from 0 to 4 MHz in steps as set by the
scan frequency step selection (5, 10, 20, 25, 50 or 100 KHz.) Memories
store any offset, and any combination of continuous tone frequencies.

Size is 65 x 117 x 37 mm. To put this in perspective, with alkaline packs
on the 202 and my ICOM W2A, both are the same thickness. The 202 is maybe
1/4-inch wider (at widest part), and 1/16-inch taller (it's hard to compare
because of the irregular shapes of HTs.) The HTX-202 does give the
impression of being a "mid-size" HT until viewed up against something like
the little W2A, which actually has three different "widths."

Supplied with Ni-cad battery, charger, 6-cell alkaline battery case, antenna,
wrist strap and belt clip, the HTX-202 is catalog-priced at $259.95.

Now, the good stuff...

* True FM modulation (not phase modulation) for outstanding transmit
audio and best performance in packet service.
* Continuous tone squelch transmit and receive tones are independently
programmable.
* In addition to DTMF dialing, there is 5-digit DTMF selective paging
(DTMF squelch).
* A five-number memory dialer that stores 15-digit sequences for autopatch
use or DTMF paging.
* Scan for either active -- or vacant -- channels, with programmable
scanning step of 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 or 100 KHz, and upper and lower scan

limits (for VFO scan.)
* FAST, 25 channels/second scanning.
* Selectable priority channel scan interval, every 4, 8, 12 or 16 seconds.
* Multi-function scanning lets you scan standard memories, priority freq. memories, or a frequency range. Resume can be after 10 seconds, when carrier drops, or remain on channel (don't resume.)
* Transmit timeout... if you frequently time-out your local repeater, this circuit will stop transmitting after a preset delay (30, 60 or 120 sec.) and sound a beep. In effect, it forces you to reset the repeater before the repeater times out. Of course you can disable the timeout circuit.
* The HTX-202 carries a 1-year parts and labor warranty.

Subjectively, this HT has exceptionally strong, un-distorted receive audio you'll really appreciate when walking around the local (noisy) hamfest. You won't believe the sound is coming from an HT! Transmit audio is crisp, clear and strong.

I put a 5/8-wave mag mount on my car, and used the 202 in the very intermod-rich downtown Ft. Worth, TX area. I've never been able to use an HT on an outside antenna within 2 miles of downtown Ft. Worth before. This one performed magnificently. My ICOM 2400 dual-band mobile gets less intermod than any other radio I've used in this environment, and the HT stayed with it, toe-to-toe. When the ICOM heard intermod, the 202 heard it, but when the ICOM was quiet... SO WAS THE HT!!!!

Even more impressive, the HT heard signals through the intermod, when the IC-2400 could not pull 'em out! Reason is probably because we purposely limited coverage to ham band ONLY! It can't be modified for out-of-band receive. The design objective was to build a specialized ham radio product that does the best possible job on the ham bands, and that includes the tightest, most intermod-free front end we could design into an HT! The published spec says intermod attenuation is 60db minimum. Spurious response and adjacent channel rejection are also 60db.

The HTX-202 will be available at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers, nationwide, around the end of September, 1991.

I have posted a separate file (Lib 0 [search on Radio Shack HT]) with comments that will hopefully allay some of the fears (again) about RS selling ham gear. Here is some additional information...

Page 2 of the manual states: "NOTE: You must have a Technician Class or higher Amateur Radio Operator's License and a call sign issued by the FCC to legally transmit using this transceiver. Transmitting without a license carries heavy penalties..."

Page 6 of the manual states that to transmit, you need an FCC license, Technician Class of higher. In bold print, "Do not even think of transmitting until you get your license." It goes on to say, "This is very important. Transmitting without a license is a violation of federal law that can lead to severe penalties. Also, ham operators take the FCC rules very seriously and want nothing to do with bootleggers -- their term

for people who operate without a license." It goes on to suggest where one can locate classes, and includes the ARRL address for more information. The ARRL staff helped prepare this section of the owner's manual.
----------RS.TXT---------
The correctly-rumored impending introduction of a Radio Shack 2-meter amateur HT is causing concern to some who hear it. They seem to see any and everybody on the street rushing into their local RS store to buy an HT, without receiving any indication that a license is needed to transmit.

"Requiring call letters" is meaningless. Many people buy gear while waiting for their license in the mail. There are those who buy transmitting gear for licensed spouses. It's easy to make up a call, or say, "It's for my wife's brother who is a ham, but I don't know his call." Anyone could tell AES or HRO the same thing. I think it was HRO who told me a while back their attorneys say it's probably illegal to require proof of being a ham before selling ham equipment. I have no idea if that's true or not, but it isn't commonly done, and we won't do it either. Dave Sumner at ARRL responded to many inquiring hams (when we introduced the HTX-100) saying we have done more to guard against improper sales than anyone in the business.

The book on the HT stresses the need for a license. In fact, there is a section ARRL helped us write, that addresses that issue. The phrase, "Don't even think about transmitting without a license," is in this book too. Every HTX-100 ad we ran, even in ham magazines, said a license was required. And our salesmakers are reminded 4 times each year that selling any of our products when they know -- or even suspect -- illegal operation is intended, can get them fired, and can subject them to criminal prosecution. There are hundreds of hams at Radio Shack, including the HT product manager and his vice president, both of whom are Extras. None of us are anxious to see ANY illegal operations.

That said... there is no question that a few HTs will find their way into the wrong hands, probably more from being stolen from stores than from "unfortunate" sales. There will be a few of both, I'm sure, due to misunderstanding, smooth-talking customers, or a greedy salesmaker. But no more than would happen through other channels, and a LOT less than happens every day through the hundreds of little 5th Avenue, New York City gray market shops. Remember... the world did not come to an end when RS sold the HTX-100 (to the surprise of many worriers back then.) It won't happen now either. If anyone sees an illegal sale, send me the details... date, time, store, employee name, and circumstances. It true, it won't happen again in the THAT store. 73... Ed Juge, W5TOO, Radio Shack

--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

2068. Re: Amateur Satellite Operation Query

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 18:43:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.184342.6536@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294245

In article <1991Aug19.163028.3051@rockyd.rockefeller.edu> yuan@hcx (Jeffrey Yuan) writes:
>
>I just passed the codeless Tech exam and am in the process of upgrading to
>General or more advanced privileges. My interests are in amateur satellite and
>packet radio operation, in particular using the new PACSAT/LOSATs launched last
>year. Being new to amateur radio in general and amateur satellite in
>particular, I would appreciate any comments people may have. A specific query
>I have concerns the equipment needed for such operation. For example, is a 2m
>FM transceiver with a simple 1/2 half wave vertical antenna and a 70 cm to 2m
>receiving converter sufficient for the J-mode of operation on the PACSATs.
>Also, what type of packet modem is needed for this type of operation. All
>suggestions are greatly appreciated.

All the pacsats except DOVE use PSK for their downlinks. You need a SSB
receiver to copy them. A converter from 435 Mhz to a 10 meter HF receiver
will work or a 70 cm multimode radio will work. The Manchester encoding
used on the uplink can be done with a FM rig. The vertical will work on
parts of some passes, but you'll be happier with a Lindenblad (sp) for
reception. They're easy to build out of TV twinlead and some supports.
PVC pipe works well. This is a circular polarized omni-directional
antenna.

The necessary PSK modem is available as a kit from Radiokit or TAPR.
Or you can get an assembled system from Pac-Comm in Florida. I have
the Radiokit. The TAPR is supposed to be better, but a friend of mine
has one and my system works better than his. This could reflect the
difference in our kit building skills more than a difference in the
modems though. The modems offer automatic doppler tracking if your
radio has up/down tuning buttons on the mic that work in 100 hz or
less steps. Since lightning wiped out my satellite station, I've
been limited to just listening on my little IC402 and tuning manually.
Works pretty good. When my IC970 comes in, look out, I'll be back on
the satellites with a vengence. I've got my new KLM 22c and 40cx
mounted on the new Yaesu 5400 alt/az rotor fed by hardline and I've
got new 2m and 70 cm preamps and amps. Thank you State Farm.

Gary KE4ZV

2069. ICOM IC-2410 expanded frequency coverage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 20:38:45 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.203845.3564@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294242

The ICOM IC-2410s receive frequency range can be extended by clipping
3 diodes on the logic board as follows:

D8 320-399
830-950

D9 118-135

D10 400-479

DISCLAIMER: I do not currently own this radio and have not personally
performed this mod. This information was provided to me by ICOM but
I offer no guarantees on its accuracy.

--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

2070. Re: Kenwood TS690s and ADVANCED INTERCEPT POINT (AIP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 20:42:12 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.204212.14084@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 294241

In article <29A1B52B4E9F008A2A@UPEI.CA>,
SEELER@upei.CA (DR. D. SEELER, VY2DCS, SEELER@UPEI) writes:
>
> Can anyone tell me what
> the Advanced Intercept Point (AIP) is, what it does and how it does it ?

From reading the QST review of the TS-850, I inferred (with possible error) that AIP simply means "front-end attenuator".

No kidding.

I tried to find anything in the review which might suggest otherwise, but it appears that Kenwood is playing an old Madison Ave. trick; it is true that in many receiver designs, insertion of loss at the front-end will increase the input-referred 3rd order intercept point (a.k.a. 3IPI), but I would hardly call it a feature.

The 3IPI is a measure of weak-signal receiver performance when strong nearby signals are present.

Useful comparisons of 3IPI should be made with preamps on and attenuators off. QST measured it with the AIP on & off.

sigh

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

2071. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 21:04:56 UTC
From: svec@motcid.UUCP
Message-ID: <7703@cyan.UUCP>
Source record: 294250

geb@dsl.pitt.edu (gordon e. banks) writes:

>In article <38139@mimsy.umd.edu> furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:

>>transmitters at hamfests, via mail, or whatever. I've heard a few
>>unlicensed people on the repeaters around here, but I've also heard the
>>repeater occupants quite effectively and efficiently run them off.

>I've never heard one of these. Do they just come on and not identify
>themselves or how do you know they are unlicensed?

The one time I was sure I was hearing an unlicensed ham, he used a call
sign that was not yet issued. In fact it was N9SFV and we nicknamed
him amongst a few of us N9-Sounds Very Fishy.
He did not stick around long but did have the best of manners, better
than most hams... not that I condoned his operating without a license.
By the way, this was on a Chicago repeater... not a 3-lander.
--
Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-2413, -2414 UHF: 443.575+

2072. ramsey kits (was: Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver ...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 21:28:26 UTC
From: kawai@Csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.212826.8392@Csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 294244

wb8rhg de n6uok

Hi Joel

You ask about Ramsey's address and phone number. Sorry for not including
that info in my earlier posting -- in fact, the person who originally
inquired about QRP HF tranceivers, Jim N5IAL/9, called me on the phone to ask
just that.

Here is the info:

Ramsey Electronics Inc
793 Canning Parkway
Victor, New York 14564

phone (716)924-4560
phone (716)924-4555

When ordering, be sure to aks for the "Ramsey Kit-building Guide", Ramsey
part number RE-01, which is free with kit purchase.

73 wb8rhg de n6uok sk

ps: Jim, happy to know you're having fun with your 30 meter xmtr/rcvr.

----------------- speech technology and research, sri, menlo park, california
--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-5984 home:(415)964-1782
----------------- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and jk1zyp

2073. Radio Shack PRO-34 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 21:29:31 UTC
From: david@unity.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug20.212931.11167@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 294248

This is my first posting to this group and I am relatively new to the scanning hobby, so bear with me...

I just bought a Radio Shack PRO-34 about 2 days after their new catalog came out. The PRO-34 was updated for their new catalog year with a faster scan speed of 50ch/sec (I think). The store didn't have any of the new ones, but last year's was on sale for $229, down from $299. I'm sure most RS's still have some old ones.

Does anyone have a list of mods that can be made to this scanner? Anything like speed or modifying the available freqs?

--
David B. Joyner david@unity.ncsu.edu
Unix Systems Programmer -or-
NCSU Computing Center david_joyner@ncsu.edu

2074. Emergency Communications!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-20 22:19:41 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <i81Z71w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 294256

Once again, Hams have stepped in in an Emergency. I just heard on CNN (from a reporter who is there) that Boris Yeltzin (sp?) is using Hams to get his messages out of Moscow to the rest of the country! (They are also using FAXs).

We can only guess what will happen to these Hams if the USSR goes back into the "dark ages" again. Guess all we can do is wish them well and listen.

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

2075. Communications to USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 00:09:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9108210031.AA02166@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294253

Our department has a professor touring Russia. He has not been able to contact home for several days. His Name is Ron Noyes and he is on a tour inspecting grain storage. His itinerary shows he should be in Leningrad or Kazan(sp).

Any help or ideas would be appreciated.

Thanks in advance
Gordon Couger N5QAQ
Agricultural Engineering
Oklahoma State U.
114 Ag Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
agengcc@unx2.ucc.okstate.edu 405 744 6514 day 744 2794 night

2076. Re: September ARRL VHF QSO party.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 00:14:01 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420035@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294274

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org (Chris Cox W0/G4JEC) / 5:34 pm Aug 18, 1991 /
>Could someone please let me know the date of the September VHF contest.
>
> Chris Cox W0/G4JEC
> EMail chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org AMPRNet g4jec@g4jec.ampr.org
>----------

The September VHF QSO Party contest period is 1800 UTC Saturday September 14th to 0300 UTC Monday, September 16th.

Details on page 81 of August 1991 QST.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

2077. Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 00:18:25 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9108202322.AA26110@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294249

Yes, it's easy to marvel at the conversations one can hear on a two-meter repeater. I have a couple of favorites to share with the net.

Heard on a repeater in Anchorage: "You're full quieting, OM, and you should get even better when you get closer to the repeater!"

Barf-out word: Destinated. As in "Well we're just about destinated here, so I'll say 73 and see you tomorrow."

The original post noted that the trustee of the repeater is the last one heard, and that's often the case. As a repeater trustee myself, I monitor almost 24 hours a day and am heard yakking on the machine nearly every day. Hardly anyone ever suspects that I'm the trustee, since few two-meter enthusiasts can copy the CW ID at 15 words per minute. Anyone who is critical of the trustee should try being a control operator for awhile and see how they like it. My pet peeve is the lid who brings up the autopatch, dials a number, gets a busy signal or whatever, and never once announces his callsign. If I'm near enough to the rig, I try to bring down the patch immediately--often with a terse admonition. Bringing up the patch without announcing one's callsign is comparable to breaking into someone's house and using their telephone without asking permission. I like to know who's using the repeater, and whether or not they have an amateur license--particularly if they use the autopatch, since that's third party traffic. As the trustee, I'm the first one to whom the FCC would send a notice of violation if the autopatch is abused.

I also agree with the person who speculated that the trustee is usually busy programming exciting new voice-synthesizer chips so that the repeater can sound like a rock-jock. We had that problem on a local club repeater here in Juneau. The talking sandpile got to be so irritating that another group of us started our own repeater. *Our repeater* has no annoying voice announcements, and no "courtesy" tones. No beeps, no pops, no whistles--just human voices, with all their frailties. We also have a fragmented club, with those who like to listen to synthesized voice on their repeater, and those who don't... .....Oh, the price of progress!

Another observation: It seems to be much easier to find folks to program the talking chips than to find someone with experience in RF who can keep the repeater working up to spec, or someone willing to climb the tower to do maintenance & repair on the antenna! Ever notice how many two-meter repeaters have

noticeable desense? They're called alligators--huge mouth, very small ears. Now to get rid of the occasional intermod......

Keep smiling.
Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
jshch@alaska.bitnet

2078. Does RF Antenna Paint Exist???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 00:30:01 UTC
From: green@berlioz.nsc.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.003001.25284@berlioz.nsc.com>
Source record: 294252

Hello Everyone: -
Due to a number of sensitive issues in dealing with HF radio in a small complex, I am looking at possibly painting my HF antenna to help it "blend-in-better" with the surrounding environment.

A first order effect is that the paint should have little, if any impact on the antenna characteristic impedance, and, that no RF absorption should take place.

In addition, the paint should serve as a sealant against oxidation and corrosive effects. There are probably many other positive and negative effects the paint may have on the antenna as well.

Any thoughts, comments suggestions or information regarding this issue would be appreciated.

Thanks in advance.

Dave Green
KK6KM

2079. Using PC's with SSTV ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 00:42:00 UTC
From: scoomc@sacemnet.af.mil
Message-ID: <9108202342.AA27894@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294251

Would like to use my IBM compatable on SSTV for sending and receiving
pictures. Does anyone have information on software/hardware for this ?
I find plenty for Amigas, what about the MS-DOS machines?
--
Doug
internet: scoomc@sacemnet.af.mil

2080. IC-2410 display in cars

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 01:14:28 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.011428.9197@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294254

If you have experience with the 2410 display in bright sunlight please
let me know ASAP how it works out. Whether I buy now or wait for the LCD
version hinges on the experiences of those with the florescent/LED display.
--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

2081. How can you tell they're unlicensed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 01:31:56 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <5293@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294255

In article <7703@cyan.UUCP>, svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec) writes:

> The one time I was sure I was hearing an unlicensed ham, he used a
> call sign that was not yet issued. In fact it was N9SFV and we
> nicknamed him amongst a few of us N9-Sounds Very Fishy.

This reminds me of an occurance on one of the local repeaters in my area a few months back when a "WA6" operator showed up asking some very unsophisticated questions, explaining that he had just gotten his ticket "about six months ago." A couple of the more savvy regulars encouraged him to attend the club meeting that would be held that week. Never did find out if he was dumb enough to show up....

==========
Todd Jonz, KB6JXT todd.jonz@sun.com (Internet)
kb6jxt@ki6eh.ca.usa.na (AX.25)
==========

2082. UoSAT-5 GIFs???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 03:32:00 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.033200.28703@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 294243

Is there an FTP site with UoSAT-5 images? I'd like to look
at some.

73

--
Ollie Eisman (N6LTJ) ollie@hydra.unm.edu (505)277-4845
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA

2083. couple of questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 04:18:19 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <54553@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294246

(a) I know what 73 means, what is 55? I see this on some European
QSL cards, mainly German ones I think.

(b) So has anyone heard the woodpecker yet? :-(

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2084. Index to the Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 06:35:11 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <20249.28b1b540@zeus.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 294261

The following is a list of informational documents for this newsgroup
available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under subdirectory
/pub/ham-radio. Note the addition of the ARRL guide to VE exams
(exam_ops), general advice for new hams (newcomers), and the recently
revised list of electronics mail order companies (mail_order).

Questions to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

arrl_bib - bibliographies from ARRL literature (ASCII format)
callbook.tar.Z - sources for the marvin callsign server v1.2
carf.db_fcc.Z - Canadian ham database in FCC format
carf.db_orig.Z - Canadian ham database in original format
docket_91-36 - information regarding the proposed scanner regs
elmers_admin - information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list - list of elmers on the network
exam_ops - info on exams and exam opportunities
faq1 - beginning amateur radio questions
faq2 - "where can I find ..." questions
faq3 - amateur radio organizations and publications
faq4 - common advanced and technical questions
florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
intro_to_swl - info for aspiring short wave listeners
intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
newcomers - tips and hints for the newcomer
packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
packet_faq1 - the basics of packet radio
packet_faq2 - Internet resources available for packet
packet_faq3 - networking protocols for packet
phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
qsl_bureau - information about the ARRL QSL bureau
sol-terra_terms - defintions of solar-terrestrial terms

Information about additional archives and FTP sites may be obtained
from the lists of Frequently Asked Questions (faq1 - faq4) written
by Diana Syriac, KC1SP (dls@genrad.com).

Thanks to Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for providing disk space and maintaining
this invaluable repository.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

2085. Re: Standard Disclaimers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 07:20:13 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.072013.14572@xanadu.com>
Source record: 294257

In article <9108192319.AA20699@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:
>
>
>Brian's posting of the universal standard disclaimer had me busting a gut, but
>he forgot a classic....
>
>One day I cracked open an Air Force Technical Order (civilians: tech manual)
>for some RF gizmo, and was greeted with an ominous:
>
> DEATH ON CONTACT
>

Reminds me of a van I saw at the local swap meet. It looked like one of those vans used by remote t.v. crews. It had several antennas on the roof, and a telescoping tower. There were small warning placards near the roof line:
WARNING
IMMEDIATE DEATH ON CONTACT WITH ANTENNAS

Jeff

2086. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 10:01:39 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.100139.8155@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294258

In article <9108202322.AA26110@ucsd.edu> JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu (ACAD1A::JSHCH) writes:
>Yes, it's easy to marvel at the conversations one can hear on a
>two-meter repeater. I have a couple of favorites to share with
>the net.
>
>Heard on a repeater in Anchorage: "You're full quieting, OM, and
>you should get even better when you get closer to the repeater!"
>
>Barf-out word: Destinated. As in "Well we're just about
>destinated here, so I'll say 73 and see you tomorrow."
>

Let me add one: "My meter shows 59+40 to you but there is some static in your signal."

>The original post noted that the trustee of the repeater is the
>last one heard, and that's often the case. As a repeater trustee
>myself, I monitor almost 24 hours a day and am heard yakking on
>the machine nearly every day. Hardly anyone ever suspects that
>I'm the trustee, since few two-meter enthusiasts can copy the CW
>ID at 15 words per minute. Anyone who is critical of the trustee

I wouldn't count on that. Maybe you never met any real two-meter enthusiasts. People who spend their days yakking on a repeater are not what I would call VHF enthusiasts. Most VHF people I know (including myself) can copy even a real CW QSO at 15 WPM. Some can do that at higher speeds, too...:-)

>should try being a control operator for awhile and see how they
>like it. My pet peeve is the lid who brings up the autopatch,

No, nononononono! Never, never allow those people in control again! And you should have two trustees like we have, it gives you strength.

My favourite lids are:

1) The old farts who seldom ID themselves on the repeater. If they do, they are something like 1OU or 3PH (does anyone know which country has the 1O or 3P suffix?)
2) The old farts who begin with "Is there aaaaaanyone on the repeater ...(beep)...Seeeeems to beee a quieeet day today...(beep)...Aaanybody on the frequency...(beep)...". I wonder why more than 15 years on the machine can't teach you anything.
3) Alligators. I know some people who run 100 Watts to a gain vertical to hit a repeater only few miles away. They never realize that they

very often manage to kerchunk our machine 100 miles away, too.
4) Ex CB yakkers who just have moved 118 MHz up (anybody knows how many channels this is?) and still keep up with CB jargon and CB manners.

>dials a number, gets a busy signal or whatever, and never once
>announces his callsign. If I'm near enough to the rig, I try to
>bring down the patch immediately--often with a terse admonition.
>Bringing up the patch without announcing one's callsign is
>comparable to breaking into someone's house and using their
>telephone without asking permission. I like to know who's using
>the repeater, and whether or not they have an amateur license--
>particularly if they use the autopatch, since that's third party
>traffic. As the trustee, I'm the first one to whom the FCC would
>send a notice of violation if the autopatch is abused.

The same applies to the kerchunkers. Is it really so hard to say "OH3BK testing" if you just want to know that you can hit a particular repeater.

>
>I also agree with the person who speculated that the trustee is
>usually busy programming exciting new voice-synthesizer chips so
>that the repeater can sound like a rock-jock. We had that
>problem on a local club repeater here in Juneau. The talking
>sandpile got to be so irritating that another group of us started
>our own repeater. *Our repeater* has no annoying voice
>announcements, and no "courtesy" tones. No beeps, no pops, no
>whistles--just human voices, with all their frailties. We also
>have a fragmented club, with those who like to listen to
>synthesized voice on their repeater, and those who don't...
> ....Oh, the price of progress!

Isn't it nice to have *an own repeater*? BTW if it was the club repeater wasn't it possible to get the users' opinions heard at the annual meeting? I personally think a repeater is too small and unimportant a thing to start the famous "Club Wars". However, I agree with your opinion on the bells and whistles: the less the better. The meaning of a repeater is to enhance mobile communications, all additional features are more or less caused by regulators or individuals with idle minds...:-)

BTW when we young guns got tired of the bad repeater and the OF trustee ten years ago, we moved to simplex. There are no bells and whistles either...:-)

>
>Another observation: It seems to be much easier to find folks to
>program the talking chips than to find someone with experience in
>RF who can keep the repeater working up to spec, or someone
>willing to climb the tower to do maintenance & repair on the
>antenna! Ever notice how many two-meter repeaters have
>noticeable desense? They're called alligators--huge mouth, very

>small ears. Now to get rid of the occasional intermod......

True, true, true! But usually the people with basic knowledge on
duplex radio systems do things that are much more interesting and
technically challenging than a phone repeater...:-) After all, they
invented it in the '40s, it's a piece of cake to put up a repeater,
or is it? And if you notify a trustee with a desense problem (yes,
with a little experience you can hear it if you listen to a mobile
with a weak signal, the noise sounds different and the fading is
different) you usually get: "It works well enough, I have full quieting
all the way commuting home from work. Besides, we don't have the time,
money and equipment to make it better." And that is just what you get
from me if you ever complain of our machines...:-)

Besides, think of the positive side-effects of repeater desense:
isn't it nice that the drunkie OF from the neighbouring town can't
hit the repeater any more?

>
>Keep smiling.
>Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
>Juneau, Alaska
>jshch@alaska.bitnet

I try. At least with some additional Band-Aid below the ears at some
of the club meetings :-)

73 de Benjamin OH3BK

Three weeks before moving our club 70 cm machine to a better site

2087. Re: QSL Route For VO1AA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 10:03:28 UTC
From: mnewton@kean.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.073328.1@kean.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 294259

In article <26436@shlump.lkg.dec.com>, magid@esis.enet.dec.com (Joel Magid...) writes:
>
>
> Can someone help with the QSL Route for VO1AA or VO1BD
>
> /Thanks for the help

VO1AA SONRA, PO BOX 1226 St.John's, NF, A1C 5M9

VO1BD Roly Peddle 11 Vaughn Place, St John's NF A0A 4C0

Michael Newton
Grenfell College
Corner Brook NF
VO1OK

2088. W2A, what are the extended RX ranges?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 13:18:53 UTC
From: russell@cbnewsd.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.131853.2982@cbnewsd.att.com>
Source record: 294263
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

I just got my Icom W2A. I did the 4 key press modification
(<#>) to enable the extended RX range. I also
did the programing to allow entry of all of the digits on both UHF and
VHF side of the radio.

In past postings, I have seen conflicting information as to what the
real RX frequency coverage is. You can input numbers from 00.01Mhz
to over 1300.00Mhz but you obviously can't receive all of that.
My unit seams to receive the frequency ranges of about
118.00-170.00Mhz, 322.00-513.00Mhz, and 800.000-970.000Mhz.
I have not verified these ranges extensively, but this seams
correct. Also, I have seen these ranges posted on the NET in the past.
Another person posted sensitivity ratings of the W2A on the NET for
RX and they stated ranges of about 60-395Mhz, 395-525Mhz,
530-690Mhz and 700-999Mhz.

What should I expect my radio to receive? I can't imagine that individual
radios could be that different. Were the first ones different than what
is being sold now? Did I perform the wrong key presses?

Thanks for any help,
Russell Keating, N9LIL ------------> Send email to: russell1@ihlpb.ATT.COM
--
Russell Keating --------------------> Send email to: russell1@ihlpb.ATT.COM

2089. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 13:34:00 UTC
From: JENNINGS%UPAC01.DEcnet@ubsv02.abb.COM
Message-ID: <9108211237.AA14961@uc.msc.edu>
Source record: 294262

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INDEX INFOHAMS
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2090. Re: Now I'm thoroughly confused

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 13:50:06 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1514@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294266

In article <1991Aug19.205405.17988@socrates.umd.edu>, jimbo@socrates.umd.edu (jim bogard (tech)) writes...
>Well, I tried to figure out the procedure from reading available posts,
>but I'm going nowhere fast. Let me explain:
>
>Since (to my understanding) you are now able to do 2m voice without
>having to pass a code test, my interest in getting into Ham Radio has
>been revived. The thing is, I haven't been quite able to figure out
>what the license hierarcy is, and what I need to study for. There are
>posts saying 'get the tech nocode book' and 'get the tech and novice nocode
>book' etc. etc. Help! Incidentally, I looked in my 1897 ARRL handbook,
>and I can't find anything about this. Also, it's probably out of date :-).
>I keep it around 'cause it's a good reference.
>
>Thanks! Jim Bogard (jimbo@socrates.umd.edu)
The question frequently comes up: "How do I get my Technician class ticket (the one that doesn't require code tests)?"

The simple answer: "Call the ARRL at (203) 666-1541 and ask for their Prospective Ham Package. They will take your adress and send you the package customized for your zip code. It's not the most impressive package I've seen, but it gives you a list of VEs in your area as well as information on "What is Ham Radio?" and "How do I become a Ham?" and all that."

The other simple answer: "Call the W5YI Group at (800)669-W5YI and ask for _their_ licence preparation material. I haven't had any contact with the W5YI Group, but I'm told you get your ticket a little earlier when you take your test at a W5YI session."

The more complicated answer: "You need to pass the Novice and Technician theory tests at a VE session in your area. Talk to local hams (if you can find them), check out your local ham store (if you can find one), or call the ARRL. To get the study guides for the above tests, call the ARRL, check out your local ham store, or go to Radio Shack for their part numbers 62-2414 "Now You're Talking" or 62-2413 "Nocode Tech License Manual" or (62-2410 "Novice Class License Preparation" AND 62-2411 "Technician Class Manual"). The Novice book will from Radio Shack will include morse code practice tapes, and all of the Novice/Tech study guides will probably indicate that you need morse code for your Technician license, but don't panic! The FCC only recently changed the rules (as of February 15, 1991), but you don't need morse code for the Technician class ticket."

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com

smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith
Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

2091. VEC Exams -- Shelby NC HamFest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 14:20:22 UTC
From: markars@ti1500.tss.peachnet.EDU
Message-ID: <9108211420.AA01991@ti1500.tss.peachnet.edu>
Source record: 294264

>I am interested in testing for the new Technician class ham license, but I
> am having some difficulty in finding testing locations. Would someone please
>send me (I will post to the news group) the test locations for the next couple
>of months for NORTH CAROLINA.
>
>Thank you in advance,
>Harry Nicholos

To Harry and anyone else in the North Carolina area...VEC exams will be offered at the Shelby Hamfest to be held August 31 and September 1, 1991.

The 'fest will be held at the fairgrounds of US 74 (Business) in Shelby, N.C. - talk-in will be 146.88/146.28 MHz. A note to the Shelby Amateur Radio Club might be in order to ensure which of the two days exams will be given. Many 'fests now test on only one of the two days (usually Sunday).

This is a large hamfest. If you've not made room reservations, plan on a one hour drive to the site.

Tickets are $4.00 at the door/$5.00 at the gate. Order from
SARC
P.O. Box 2206
Shelby, NC 28150
enclose a SASE with your check.

No relation to their club; I'm just going as well!

- Mark Eversoll KD4BNF - mark@pirates.armstrong.edu -
- Armstrong State College - mark@dinsdale.armstrong.edu -
- Savannah, GA - Standard disclaimers apply. -

2092. Re: W2A, what are the extended RX ranges?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 14:27:13 UTC
From: cyamamot@kilroy.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.142713.12821@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 294265
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article <1991Aug21.131853.2982@cbnewsd.att.com> russell@cbnewsd.att.com (russell.w.keating) writes:
>I just got my Icom W2A.

Congratulations!

>I did the 4 key press modification
>(<#>) to enable the extended RX range. I also
>did the programing to allow entry of all of the digits on both UHF and
>VHF side of the radio.

So far so good.

>In past postings, I have seen conflicting information as to what the
>real RX frequency coverage is. You can input numbers from 00.01Mhz
>to over 1300.00Mhz but you obviously can't receive all of that.
>My unit seams to receive the frequency ranges of about
>118.00-170.00Mhz, 322.00-513.00Mhz, and 800.000-970.000Mhz.

That's about the ballpark range for any USABLE sensitivity.

>Another person posted sensitivity ratings of the W2A on the NET for
>RX and they stated ranges of about 60-395Mhz, 395-525Mhz,
>530-690Mhz and 700-999Mhz.

Those ranges are correct, but it doesn't mean the radio is sensitive enough for anything at the extremes.

>What should I expect my radio to receive? I can't imagine that individual
>radios could be that different. Were the first ones different than what
>is being sold now? Did I perform the wrong key presses?
>
>Thanks for any help,
>Russell Keating, N9LIL ------------> Send email to: russell1@ihlpb.ATT.COM

Nope, you did em' right. For example, I dialed in 224.0 just for kicks (on both VHF and UHF sides... only the VHF side worked of course). I could hear my friend's 220 HT (.7 watts) full scale 5 feet from me. When I moved 20 feet from him, he was barely above noise. Again, no sensitivity in the extreme ranges, just like the 24AT. Oh well....

Cliff - KA6JRG
---------------------------------------+---------------------------------------
Email: cyamamot@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov | cyamamot@grissom.jpl.nasa.gov
cyamamot@jato.jpl.nasa.gov | cky@euclid.jpl.nasa.gov
cky@hydra.jpl.nasa.gov |

```
---------------------------------------+---------------------------------------
MaBell: (818) 354-1242 - off. (818) 354-6042 - alt. (818) 354-6426 - lab.
```

2093. Re: Radio Moscow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 15:53:51 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360019@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294197

OOOOUS I made a mistake, the correct freq. is 11.850 kHz, sorry .

2094. Re: Communications to USSR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 16:12:15 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360020@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294198

Y E S - I may suggest - stay away from any ham radio inqueries.
1) there is no reciprocal agreement with USSR
2) you will put your friend into a serious and delicate position
3) you may cause problem for the ham in USSR

You will be better off if you contact our State Dept. and /or
Agriculture Dept. and agency that send him to USSR.

from the log of AA6AD

2095. Re: Radio Moscow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 16:31:22 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <7174@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 294267

In article <22360018@hpldsla.sid.hp.com> bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com (Bruno Bienenfeild) writes:
>The only station on the air is Radio Moscow 11.350 kHz at 0300 UT
^^^^^^

Actually the frequency is 11,850 khz

>Yesterday 30- 40 db over S9 (SFO) World Service in English.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2096. True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 16:39:41 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420037@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294275

The following appeared in the recent RS HT discussion and the same comment shows up every so often:

* True FM modulation (not phase modulation) for outstanding transmit audio and best performance in packet service.

OK, so what's the big deal about "True FM"? A few years ago, I researched the issue of Phase Modulation (PM) vs Freq Modulation (FM). I managed to locate the EIA standard for mobile radio modulation and discovered that the industry standard modulation scheme is actually PM. (You may recall that FM and PM are both forms of "angle modulation" and that one can be derived from the other with appropriate shaping of the audio frequency response.) Therefore, if a radio has an FM modulator in it, it would need to shape the audio such that the emitted RF is consistent with the PM standard. Another way of looking at it is that independent of the modulator type, the user should perceive that the audio to RF translation of the transceiver is always the same (and should be PM).

Any well-informed and non-flaming insight into this topic would be greatly appreciated.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

2097. Re: Kenwood TS690s and ADVANCED INTERCEPT POINT (AIP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 17:25:24 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.172524.29037@ka3ovk>
Source record: 294269

In <1991Aug20.204212.14084@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) writes:

>From reading the QST review of the TS-850, I inferred (with possible
>error) that AIP simply means "front-end attenuator".

You are in error.

>I tried to find anything in the review which might suggest otherwise, but
>it appears that Kenwood is playing an old Madison Ave. trick; it is
>true that in many receiver designs, insertion of loss at the front-end
>will increase the input-referred 3rd order intercept point (a.k.a. 3IPI),
>but I would hardly call it a feature.

The QST review of this radio was sadly inaccurate, and it was clear from reading it that the reviewer simply did not understand what many of the features were and how the properly operate them. It seemed like the person was rushed for time and just wasn't interested in doing a good job. I had purchased an 850 a couple of months before the review came out (one of the first in the area, having sold my trusty TS-930S), and I remember thinking that the reviewer must have gotten a lemon or was reviewing the wrong radio.

Anyhow, the Advanced Intercept Point is NOT just an attenuator (the 850 actually has a 6dB and a 12dB attenuator, which can be cascaded for a total of 18dB). I am not a receiver designer, but I do consider myself an experienced dxer/contester. While there is about 1dB or so of 'insertion loss' when the AIP is turned on, the improvement in the signal to noise ration is dramatic. On 40, 80, or 160 it can be the difference between hearing summer thunderstorms with a hint of someone buried under S9+ static, and having the frequency jammed with DX several dB above the noise floor. I don't know how they do it, but it is NOT a "front-end attenuator".

The 850 is e wonderful radio, and I have no regrets selling my TS-930S to get it (You would have NEVER heard me say that a year ago).

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

2098. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 17:50:01 UTC
From: marc@ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com
Message-ID: <10367@awdprime.UUCP>
Source record: 294271

I don't want to sound like "can you top this" but for an interesting time try listening to a few of the two meter machines in the southern California areas.

During the bad times of the late 70's and early 80's there were some very entertaining (albeit sad) QSO's going on 146.61 and 147.435

They ranged from bootleggers to personal attacks, from drunks to extra maritial affairs. The list goes on and on.

Marc Wiz MaBell (512)838-4780
WA6HBR

Yes that really is my last name.
The views expressed are my own.

marc@aixwiz.austin.ibm.com
or
uunet!cs.utexas.edu!ibmchs!auschs!ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com!marc

2099. Question Regarding Phone Patches - to a mobile radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 17:50:49 UTC
From: an305@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.175049.13034@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 294268

I hope this is not a real stupid question, but I figure someone will help me.

I've been reading this newsgroup alot and to tell you the truth most of the time I am lost. I got into 'scanning' a few months back and I just have lots of questions. Most things I can figure out after more reading, etc. but this is really gnawing at me.

I have been seriously looking at buying a carphone, however, I just have a feeling that there might be away to acomplish what I want through radio.

Is there a way to patch through my home phone, to make telephone calls from my car while I'm in the local area.

What type of equipment would it take? It would need to be totally automated from the home end.

How expensive would it be? What kind of voice quality would such a system have.?

I suppose I'd need a license , what kind , how much would it cost?

Thanks for any help you can offer.
Mack

--
++
+ Mack Goodman an305 or mdgoodma@crdec8.apgea.army.mil +
+ " Whether you think you can or you think you can't, +
+ You're right. +

2100. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 18:21:40 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <4742@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 294273

In article <9232@acorn.co.uk> agodwin@acorn.co.uk (Adrian Godwin) writes:
>Actually, the discussion's probably past its sell-by date.
>... the standard is pretty well set. Current practice is perhaps more
>important than technical suitability.

How true! I'll not start on standards, other than to say "standards are
a great thing - everyone should have one" and "The great thing about
standards is that there are so many to choose from" :-) (source unknown).

>Use the connector you like and keep conversion cables that will mate them to
>the Molex.

Just be sure to have enough conversion cables to convert everything, or
do what I did and make a one-to-many cable, using your standard connector,
and then you only need one conversion cable per type of connector - assuming
that all connectors involved can handle the current.

Rusty N7IKQ

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu

2101. The right to bear...radios?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 19:06:37 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <9393@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 294270

As you watch the drama unfolding on the streets of Moscow, you can't help but notice that this struggle against an attempt at totalitarian suppression is being waged not with guns, but with words and ideas. And as of this moment, those words are standing up pretty effectively to the tanks. I don't know about the rest of you, but my heart is in Moscow these days. Through the radio in my study I met a lot of Russian radio amateurs, and as the friendships deepened I finally had a chance to spend some time with several of them there in their homes. That was an eye-opening experience that has given me a strong emotional tie to the Russian people. Today I count quite a number of them among my best friends. I'm sure the same is true for many of you as well.

This morning on CNN I saw coverage of the station (R3A) that a bunch of the Russian hams set up in the Russian parliament building. Quite visible in those scenes was the old FT-101 that I know was dragged over from the Moscow University Radio Club. Next to it was a lot of the typical homebrew equipment those guys put together from whatever scrap they can scrounge. After the KGB seized all of the broadcast stations, shut down the independent press, and isolated Boris Yeltsin inside the Russian White House, there were the Russian hams setting up their own station to get Yeltsin's words out to rally the people against this coup. And rally they have! It seems to me that we've got some real heros in our ranks over there.

Just pondering the obvious power of amateur radio in this conflict, it occurs to me that so many of the 4th Ammendment type arguments I hear against gun control in the U.S. are really much more applicable to the possession and use of radios today. The Russians as a whole are a pretty well-armed people (shotguns only--rifles are very carefully controlled). But they are not trying to wage war (so far) against the tanks with those guns. Instead, it is the individual people pulling together to show mass support for democracy that is coming to be the undoing of the "Emergency Committee". And one of the most effective weapons I see them using in pulling together that show of mass support is amateur radio equipment. Whenever these #&%$!@ flares die down, maybe we can find out who the operators of R3A are. Anybody know anything yet?

AA6KX

2102. re:Does RF Antenna Paint Exist???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 19:51:10 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"21-Aug-91.15:51:10.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294272

You might try gold leaf paint. It may or may not blend in well (depends upon the neighborhood) but should meet all your other criteria. Definitely stay away from lead based paints unless you have serious noise problems. The lead based paint could act like a faraday shield - if you leave a small area unpainted and ground the paint (only).
HI!
Wayne,
KB6CSP

2103. Re: On-Glass Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 20:58:32 UTC
From: bsplaine@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <23860001@hpmwspcs.HP.COM>
Source record: 294180

I have a Larson glass mt and liked it very much. Only problem is if you take it off current vehicle to xfer to another. I think I sprung the tuning coil inside and it has never worked the same. Larson said they could retune it and return it rapidly. Havn't tried that yet.

2104. Anyone have the Internet address for a FTP site?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 21:15:33 UTC
From: youngwa@b8.ingr.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.211533.26976@b8.ingr.com>
Source record: 294276

Greetings to the group!

I recently read a posting about the anonymous FTP site at
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu where you might obtain the FAQ list.
My machine doesn't have the necessary routing information
to use the english name, but I could probably get to it
using the Internet address. Could someone please help me
make this connection?

Thanks in advance,

Butch
--
William A. Young (Butch) N4WMT
Intergraph Corporation Telephone (205) 730-1278
Mail Stop IW17C1 Bldg. 17C Digitial Beeper 720-4285
Huntsville, AL 35894-0001 e-mail: ingr!b17c!n4wmt!youngwa

2105. Kansas City Tracker/Tuner question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 22:14:21 UTC
From: tiger@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.221421.14226@nntp.hut.fi>
Source record: 294179

I've purchased the KCT board without the Tuner option. Now I want to
upgrade. Is there anyone with the Tuner option installed, that could
tell me what IC's and other components I should add to the card (there
are empty places for IC's), in order to enable the Tuner features?

73 de OH2MBM
--

"I have only come here seeking knowledge.
Things they would not teach me of in college" - The Police
*** Karl Tigerstedt , email tiger@vipunen.hut.fi ***

2106. Re: couple of questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 22:33:14 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360021@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 294199

55 is an Europien MSG. code like we have in ARRL MSG. code book.
It means: "Best wishes to you and your family"

from the log of AA6AD

2107. A Callsign Project Club?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 23:05:59 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <4743@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 294187

Well, I once again have time to post, so I'll spew forth a bunch
more stuff about callsign projects and such.

Similar format to last time, I'm replying to a bunch of things...

!Path: anasaz!asuvax!cs.utexas.edu!wupost!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!bowen
!From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
!Originator: bowen@castor.cs.buffalo.edu
!
!In article <4650@anasaz.UUCP>, rusty@anasaz.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
!|> Guess what won? Yup, I've pretty much decided to not write tapes for
!|> a while.
!
!I always thought you were crazy in the first place. 8-)

Certifiable, I'd say :-)

!The club idea is interesting and I would certainly contribute as a member
!but I have no time to organize it. Anyone else?

I'm leaning toward the idea of organizing it, actually (but considering
how little time I have now for reading news I may not be the BEST choice).

!Devon

!Path: anasaz!asuvax!ukma!wupost!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpfcso!hpfcdc!perry
!From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)
!
!Has anyone ever approached the ARRL ? They're in the publishing
!business, and a version on CDROM could be profitable. Rusty's 70
!hours/year isn't factored into the price. If we paid for the service,
!even at minimum wage, we'd probably find some volunteers.
!
!We could probably cut mailing costs by standardizing on a higher-density
!media, like 8mm, QIC, or DAT. Yes, some people would scream. If you're
!trying to break even, you eliminate the negative-ROI customers first.
!It would make it much easier on the copiers. Most commercial employees
!can convert anything to anything, except maybe punched cards.

Actually, the main problem I had was the amount of human intervention
some media required (like floppies! having to babysit it every 61 seconds
is not my idea of a good time! :-). Shipping size was not such a problem.
If someone was willing to make floppies, more power to them. Or, those
who want floppies could form a pyramid scheme where each person makes 2
copies (ONLY take about an hour or 2 :-) and sends them off to folks who
do the same.... Yeah, too many problems there with that idea.

!I like the idea of a club that buys a new FCC tape when its costs are
!covered. "Costs" though, should include things like labor, media, and
!postage.
!
!Perry Scott / AA0ET

!Path: anasaz!asuvax!ncar!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!nddsun1!waters
!From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters)
!
!In article <4650@anasaz.UUCP> rusty%anasaz.uucp@asuvax.eas.asu.edu (rusty carruth)
writes:
!
!Now how about some of those who would like to use this service getting
!together and continuing this.

I'm game.

! *Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *

Ok, how about this. I'll offer to be a focal point (since I'm in
the FAQ it seems, as well as the "elmers" list - which is not a
problem, even if I stop being involved with FCC tapes I'd be happy
to share my experiences/etc with anyone). Shucks, I'll even
work toward getting things organized. Part of getting it organized
will be finding folks to do parts of the work, so I'll need volunteers.

Shall we start a club?

Or, I got mail from someone who is considering doing something commercial
along the lines of what I was doing "sparetime". Shall we just turn the
whole thing over to them? (i.e. give "our" blessing (whatever *that*
means! :-)). (I suppose more information on what they had in mind
would be wise, I'll find his mail and reply as soon as I can)

If we start a club, can we "announce" things about it on internet?
Suggestions for club structure, etc gladly accepted.

On a proceedural note - should we form a mailing list about this?
I would be a VERY bad choice to do it since we tend to be BADLY
connected mail-wise (our immediate upstream tends to be VERY picky
about mail addresses - often bouncing mail if you don't have
".UUCP" after anasaz). So if it goes to a mailing list, someone
else will have to do it.

Rusty

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu

2108. Re: Does RF Antenna Paint Exist???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 23:25:27 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.kodak.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug21.232527.28130@kodak.kodak.com>
Source record: 294277

In article <1991Aug21.003001.25284@berlioz.nsc.com> green@berlioz.nsc.com (David Green) asks about painting antennas, how the paint might affect antenna characteristics, and why types of paint would protect best against corrosion, etc.

Almost any paint, if applied thinly, will have little electrical effect on an antenna. The paint, being a dielectric, will tend to increase the electrical length of the antenna slightly, but this effect will be negligible until you reach microwave frequencies and above. Conductive paints and metal loaded paints should be avoided, however. Make sure that you have good electrical contact between sections of your antenna before painting.

Almost any paint will tend to protect a metal antenna from corrosion and oxidation - for a while. You need to make sure that the paint adheres to the metal properly to begin with. This means a CLEAN metal surface; no oil or moisture is allowed on the surface of the metal. It is difficult to get many paints to stick properly to smooth metal, so the surface may have to be roughened (by sandpaper or sand blasting, etc.) and the metal surface may require a primer before the paint is applied. Putting paint down over rust is a waste of effort.

Certain paints tend to hold up better under constant exposure to sunlight and the weather. Acryllic paints tend to hold up well to ultraviolet exposure, and they are inexpensive and commonly available (Krylon, for example). Acryllic paints are also good from an electrical standpoint. I have used clear acryllic coatings for a number of years on antennas, clamps, bolts, and taped coax connections with excellent success. Polyurethane paints hold up well in sunlight too as do many of the newer latex paints. Adhesion may be a problem with latex paints, however.

If you insist on colors, since it was mentioned that the intent was to "hide" the antennas, remember that certain colors fade rapidly like yellows and reds. Paints that use inorganic pigments keep their color well. White paint containing titanium dioxide pigment holds up very well. Paints pigmented with carbon black should also hold up well but should be avoided as somewhat more lossy electrically.

Many plastic insulator parts can be found on commercial antennas. Good parts will be made of materials containing anti-oxidants and ultraviolet inhibitors. Even so, I have found that a generous coating of clear acryllic spray over these parts helps to preserve them. On polyethylene and polypropylene parts, you may have to wait a while for the surface to oxidize slightly before the paint will stick properly.

If you are painting a galvanized tower which is new, you will need to etch the surface of the zinc to get the paint to stick properly. Ask your local painting

contractor how he preps galvanized gutters. If you are trying to salvage a rusty tower - BE CAREFUL. If the tower is structually sound (and you need an expert to verify this), you can sand blast it to remove the rust before painting. There are special inorganic zinc paints that can be used to provide rust protection approaching galvanizing but they are QUITE expensive. They are two part paints with very limited shelf and pot lives; their chemistry is based on ethyl silicate and zinc powder. The so-called cold galvanizing paints such as LPS are clearly inferior to the inorganic zinc. The two part zinc-epoxy systems fall between the two in effectiveness. All of these are suitable for touch-up repairs of galvanized surfaces. A number of companies make the inorganic zinc paints, but you are likely to only buy them on special order from an industrial paint dealer.

73, Barry WA4VZQ


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-----------------
| ___ ________ | Dr. Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ
| | / / | | Eastman Kodak Company
| | / / | | Eastman Chemical Company Research Laboratories
| |< < K O D A K| | Process Instrumentation Research Laboratory
| | \ \ | | P. O. Box 1972, Building 167B
| |__\ \________| | Kingsport, TN 37662 615/229-4904
| | INTERNET: ornitz@kodak.com
-----------------
```

2109. Solar Bulletin - Sample Solar Images Available Thru FTP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 23:36:44 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094D766.18A0BB40.24780@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294181

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

21 August, 1991

Availability of Sample Solar Images
via anonymous FTP

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AVAILABILITY OF SAMPLE SOLAR IMAGES VIA ANONYMOUS FTP

Six sample solar images which were sent to users of the STD Solar Image Email Service are now available for anonymous FTP from one of the following sites:
- nic.funet.fi <- For European Regions
- vmd.cso.uiuc.edu <- For North American/Austral Asian Regions.

North American and Austral-Asian users, please use vmd.cso.uiuc.edu to obtain the file containing the sample images to help prevent overloading the already heavily used site at nic.funet.fi. European users, please make use of nic.funet.fi instead of vmd.cso.uiuc.edu to help prevent overloading the system at this North American site.

The file to obtain is: SAMPLE.LZH. This single file contains all six sample solar images, archived into a single file using the IBM compatible program "LHA". To extract the sample images, obtain the LHA program through anonymous FTP from a site such as: wuarchive.wustl.edu in the directory: mirrors/msdos/arc-lbr, or use a compatible archiver to extract these images on other systems. Alternatively, have a friend who owns a machine which will handle this archive format extract the images for you.

These sample solar images barely scratch the surface of images which are transmitted on a near-daily basis to those on the Solar Image Email list. For those interested in directly receiving these images (rapidly through email), consult the last paragraph of this bulletin.

To obtain these sample images through anonymous FTP, follow the appropriate instructions below:

FOR USERS OF VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU, TYPE THE FOLLOWING:

- FTP vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (username: anonymous, password: not required)
- cd PHIL.515
- binary
- get SAMPLE.LZH

- quit

This will transfer the file SAMPLE.LZH to your system from the site at vmd.cso.uiuc.edu. Typing "binary" is critical when FTPing binary files. If you fail to type this command, the file you receive may be garbage.

FOR USERS OF NIC.FUNET.FI, TYPE THE FOLLOWING:

- FTP nic.funet.fi (username: anonymous, password: your address ID)
- cd /pub/dx/solarreports/solarpics
- binary
- get sample.lzh
- quit

This will transfer the file "sample.lzh" to your European system from the site at nic.funet.fi. Typing "binary" is critical when FTPing binary files. If you fail to type this command, the file you receive may be garbage.

Please note that the file SAMPLE.LZH which is stored on nic.funet.fi has been linked to the GIF image directory. The directory "solarpics" on nic.funet.fi is NOT actually a subdirectory of "solarreports". When you change to the "solarpics" directory, you are actually placed in the GIF image directory on nic.funet.fi. Therefore, typing "cd .." will NOT return you to the "solarreports" directory. It will instead return you to the parent GIF directory. To return to the "solarreports" directory, type: "cd /pub/dx/solarreports".

In other words, the directory "solarpics" containing the SAMPLE.LZH file has been logically linked to a directory in the GIF images section of nic.funet.fi. Please be aware of this when attempting to navigate through the solarreports section of nic.funet.fi.

NOTES TO THOSE INTERESTED IN OBTAINING THESE IMAGES DIRECTLY THROUGH EMAIL:

Rapid delivery of solar images is possible through the STD Solar Image Email Service. Persons interested in obtaining these images through this service should send a request for further information to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

** End of Bulletin **

2110. Re: Any 23 cm kits available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-21 23:47:33 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360034@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 294206

Re: FM transmitter/receiver kits for 23cm band. I believe Hamtronics (if they are still in business--haven't seen their ads lately) have kits for 900MHz. -- Another possibility would be to modify a kit for 440, tripling the transmitter and either adding a converter in front of the receiver or modifying its front end.

2111. Re: Unlicensed folks on the repeater (was Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Mete

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 01:58:46 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <N16271w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 294184

furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:

> And there are a few
> legal-sounding callsigns that people are on the lookout for as well, just
> from experience.
>
This reminds me of a poor guy that got licensed about the same
time I did. We were amoung the first N5... calls heard on 2mtrs so
that made people wary anyway, but this fellow got the call
N 5 A C B ! To make matters worse, he spoke in a slow drawl and
probably *was* an ex-CBer. Boy did he take some flack at first!

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

2112. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 02:39:52 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.023952.25808@anasaz>
Source record: 294188

In article <7703@cyan.UUCP> svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec) writes:
>geb@dsl.pitt.edu (gordon e. banks) writes:
]>>unlicensed people on the repeaters around here, but I've also heard the
]>>repeater occupants quite effectively and efficiently run them off.
]
]>I've never heard one of these. Do they just come on and not identify
]>themselves or how do you know they are unlicensed?
We hear them all the time, and catch them occasionally. Normally they
can be found on open autopatches, using the ham radio as a phone. We
found some balloonists using 220 for their chase vehicle communications,
with callsigns == name of balloons. When they persisted after warning,
we arranged for them to be visited, at landing, by an FCC official. That
cost them some bucks ($750 each), so a few weeks later over a dozen of
them joined a ham class, got licensed, and now legitimate.

How do you know it's a non ham? Usually the callsign is no good, or
belongs to someone else and you can figure it out. Sometimes they use
obscenities. Sometimes they use lots of CB lingo.

If they use an autopatch very much, we ALWAYS catch them. A word to
the unwise :-)

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 Wishful Thinking: Long palladium, Short Petroleum
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2113. Ham radio in Australia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 03:59:32 UTC
From: thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Aug.21.23.59.31.1991.4997@romulus.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 294183

I am going to be traveling to Australia this comming summer and I'd
like to find out about the amateur radio situation there before I go.
I will be applying for a reciprical license before I go so that I can
use my equiptment there.

My questions are:

What is the repeater situation like there? (around Sydney)
Do they require a tone burst like in the UK?
Is PL used frequently?
Most of my operation will be on 2m and above- how active is 440?

Another great concern of mine is the laws regarding scanner type
radios. I have a W2A and it has been modified for extended receive-
will this make it illegal to posess or use?

Do any of these guestions apply- will the reciprical license alow me
to operate VHF and above at all anyway?

What I really mean by these questions is that I have NO clue what to
expect and I want to find out before I go through a lot of paperwork
for nothing.

Any answers to these questions or any other info are apreciated (sp?)

You can reply to me via email or to this group- I read both daily. If
anyone else is interested feel free to mail me and I will give you all
the info I get. If enough people ask I will post to the group. In
about 2 months I will have to go and apply anyway so at that point
I'll post the official answers if anyone wants them.

Thanks ahead of time.
--
~~~~~~
Tim Hayes N2KBG	No beast so fierce but knows some touch
Rutgers College of Engineering	of pity, but I know none and therefore
thayes@remus.rutgers.edu	am no beast.
(908)932-7800 [leave a msg]	

~~~~~~

2114. IP addresses for ftp.cs.buffalo.edu

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 04:00:33 UTC
From: mark@dinsdale.ARmstrong.EDU
Message-ID: <9108220400.AA19401@dinsdale.armstrong.edu>
Source record: 294182

```
>I recently read a posting about the anonymous FTP site at
>ftp.cs.buffalo.edu where you might obtain the FAQ list.
>My machine doesn't have the necessary routing information
>to use the english name, but I could probably get to it
>using the Internet address. Could someone please help me
>make this connection?

Try 128.205.32.1 or 128.205.35.1

---------------------------------------------------------------
- Mark Eversoll KD4BNF - mark@pirates.armstrong.edu -
- Armstrong State College - mark@dinsdale.armstrong.edu -
- Savannah, GA - Standard disclaimers apply. -
---------------------------------------------------------------
```

2115. Help with PK232 and Pakratt needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 04:22:17 UTC
From: rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.042217.12058@watserv1.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 294185

I am having trouble understanding why I cannot switch between the Pakratt program and a terminal program such as Telix. The only way I can get it to work is to do a RESTART or RESET on the PK232. Is there a parameter that the Pakratt program sets in the Pk232? Please e-mail if you can help.

Thanks,

Randy
--
Randy Nelson VE3WRN Ontario Representative rnelson@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
197A Cedarvale Cr. Disability Information ..uunet!watmath!watserv1!rnelson
WATERLOO, ON Services of Canada. rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
N2L 4T3 (519)884-2989 (Voice and TDD) VE3WRN @ VE3EUK.ON.CAN.NA

2116. Re: UoSAT-5 GIFs???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 05:24:05 UTC
From: kwi@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.052405.18578@nntp.hut.fi>
Source record: 294186

In article <1991Aug21.033200.28703@ariel.unm.edu> ollie@hydra.unm.edu (Ollie Eisman N6LTJ) writes:
>
>Is there an FTP site with UoSAT-5 images? I'd like to look
>at some.
They are at tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov.

Kaj OH6EH/2

--

Helsinki University of Technology, | kwiik@hila.hut.fi |
Metsahovi Radio Research Station | |
Otakaari 5A, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland | oh6eh@oh2rbi |

2117. Radio Shack Handie.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 13:42:00 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <22.Aug.91.14
Source record: 294191

Sounds like RS may have actually done some *real* design on the frontend of this; if it is actually as 'tight' as they claim, theres a chance i may part with some hard-earned cash for one. And there was me thinking RS were only into trash consumer gizmos!

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL
'Anyone who believes in Telekinesis, please raise my right hand'

2118. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 13:47:44 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.134744.9139@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294189

Seems like I have heard old-time hams moan the loss of local shops where one could buy ham equipment. Heard this sort of thing many years ago. Seems that we should be happy that RS is now carrying ham stuff. I haven't noticed any rash of pirates on 10M since RS started selling their 10M rig.

Anyone have a chance to play with the RS 2M HT yet? Looks like it might be a good buy.

==========

Don't try to live your life in one day - Howard Jones

2119. Re: 10 meter phone procedures.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 14:04:18 UTC
From: jfs@beno.CSS.GOV
Message-ID: <49924@seismo.CSS.GOV>
Source record: 294190

Last night the novice segment of 10M was wide open from
Virginia to the west and northwest. After 1 1/2 hrs. of dial twiddling,
I still did not have a satisfactory QSO with any one , only three
short, aborted contacts with TN, IL, and KS. Why ? I guess its my
operating procedures, so I'll ask the assembled net elmers for advice.
After listening for about 3 minutes on one frequency, forgetting
to ask if the frequency was in use (Ach what a dummkopf!), and being
politely asked to move on, I eventually found an open frequency, again
listened, this time for about 5 minutes. I must have asked too many times
if the frequency was in use, because a very pleasant gentleman from
Tennessee called to say "no one would mind if you said something".
But as soon as we started our QSO, he got gigged by someone I couldn't
hear for interfering on an ongoing QSO. The same thing happened on the
next two contacts. Every time I listened, called for QRL?, and after the other
guy got gigged, I scanned the beam around its entire azimuth (slowly),
trying to hear the other QSO, nada. I really felt bad for the guy
in Illinois, because he seemed to be apologizing for the next 3 or 4
minutes, I guess he really got his ears pinned back.
So here is my question, what do you do in such conditions,
when you can only be assured of hearing one end of a QSO ?
I was using a 5-element beam and about 60 watts, and was getting
GREAT signal reports. Should I have backed off more in power?
Should I have used the old dipole in the attic to make contacts and
gone to the beam only after starting a QSO? Should I have NOT called
CQ and just listened to QSO's and waited to contact someone who was
finishing up? What I DID do was to slink off of 10M phone back to
40M CW where I know when the frequency is clear. If I can hear them,
they can probably hear me.
Thanks for any advice, I'd hate to start out as a bad
operator, and sorry for such a long note.
Jim Scheimer, S-Cubed, Reston, VA
KD4DEZ
I speak for no one except, perhaps, myself.

2120. Database of ZIP codes vs Lat. Lon. ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 14:15:34 UTC
From: garyf@wang.com
Message-ID: <baka9y.2dw@wang.com>
Source record: 294194

Hi, I'm not sure if this is the best place for this request, but I couldn't think of a better group to ask.
At some time in the distant past I was told that there exists a database or listing which corelates US Postal ZIP codes to Latitude and Longitude. Basically a listing of the geographic location of all post offices in the U.S..
Does anyone know where I could obtain such a listing (preferable in machine readable form)?

Thanks for any pointers you might respond with.

Gary

--

/*---
Gary A. Field - WA1GRC, Wang Labs M/S 019-72B, 1 Industrial Ave
Lowell, MA 01851-5161, (508) 967-2514, email: garyf@wiis.wang.com

2121. Re: WANTED: QRP transceiver (HF) --- buy, build, whatever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 14:24:06 UTC
From: awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.142406.5558@mercury.cair.du.edu>
Source record: 294192

You're wondering about indoor antennas. Do you have a lot of steel in your building? My townhouse is mostly wood (albeit with lots of foil-backed insulation in the walls), but I get out pretty well with an indoor antenna. Its= about 100 feet of #14 wire (insulated), tuned with an MFJ Versa Tuner II. I run either 1 watt (Ramsey) or around 40 watts (DX-20). I also use a 20-meter counterpoise, about a 1/2 wavelength piece of wire, run from the ground of the tuner around the baseboard. It loads up well on 40 and 20 (haven't done much on 15 yet). Get lotsa qsos. Also, lotsa TVI, but that's another story.

73
.

--
Art Winterbauer N0OQS
Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

2122. Re: True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 14:28:30 UTC
From: awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.142830.6101@mercury.cair.du.edu>
Source record: 294193

As an aside, could someone explain what the difference is between PM and FM? I couldn't follow the arguments I've read in the literature (including the ARRL license manuals). The concept seems just barely out of reach for me. Please post your answer, as there are probably a few of us out here who can't quite grasp the idea.

Thanx

Expiring minds want to know.

--
Art Winterbauer N0OQS
Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

2123. Re: handheld recommendations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 14:55:59 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <44810002@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 294201

Hi, I just received an ad from PAGE-COM Inc 10935 Alder Circle, Dallas TX 75258 (214)680-9750 or (800)527-1670. The catalog shows Motorola Radius 5.5W channel handhelds for $405, or $475 with private line squelch.

First catalog I've received from this company so I can't tell you anything about their service, etc.

Regards,
Minor Cross KD7YJ hplabs!hpcvn2c!mcross

2124. Re: Re: SWR changes (was "BNC connector power rating?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 15:26:04 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910121@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294155

>>If you have a dummy load and SWR meter, you could look at the SWR at low
>>(< 5 watts) and see if it changes when you increase to 200 watts. This
>>tests more than just the connectors, but it allows you to compare the
>>BNC system to PL-259 or N connectors.

>So what does it mean when the SWR increases with the power? I seem to
>have this problem presently.

In the context of testing BNC connectors, voltage arcing causes the reflected power meter to jump quite high, along with audible pops. Current heating is detected on the power meter as a slow rise in reflected power as the transmitter remains keyed. Presumably, the dummy load and coax can handle both the current and voltage, so you're left with a test of the BNC connectors.

Like the rest of the folks on the net, I think your problem is just the coupling in the SWR meter. I have several meters that exhibit this behavior. In fact, I can get a negative reflected power reading when I send 100 watts into it on the 30 watt range - those pesky 1N34s can have some nonlinear characteristics. When making comparison readings, it helps to keep the forward power constant to compensate for this behavior.

One other factor may be a resistive loss in the antenna system which causes heating and changes the geometry of passive elements. Examples include doorknob caps, coils, and insulators that aren't. One other factor is that the voltage at the end of a dipole can cause local corona (loss) that is not linear with increased power.

Perry Scott
AA0ET

2125. re:Help with PK232 and Pakratt needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 15:30:52 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"22-Aug-91.11:30:52.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294196

Randy writes: "I am having trouble understanding why I cannot switch between the Pakratt program and a terminal program such as Telix. The only way I can get it to work is to do a RESTART or RESET on the PK232. Is there a parameter that the Pakratt program sets in the Pk232? Please e-mail if you can help."

Pakratt, during initialization, places the PK-232 into "HOST" mode - meaning most of the TNC control is done in Pakratt, not in the TNC. Your terminal program is deliberately "dumb" and does not provide the necessary control info when you switch to it, thus the hang up. RESET or RESTART takes the PK-232 out of "HOST" mode and back to dumb terminal mode. There is an option in Pakratt to set the TNC to terminal mode which should then enable you to use your terminal emulator.
Wayne, KB6CSP

2126. How to get started, or, info for a greenhorn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 15:55:00 UTC
From: levy@levy.fnal.gov
Message-ID: <!YWDG_JE@linac.fnal.gov>
Source record: 294195

For a long,long time, I have wanted to get into ameteur radio. But I never did anything about it. The other day, I was running through the frequencies on my scanner (OUCH! i can feel the flames now) and I came across a 'net' - it apparently was a scheduled event - people on the west coast were talking to people in the Midwest via repeaters. I listened for awhile, getting more and more interested in the hobby.

Enough rambling. Can anyone give me a thumb-nail sketch of what ametuer radio is and how to get started for not a lot of bucks? It's sincerely appreciated.

```
==============================================================================
[ Mark E. Levy, Fermilab | A host is a host from coast to coast, ]
[ BitNet: LEVY@FNAL | And noone will talk to a host that's close,]
[ Internet: LEVY@FNALD.FNAL.GOV | Unless the host (that isn't close), ]
[ HEPnet/SPAN: FNALD::LEVY (VMS!) | is busy, hung, or dead. ]
==============================================================================
```

2127. Re: A Callsign Project Club?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 16:37:16 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1454@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294204

In article <4743@anasaz.UUCP> rusty@anasaz.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>Well, I once again have time to post, so I'll spew forth a bunch
>more stuff about callsign projects and such.
>
>Actually, the main problem I had was the amount of human intervention
>some media required (like floppies! having to babysit it every 61 seconds
>is not my idea of a good time! :-). Shipping size was not such a problem.

As sysop of the (new) MARCA telephone BBS, I will offer to put the list
on the BBS for downloading. We have about 10-15Mbyte available right now
...

Hopefully we will soon get a TNC so we can put it up on packet.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Organic chemistry is the chemistry of carbon compounds.
Biochemistry is the study of carbon compounds that crawl.
-- Mike Adams

2128. Need help with Drake TR-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 16:41:42 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.114142.32891@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 294200

First, a big thanks to all those who responded to my request for a copy of a Drake TR-3 manual. I now have manual, schematics, and have already managed one QSO with the rig (my first, CW on 40m)--I knew I could count on you folks. But I still have a few questions:

(1) I noticed that the mic input jack is not a standard .25" phone jack; the manual says it is a .21" jack, and notes that a plug that fits has been supplied (which, of course, I didn't get when I bought the rig). The plug is a three-wire plug. Does anyone out there know if I can still find such a thing, or would I be better off to simply replace the jack in the rig with a regular stereo phone jack?

(2) How do you get a sidetone to listen to when transmitting CW on the TR-3? I used my shortwave receiver with no antenna and the RF gain turned down--I tuned it to the frequency I was transmitting on and managed to do fine for the time being, but I can't help but wonder if there isn't a better way.

(3) On one of the copies of the manual I have, the previous owner made a note next to the "CW Operation" section that says "Note: Push-to-talk switch *must* be used." A similar note appears next to the "AM Operation" section. For my QSO the other night I didn't use the PTT switch, because I don't have a mic for the rig yet. What might this mean? For whatever reason, I am unable to contact the sender of that copy of the manual via e-mail (Alan Brubaker, in case you are reading this). Anyone else have some experience with this rig on CW?

(4) Tuning up: I managed to get the rig going well enough to get a 588 signal report from Arkansas using my indoor random wire antenna (tuned up with an MFJ tuner), but I'm still a little shaky about tuning up. The TR-3 has a XMIT GAIN control, a PLATE control and a LOAD control. I have followed the directions in the manual, in addition to what I can remember of the brief instructions the seller gave to me, but I'm still not sure it's right. For example--the manual says the idling plate current should be about .1 A; mine is never that low--it's more like .25 A. The manual also says the plate current should not go above .45 A when operating, but that only gets me about 50 watts of power (into the MFJ's dummy load), and on 40m I should be getting at least 100 watts (maybe more), right?

(5) On this rig, unless I have misunderstood something, you have to switch the function switch manually from the SSB position to the X-CW position to transmit CW (and back to receive)

I guess this means I don't have QSK capability (assuming I have understood correctly what QSK is). I'm a little concerned about the life expectancy of that switch, in that case. I did notice that on occasion, when switching back from transmitting (the X-CW position) to receiving (the SSB position), sometimes I had to click the switch back and forth several times before I could hear the receiver again. Maybe the switch is going bad, or maybe there is a relay somewhere that's having problems? Could this be a common problem with the TR-3? Suggested work-around or solutions?

Sorry for all the long questions at once--I'm still awfully new at this, but I am learning. I'm betting someone out there has enough experience with this rig to be of great help...thanks in advance.

--

+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

2129. 55 vs 73

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 17:34:14 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <54607@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294202

bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com (Bruno Bienenfeild) - actually his log - says:

55 is an Europien MSG. code like we have in ARRL MSG. code book.
It means: "Best wishes to you and your family"

from the log of AA6AD

Thanks to your log for the information. It does seem a bit silly, though - how does the other person even know I have a family? Every time someone sends greetings to my family, I have to stop what I'm doing and call up my parents in England and my brother in Canada and pass on the message - they are getting pretty tired of it, I can tell you.

But then there are plenty of operators out there who seem to know a lot - I only have to send "AA5BT" once for them to come back and say "GE, tnx fer call OM" - I wish I knew how to tell the other op's gender so fast, just from the sounds of their cw. I guess I need to keep practising.

Someone sent me e-mail suggesting that "55", which is used mainly by German operators, was an approximation to "HH" (in cw that makes ~sense), standing for "Heil Hitler" - if that's true, I'm glad I haven't been replying in kind...

Derek "best best regardses" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2130. PRO 2005 & 2006 mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 18:02:14 UTC
From: cranston@smurf.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9108221802.AA06645@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 294203

Would someone please send me the modifications or a pointer to them for:

PRO 2005:

- expanded memory channels
- 800MHz restoration
- faster scan speed

PRO 2006:

- 800MHz restoration

Thanks,
Scott
KB1NW

2131. Re: Unlicensed folks on the repeater (was Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 18:32:42 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570143@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294215

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:

>... Seems that we should be happy that RS is now carrying ham stuff.
>I haven't noticed any rash of pirates on 10M since RS started selling
>their 10M rig.

Well, I have.

AL N1AL

2132. Re: True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 18:35:21 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.183521.4449@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294207

In article <54420037@col.hp.com> bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
>The following appeared in the recent RS HT discussion and the same
>comment shows up every so often:
>
>* True FM modulation (not phase modulation) for outstanding transmit
> audio and best performance in packet service.
>
>OK, so what's the big deal about "True FM"? A few years ago, I
>researched the issue of Phase Modulation (PM) vs Freq Modulation (FM).
>I managed to locate the EIA standard for mobile radio modulation and
>discovered that the industry standard modulation scheme is actually
>PM. (You may recall that FM and PM are both forms of "angle modulation"
>and that one can be derived from the other with appropriate shaping
>of the audio frequency response.) Therefore, if a radio has an FM
>modulator in it, it would need to shape the audio such that the emitted
>RF is consistent with the PM standard. Another way of looking at it
>is that independent of the modulator type, the user should perceive
>that the audio to RF translation of the transceiver is always the same
>(and should be PM).
>
>Any well-informed and non-flaming insight into this topic would be
>greatly appreciated.
>
> Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

True FM deviates the carrier a fixed amount for a fixed amplitude
variation regardless of the frequency content of the modulation.
PM deviates a different amount depending on the amplitude *and*
frequency content of the modulation. Thus PM gives us an automatic
pre-emphasis that is built in to the modulation process. PM modulators
cannot pass DC signaling levels.

Many of the higher speed packet modems depend on the passage of near
DC signals and even with low speed 1200 baud packet the problem of tone
twist can become severe with PM modulators. Tone twist is when one of
the two signaling tones becomes much stronger than the other on reception.

So if the de-emphasis network in the receiver doesn't exactly
match the pre-emphasis generated by the PM modulator, data errors
occur. To avoid these two problems, FM modulation with no pre-emphasis
is preferred for packet. Thus you will see comments about connecting
packet modems directly to the modulator and descriminator of FM rigs.

For voice work, precise audio filters can generate pre-emphasis curves on
transmit and receive that match exactly for FM modulators and descriminators.

The problem is somewhat more difficult with PM modulators and is a function of stage multiplication and other factors. Unfortunately there are several pre-emphasis standards in use. You will hear references to 25 microsecond and 75 microsecond pre-emphasis curves often. These are references to the time constant of the RC audio filters used to generate a given pre-emphasis with an FM modulator. Serious packeteers tend to operate with no pre-emphasis at all to avoid confusion as to which curve is implemented in which radio.

FM modulators allow DC response and allow the user to precisely tailor the frequency response of the system while PM inficts an uncontrolled pre-emphasis on the signal that depends on the frequency content and amplitude of the modulation. This is often undesirable for specialized modulation.

Gary KE4ZV

2133. Re: Kenwood TS690s and ADVANCED INTERCEPT POINT (AIP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 19:05:23 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <218@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294217

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) writes:

[deletions]
>From reading the QST review of the TS-850, I inferred (with possible
>error) that AIP simply means "front-end attenuator".
>
>No kidding.
>
>I tried to find anything in the review which might suggest otherwise, but
>it appears that Kenwood is playing an old Madison Ave. trick; it is
>true that in many receiver designs, insertion of loss at the front-end
>will increase the input-referred 3rd order intercept point (a.k.a. 3IPI),
>but I would hardly call it a feature.
[deletions]

Kenwood's AIP feature is not just insertion of loss, and the July 1991 *QST* review of the TS-850S says this. The review also says (final paragraph, second column, page 44) that selecting AIP in the TS-850S switches in a lower-gain RF amplifier better optimized for low intermodulation and blocking than the transceiver's usual preamp. The test numbers shown in Table 1 of that article show that the TS-850S's AIP circuitry does exactly what its name implies: It increases the TS-850S receiver's third-order intercept point--in our test -sample transceiver, by 8.5 dBm at 3.5 MHz and 8 dBm at 14 MHz. Under some conditions, this may improve reception marred by strong-signal overload.

73, David Newkirk, WJ1Z, Senior Assistant Technical Editor, *QST*.

2134. Re: True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 19:13:15 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570144@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294216

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:

>As an aside, could someone explain what the difference is between
>PM and FM?

If you think about it, it is impossible to change the phase of a
sine-wave signal without at least momentarily changing the frequency.
Let's say you have a 1 Hz sine wave. Over a 10 second period, you
would like to retard the phase by 360 degrees (1 cycle). The way to
do this is to change the frequency to .9 Hz for the 10-second period.
At the end of 10 seconds, you will be one cycle "behind."

If you want to change the phase over a shorter period (say 5 seconds),
you have to change the frequency by twice as much (.8 Hz). In general,
the faster you change the phase (that is, the higher the modulation
frequency), the greater will be the frequency deviation. So:

In a phase-modulated signal, the higher the modulation frequency,
the greater the frequency deviation.

You can get the same effect by using a FREQUENCY modulator and
including a "6 dB per octave" preemphasis network in the audio amplifier
that causes high modulation frequencies to have greater deviation.

Similarly, you can generate FM using a phase modulator by including
a 6 dB per octave DE-emphasis network. The only difference between
FM and PM transmitters is the frequency response of the audio.

"FM" transceivers today most closely resemble a PM audio characteristic,
despite the fact that most rigs actually use some form of FM modulator.
In the old, old days, early "FM" transmitters actually used a device
called a reactance modulator, which is a type of phase modulator.
The undistorted modulation range was only around +/- 20 degrees or so
which corresponds to around 1 kHz peak deviation (if I did my math
right). You had to use a low-frequency oscillator/modulator and
multiply many times to get the required 10-15 kHz deviation. They
also tended to run the modulator "balls to the wall" which gave
phase modulation a reputation for having audio distortion.

AL N1AL

2135. ARRL HQ email update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 19:14:33 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <219@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294218

```
The following ARRL HQ staffers AND ONLY THESE STAFFERS can be contacted
directly via the net. The address for each staffer is:
username%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
where "username" is as shown below. (Or try uhasun!arrlhq!username)
I've also included a brief mention, where appropriate, of some of the
specific duties of the staff member so that you'll know who to contact.

Staff member, call, title username
------------------------------------ --------
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom
(arrlhq postmaster)

Ed Hare, KA1CV, Laboratory Engineer ehare
(RFI, product testing)

Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Assistant Technical rhealy
Editor (Product Review)

Chuck Hutchinson, K8CH, Membershipship chutch
Services Manager (Contests, awards,
DXCC etc.)

Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, Volunteer Examiner bjahnke
Department Manager (Exams, VE
coordination, etc.)

Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Assistant dnewkirk
Technical Editor (Hints & Kinks)

Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Associate Technical ppagel
Editor (Technical Correspondence)

Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager rpalm
(Field Organization matters)

Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor mwilson

Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership tzimmer
Services Administrative Assistant

In addition to these specific people, we've also set up the following
accounts:

Technical Information Service tis
(Technical questions)
DXCC dxcc
Awards (WAS, etc.) awards
Contests contests
```

Outgoing QSL Bureau buro

You also can contact W1AW by mail at the address:
76067.3724@compuserve.com

Other questions (ARRL policy issues and the like) and messages to other specific HQ staff members should continue to be addressed to "2155052@mcimail.com" which will result in their receipt in the "front office" here at ARRL HQ.

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you nonelectronic material in answer to your request.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | "This mind intentionally left blank."

2136. Setting a clock by radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 19:45:23 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <298@canada.sbi.com>
Source record: 294208

I am looking for a way to set the time on my workstation
using radio. I understand that there is some kind of
time tick broadcast by the National Bureau of Standards or
some such organization.

Does anyone know who does this ?? What frequencey ??
What's the best receiver to use ???

Please email me answers and I'll summarize back
to the net.

Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Technology Services, Inc.
Internet Planning
Systems Engineering
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG,AFA1CN)

p.s. I am interested in reception in the NY metro area.

2137. Re: True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 20:30:04 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2540@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 294209

In article <1991Aug22.142830.6101@mercury.cair.du.edu> awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:

As an aside, could someone explain what the difference is between PM and FM? I couldn't follow the arguments I've read in the literature (including the ARRL license manuals). The concept seems just barely out of reach for me. Please post your answer, as there are probably a few of us out here who can't quite grasp the idea.

One way it was explained to me that helpd to see a big difference was this: PM essentially differentiates the signal. For audio this is usually fine. You transmit a sine way and the derivative of this that the reciever generates is still a sine wave (well, a cosine if you want to be technical).

When you put a DC signal into the transmitter you get nothing out of the reciever since the derivative of a constant is zero.

This is why the g3ruh modem doesn't work well with PM transmitter. In reality, however, you can almost pretend the fast digital pulses are really AC and can get some some results anyway.

True frequency modulation can produce a DC output at the proper reciever. Note that most audio sections in radios will filter this out.

I may have done more harm than good here but that is the way this CS person understands it. I quit taking math after CALC-II.

jv

"A screaming comes across the sky"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

2138. A&A vs. Ramsey QRP rig kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 21:16:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01G9OOZYF8BKDA89F2@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 294213

Hi,

Is anyone familiar with the A&A QRP transceiver?

I am looking to build a QRP kit and it looked like a
good/but expensive one.

How does is compare with the seperate trans./rec sold by
Ramsey?

Thanks

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U.

2139. Re: Ham radio in Australia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 21:30:16 UTC
From: rustyh@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.213016.17219@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 294211

In article <Aug.21.23.59.31.1991.4997@romulus.rutgers.edu> thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu (Tim Hayes) writes:
>
>I am going to be traveling to Australia this comming summer and I'd
>like to find out about the amateur radio situation there before I go.
>I will be applying for a reciprical license before I go so that I can
>use my equiptment there.
>
>My questions are:
>
>What is the repeater situation like there? (around Sydney)

There is a good spread of repeaters in Sydney.
VK2RWI is in Dural, north of the City (147.00 TX 146.400 RX)
It along with the repeater in Heathcote VK2RLE (South of the City) 146.8/146.2
were the main ones when I lived in Sydney. (I was back in March and
things hadn't changed much).
These two repeaters have excellent coverage. (I could hit the Heathcote
machine from almost anywhere in Sydney). There's a WICEN (Wireless
Institute Civil Emergency Network) repeater in the Eastern suburbs
and several serving the Blue mountains west of the city. None (as far
as I know have either Tone burst or PL access). No such thing as a
private repeater in OZ!
Activity on 440 is much like the US. (cf VHF)

>Another great concern of mine is the laws regarding scanner type
>radios. I have a W2A and it has been modified for extended receive-
>will this make it illegal to posess or use?

Unless things have changed, the Radio communications act (1983),
made all receivers legal. So your scanner is OK. (just don't bring
a colour TV into the country! The customs people will hit you with
100 percent duty)

>
>Do any of these guestions apply- will the reciprical license alow me
>to operate VHF and above at all anyway?
>

I'm not sure how the reciprical licence works with Australia but
when I operated under a reciprical licence in the US (W3/VK2BEA)
my privilages were the intersection of the US extra and my Australian
privilages. (i.e. Australian rules NOT to exceed extra class privilages).

Three and a half licences in OZ:
Full Call. ----- All amateur privilages

Limited Call. - All amateur privilages above 6 metres (no code)
Novice Call. - some HF and 144 MHz
Novice/Limited - sum of last two!

I can post a list of repeaters if anyone is interested. (I've got
a VK call book at home)

--
Michael Katzmann (VK2BEA/G4NYV/NV3Z) Please email to this address |
Broadcast Sports Technology |
2135 Espey Ct. #4 \|/
Crofton MD 21114-2442 (301) 721-5151 ...uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

2140. Dayton 92 Dates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 21:45:34 UTC
From: cjackso@uswnvg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1119@uswnvg.UUCP>
Source record: 294212

Can someone send me the dates for the Dayton Hamfest for 1992? I may
have a chance to be back that way, but need to firm up the dates ASAP.

73!
--
Clay Jackson - N7QNM
US WEST NewVector Group, Inc
clayj@cjsysv.wa.com | ...uunet!uswnvg!cjackso

2141. QSL Buros: Basic Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 22:04:36 UTC
From: awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.220436.7755@mercury.cair.du.edu>
Source record: 294219

It's been 25 years since I've used QSL buros, and now I can't remember how it's done.

1. How would I send a card to a DX station's QSL buro if I know the ham's callbook address and the buro's address: will the DX ham have given the buro manager the postage already, or should I include some?

2. If I'm not registered with a buro (and not likely to be, as sparse as my DX contacts are), should I send along some IRCs for a reply? If so, how many (I'm thinking of USSR and Australia, here) and where the heck do you buy the things?

Born Again Ham
--
Art Winterbauer N0OQS
Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

2142. Re: True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 22:56:11 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360035@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 294130

awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:

>As an aside, could someone explain what the difference is between
>PM and FM? I couldn't follow the arguments I've read in the
>literature (including the ARRL license manuals).

For a sine wave audio signal, they produce identical results. In fact,
if you tune in a PM signal that was generated with an audio channel
that has flat frequency response, and then tune in an FM signal with the
same qualification, the PM signal will seem to have increased
high frequency audio and decreased low frequency audio compared with
the FM signal. You can correct that by using an appropriately
different frequency-response-shaping filter on each transmitter.
Then from audio in to audio out you could no longer tell the
difference.

I'll try for a simple explanation of this (Bear with me here, there's
not very much math): I do have to assume you understand that

v(t) = V * sin(wt+ p)

represents a signal with amplitude V (peak) and frequency= 2*pi*w,
and that p represents a phase angle that doesn't matter much if it's
constant.

You can modulate V, w, or p. Modulating V is amplitude modulation.
Modulating w is frequency modulation. Modulating p is phase modulation.

Assume you can modulate with a signal that goes all the way down to DC.
Then if you put DC into an FM transmitter "audio" channel, it actually
changes the frequency, say from 146.000000MHz up to 146.001000MHz for
some particular voltage. If you put that same DC signal into a PM
transmitter "audio" channel, it would change the phase, but if you
started looking at the signal after the DC was applied, you wouldn't
see any change, and the frequency would be 146.000000MHz. But what if
you put in a voltage RAMP instead of a voltage STEP. Then the phase
would be increasing continually. In fact, you could note that

p = Vramp * constant

but Vramp = constant2 * t , kinda the definition of a ramp, and that
leads to

p = c * t

and if you put that back in the original formula above,

v(t) = V * sin(wt + ct) = V * sin((w+c)*t)

In other words, you have shifted the frequency!

You can get a ramp from a constant DC by putting it through an integrator. In fact, if you had done that original experiment with audio on an FM transmitter and a PM transmitter but modified the PM transmitter by putting an integrator in the audio path, then the two would sound just the same (assuming you had adjusted the levels, or deviation, the same).

Of course there are several practical matters, like you wouldn't be able to let a ramp go on forever because that would imply an ever-increasing voltage, and also there's "pre-emphasis" on (most) transmitted FM, which above some frequency looks about the same as what the PM does naturally, so you don't actually need an ideal integrator...

Most detectors for FM/PM are true FM detectors (including things like quadrature detectors, ratio detectors, and discriminators), but transmitters can be done either way. In a typical crystal-controlled transmitter, modulation applied to a varicap across the crystal actually changes the frequency (FM), and to a varicap or equivalent across any later tank circuit causes phase changes, so is PM.

Hope this helps...
73, K7ITM

2143. Re: 10 meter phone procedures.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 23:38:17 UTC
From: clark@brahms.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug22.233817.5354@amd.com>
Source record: 294214

jfs@beno.CSS.GOV (Jim Scheimer) writes:

> Last night the novice segment of 10M was wide open from

(munch)

>minutes, I guess he really got his ears pinned back.

Well, here is where I start to climb the Soapbox.

You were correct in listening before transmitting. Probably more so than
I would have been. But this is the inherent problem with 10 meters...
you can't hear both ends of the contact. And what's clear for you will
PROBABLY NOT be for the other guy. In this case, the answering party might
want to query if the freq is in use, and/or have the caller move up/down to
a clear spot. Just random thoughts.

> So here is my question, what do you do in such conditions,
>when you can only be assured of hearing one end of a QSO ?

See above.

>I was using a 5-element beam and about 60 watts, and was getting
>GREAT signal reports. Should I have backed off more in power?

I wouldn't have... 60 should be enough (6 watts, if the band is open
will do amazing things...)

>Should I have used the old dipole in the attic to make contacts and
>gone to the beam only after starting a QSO? Should I have NOT called
>CQ and just listened to QSO's and waited to contact someone who was
>finishing up? What I DID do was to slink off of 10M phone back to

Use the beam, sweep around AFTER you have parked on a freq, then you
can do one of 2 things: (1) if you hear a QSO, you can wait until they've
signed (or if it looks like they're chatting about an interesting subject,
you could always ask to break in & make it a 3-(or whatever)-way...
OR, (2) if you DON'T hear anyone, put out a QRL (voice version), and if
the freq's clear, put out the CQ.

NEVER NEVER NEVER let the bullies get you down. I realize that you're a
newer Ham, and I congratulate you for getting your ticket. BUT, there are
a LOT of Idiots (that I'm probably gonna have to buy a New Flame Suit :-))
out there that Have No Clue. Unfortunately, there's no LID Filter on a radio,
except for the power switch, although you could always QSY....

Enjoy the hobby, and if some Pseudo Big Gun tries to give you grief, just
extend your middle finger (upright) at the general direction of the radio,

smile, and go on to the next contact. No one has all the answers, and having some Frequency Cop gig you just ain't worth the ulcers.

BACKGROUND: I am an Extra (got the code first, then the theory), and have been a ham since 1979. I run ~100w either mobile or portable, since I am in an apartment. I have been on 10 meter SSB/CW/FM since Day 1 (as well as Net Control for traffic nets on 20 & 40) of my licence acquisition. I also run 6 meter QRP, as well as 2/440 FM and packet. I have no time for those (hams or otherwise) who won't accept input on an issue. I have plenty of time to constructively discuss an issue. I also have a sense of humor, and don't let Amateur Radio run my life. Work & the XYL does enough of that... :-)

Brad Clark
NP4AI/6
clark@brahms.amd.com
NP4AI@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

>40M CW where I know when the frequency is clear. If I can hear them,
>they can probably hear me.
> Thanks for any advice, I'd hate to start out as a bad
>operator, and sorry for such a long note.
> Jim Scheimer, S-Cubed, Reston, VA
> KD4DEZ
>I speak for no one except, perhaps, myself.

2144. AUDIO FILTER ADVICE NEEDED...PLEASE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-22 23:49:01 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <45956@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 294210

I'm looking for an outboard audio filter for my TS440S/AT.
I have my eye on either the Autek QF1-A or the MFJ Enhancer II
(952C). Would someone who has used either of these care to
comment????! I've also heard something of one by Datong.
Any comments appreciated. (Except those that say, "Forget
filters; buy a better radio" etc. ::grin::) Thanks and 73,
Randy, WA4FJF

2145. Re: Need help with Drake TR-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 01:48:33 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570145@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294221

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:

>First, a big thanks to all those who responded to my request for a
>copy of a Drake TR-3 manual. I now have manual, schematics, and have
>already managed one QSO with the rig (my first, CW on 40m)--I knew I
>could count on you folks. But I still have a few questions:

>(1) I noticed that the mic input jack is not a standard .25" phone
> jack; the manual says it is a .21" jack, and notes that a plug

Collins used this same jack for their microphones. I see them listed
in My Newark catalog (P/N 39F667 $2.08 in single quantity. Min. order
$25.) Dunno if Shadio Rack has 'em, but I bet your local wholesale
electronics distributor can get them.

>(4) Tuning up: ... I have followed the directions
> in the manual, in addition to what I can remember of the
> brief instructions the seller gave to me, but I'm still not
> sure it's right. For example--the manual says the idling plate
> current should be about .1 A; mine is never that low--it's more
> like .25 A.

"Idling" plate current means with the rig in transmit mode, but with
the key up (no signal being transmitted). If your platge current is
too high in this mode, you need to adjust the final amplifier grid bias.
This is a control on the (external) AC-3 power supply.

> The manual also says the plate current should not
> go above .45 A when operating, but that only gets me about 50
> watts of power (into the MFJ's dummy load), and on 40m I should
> be getting at least 100 watts (maybe more), right?

You may have the loading control turned up too far. Or if the loading
is already turned full CCW, you may have too high an SWR. I always
just adjust loading and tuning for max power output. If this
results in excessive plate current with the loading control max CCW,
then you need an antenna tuner (or better-tuned antenna.)

>(5) On this rig, unless I have misunderstood something, you have to
> switch the function switch manually from the SSB position
> to the X-CW position to transmit CW (and back to receive)
> I guess this means I don't have QSK capability (assuming I have
> understood correctly what QSK is).

Correct. (The TR-3 is, shall we say, a trifle "inconvenient" on CW :=)

> I'm a little concerned about the life expectancy of that switch,
> in that case... Suggested work-around or solutions?

A valid concern. The TR-3 makes a great phone rig, but (IMHO) is suitable only for occasional casual use on CW. A much better CW rig is the Drake "4-line" R4, R4A, R4B or R4C receiver / T4X, T4XB or T4XC transmitter / AC-4 Power supply. You can buy a set for $200 to $500+ depending on model and condition.

Al N1AL

2146. Re: Ham radio in Australia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 04:03:33 UTC
From: thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Aug.23.00.03.32.1991.13476@romulus.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 294220

Thank you for the info. If it would not be to much trouble to post a
list or mail it to me it would be greatly apreciated. Just the major
repeaters in Sydney on 2m and 70cm would be enough as I do not expect
to be going anywhere else for any length of time. (Wish I could, but I
don't think I'll get much of a chance.)
--
~~~~~~
Tim Hayes N2KBG	No beast so fierce but knows some touch
Rutgers College of Engineering	of pity, but I know none and therefore
thayes@remus.rutgers.edu	am no beast.
(908)932-7800 [leave a msg]	

~~~~~~

2147. Re: True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 04:29:41 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1457@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294224

In article <1991Aug22.142830.6101@mercury.cair.du.edu> awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:
>As an aside, could someone explain what the difference is between
>PM and FM?

Well, fools rush in, but here is my attempt anyway.

From the RECIEVING end there is no difference, provided that the transmitter is adjusted to compensate for the differences.

At the TRANSMITTER it boils down to a different "modulation index" because the two are achieved in different ways. Basically that means that the deviation for a given modulation frequency is different. This can (and usually is) compensated for by changin the frequency response of the modulation audio.

I forget which has the more highs FM or PM.

FM is achieved by actually changing the frquency of the transmitter oscillator. With a PLL this can be achieved by modulating the loop voltage, with a crystal oscillator by changing the crytstal loading with avoltage variable capacitor (back biased diode).

PM can be achieved by changing the tuning of an amplifier stage or of the coupling between stages. This results in some amplitude modulation which is removed by following stages.

PM is much easier to use and adjust since it can be applied to several stages if required. Almost all modern equipment uses PM.

Hopefully I haven't missed anything or reversed anything! I'm sure someone on the net will let me know if I have!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Law of the Perversity of Nature:
You cannot successfully determine beforehand which side of the bread to butter.

2148. Re: QSL Buros: Basic Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 04:45:52 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1458@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 294225

In article <1991Aug22.220436.7755@mercury.cair.du.edu> awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:

These probably should be in the FAQs!

>1. How would I send a card to a DX station's QSL buro if I know
> the ham's callbook address and the buro's address: will the DX
> ham have given the buro manager the postage already, or should
> I include some?

If you are going to send a card via the buro, use the ARRL outgoing service! It costs $1 per 100 cards (or so). It is a waste of time and money to send a card to a buro in a DX location if you the DX station's address, the postage is the same to send it directly there!

It is generally assumed that cards through the buro are CHEAP but SLOW. It is not unusual to take a year round trip, and may take three or four years!

>2. If I'm not registered with a buro (and not likely to be, as
> sparse as my DX contacts are), should I send along some IRCs
> for a reply? If so, how many (I'm thinking of USSR and
> Australia, here) and where the heck do you buy the things?

First I STRONGLY suggest that you register with the incoming buro.

ALL it takes is a 5x7 SASE with your call on the upper left corner of the envelope. See QST for the address of your buro. You will use the "0" buro no matter where you live BTW.

The U.S. incoming buro is ALL volunteer and the biggest problem they have is unclaimed cards!

You can find out the number of IRCs to send in the Callbook. Send enough for air mail BTW. Alternatively send a $1 bill ("green stamp"). Be careful with "green stamps" though, in some cxoutries they are illegal. A few years ago a Soviet ham spent several months in jail because his address gout out and people all over the world sent him money! Obviously a subversive of some sort - right?

This was pre-glasnost, but there are still countries that are as paranoid.

THe best place to buy IRCs is from a QSL manager of a DXpedition or rare country, typically they sell 100 (or so) at a time for 1/2 the post office price. You CAN also buy them at any post office (anywhere in the postal union, not just the US!), but they cost almost $1 each. THe ham at the other end only sees about $.30 of this, so a "green stamp" is

definitly better.

Get to know some local DXers, you will find they have a wealth of good information.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Law of the Perversity of Nature:
You cannot successfully determine beforehand which side of the bread to butter.

2149. Re: True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 06:04:00 UTC
From: edw@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1306@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 294222

In article <1991Aug22.142830.6101@mercury.cair.du.edu>, awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:
> As an aside, could someone explain what the difference is between
> PM and FM? I couldn't follow the arguments I've read in the
> literature (including the ARRL license manuals). The concept seems
> just barely out of reach for me. Please post your answer, as there
> are probably a few of us out here who can't quite grasp the idea.

> --
> Art Winterbauer N0OQS
> Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

Frequency Modulation:
True FM has the "timebase changed". This means that the frequency
actually changes from time to time, centered around a base
frequency.

Phase Modulation:
True PM has a "fixed timebase". This means that the time between
the start of one cycle to the start of the next cycle crosses
zero at the same time. Data/Voice is encoded on a PM signal
by changing the shape of the waveform without changing the timebase.

I imaging that some signals may have both characteristics.

Ed / N3IAS / edw@wells
--
==========
Edward E. Wells Jr., N3IAS, President Voice: (215)-943-6061
Wells Computer Systems Corp., Box 343, Levittown, Pa. 19058
{dsinc,francis,hotps,houxl,lgnp1,mdi386,pebco}!wells!edw

2150. TWO IC-765(761) and 5.7GHz stuff WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 07:50:38 UTC
From: js79408@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Aug23.075038.26605@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 294223

Two OH-hams are looking for ICOM IC-765 (761)
HF-transceivers (with CW-filters).

We are also willing to buy at least 3 5.7 GHz microwave
relays.

Please contact via e-mail js79408@ee.tut.fi

--
Jari Sassi OH1CN/OH3MWW
Opiskelijankatu 4B91 email: js79408@ee.tut.fi
SF-33720 TAMPERE packet radio OH3MWW@OH3RBR.#TRE.FIN.EU
+358-(9)31-182281

2151. Re: "Standard" 12v Power Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 12:16:43 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <9407@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 294226

In article <4742@anasaz.UUCP> rusty@anasaz.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
.....
>How true! I'll not start on standards, other than to say "standards are
>a great thing - everyone should have one" and "The great thing about
>standards is that there are so many to choose from" :-) (source unknown).
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Andrew Tanenbaum. I think in the Minix book, but maybe in 'Computer Networks'.

-adrian

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

2152. Re: Ham radio in Australia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 12:23:14 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <863@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 294153

In article <Aug.21.23.59.31.1991.4997@romulus.rutgers.edu> thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu (Tim Hayes) writes:
>
>I am going to be traveling to Australia this comming summer and I'd
>like to find out about the amateur radio situation there before I go.
>I will be applying for a reciprical license before I go so that I can
>use my equiptment there.
>
//
Department of Transport and Communications.

Statement concerning the issue of licences authorising overseas
amateurs to operate amateur radio stations in Australia.
//

1. The Department will consider applications for the issue of Australian
amateur station licences from overseas amateur licensees,
identified below, provided their qualifications are deemed acceptable
for the purpose:

(a) Amateur licensees from countries with which the Australian
Administration has a reciprocal licencing arrangement
(Canada, Denmark, France, India, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand,
Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Switzerland,
United Kingdom, United States of America and West Germany) and

2. Applications should be lodged with the Communications Manager,
Communications Operations Division of the Department of Transport and
Communications in the capital city of the State in which it is
first intended to establish the amateur radio station.
Lodging of applications IN PERSON is preferable as it will facilitate
the sighting of original documents, referred to in 3 below, and the
immediate issue of a licence. A list of Department addresses in
included in the foot of this statement. Although mail applications
will be accepted, it should be noted that to allow the issue and
dispatch of a licence to a visitor's overseas address,
they must reach the office of the appropriate Communications Manager,
Communications Operations Division at least THREE MONTHS prior to the
visitor's arrival in Australia.

3. An Australian amateur station licence, comparable to the class
of overseas licence held, may be issued upon submission of the
following:

(a) completed applications (Form DOC57);

(b) the applicant's licence or a copy of the licence, certified to be true and correct by a person authorised to administer oaths in the country concerned;

(c) proof that the licence is current;

(d) proof, such as a visa, that the authorised visit will not exceed 12 months; and

(e) a licence fee of $A32. This fee is valid up to 30/11/90, after which date a new fee schedule will come into effect. (Cheques or money orders should be made payable to the Receiver of Public Monies).

4. AN AUSTRALIAN AMATEUR STATION LICENCE ISSUED TO AN OVERSEAS AMATEUR MAY NOT BE USED TO SEEK THE ISSUE OF A RECIPROCAL LICENCE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY.

5. Any person who has been granted an Australian amateur station licence must at all times comply strictly with the conditions pertaining to the operation of the Australian amateur service, which are contained in the departmental brochures DOC70, 71 and 72. Copies of these brochures are available from departmental offices.

6. Overseas amateur licensees who regularly visit Australia for periods not exceeding 12 months, eg: airline or merchant navy personnel, may be issued with an annually renewable licence.

7. Amateur licensees from countries with which a reciprocal arrangement does not exist, whose authorised stay will exceed 12 months, or who intend to become permanent residents in Australia, are required to qualify for the issue of an Australian licence by examination.

Departmental Addresses
Communications Manager, Communications Operations Division
Radiocommunications Operations Branch

New South Wales South Australia
9th Floor 11th Floor East
Victoria Cross Building, Commonwealth Centre
60 Miller Street 55 Currie Street
North Sydney, N.S.W., 2060 Adelaide, S.A. 5001
Telephone: (02) 922 9111 Telephone: (08) 237 6333

Victoria Queensland
3rd Floor 424 Upper Roma Street
6 Byrne Street Brisbane, Qld, 4003
South Melbourne, Vic, 3205 Postal: P.O. Box 555
Telephone: (03) 685 3555 Fortitude Valley, Qld, 4006
Telephone: (07) 238 6322

Tasmania Western Australia
Continental Building 7th Floor
162 Macquarie Street 200 Adelaide Terrace
Hobart, Tas, 7000 Perth, WA, 6000
Postal: P.O. Box 7005 Postal: P.O. Box 6189

Sandy Bay, Tas, 7005 East Perth, WA, 6004
Telephone: (002) 23 2666 Telephone: (09) 323 1717

Amateur repeaters serving greater Sydney (voice)

Output Freq. Location Call
(input -600khz)
146.625 Razorback Range VK2RLD West (Peripheral)
146.650 Mt Bindo VK2RDX West (Peripheral)
146.725 Somersby VK2RAG North (Peripheral)
146.800 Heathcote VK2RLE South (Metropolitan)
146.875 Terry Hills VK2RMB North West (Metropoliatn)
146.925 North Ryde VK2RGR North (Metropolitan)
147.000 Dural VK2RWI North West (Metropolitan)

(input +600khz)
147.025 Paddington VK2ROT East (Metropolitan)
147.050 Mt. Druitt VK2RBM West (Peripheral)
147.075 Lalor Park VK2RCZ South West (Peripheral)
147.150 Chatswood VK2RWS North (Metropolitan)
147.225 Lane Cove VK2RST (sstv) North (Metropolitan)
147.250 Hornsby Heights VK2RNS North (Metropolitan)
147.300 Valley Heights VK2RTS West (Peripheral)

(input -5 MHz)
438.075 Somersby VK2RAG North (Peripheral)
438.175 Terry Hills VK2RMB North West (Metropoliatn)
438.275 Chatswood VK2RWS North (Metropolitan)
438.425 Hurstville VK2RUH North (Metropolitan)
438.475 Chatswood VK2RRS North (Metropolitan)
438.525 Dural VK2RWI North West (Metropolitan)
439.425 Lalor Park VK2RCZ South West (Peripheral)

(input +12 MHz)
1281.75 Dural VK2RWI North (Metropolitan)

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2153. Re: Need help with Drake TR-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 14:08:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug23.140853.8471@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294131

In article <1991Aug22.114142.32891@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
>First, a big thanks to all those who responded to my request for a
>copy of a Drake TR-3 manual. I now have manual, schematics, and have
>already managed one QSO with the rig (my first, CW on 40m)--I knew I
>could count on you folks. But I still have a few questions:
>
>(1) I noticed that the mic input jack is not a standard .25" phone
> jack; the manual says it is a .21" jack, and notes that a plug
> that fits has been supplied (which, of course, I didn't get
> when I bought the rig). The plug is a three-wire plug. Does
> anyone out there know if I can still find such a thing, or
> would I be better off to simply replace the jack in the rig
> with a regular stereo phone jack?

This is a standard aircraft plug. Check with aircraft electronics suppliers or a big distributor like Allied or Newark. Locally in Atlanta, these plugs are available from Ack Radio Supply.

>(2) How do you get a sidetone to listen to when transmitting CW on
> the TR-3? I used my shortwave receiver with no antenna and
> the RF gain turned down--I tuned it to the frequency I was
> transmitting on and managed to do fine for the time being, but
> I can't help but wonder if there isn't a better way.

I always just listened to the click clack of the key.

>(3) On one of the copies of the manual I have, the previous owner
> made a note next to the "CW Operation" section that says "Note:
> Push-to-talk switch *must* be used." A similar note appears
> next to the "AM Operation" section. For my QSO the other night
> I didn't use the PTT switch, because I don't have a mic for
> the rig yet. What might this mean? For whatever reason, I
> am unable to contact the sender of that copy of the manual via
> e-mail (Alan Brubaker, in case you are reading this). Anyone
> else have some experience with this rig on CW?

I think that the PTT switch works the TR relay. On the T4 you could use the VOX circuit to give semi-break in operation. I don't remember if the VOX works that way on the TR3. If you aren't activating the TR relay, that could explain your low output power and your questions about tuning.

>(4) Tuning up: I managed to get the rig going well enough to get
> a 588 signal report from Arkansas using my indoor random wire
> antenna (tuned up with an MFJ tuner), but I'm still a little

> shaky about tuning up. The TR-3 has a XMIT GAIN control, a
> PLATE control and a LOAD control. I have followed the directions
> in the manual, in addition to what I can remember of the
> brief instructions the seller gave to me, but I'm still not
> sure it's right. For example--the manual says the idling plate
> current should be about .1 A; mine is never that low--it's more
> like .25 A. The manual also says the plate current should not
> go above .45 A when operating, but that only gets me about 50
> watts of power (into the MFJ's dummy load), and on 40m I should
> be getting at least 100 watts (maybe more), right?

There's a bias control on the back that allows you to set the idling current. The power rating of this transmitter, and all others of it's vintage, is plate *input* power, not output power. It should have a plate input power of 300-360 watts at .45 amp and an output power around 180-200 watts. Something is not right. Check the plate voltage, it should be 750-800 volts. Make sure the TR relay is working.

The tuneup procedure involves putting the mode switch in the X position, setting the LOAD control to minimum, keying the transmitter, tuning the PLATE control for a dip in plate current, advancing the LOAD control, redipping the PLATE back and forth to the desired plate current at dip. You may advance the drive control as necessary to get the desired drive. If I remember correctly, you can press in on the PLATE control and the meter switches to relative output. You can tune for a peak reading here. When this transmitter is properly loaded the dip is very shallow, it operates best when very heavily loaded so using the output indicator to show final tuneup is a useful aid to proper tuning. Keep key down very short, no more than 10 seconds at a time. The finals in this rig don't like long continous carrier, especially if you are off resonance.

>(5) On this rig, unless I have misunderstood something, you have to
> switch the function switch manually from the SSB position
> to the X-CW position to transmit CW (and back to receive)
> I guess this means I don't have QSK capability (assuming I have
> understood correctly what QSK is). I'm a little concerned
> about the life expectancy of that switch, in that case. I did
> notice that on occasion, when switching back from transmitting
> (the X-CW position) to receiving (the SSB position), sometimes
> I had to click the switch back and forth several times before
> I could hear the receiver again. Maybe the switch is going bad,
> or maybe there is a relay somewhere that's having problems?
> Could this be a common problem with the TR-3? Suggested work-
> around or solutions?

It's been a long time, but this is certainly wrong. You put the switch in the X-CW position to tune up or run CW. You shouldn't have to switch back to SSB to receive. Old Drakes do have a problem with switch contacts oxidizing. You should carefully clean the contacts of this switch. That may be why it won't receive in this position. There is a TR relay near the rear of the radio. It should operate when you go from receive to

transmit with the PTT switch. If it isn't, something is badly wrong.

I had a TR4 many years ago and a pair of Drake Twins up until about 5 years ago so my memory of how they operate is a little fuzzy. I hope some of this has helped.

Gary KE4ZV

2154. re: Setting a clock by radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 14:27:02 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"23-Aug-91.10:27:02.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294227

Contact the NBS in Boulder, CO. You can call WATS info (800 555 1212) for the number of the Federal Information Service which will then give you the NBS number.

NBS (they have a new name now which I can't remember) operates the radio stations WWV in Boulder on 2.5, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz and WWVH in Hawaii on all but the 2.5 MHz frequency, I think.

HEATH (Benton Harbor, MI) has a WWV-sync'ed clock with a digital interface that is probably the best bet for what you want. Any general coverage receiver will receive the signals.

Good luck,
Wayne, KB6CSP

2155. Re: CEPT-License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 14:28:52 UTC
From: tocherd@ul.ie
Message-ID: <17942.28b51ba4@ul.ie>
Source record: 294138

In article <1991Aug20.091540.5592@ugle.unit.no>, M_MAEHRE@avh.unit.no (Magne Maehre) writes:
> Abt. a week ago a posting concerning the validity of the CEPT-license
> in Switzerland.
>
> This is the current list of countries that has implemented CEPT
> rec. T/R 61-01 (Nice 1985) :
>

> 10. Ireland

Not true! Rep of Ireland has NOT signed up yet. Part of the problem is that hams have a radio experimenter licence not an amateur licence.

David Tocher EI2AMB
Dept of Mathematics
University of Limerick
Ireland

2156. Re: Ham radio in Australia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 15:08:44 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420039@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294134

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu (Tim Hayes) / 9:59 pm Aug 21, 1991 /
>
>I am going to be traveling to Australia this comming summer and I'd
>like to find out about the amateur radio situation there before I go.
>I will be applying for a reciprical license before I go so that I can
>use my equiptment there.
I was in OZ last year and succeeded in getting my recip license in about 30 minutes at the D.O.C. (I think) office in Sydney. I even made the terrible mistake of not taking my original license. They examined the photocopy that I had and somehow checked out the callsign as legit. I can dig up more info if you need it.

If you are taking an HT, you might try and figure out how to charge the batteries. You could take your US charger and one of the 'foreign' power adapters. I ended up buying a Tandy (yes, Radio Shack lives in OZ) AC adapter while I was there. It seemed to work OK.
>
>Do any of these guestions apply- will the reciprical license alow me
>to operate VHF and above at all anyway?
Yes, you can use 2 meters.

About the only down side is the license was a bit pricey. $30 or $40 I believe (no, I don't remember if it was US$ or Aus$) and the license is only good for one year. So for a several week trip to OZ, its kind of expensive. But I did it anyway.

And, of course, the other problem is the language barrier. :-)

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

and: VK2GKD

2157. FM vs PM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 15:42:06 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <23.Aug.91.16
Source record: 294137

FM vs PM; well my understanding is that with FM the frequency shift is related to the absolute value of the modulating signal, whereas PM relates deviation to the rate of change of the modulating signal. So if you feed a DC voltage into the modulator, a true FM modulator would result in the frequency changing to its new value (and staying there), whilst a PM modulator would produce a brief deviation (as the DC voltage charged up the capacitors/varicaps inside the modulator) but the output frequency would then revert to its initial frequency once this charging-up had completed. You cannot represent true DC levels with PM.
I will not bore you to tears with a description of the problems of DC components on signals - any of the standard references to data encoding protocols will cover this.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL
'I had It; I hid It; I fed It; It died'.

2158. Discone Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 16:01:23 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <9275@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 294128

Having both a scanner and a 2 meter HT, I want to mount an antenna on
my roof. What I'm currently thinking about is getting a discone, since
I mainly scan at home (and use the HT mobile), but I would still want
to transmit using the discone. Most discones say that they can transmit
on amateur bands with a VSWR of 1.5:1.
My question is what kind of gain can I expect (if any) using the discone
to transmit (say at 2 meters). Does anyone have a discone and could
comment on its performence. I thinking about using 9913 coax cable
since I want low loss at VHF and UHF, any comments on coax cable?

thanks for all info,

Steve Kuo, N8OPH
sdkuo@oakland.edu
147.14+ in Detroit

2159. Re: Ham radio in Australia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 16:21:12 UTC
From: rustyh@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug23.162112.1222@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 294129

I'm not sure whether the original posting left my machine; so here goes again.
(Apologies if you get this twice)

In article <Aug.21.23.59.31.1991.4997@romulus.rutgers.edu> thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu (Tim Hayes) writes:
>
>I am going to be traveling to Australia this comming summer and I'd
>like to find out about the amateur radio situation there before I go.
>I will be applying for a reciprical license before I go so that I can
>use my equiptment there.
>
>My questions are:
>
>What is the repeater situation like there? (around Sydney)

Department of Transport and Communications.

Statement concerning the issue of licences authorising overseas
amateurs to operate amateur radio stations in Australia.

1. The Department will consider applications for the issue of Australian
amateur station licences from overseas amateur licensees,
identified below, provided their qualifications are deemed acceptable
for the purpose:

(a) Amateur licensees from countries with which the Australian
Administration has a reciprocal licencing arrangement
(Canada, Denmark, France, India, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand,
Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Switzerland,
United Kingdom, United States of America and West Germany) and

2. Applications should be lodged with the Communications Manager,
Communications Operations Division of the Department of Transport and
Communications in the capital city of the State in which it is
first intended to establish the amateur radio station.
Lodging of applications IN PERSON is preferable as it will facilitate
the sighting of original documents, referred to in 3 below, and the
immediate issue of a licence. A list of Department addresses in
included in the foot of this statement. Although mail applications
will be accepted, it should be noted that to allow the issue and
dispatch of a licence to a visitor's overseas address,
they must reach the office of the appropriate Communications Manager,
Communications Operations Division at least THREE MONTHS prior to the
visitor's arrival in Australia.

3. An Australian amateur station licence, comparable to the class of overseas licence held, may be issued upon submission of the following:

(a) completed applications (Form DOC57);

(b) the applicant's licence or a copy of the licence, certified to be true and correct by a person authorised to administer oaths in the country concerned;

(c) proof that the licence is current;

(d) proof, such as a visa, that the authorised visit will not exceed 12 months; and

(e) a licence fee of $A32. This fee is valid up to 30/11/90, after which date a new fee schedule will come into effect. (Cheques or money orders should be made payable to the Receiver of Public Monies).

4. AN AUSTRALIAN AMATEUR STATION LICENCE ISSUED TO AN OVERSEAS AMATEUR MAY NOT BE USED TO SEEK THE ISSUE OF A RECIPROCAL LICENCE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY.

5. Any person who has been granted an Australian amateur station licence must at all times comply strictly with the conditions pertaining to the operation of the Australian amateur service, which are contained in the departmental brochures DOC70, 71 and 72. Copies of these brochures are available from departmental offices.

6. Overseas amateur licensees who regularly visit Australia for periods not exceeding 12 months, eg: airline or merchant navy personnel, may be issued with an annually renewable licence.

7. Amateur licensees from countries with which a reciprocal arrangement does not exist, whose authorised stay will exceed 12 months, or who intend to become permanent residents in Australia, are required to qualify for the issue of an Australian licence by examination.

Departmental Addresses
Communications Manager, Communications Operations Division
Radiocommunications Operations Branch

New South Wales South Australia
9th Floor 11th Floor East
Victoria Cross Building, Commonwealth Centre
60 Miller Street 55 Currie Street
North Sydney, N.S.W., 2060 Adelaide, S.A. 5001
Telephone: (02) 922 9111 Telephone: (08) 237 6333

Victoria Queensland
3rd Floor 424 Upper Roma Street
6 Byrne Street Brisbane, Qld, 4003
South Melbourne, Vic, 3205 Postal: P.O. Box 555
Telephone: (03) 685 3555 Fortitude Valley, Qld, 4006
Telephone: (07) 238 6322

Tasmania Western Australia
Continental Building 7th Floor
162 Macquarie Street 200 Adelaide Terrace
Hobart, Tas, 7000 Perth, WA, 6000
Postal: P.O. Box 7005 Postal: P.O. Box 6189
Sandy Bay, Tas, 7005 East Perth, WA, 6004
Telephone: (002) 23 2666 Telephone: (09) 323 1717

Amateur repeaters serving greater Sydney (voice)

Output Freq. Location Call
(input -600khz)
146.625 Razorback Range VK2RLD West (Peripheral)
146.650 Mt Bindo VK2RDX West (Peripheral)
146.725 Somersby VK2RAG North (Peripheral)
146.800 Heathcote VK2RLE South (Metropolitan)
146.875 Terry Hills VK2RMB North West (Metropoliatn)
146.925 North Ryde VK2RGR North (Metropolitan)
147.000 Dural VK2RWI North West (Metropolitan)

(input +600khz)
147.025 Paddington VK2ROT East (Metropolitan)
147.050 Mt. Druitt VK2RBM West (Peripheral)
147.075 Lalor Park VK2RCZ South West (Peripheral)
147.150 Chatswood VK2RWS North (Metropolitan)
147.225 Lane Cove VK2RST (sstv) North (Metropolitan)
147.250 Hornsby Heights VK2RNS North (Metropolitan)
147.300 Valley Heights VK2RTS West (Peripheral)

(input -5 MHz)
438.075 Somersby VK2RAG North (Peripheral)
438.175 Terry Hills VK2RMB North West (Metropoliatn)
438.275 Chatswood VK2RWS North (Metropolitan)
438.425 Hurstville VK2RUH North (Metropolitan)
438.475 Chatswood VK2RRS North (Metropolitan)
438.525 Dural VK2RWI North West (Metropolitan)
439.425 Lalor Park VK2RCZ South West (Peripheral)

(input +12 MHz)
1281.75 Dural VK2RWI North (Metropolitan)

--
Michael Katzmann (VK2BEA/G4NYV/NV3Z) Please email to this address |
Broadcast Sports Technology |
2135 Espey Ct. #4 \|/
Crofton MD 21114-2442 (301) 721-5151 ...uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

2160. Illegal Usage WAS: Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 2-Meter HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 16:38:22 UTC
From: bobm@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <4757@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 294142

In article <1991Aug22.023952.25808@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
}In article <7703@cyan.UUCP> svec@motcid.UUCP (Larry Svec) writes:
}>geb@dsl.pitt.edu (gordon e. banks) writes:
}]>I've never heard one of these. Do they just come on and not identify
}]>themselves or how do you know they are unlicensed?
}We hear them all the time, and catch them occasionally. Normally they
}can be found on open autopatches, using the ham radio as a phone. We
}found some balloonists using 220 for their chase vehicle communications,
}with callsigns == name of balloons. When they persisted after warning,
}we arranged for them to be visited, at landing, by an FCC official. That
}cost them some bucks ($750 each), so a few weeks later over a dozen of
}them joined a ham class, got licensed, and now legitimate.
}
}John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 {ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!john

But aren't most Balloonists running a business? It seems that most of the ones in the Phoenix area charge $$ for a ride, etc. Isn't this against the rules?

bob (who just passed his test and is waiting for his license)

2161. Re: Address of RF DESIGN magazine ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 17:07:09 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420040@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294135

> From: gd@erg.sri.com (Greg DesBrisay)
> Date: Thu, 8 Aug 1991 17:48:32 GMT
> Subject: Re: Address of RF DESIGN magazine ?
>
> RF Design
> 5615 W. Cermak Rd.
> Cicero, IL 60650
>
> Telephone: 312-762-2193
>
>
>
> --------------
> Greg DesBrisay
> gd@sri.com

What??? I think not. The Englewood address came right from the
latest issue.

2162. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 17:27:59 UTC
From: bly@btree.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug23.172759.10748@btree.uucp>
Source record: 294148

In article <10367@awdprime.UUCP> marc@aixwiz.austin.ibm.com writes:

>During the bad times of the late 70's and early 80's there were some
>very entertaining (albeit sad) QSO's going on 146.61 and 147.435
>They ranged from bootleggers to personal attacks, from drunks to
>extra maritial affairs. The list goes on and on.
>
>Marc Wiz
>WA6HBR

I have fond memories of operating on those two machines in the early 80's.
Bootlegging, jamming, bizzar discussions, personal attacks, arguments are
among the things I like best about radio. On a good night, it takes
2-3 Kw ERP or a properly located remote base to get into the 147.435 machine.
I believe this type of competetiveness is healthy for AR and has done
wonders for the advancement of VHF amplifier and remote base technology
in the Los Angeles area.

I also enjoyed the operating style in the "war zone" 7.250-7.260 Mhz.
There you could (and still can) have a conversation about anything.
Everyone uses VOX (no "push-to-talk" allowed) and the conversation goes
back and forth very quickly just as if your talking with a group of people
in a room. Call signs are used sparingly.

In addition, I believe that operators accustomed to dealing with interference,
congestion, and jamming are better prepared for disaster operations.

Bringing jamming technology into the 90's,

Roger Bly Jr. (ka6mwt)
Brooktree Corp
UUCP: ...!ucsd!btree!bly

2163. text of Gorbachev's BBC quote

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 17:30:34 UTC
From: bill@andante.att.com
Message-ID: <53354@andante.att.com>
Source record: 294136
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Here's the text of Gorbachev's remark during his first press conference about listening to shortwave radio while being held captive. The source is the Associated Press, via a local newspaper. Makes you feel like a 'smart guy', eh?

-- begin quote --

Remark from Audience: How did you get information from dacha?

Gorbachev: Huh? No, everything was down, but we found some type of old receivers in the maintenance rooms, and we fixed the antennae - there were some smart guys who know something about this - and we began to get whatever we could from there. We got the BBC best of all (laughter and applause). The BBC came in best of all. (laughter) (Radio) Liberty, and then the Voice of America came on.

-- end quote --

Bill Schell
AT&T Bell Labs, Murray Hill, NJ
bill@allegra.att.com
N2IOG

2164. Home Television Broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 17:53:09 UTC
From: idealord@dorsai.com
Message-ID: <aV9573w164w@dorsai.com>
Source record: 294158

Please pardon this post if it's totally inappropriate, but, does anyone have any info on the use of video transmittors, FCC regs, setting up a home television station, economical means for video broadcasting, etc? I saw a spot on one of the morning shows about people in rural areas who were broadcasting community video, sounded real interesting, but, I could never find out how to go about setting up a personal studio.

Thanks,

Jeff

(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)
(*) IdEAL ORDER (*) Zappin' CBS Evening News (*)
(*) Psychic TV (*) Since 1983! (*)
(*) idealord@dorsai.com (*) Now Thursdays Only (*)
(*) Meditate Today! (*) For Greater Verifiability (*)
(*) NO MORE WARS! (*) Count The Blinks! (*)
(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)*(*)

2165. Re: Database of ZIP codes vs Lat. Lon. ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 18:01:01 UTC
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11602@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 294133

In article <baka9y.2dw@wang.com> garyf@wang.com (Gary Field) writes:
>At some time in the distant past I was told that there exists a database
>or listing which corelates US Postal ZIP codes to Latitude and Longitude.

I think the name of the database you seek is CENTRE-US. Unfortunately,
that's all I know about it.

---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@cs.pitt.edu FAX: +1 412 624 8854

2166. QSL bureaus/bureaux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 18:01:21 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <54648@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294132

waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters) says:

(lots of excellent advice deleted)

>If you are going to send a card via the buro, use the ARRL outgoing
>service! It costs $1 per 100 cards (or so).

Specifically, $2 per pound.

>First I STRONGLY suggest that you register with the incoming buro.
>All it takes is a 5x7 SASE with your call on the upper left corner of
>the envelope. See QST for the address of your buro. You will use the "0"
>buro no matter where you live BTW.

Seconded. If you *ever* make non-U.S. contacts, you should keep envelopes at the bureau. If you don't want the cards, tell the other station at the time that you do not send or reply to QSLs. On the few occasions people tell me that over the air, I appreciate knowing it, and don't send a card via the bureau. I think less of the people who say "QSL sure via buro" and then don't.

The latest QST has directions for using the incoming bureau, bottom half of page 64. Roughly every second issue has directions for using the incoming or outgoing bureaus. They are among the best bargains around (OK, so you get lots of E. European cards with pictures of tractors or wrenches on them, you can always give them to your kids - after you have replied to the cards, of course).

By the way, the "5" area bureau is in the process of moving from Oklahoma City to Midland, Texas. This change will take place over 6 months or so, but if you are about to send envelopes for 5 area cards, you might want to wait a little until the details are announced.

Derek "QSL sure via buro OM" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2167. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 Info from Horses Mouth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 18:51:28 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <5349@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 294139

In article <930@bridge2.NSD.3Com.COM> edg@netcom.com writes:
>This material was posted to CompuServe's HAMNET by Ed Juge, W5TOO, who
>works for Radio Shack. It's reposted to Usenet with Ed's explicit permission.
>It's my impression that while Ed is speaking with permission of his
>employer, he's not speaking FOR them.

Weeeeeeeeellllllll...While Ed may have not been officially speaking for
Tandy Corporation, he's (I think) executive vice president for sales for
them, so his word may well be law there.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If I can do without comp.sys.amiga in my bedroom, you can do without
rec.arts.startrek." -- Peter da Silva, to his wife Stephanie, in news.groups

2168. Re: Discone Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 19:29:31 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1523@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 294141

In article <9275@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes...
>Having both a scanner and a 2 meter HT, I want to mount an antenna on
>my roof. What I'm currently thinking about is getting a discone, since
>I mainly scan at home (and use the HT mobile), but I would still want
>to transmit using the discone. Most discones say that they can transmit
>on amateur bands with a VSWR of 1.5:1.
>My question is what kind of gain can I expect (if any) using the discone
>to transmit (say at 2 meters). Does anyone have a discone and could
>comment on its performence. I thinking about using 9913 coax cable
>since I want low loss at VHF and UHF, any comments on coax cable?

I've got a discone in my attic with a 9913 feed, and it works well! I can hit 2M repeaters within about a 25-mile radius, and I'm not particularly well sited. I also wanted to do things on a number of bands without putting up several antennas, and this seems a good compromise to me. I'm told that a discone has the same 'gain' as a dipole, either 0dBd or 6(?)dBi, depending on how you reference it. The basic discone is supposed to be a pretty good match between 130 and 1300 MHz, though many of them have a whip on top that does a mediocre job on some of the low bands (some of them are spec'ed down to 25 MHz...). It'll work at least as well as a quarter-wave ground-plane in the car.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

2169. ARRL VEC Exam FAQs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 19:41:01 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <220@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294166

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team are aware that you be attending the test session.

STILL NEED TO PREPARE FOR YOUR EXAM?

If you would like information on how to become licensed; or how to locate Amateur Radio clubs, instructors, licensing classes and/or Novice examiners in your area; please contact the ARRL Educational Activities Department (EAD) at 203-666-1541 x219. The EAD can also provide information on recommended study materials.

AFTER THE EXAM - HOW LONG WILL IT BE BEFORE MY LICENSE ARRIVES?

If you've recently passed your initial examination for an Amateur Radio license, or if you've just upgraded, please accept our warmest congratulations! Now that you've passed the test, receiving your license in the mail is the next step.
Since the FCCs current license processing time is at about seven weeks, and since there can be additional time required within the volunteer examiner system of two weeks or so allowing your VE Team and VEC (if for Technician class or higher) time to process your application, your license might not arrive for up to eight to ten weeks.
To keep your wait for that new license or upgrade as short as possible, we are taking the following steps to give you the fastest possible service.

We have begun providing our VE Teams with express OVERNIGHT mailers for the return of applications from ARRL/VEC exam sessions to us at the VEC--and we at the VEC have begun sending our daily packages to the FCCs Licensing Facility via an express OVERNIGHT service.
We are also encouraging our VEs, and imposing the same emphasis upon ourselves, to process examination packages as quickly as possible to expedite your license.
Having implemented the above procedures, the ARRL/VEC wants your wait for your new license to be as short as possible.
If you have any other suggestions about the program, or services we provide, please feel free to contact us.

THINGS TO BRING TO THE EXAMINATION

Be prepared to bring the following items with you to VEC examinations: Your original current FCC-issued Amateur Radio license (and a copy of it)--if you are licensed; Any original Written or Code Element credit documents (CSCEs) which are currently valid; Two forms of identification (e.g., a photo-ID or drivers license and another item indicating your current name and address); A calculator (if necessary); A pen and two pencils; and, the applicable examination test fee ($5.25 for 1991 ARRL/VEC Test Sessions).

TECHNICIAN CLASS GRANDFATHER CREDIT

If you hold a Technician class license which was issued prior to 3/21/87, you are not required to take the Element 3B (General class written) examination if you can provide a copy of your FCC-license dated before that date. If your licensed has since been renewed, and if you don't have a copy of the pre-3/21/87 license, you must seek a verification letter from the FCC. To do so, write to FCC, 1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245 and request a Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you were licensed as a Technician class prior to 3/21/87. After you receive that form from the FCC, bring it to the test session with you in order to claim your deserved credit.

LOST LICENSES

If you have lost your license, VECs are not permitted to submit any upgrades to the FCC without a copy of your current license attached to the 610 form. In order to expedite your upgrade, you must write the FCC and request a replacement license. Since that will take six weeks or more, we recommend that you also request a Form 1010-B verification letter from the FCC which will arrive in a couple of weeks--and is legally binding license document.

You may use that form as a license until your Form-660 license arrives. The original and a copy of Form 1010-B must be brought to the test session verifying that you are currently licensed--the copy of which will be attached to your upgrade application (in lieu of an actual Form-660 license copy). To request the Form 1010-B Verification Letter, write to: FCC, 1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245; indicating that you lost your license and that you are requesting that a replacement license be issued to you--also be sure to request that they send you a Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you are licensed.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED OR DISABLED

The FCC requires that the administering VEs must accommodate an examinee whose physical disabilities require a special examination procedure. To do so, the administering VEs may require a physician's statement indicating the nature of the disability before determining which, if any, special accommodative procedures must be used.

The VEs may accommodate handicapped/disabled examinees by administering the examination at a place convenient and comfortable for the examinee--even at bedside; for the hearing impaired the Morse code may be sent using flashing lights or a vibrating surface; for the visually impaired, VEs may read or write for the examinee; where warranted, the VEs may pause the Morse code message after each sentence/phrase, or each word, or even after each character to allow the examinee additional time to absorb and interpret what was sent--also the VEs may substitute a sending test for a receiving test where the examinee's handicap warrants.

VE Teams may need advanced notice in order to provide the necessary accommodations to examinees who require them. If accommodations are necessary, please contact the VE Team in advance to advise them of your needs.

EXEMPTION OF THE 13/20 WPM MORSE CODE REQUIREMENTS

If you are severely handicapped or disabled individual and have already passed at least a 5 WPM Morse code examination (or hold a license which meets that requirement), you may be eligible for exemption from the 13/20 WPM Morse code examination requirements. For information and applicable forms, send a SASE to the ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111, and request our Handicapped Information Package.

2170. Re: morse code for suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 19:44:47 UTC
From: zslf08@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug23.194447.24434@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 294150

Andrew Siegel's morse program for Suns is a pretty neat hack. Here are some diffs (you can apply them with patch) that add a couple of frills to the program. The first change allows you to set the speed in wpm via the command line option -s. A second change allows for prosigns; if an ampersand & is encountered in the input text, the inter-letter spacing is set to zero until the next space, allowing allowing sequences like &AR, &SK, and so on. If your executable is called /some/bin/morse, then the following script will 'send' the current time out at 35 wpm:

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "time nw `date +%H%M` &ar" | /some/bin/morse -s 35
```

If the above script was called /some/bin/sendtime, then this crontab entry will send the time at 0, 15, 30 and 45 minutes past the hour:

```
0,15,30,45 * * * * /some/bin/sendtime
```

I believe my wpm calculation is correct. If not, someone is sure to set me straight. With the caveat that no guarantees of any kind are extended by me nor by my employer, here are the diffs:

```
50a51,65
> long usec, lspace;
> int wpm = 24;
> extern char *optarg;
> double atof();
>
> while ((c = getopt(argc,argv,"s:")) != -1)
> switch(c) {
> case 's':
> if ((wpm = atof(optarg)) <= 0)
> wpm = 24;
> break;
> }
>
> usec = 1.2 / (wpm * 1E-6);
>
56c71
< dot_dur.tv_usec = 50000;
---
> dot_dur.tv_usec = usec;
58c73
< dash_dur.tv_usec = 150000;
---
> dash_dur.tv_usec = 3*usec;
```

```
60c75
< inter_elt_dur.tv_usec = 50000;
---
> inter_elt_dur.tv_usec = usec;
62c77
< lspace_dur.tv_usec = 100000;
---
> lspace_dur.tv_usec = lspace = 2*usec;
64,65c79,80
< wspace_dur.tv_usec = 300000;
<
---
> wspace_dur.tv_usec = 6*usec;
>
68a84,92
> switch(c) {
> case '&':
> lspace_dur.tv_usec = 0;
> continue;
> case '\n':
> case ' ':
> lspace_dur.tv_usec = lspace;
> break;
> }
```

2171. Re: Kenwood TS690s and ADVANCED INTERCEPT POINT (AIP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 19:47:14 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <6808@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 294157

In article <1991Aug20.204212.14084@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>, mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) writes:
|> In article <29A1B52B4E9F008A2A@UPEI.CA>,
|> SEELER@upei.CA (DR. D. SEELER, VY2DCS, SEELER@UPEI) writes:
|> >
|> > Can anyone tell me what
|> > the Advanced Intercept Point (AIP) is, what it does and how it does it ?
|>
|> From reading the QST review of the TS-850, I inferred (with possible
|> error) that AIP simply means "front-end attenuator".
|>
|> No kidding.
|>
|> I tried to find anything in the review which might suggest otherwise, but
|> it appears that Kenwood is playing an old Madison Ave. trick; it is
|> true that in many receiver designs, insertion of loss at the front-end
|> will increase the input-referred 3rd order intercept point (a.k.a. 3IPI),
|> but I would hardly call it a feature.

Take a close look at what ICOM does... They have a button on the front that turns-off the pre-amp on the receiver... What ICOM does not tell you in there documentaion is that they measure all receiver specifications except Sensitivity with the pre-amp off... In this way they get better numbers on some receiver items...

I do not hold any ill will towards Kenwood since they measure the receiver with the AIP off (pre-amp on)... I think this is credible...

Phil
DE KJ6NN

2172. Re: How to get started, or, info for a greenhorn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 20:15:34 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360036@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 294151

levy@levy.fnal.gov writes:

>For a long,long time, I have wanted to get into ameteur radio. But I never did
>anything about it. The other day, I was running through the frequencies on my
>scanner (OUCH! i can feel the flames now) and I came across a 'net' - it
>apparently was a scheduled event - people on the west coast were talking to
>people in the Midwest via repeaters. I listened for awhile, getting more and
>more interested in the hobby.
>
>Enough rambling. Can anyone give me a thumb-nail sketch of what ametuer radio
>is and how to get started for not a lot of bucks? It's sincerely appreciated.

No flames from here ;-) -- I read your post yesterday and went home to
find a new QST magazine awaiting me. In it was a note about how to
help newcomers get started. I intended to copy it but forgot. The
jist is if you write to the American Radio Relay League (ARRL for short)
in Newington, CT, they will send you a packet of info and a list of
folk in your area that might be able to help you. Newington is small
enough and the ARRL is large enough that that should be sufficient
address.

As for what Amateur Radio is, it's so many things to so many people, it
really is hard to describe. It's people who want to see how many places
they can talk to, others who want to form international friendships,
others that want to tinker with communications electronics, others
that want to help in emergencies. You can use/help develop/experiment
with almost any aspect of radio communications through ham radio, from
very local to very long distance. TV, packet networks, satellite
communications, contests, ...

2173. 10 meter phone procedures.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 20:18:05 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9108231921.AA17706@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294140

JFS@BENO.CSS.GOV (Jim Scheimer) asks about appropriate 10-meter phone etiquette. Like some other respondents, his questions inspired me to climb up on my soapbox.

Jim, you are not alone. As a longtime instructor and Elmer, I've seen many newcomers go through what you so accurately described. It takes a lot more guts to get on a busy band and make a contact than anyone ever would have suspected. I also commend you for your courtesy and gentlemanly behavior on the air, but in this case you need to err more toward Superman rather than Clark Kent.

In your favor....You've got a 5-element beam ('way above average for a novice band station!) and a decent power output. Directional antennas actually help band congestion by confining your signal to a narrower angle of geographical coverage. You can easily command a frequency when the band is open and hold that frequency for a long time. The problem is getting started in a QSO.

One time-honored method is to answer another station's CQ, as you attempted. Another is to find what appears to be a quiet spot on the band and let loose with a CQ of your own, with your antenna beaming toward a likely part of the globe.

Most importantly in this situation, be aware that *no one* is guaranteed a lack of interference on the amateur bands. We all share a limited frequency resource, and you have just as much right to transmit as *anyone* else! If everyone waited for perfectly quiet conditions, no one would ever make a contact under good band conditions! Get in there and compete, and let the chips fall....

After I've tuned around and found what appears to be a quiet frequency, I wait 20-30 seconds, and If I don't hear anything, I go ahead and call CQ. If there is someone lurking there, they'll let me know, and I QSY slightly--maybe 2-3 KHz. up or down, and then try another CQ. Once you get a conversation started, HOLD YOURE GROUND! If asked to move, move 1-2 KHz--if they ask nicely, and you're feeling magnanimous--and keep on talking. Often the other guys will give up and move to get away from you; their radios have dials, too, after all. The whole point is that you will inevitably end up causing some interference, and the flip side is that you must learn to accept interference from other folks. That's just the give-and-take of amateur operation. During a good band opening, it's a free-for-all, and the faint of heart finish last! There's a fine line between being rude and

aggressive, and merely being assertive. Remember, Clark Kent usually got what he wanted, but did it in a nice way.

Thoughts for the future: You already have a strong incentive for upgrading your license class....There's a wilderness area just waiting for you to exploit above 28.5 MHz! Work on your CW down on 40 meters for awhile, and go take a crack at the General Class exam. Do this early and often, because repeated testing reduces exam jitters, and eventually you'll pass!

Things are a bit different for us up here in Alaska...anytime we get on a busy band we're deluged with calls, since we are a DXCC country, and a somewhat rare state for WAS. My point: An unusual prefix makes it easier to crack open the band...take your rig with you on your next vacation!

Good DX and keep trying.

73,
Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
jshch@alaska.bitnet

2174. Reciprocal Lincese

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 20:30:44 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11683@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 294143

>>I will be applying for a reciprical license before I go so that I can
>>use my equiptment there.
> I was in OZ last year and succeeded in getting my recip license in
> about 30 minutes at the D.O.C. (I think) office in Sydney. I even
> made the terrible mistake of not taking my original license. They
> examined the photocopy that I had and somehow checked out the callsign
> as legit. I can dig up more info if you need it.

Since I am not a US citizen holding a US ham ticket, I came up with this
question: In general, is the reciprocal license given out based solely on
what country issued the license? Or does the license holder's citizenship
matter too?

Just curious...

k kim

2175. experimental antenna design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 20:34:05 UTC
From: kevin@noc.hfh.EDU
Message-ID: <9108232034.AA10996@snmpmgr.noc.hfh.edu>
Source record: 294149

Has anybody tried building a dipole for HF using a concept similar to
a spiral microstrip antenna used for microwave?? You know, the kind
where the spiral is etched onto a PC board with the feedpoint at the center.
Is there any major reason why this type of design won't work?? Please let
me know as this could represent a real compact and inconspicuous design. I
believe that the "spiral dipole" arrangement would be effected through
two concentric spirals each a half-wave long.

regards,
==========
kevin@noc.hfh.edu
AKA
Kevin R. DuPre (((--##-----##-----@-----##-----##---)))
2509 Marlbank Dr. |
Sterling Heights, MI |
48310 |
(Soon to be on the air) | __
+---+---+ ( )
@___.__ | @ @ @ +----@ @
===--------+-------+

==========

2176. NEC (not MININEC) source inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 21:42:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9108232142.AA29406@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294144

There have been several articles in various amateur radio magazines the past few months about MININEC front-ends. One article mentioned the generic NEC was meant to run on (a list of larger) systems. The big drawback is the input is apparently rather cumbersome. Nevertheless, I have access to several of the types of computers mentioned and want to give it a shot running full-blown NEC.

Can someone tell me how or where I can get NEC and what is involved in the process?

Send any replies to FLETCHER@LODE.UWYO.EDU

Thanks,
Reid, WB7CJO

2177. Re: Setting a clock by radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 22:11:14 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <k2XebhB@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 294145

Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.com writes:

>NBS (they have a new name now which I can't remember)

NIST (National Institute of Standards Technology)

> operates the radio
>stations WWV in Boulder on 2.5, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz and WWVH in Hawaii on all
>but the 2.5 MHz frequency, I think.

WWV's format is a pain to decode. Try CHU (14670, 7335 and 3330 kHz).

>HEATH (Benton Harbor, MI) has a WWV-sync'ed clock with a digital interface that
>is probably the best bet for what you want. Any general coverage receiver will
>receive the signals.

ARGH!! The GC-1000 is about the poorest excuse for a radio clock
known to man. Try decoding CHU signals. You'll have to deal with
a bit more noise and junk, but the result is you cut out a middleman
and set your computer's clock right to the source rather than to
an intermediate microprocessor.

--
Nick Sayer | Official Scapegoat for the | "You're still here?
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | CATV Mailing List. | It's over! Go home!
N6QQQ | To subscribe, send mail to | Go!"
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | catv-request@quack.sac.ca.us | --Ferris Classic

2178. 10m phone etiquette

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 22:37:29 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <54659@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294146

JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu (ACAD1A::JSHCH),
in the course of passing on generally helpful advice, says
one thing with which I would take issue:

>After I've tuned around and found what appears to be a quiet
>frequency, I wait 20-30 seconds, and If I don't hear anything, I
>go ahead and call CQ.

On 10m especially, it's very frequent to hear one side of the conversation
only. For example, a person in the next state to yours might be working
someone halfway round the world. If you tune in while the W is talking
(and they do talk for more than 30 secs at a time), calling CQ on top of
him or her is not a nice thing to do, and the DX station may well chew
you out. So I would agree with the above except that instead of calling
CQ I would ask whether the frequency is in use - that would give the DX
station the opportunity to say "yes, go away" or appropriate variation.
In fact, there is no need to wait as long as 20-30 seconds to do this,
if you hear nothing on the frequency in a few seconds, it's either yours
for the asking or else a local (next state, whatever) is using it and
the DX station can tell you that right away.

Otherwise, sound advice!

Derek "no CQs outside contests" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2179. VFO Interfacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-23 22:43:39 UTC
From: edg@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Aug23.224339.24209@netcom.COM>
Source record: 294147

I have a Yaesu FT-301D. It was originally sold with an optional second VFO. I probably have no chance of ever finding one, so I thought I might find a construction article somewhere and try to build a VFO. Some questions occur:

1. The 301D (and 301, I guess) internal VFO produces a signal between 5.0 and 5.5 MHz. Examination of the schematic tells me that the external VFO is switched in at the output of the regular internal one, so I imagine that any stable and clean source of signal that can be varied between 5.0 and 5.5 MHz will do. Am I right?

2. There is no indication of the level of the signal coming out of the VFO. The manual is silent on alignment procedures for the VFO secion of the rig, stating that it requires professional alignment. Thus I have no specs to work from. What sort of level should my external VFO produce? How would I best decide? (The 301 is completely transistorized. -- I assume my VFO must be transistorized too.)

3. It seems that the 301 main display (frequecy counter) will properly display the frequency of whatever VFO is in use. Can somebody who has the rig and both VFO's confirm this? If so, then a display for the external VFO becomes much less important.

4. Can somebody who has the manual for the external VFO provide some specs? I'd gladly pay copying and postage for a copy of it.

5. Am I out of my gourd? Can I actually do this?
-edg

--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

2180. * SpaceNews 26-Aug-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 01:59:28 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <481@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 294159
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 26-Aug-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0826
* SpaceNews 26-Aug-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0826

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY AUGUST 26, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* U2MIR & UW3AX TO VISIT HOUSTON *
==================================
The Texas DX Society, through presidents Jim Lane (N5DC) and Jim Carmody
(NN5O) have announced that Musa Manarov (U2MIR/UV3AM) and Boris Stepanov
(UW3AX) will be guests of the Texas DX Society and will attend the
Houston ham convention on November 9th and 10th. Special thanks go to
Vern "Rip" Riportella, WA2LQQ, for helping to make this visit possible.
For further details, call Jim Carmody after 7PM central time at:
(713) 466-1856.

[Story via NN5O]

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
========================
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : DOVE-OSCAR-17, NASA Catalog Number: 20440, Launched on 22-Feb-90
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular, sun-synchronous, near polar

DOVE-OSCAR-17's primary objective is to provide an easily receivable
satellite signal suitable for educational demonstrations involving young
children. The idea for DOVE (Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder) was originated
by Dr. Junior Torres DeCastro, PY2BJO with financial support from BRAMSAT.

DOVE contains three downlink beacons and no active transponders:

Beacon 1 : 145.824 MHz NBFM Power <= 4 watts
Beacon 2 : 145.825 MHz NBFM Power <= 4 watts
Beacon 3 : 2401.221 MHz 1 watt

The beacons can carry AFSK AX.25 1200 bps amateur packet radio signals, compatible with standard terrestrial VHF packet radio TNCs, providing a downlink for spacecraft telemetry frames and short text messages. The beacons can also carry audio signals using the Telemetry Voice Transmitter Module. The TVTM can transmit either stored voice messages, spoken telemetry, or 1200 bps AFSK telemetry. This module contains a voice synthesizer and a digital-to-analog converter. Voice messages are digitized on the ground and sent up to the spacecraft in the form of packets, which are stored on the OBC RAM disk. The digital speech synthesizer on the spacecraft is based on a VOTRAX SC-02 synthesizer chip.

At the present time, DOVE is being put through extensive tests by ground-station controllers in preparation for full commissioning of the spacecraft. If all goes well, it won't be long before the digital speech capabilities of DOVE-OSCAR-17 are tested and made a part of the regular spacecraft transmissions.

* TNX FOR RPTS! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent reports to SpaceNews, especially:

DL2YEN N2NMS NN5O K6DGW KB6AWV N8LFP TG9IKE

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews may be directed to the editor using any one of the following paths:

UUCP : ...!rutgers.edu!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

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/EX
--
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Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2181. HW-24 extended RX mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 03:23:53 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug24.032353.18156@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294152

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
60612 BF 862 0 21-Aug 0530 KB2JPD 40864_N2IMC MODS@ALLBBS ()
Sb: HW-24 Extended Rx

To widen the receiving range of the HW-24-HT:

1. Turn POWER on.
2. Push RESET switch.
3. Press FUNCTION(hold) and STEP, rotate CH to 12.50 kHz.
4. Press CLEAR(#).
5. Rotate CH to 146.0375 MHZ.
6. Press FUNCTION(hold) and RPT.
7. Press FUNCTION(hold) and +.
8. Press FUNCTION(hold) and ENTER. Release buttons.
9. Press FUNCTION(hold) and ENTER.
10. Press CLEAR(#).

---
note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

2182. Re: How do aircraft RDF antennas work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 04:17:42 UTC
From: stevenp@decwrl.pa.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug24.041742.3251@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 294154

In article <WOLFGANG.91Jul25160444@sam.first.gmd.de>, wolfgang@sam.first.gmd.de (Wolfgang Diestelkamp) writes;

> For at least two or three different ADF's we had a good indication with
> only one thing: the needle pointed directly in the *opposite* direction.
> (and please don't blame me for bad navigation; we were flying along the
> southern cost and had Helsinki as reference).

There are two things that come to mind. First, are you sure that you were receiving *only* the station that you were attempting to use? Low frequency signals can propagate for extremely long distances. Sometimes a more distant station will be received with more signal strength than a less distant station. In that case, the ADF will point at the stronger station. It is imperative that one listen to the station to verify that it *is* the correct station.

The second possibility is that you were receiving some reflected signal, either off of terrain or off of a reflective atmospheric phenomenon. Reflections make direction finding a real pain. We get a fair amount of practice in DF'ing in the Civil Air Patrol. Sometimes one can track a signal for many miles, only to discover that it's just a reflection of a signal coming from a completely different direction. Sometimes terrain or atmospherics can guide a signal along a certain path. This is known as "ducting". It also can make life difficult.

These factors make ADFs less than 100% reliable. They also effect VOR signals though, resulting in course bending and scalloping. They sure make navigation more "interesting".

Steve
(the certified flying fanatic)
stevenp@decwrl.dec.com

2183. 1991 ARRL Handbook Errata

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 04:37:00 UTC
From: MEHARP01%ULKYVX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <33302EA5A0200154@ulkyvx.bitnet>
Source record: 294169

There is a missing formula in the calculations for an audio bandpass filter in the '91 handbook. This isn't the first mistake i've found either.

On page 28-4, Figure 7. The calculation for R3 in the bandpass filter is missing. Does someone out there know what this formula is? Does the ARRL publish errata sheets for this manual? At $25 a throw, I expect better editing than this.

I appreciate any help. Thanks in advance!

Mike Harpe, N4PLE
University of Louisville

2184. Re: Radio Moscow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 05:20:28 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <4311@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 294156

bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com (Bruno Bienenfeild) writes:

>OOOOUS I made a mistake, the correct freq. is 11.850 kHz, sorry .

Or maybe you didn't.

Radio Moscow is often broadcasting on at least one frequency, if not
two or more, on each of the SW bands at just about any given time.

You may either write them for their schedule [it is *big*, even just
the english-language schedule] or you can get all sorts of nice and
perhaps even accurate schedules from a publication entitled _Monitoring
Times_. This last issue was a little shy in the proofreading on the
articles in the front, so I wouldn't set my alarm clock by the schedules
in the back, but you'll see that Radio Moscow is all over the band at
any given time, if not directing their broadcasts to North America.

Another SWL'er, CB'er turned ham...

--
Andrew Scott Beals KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

2185. Re: Help with PK232 and Pakratt needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 06:22:45 UTC
From: terryd@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU
Message-ID: <terryd.683014965@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU>
Source record: 294173

rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu (Randy Nelson VE3WRN) writes:

> I am having trouble understanding why I cannot switch between the Pakratt
>program and a terminal program such as Telix. The only way I can get it to
>work is to do a RESTART or RESET on the PK232. Is there a parameter that
>the Pakratt program sets in the Pk232? Please e-mail if you can help.

You should be able to use either a <break> signal, or three ^C's in
rapid succession followed by a pause. Both work ok on mine.

Terry

--

Terry Dawson, Chatswood, Sydney. terryd@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU
vk2ktj%vk2ktj@vk2xad.nsw.aus.oc work phone: 61-2-925-1556
[44.136.8.5] (147.600MHz Sydney Local Lan) work fax : 61-2-922-5973

2186. Re: Database of ZIP codes vs Lat. Lon. ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 06:37:39 UTC
From: bsherman@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
Message-ID: <kbbvljINNf7a@mthvax.cs.miami.edu>
Source record: 294161

>In article <baka9y.2dw@wang.com> garyf@wang.com (Gary Field) writes:
>>At some time in the distant past I was told that there exists a database
>>or listing which corelates US Postal ZIP codes to Latitude and Longitude.

If you have access to telnet or tn3270, then telnet to
martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000

you can put in a zip code or a city name, and get back a lot of information
including latitude and longitude for the input information..

--
bsherman@mthvax.cs.miami.edu | | MCI MAIL:BSHERMAN

2187. Re: 10 meter phone procedures.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 13:19:35 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1307@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 294160

FROM the way you relate it,

You did NOTHING wrong

except perhaps expect the

phone bands to be as pleasant

to operate in as the CW.

K3TX

2188. Re: True FM vs. Phase Modulation ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 13:52:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug24.135207.13029@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294162

In article <1457@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:
>
>PM is much easier to use and adjust since it can be applied to several
>stages if required. Almost all modern equipment uses PM.

It's a matter of opinion whether PM is easier to use and adjust than FM.
Detuning the tank circuit of an amplifier that has collector voltage passing
through it is not trivial. Many rigs today *do* use true FM modulation
either in the PLL loop or, as Ramsey does, by modulating the offset crystal
oscillator.

The one thing you can't do with PM is DC shift the carrier. This can be
good or bad depending on what you are trying to do. For most speech work
this is good. For data work it is often fatal. You can generate FSK with
an FM transmitter by simply feeding it the digital data at TTL or lower
levels. Many of the higher speed modem designs have spectral components
at very low frequencies that won't pass through a PM modulator.

Gary KE4ZV

2189. Re: VFO Interfacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 14:14:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug24.141404.13199@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294164

In article <1991Aug23.224339.24209@netcom.COM> edg@netcom.COM (Ed Greenberg) writes:
>I have a Yaesu FT-301D. It was originally sold with an optional second
>VFO. I probably have no chance of ever finding one, so I thought I
>might find a construction article somewhere and try to build a VFO. Some
>questions occur:
>
>1. The 301D (and 301, I guess) internal VFO produces a signal between 5.0
>and 5.5 MHz. Examination of the schematic tells me that the external
>VFO is switched in at the output of the regular internal one, so I
>imagine that any stable and clean source of signal that can be varied
>between 5.0 and 5.5 MHz will do. Am I right?

Yep. An old command set would be ideal, vacuum state though.

>2. There is no indication of the level of the signal coming out of the
>VFO. The manual is silent on alignment procedures for the VFO secion of
>the rig, stating that it requires professional alignment. Thus I have
>no specs to work from. What sort of level should my external VFO
>produce? How would I best decide? (The 301 is completely
>transistorized. -- I assume my VFO must be transistorized too.)

Since I assume you would capacitively couple the external VFO into
the Yaesu, it doesn't really matter whether the external VFO is
vacuum state or solid state to the radio. As to what level is required,
measure the level the internal VFO uses with an RF probe and meter or
a scope and match that with your external VFO. You *do* already have
a working example of the proper VFO in the radio. The only thing you
have to figure out is how to switch between VFOs.

Gary KE4ZV

2190. Re: Home Television Broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 14:43:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug24.144350.13538@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294163

In article <aV9573w164w@dorsai.com> idealord@dorsai.com (Jeff Harrington) writes:
>Please pardon this post if it's totally inappropriate, but, does
>anyone have any info on the use of video transmittors, FCC regs,
>setting up a home television station, economical means for
>video broadcasting, etc? I saw a spot on one of the morning shows
>about people in rural areas who were broadcasting community video,
>sounded real interesting, but, I could never find out how to go about
>setting up a personal studio.

What you need is a LPTV license to do this. These licenses are distributed
to communities by lottery. Currently the lottery window is closed so the
only way to get one is to either find a lottery channel that no one filed
for and apply to the FCC for it, or to find someone who currently holds
a LPTV license and buy it from them. Depending on the channel, you can
run 10 watts on low VHF, 300 watts on high VHF, or 2,000 watts on UHF.
With a good site this can give you a grade A coverage of up to 25 miles.
More likely your coverage will be from 5 to 10 miles. Cost of license
and minimum equipment ranges from as low as $10,000 up to millions.

Of course if you have lots of money, you can apply for a regular broadcast
license providing your communications attorneys and their search firm
can find a vacant allocation that meets the technical requirements in
your community and their filing convinces the FCC to make that channel
available to your community and no competitive filings beat you out for
it and you can show financial responsibility to operate for your license
period. (Not likely in any major metro area) Providing you get a license,
you can run 100,000 watts low VHF, 300,000 watts high VHF, or 5,000,000
watts UHF. With a good site your grade A coverage will extend up to 60
miles or more. Costs start in the low millions and extend into the
hundreds of millions.

Now if all you want to do is play with TV rather than becoming a broadcaster,
you can get a ham license for $5 and a little study. Minimum equipment cost
is under $400. But you can't *broadcast* to the general public. You must be
engaged in two way contact with other amateurs or be transmitting bulletins
of special interest to amateurs.

The absolute cheapest way you can be a broadcaster is to get your local
cable company to air your taped programs on their community access channel.
This is usually free. They may even have a studio you can use.

Gary KE4ZV

2191. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd August 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 16:23:17 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug24.162317.269@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 294168

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H235
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 8/23/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd August 1991
BID: KT7H235
Part 1 of 3.

It would appear that some people think so much of their computers that
they even believe the computer knows the correct protocol for RTTY.
They never type in carriage return/line feed. I know that some
computers have been told to do this, but others have not, and while
they roll around on your screen they may not be sending the correct
protocol to others, and so at times we get overprints or even line
wipeouts. Check your system for the correct procedure. It could help
others who have poor computers which do not understand what they are
supposed to do without being told. Thank you.

Our thanks this week go to IK5AAX, IK5AWR, I5FLN, K4FJ, OD5NG, TG9VT,
TI2MCL, VK2EG and W2FG and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network.
Again we thank you for your fine efforts and taking the trouble to
send me the notes.

Bandpass

Friday 16
DF3DS/ST 14073 at 0210Z Note
FO/HB9DCQ 14089 at 0519Z
ZS5S 14069 at 0610Z ARQ
KG4DD 14083 at 0637Z
5W1MK 21086 at 0930Z
HG02JP 14082 at 1437Z QSL/Note
4K2OIL 21088 at 2052Z QSL
KE0YG/TF 21088 at 2052Z
TY1PS 14074 at 2338Z ARQ

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H236
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 8/23/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd August 1991
BID: KT7H236
Part 2 of 3.
```

Saturday 17
TU2BB 14076 at 0044Z ARQ
UZ9CWA 7035 at 0115Z
CN8NS 14091 at 0220Z
EK9QRP/8 14088 at 0619Z
9H3UUP 28090 at 0725Z
C6AAA 14088 at 1134Z
Z21GZ 14086 at 1255Z
TY1PS 21090 at 1740Z
FS5UQ 14093 at 2111Z
5N0ETP 14084 at 2143Z

Sunday 18
TY1PS 14074 at 0015Z ARQ
EA9MY 14083 at 0049Z
OX3OX 14066 at 0151Z ARQ
HH2LT 14082 at 0330Z
CT3M 21090 at 1340Z QSL
FS5UQ 14089 at 1347Z
A45ZW 21090 at 1347Z
Z21GZ 21083 at 1357Z
ES7FU 21086 at 1404Z
EI3GC 21097 at 1407Z
A22BW 21079 at 1408Z
EN50PQ 14088 at 1544Z QSL/Note
LY1BY 21092 at 1605Z
GD3HDL 14086 at 2045Z

Monday 19
EA9MY 14086 at 0109Z
TU2BB 14076 at 0313Z ARQ
VK9NS 14088 at 1009Z
UB5CDX 14087 at 1304Z
EK9QRP/8 14088 at 1729Z
TY1PS 14074 at 2312Z

Tuesday 20
TU2BB 14076 at 0313Z ARQ
3D2ER 14087 at 1054Z
HS0AC 14082 at 1115Z
TY1FB 18107 at 2310Z ARQ

Wednesday 21
ZF1GC 14073 at 0114Z ARQ
9J2BO 14080 at 1248Z
3B8CF 14083 at 1306Z
EK9QRP/8 14085 at 1702Z
UZ4WWF 14085 at 1707Z
EA6ZP 14082 at 2035Z

Thursday 22
9K2EC 18106 at 0155Z ARQ
FG4FI 14086 at 0207Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H237
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 8/23/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 23rd August 1991
BID: KT7H237
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information

HG02JP is a special call and commerates the visit of Pope John Paul.
QSL via HA0HG.

4K2OIL says to QSL via UA9MA.

CT3M was used in the contest and requests to QSL via CT3BX.

EN50PQ QSL via UA1ZX.

Notes of Interest.

TI2YP will operate from Cocos Island (TI9) with the call of TI9YO from August 23 to 26. This will be an RTTY only operation. Look around 14095 or 21095 KHz for the signal, and he will be listening 4 KHz up, not on his freq please. QSL direct to TI2SAH, not via the bureau.

Burma. We received a long note from Romeo (3W3RR) who says that the Burma DXPEDITION should start at the end of August, local takeovers and arguments permitting. Hope that they do not intrude in the arrangements, which have had to be changed slightly of late, as you could imagine. The callsign of the expedition will be XY0RR. QSL via Romeo Stepanenko (LZ/3W3RR), Box 812, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria. There will be five operators and three transceivers supplied by Yaesu.

There does not appear to be any further movement from the Albania DXpedition, but keep your fingers crossed.

EN50PQ is a special call for the 50th anniversary of the first marine convoy to arrive in Murmansk from the USA and England in the 1941/1945 last war.

DF3DS/ST is a beaconing mailbox in Khartoum. Considering the situation and conditions there it seems a little strange.

GL DE DX1

This bulletin is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2192. Re: Reciprocal Lincese

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 17:43:33 UTC
From: pete@strata.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug25.141433@strata.bellcore.com>
Source record: 294177

In article <11683@plains.NoDak.edu>, kkim@plains.NoDak.edu (kyongsok kim) writes:
|> >>I will be applying for a reciprical license before I go so that I can
|> >>use my equiptment there.
|> > I was in OZ last year and succeeded in getting my recip license in
|> > about 30 minutes at the D.O.C. (I think) office in Sydney. I even
|> > made the terrible mistake of not taking my original license. They
|> > examined the photocopy that I had and somehow checked out the callsign
|> > as legit. I can dig up more info if you need it.
|>
|> Since I am not a US citizen holding a US ham ticket, I came up with this
|> question: In general, is the reciprocal license given out based solely on
|> what country issued the license? Or does the license holder's citizenship
|> matter too?
The US DOES require that a reciprocal license can ONLY be issued to NON-CITIZENS of the US, so if you have a reciprocal from,say, OZ, then you CANNOT get a reciprocal US license based on the OZ license if you are a US citizen.
|>
|> Just curious...
|>
|> k kim
Hope this answers your question, and that of others as well!

Pete

Peter B. Glenn | MAIL: 445 South St., Morristown, NJ 07962-1910
Bellcore (MRE 2E-375) | INTERNET: pete@bellcore.bellcore.com
(201) 829-4422 | FAX: (201) 829-5884 HAM CALLSIGN: KC2KI

2193. Re: Database of ZIP codes vs Lat. Lon. ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 19:17:18 UTC
From: lockhart@orion.oac.uci.edu
Message-ID: <28B6B0BE.16497@orion.oac.uci.edu>
Source record: 294165

In article <kbbvljINNf7a@mthvax.cs.miami.edu> bsherman@mthvax.cs.miami.edu (Bob Sherman) writes:
>>In article <baka9y.2dw@wang.com> garyf@wang.com (Gary Field) writes:
>>>At some time in the distant past I was told that there exists a database
>>>or listing which corelates US Postal ZIP codes to Latitude and Longitude.
>
>If you have access to telnet or tn3270, then telnet to
>martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000
>
>you can put in a zip code or a city name, and get back a lot of information
>including latitude and longitude for the input information..
>
>--
> bsherman@mthvax.cs.miami.edu | | MCI MAIL:BSHERMAN

My site cannot find martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000. Will you please
provide an IP address for martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000.

Thanks,

~jack_

/\
| Jack C. Lockhart, Radio Tech. < INTERNET > LOCKHART@ORION.OAC.UCI.EDU |
| Network & Telecomm Services < BITNET > LOCKHART@UCI.EDU |
| 2209 Central Plant Building < UUCP > ..!usc!orion.uci.edu!lockhart|
| University of California, Irvine < PHONE > (714) 856-8477 |
| Irvine, CA 92717-0001 < FAX > (714) 725-2270 |
| U.S.A. < HAM > WD6AEI |
| < BBS > (714) 725-2238 |
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2194. hw8/hw9 wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 23:20:59 UTC
From: shoppa@erin.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug24.223611.19024@cco.caltech.edu>
Source record: 294170

Hi-
My younger brother just got his ticket, and he is successfully
using my HW-100 and HW-101 at home. He wants to operate portable now
(i.e. from a non-moving car), which isn't impossible with these old beasts,
but I think I have a better solution: getting a HW8 or HW9. I had a chance
to use these a long time ago and they were wonderful for their small size.
Would anyone happen to have one of these they are willing to part with?
How much do these rigs usually go for used? I vaguely remember seeing some
at hamfests with asking prices above what they were new :-) !!!

Tim.

2195. WANTED: Anyone selling a used handheld transceiver? Cheap?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 23:44:17 UTC
From: magician@dorsai.com
Message-ID: <isJ8712w164w@dorsai.com>
Source record: 294174

I'm just now taking the plunge into HAM, and am looking for a decent quality handheld to get my feet wet before jumping into Kenwood desktop territory... Anyone?

2196. Want Reviews of Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-24 23:48:51 UTC
From: barry@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950003@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 294171

I would like to know what experience any of you have had with the
RBC-7000 Repeater Controller from Palomar Telecom. Our club is
thinking of purchasing this controller and would like to know
what you think about it as a user or as a maintainer. I
believe this controller is used on the "Cactus Net" in the
Southwest U.S.A.

Any input via e-mail would be appreciated.

73,

Barry Kurtz
N7MKN

2197. Re: QSL Buros: Basic Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-25 00:28:49 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1308@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 294167

In article <1991Aug22.220436.7755@mercury.cair.du.edu>, awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:
>
> It's been 25 years since I've used QSL buros, and now I can't
> remember how it's done.
>
> 1. How would I send a card to a DX station's QSL buro if I know
> the ham's callbook address and the buro's address: will the DX
> ham have given the buro manager the postage already, or should
> I include some?
>
> 2. If I'm not registered with a buro (and not likely to be, as
> sparse as my DX contacts are), should I send along some IRCs
> for a reply? If so, how many (I'm thinking of USSR and
> Australia, here) and where the heck do you buy the things?
>
> Born Again Ham
> --
> Art Winterbauer N0OQS
> Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

]

1 There are two distinct phases to the bureau procedure:
outgoing and incoming.

2. Incoming is very simple: provide your area bureau with
stamped addressed envelopes of the size they desire with
your callsign in the upper left.
I use 5 x 7-1/2 inch envelopes.
Affix as many units of postage as you desire; when the
envelope is full they mail it. Our bureau asks for a maximum
of five envelopes.

3. Outgoing cards go to ARRL, Newington, along with a payment
of $2 per pound and proof of membership (such as a recent
QST label.) This is for ARRL members only - but if you're
not a member, shame on you; also, the Q-bureau alone will
return the nominal cost of membership.

4. If you want to QSL direct, send your card, a $ or 2 (green
stamps) or a couple IRC's and a self-addressed envelope and
hope for the best. IRC's can be had (in theory) at your
local friendly post office for an exhorbitant price.

5. If you wish, send your cards to the DX bureaux directly; no IRC's etc needed. But the ARRL outgoing does the same thing at far lower cost, so why even think of it.

K3TX

6 Incidentally, I've had best luck getting cards by waiting for the DX station to send me one - occasionally with his IRC! and just answering.

2198. Re: Kenwood TS690s and ADVANCED INTERCEPT POINT (AIP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-25 04:45:24 UTC
From: eac@world.std.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug25.044524.17641@world.std.com>
Source record: 294172

In looking over the TS-850 schematic and tracing what I could (very difficult) it seems that one RF amp is used below 22 Mhz, the other above 22 Mhz and that turning the AIP ON removes the RF amplifier from the circuit. Also note that if the jumper by D28 (lower left corner of the RF UNIT schematic) is connected, then the switching point between the two RF amps is changed to 21 MHz.
73 Eric WB1HBU @ K1UGM.MA.USA - or - eac@world.std.com

2199. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - X-CLASS - 25 AUGUST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-25 08:00:20 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094DA07.F2127820.27363@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294175

/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 07:15 UT, 25 AUGUST

/\

Low to Moderate Impact Possible

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

A powerful class X2.1/2B tenflare erupted from Region 6805 at 01:15 UT on 25 August. The event was located near the east limb at N22E73. This long-duration flare began at 00:39 UT, peaked at 01:15 UT and ended at 05:16 UT. A second M-class burst began at 05:16 UT, preventing x-rays from falling below the M-class level until 05:40 UT. Optical post-flare loops have been reported with this flare.

A tenflare was associated with this event at 00:36 UT. The duration of the tenflare was an impressive 134 minutes. A major Type IV sweep was observed between 00:49 UT and 02:19 UT (importance 3). A Type II was not reported with this event.

Radio bursts below about 600 MHz were rather weak (below 200 sfu). The 245 MHz burst was measured at only 160 sfu. The peak emission appears to have been at 1415 MHz where measurements of 26,000 sfu were reported at about 01:53 UT. The 10 cm (2695 MHz) emission was measured at 2100 sfu, while the 15400 MHz emission was measured at 3400 sfu. Most of the emissions peaked near 00:50 UT, excluding the large burst at 1415 MHz.

A major HF radio blackout was observed with this event, covering all sunlit sectors with solar zenith angles of less than approximately 60-75 degrees. Blackout conditions were observed over all low and middle latitudes in favorable sunlit sectors between approximately 00:50 UT and 02:20 UT on 25 August. These times are unofficial.

If any amateur HAM or SWL operators (from ELF to UHF) observed this event (or any suspected anomalies), please send a description of the event to the address below with the following information:

- Your Location (latitude/longitude/city/country/callsign)
- Radio Equipment (receiver/transceiver, antenna, etc)
- Observed Time of the Start of the Short Wave Fade (SWF) or other anomaly
- Time of the First Observed Signal(s)
- Time of the First Intelligable Signal(s)
- Time of Full (or Near Full) Signal Recovery

- Indicate the intensity of the SWF. (ex. was a complete
Blackout, Partial Blackout, Moderate SWF, etc, observed?)
- Station(s) and Frequencies Monitored (VERY IMPORTANT)

If any of you observed radio conditions at the time of the major flare, please send your reports to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu. Reports from operators on ALL bands and frequencies (from the ELF to the UHF) are requested. We thank all those who take the time to send reports.

The x-ray data for this event was impressive enough to warrant additional details. We have compiled the x-ray data as follows:

X-ray level at start of flare: C4.7 at 00:39 UT
.. surpasses M1.0 at 00:43
.. surpasses M5.0 at 00:50
.. surpasses X1.0 at 00:56
.. peaks X2.1 at 01:15
.. falls below X1.0 at 01:59
.. falls below M5.0 at 02:31
.. event ends M1.2 at 05:16
X-rays fall below M1.0 at 05:40
X-rays fall below C5.0 at 07:13 UT

This impressive long duration major energetic event had an integrated x-ray flux calculated at 1.02 joules per square meter, which is fairly impressive for a flare of this size.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

There is a slight risk for a low to moderate terrestrial impact from this major flare. The threat is not very great due to the poor position of the flare. However, we could intercept an interplanetary disturbance generated by this event which could possibly produce active to minor storm level geomagnetic activity. The threat for storming is not very high. Possible impacts are not expected until at least 27 August.

Region 6805 (which is the return of old Region 6757) is beginning to show signs of increasing complexity and has grown at a moderate pace over the last 24 hours. The activity from this region did not appear to be capable of spawning anything as major this last flare was. Prior to the major flare, only a small subflare had been observed. Todays major energetic event will warrant closer attention to Region 6805.

Should major flaring continue from Region 6805, terrestrial impacts could become an increasingly significant factor. This region will cross the central solar meridian on 30 August and could be a significant threat should flare activity continue. It is too early to say whether this region will be capable of producing major flares this far into the future.

Another major HF blackout is not out of the question until Region 6805 can be further analyzed and observed. At the present time, no other major flares are expected from this region for at least another 24 to 48 hours.

However, M-class flare activity capable of producing minor SWFs is certainly a strong possibility, not only from Region 6805 but from Regions nearing the west limb as well (ex. Region 6781/82 and 6786). Region 6781 is particularly capable of producing M-class flares and possibly an isolated major flare as well. It has retained a magnetic delta configuration in the southern portion of the region.

/\

2200. Re: Vibrators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-25 12:24:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug25.122422.18775@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294176

In article <31640003@hpcc01.HP.COM> brooksp@hpcc01.HP.COM (Peter Brooks) writes:
>The concept of a vibrator dates at least back to the Model T Ford.
>The ignition coil used one for the sparking voltage. Don't know
>why they hadn't used points on the distributor.
>
>Pete Brooks

The reason they didn't use points in the distributor is the Model T did
not have a distributor. There was a separate coil for each cylinder.

Gary KE4ZV

2201. Re: Discone Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-26 18:14:35 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890008@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 294108

*Having both a scanner and a 2 meter HT, I want to mount an antenna on
*my roof. What I'm currently thinking about is getting a discone, since
*I mainly scan at home (and use the HT mobile), but I would still want
*to transmit using the discone. Most discones say that they can transmit
*on amateur bands with a VSWR of 1.5:1.
*My question is what kind of gain can I expect (if any) using the discone
*to transmit (say at 2 meters). Does anyone have a discone and could
*comment on its performence. I thinking about using 9913 coax cable
*since I want low loss at VHF and UHF, any comments on coax cable?

I have a Diamond discone antenna. Its 30' above the ground. I use it
for 2 meter, 70 cm, and the scanner. I think its great. The gain is
the same as a quater wave antenna (i.e. 0dB). I have 60 ft of RG-8 foam
cable. The SWR in the 2 meter band is excellent, I don't remember exactly,
but 1.2 or so? The 70 cm band was 1.5 or better. It works quite well from
110-1300 MHz. The whip on top is supposed to make it good for recieving
down to 25 MHz and usable to transmit at 6 meters. The SWR at 54 MHz is
horrible 4:1 or so, there is a narrow dip where the SWR is good from
49-51 MHz. It still recieves ok down there.

Frank Ball frankb@hpsad.HP.COM pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb

2202. Re: CA35 Module ID

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-27 20:55:24 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890010@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 294109

From: flyn@lselec.UUCP (Francis)
Subject: CA35 Module ID
Organization: ls electronics

*I picked up several modules from our local surplus store that appear to
*be for R.F. use, but I have no information on the parts other than the
*markings on the modules. Any information on the modules, or address of
*the manufacturer, WJ, will be appreciated. A rough picture follows:

WJ: Watkins Johnson Co.

I don't know where you live, so I picked the sales office closest to me:

3333 Hillview Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94304
(415) 493-4141

Two RF connectors and power, sounds like an amplifier. The 1990-91 catalog
doesn't list a CA35, its probably a special, or its too old. They do have
a WJ-A35 and a SMA35. Both are 10-2000 MHz amplifiers in a TO-8 can.
10 dB gain, +9 dBm out, 1.5:1 in/out SWR, 24 mA at 15 volts.

Frank Ball 2LR-O frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Hewlett Packard pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb
1212 Valley House Drive (707) 794-4168 work (707) 538-3693 home
Rohnert Park CA 94928-4999 KC6WUG I'm the NRA.

2203. AMSAT Journal back issues

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 12:04:30 UTC
From: Borrel@cs.dhhalden.no
Message-ID: <1991Aug29.120430.2613@cs.dhhalden.no>
Source record: 293984

Does anyone have access to the AMSAT Journal back issues? The last few references in the ARRL article's bibliography refer to a 1975 issue of the AMSAT Journal. And it fixes the section's author, M. W. Maxwell.

Barre Ludvigsen Borrel@cs.dhhalden.no
Senior Lecturer Boerre.Ludvigsen@dhhalden.no
Ostfold Regional College Bludvigs@ulrik.uio.no
Department of Computer Science 73277.3443@Compuserve.com
Os Alle 9
N-1750 HALDEN, Norway phone 47 9 18 54 00 / fax 47 9 18 54 85

2204. AMSAT Fournal Back issues

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 12:30:44 UTC
From: Borrel@cs.dhhalden.no
Message-ID: <1991Aug29.123044.2693@cs.dhhalden.no>
Source record: 293983

Does anyone have access to the AMSAT Journal back issues? The last few references in the ARRL article's bibliography refer to a 1975 issue of the AMSAT Journal. And it fixes the section's author, M. W. Maxwell.

Barre Ludvigsen Borrel@cs.dhhalden.no
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Department of Computer Science 73277.3443@Compuserve.com
Os Alle 9
N-1750 HALDEN, Norway phone 47 9 18 54 00 / fax 47 9 18 54 85

2205. AMSAT Journal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 12:42:23 UTC
From: Bludvigs@ulrik.uio.no
Message-ID: <1991Aug29.124223.21349@ulrik.uio.no>
Source record: 294094

Does anyone have access to the AMSAT Journal back issues? The last few references in the ARRL article's bibliography refer to a 1975 issue of the AMSAT Journal. And it fixes the section's author, M. W. Maxwell.

Barre Ludvigsen Borrel@cs.dhhalden.no
Senior Lecturer Boerre.Ludvigsen@dhhalden.no
Ostfold Regional College Bludvigs@ulrik.uio.no
Department of Computer Science 73277.3443@Compuserve.com
Os Alle 9
N-1750 HALDEN, Norway phone 47 9 18 54 00 / fax 47 9 18 54 85

2206. Re: Radio Shack's 10 meter rig on sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 13:30:09 UTC
From: pete@strata.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.100109@strata.bellcore.com>
Source record: 294089

In article <1991Aug30.025202.11682@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>,
whs70@taichi.uucp (24435-W. H. Sohl(L145)) writes:
|>
|> I was in a local (northern NJ) RS the other day
|> and noted that they have their 10 meter mobil (CW/SSB)
|> rig on sale at 199.95 (Normally $259). The little sale
|> card on display stated the sale price was in effect
|> until Sept. 7, 1991.

I heard from the owner of a local RS through my brother that the 10M
rig
is going on sale for $179.95 right AFTER September 7! Just thought I'd
pass that along.

|>
|> This is an FYI note on my part alone,
|> I do not work for RS nor do I have any
|> financial interest in RS.

I don't work for Radio Shack or Tandy either!

Pete

Peter B. Glenn | MAIL: 445 South St., Morristown, NJ 07962-1910
Bellcore (MRE 2E-375) | INTERNET: pete@bellcore.bellcore.com
(201) 829-4422 | FAX: (201) 829-5884 HAM CALLSIGN: KC2KI

2207. ARRL VEC EXAM SCHEDULE 8/22 - 10/7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 13:36:21 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <230@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293916

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team are aware that you be attending the test session.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA: 8/22/91 to 10/7/91

STATE
Test Date,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

ALABAMA
08/31/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr
09/28/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
09/02/91,Mountain View,,501-363-4383,Jack Oyler
09/03/91,El Dorado,,501-863-6090,J David Burchfield
09/07/91,Mena,,501-369-4344,Charles H Floyd
09/07/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
09/14/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
09/14/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
09/14/91,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
09/21/91,Little Rock,,501-374-0409,Michael Drummond
10/05/91,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
10/05/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell

ARIZONA
09/04/91,Flagstaff,,602-526-3370,William Schuchman
09/07/91,Duncan,,602-359-2552,Brad Boyd
09/14/91,Scottsdale,,602-952-9596,Eddie Couch

09/21/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson

CALIFORNIA
08/24/91,La Puenta,,818-287-8545,John Wilson
08/25/91,Los Angeles,,213-747-6119,Ray Cardenas
08/25/91,Union City,,415-471-0185,Roderick Javier
08/29/91,Pasadena,,818-449-3790,Brad Hori
08/29/91,Templeton,,805-466-6915,Neil Taylor
08/31/91,Carson,,213-539-5040,William Marple
08/31/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
08/31/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
09/03/91,Culver City,,213-292-2183,C Lutz
09/07/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
09/07/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
09/07/91,Modesto,,209-883-2968,Chet Jensen
09/07/91,Oakhurst,,209-683-8430,Charles M Allessi
09/07/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
09/08/91,Eureka,,707-822-4541,Irma D Ruegg
09/08/91,Thousand Oaks,,805-484-3309,Cathi Wilkinson
09/13/91,Bishop,,619-873-6650,Jon Patzer
09/14/91,Inglewood,,213-778-4625,Don Cain
09/14/91,Novato,,415-897-8950,Nels Lecklikner
09/14/91,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
09/19/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
09/21/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
09/28/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
09/29/91,Hercules,,415-467-4292,William C Eugenio
09/29/91,Los Angeles,,213-747-6119,Ray Cardenas
10/05/91,Apple Valley,,619-244-4012,Larry Emmons
10/05/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
10/05/91,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
10/05/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline

COLORADO
09/14/91,Denver,,303-366-9689,Glenn Schultz
09/14/91,Fort Collins,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising
09/14/91,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick
09/22/91,Longmont,,303-530-2903,Barbara H McClune
09/29/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune

CONNECTICUT
08/25/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
08/28/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
09/05/91,Wallingford,,203-271-1938,Bob Mandeville
09/07/91,Norwalk,,203-846-9647,Todd Wright
09/08/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
09/10/91,Portland,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
09/12/91,New Britain,,203-621-3222,Jack McLaughlin
09/21/91,Newtown,,203-790-7987,Bob Elton
09/25/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
09/29/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock

10/01/91,Sharon,,203-283-4089,Lawrence S Polowy

DELAWARE
08/24/91,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan
09/14/91,Wilmington,,302-478-3203,Chet Thayer

FLORIDA
08/24/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
08/24/91,Tallahassee,,904-562-1882,William Messervy
08/28/91,Orlando,,407-228-6551,Betty B Atwill
09/01/91,N Miami Beach,,305-864-0061,Alan Bernson
09/03/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
09/14/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
09/14/91,Valparaiso,,904-243-9720,Bill Hord
09/18/91,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
09/20/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
09/21/91,Lake Worth,,407-655-5766,T Graf Buckenmaier
09/21/91,Lecanto,,904-489-6465,Larry Weaver
09/21/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
09/28/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
10/01/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman

GEORGIA
08/24/91,Madison,,404-946-2095,Jerry Wilson
09/07/91,Statesboro,,912-234-5917,Dorothy W Fennell
09/14/91,Columbus,,404-327-4516,George Hunt

HAWAII
09/14/91,Wailuku,,808-572-1440,William Heyde

IOWA
08/23/91,Sioux City,,712-258-7262,Gary Johnson
08/23/91,Sioux City,,712-239-1749,Glenn Holder
08/24/91,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle
09/07/91,Dubuque,,319-582-8563,Mike Jozefowicz
09/15/91,Des Moines,,515-967-3890,Jim Snapp
09/21/91,Ames,,515-292-4504,FS Hird
09/29/91,West Liberty,,319-335-8648,Richard Bingham
10/04/91,Sioux City,,712-258-7262,Gary Johnson

IDAHO
09/14/91,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lemuel Allen

ILLINOIS
09/08/91,Danville,,317-793-3573,Betty Collins
09/08/91,Harrisburg,,618-549-7407,Sue Brieschke
09/08/91,Joliet,,708-739-6015,Robert Stevens
09/14/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
09/14/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz

INDIANA
08/31/91,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
09/07/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman

09/11/91,Elkhart,,219-262-2317,John Aughey
09/14/91,Marion,,317-664-8007,Donald H Cleveland
09/21/91,Anderson,,317-643-6260,Arnold Setzer
09/21/91,Michigan City,,219-874-3386,Robert Lyles
09/21/91,Vincennes,,812-886-9765,Phillip Smith
10/05/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
10/06/91,Huntington,,219-468-2624,Ronald E Pressler
10/06/91,Terre Haute,,812-466-2122,Fred Mahalek

KANSAS
08/29/91,Salina,,913-827-2927,Robert V Davis

KENTUCKY
08/26/91,Louisville,,502-893-5638,Jon Anthony Dainty Sr
09/08/91,Ashland/Westwood,,606-324-4763,Joseph Craycraft
09/21/91,Owensboro,,502-926-4451,Steven Morgan

LOUISIANA
08/22/91,Baton Rouge,,504-766-0200,Shirl E Cook
08/30/91,Algiers,,504-391-0442,Stephen R Sholar
09/07/91,St Martinsville,,318-837-6353,George Morvant
09/14/91,West Monroe,,318-396-3507,Donald C Frantom, Sr

MASSACHUSETTS
08/23/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
09/02/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
09/04/91,Acton,,508-263-7435,Raymond Bintliff
09/07/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
09/08/91,Gloucester,,508-922-3307,Albert Hamilton
09/09/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
09/17/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
09/21/91,New Bedford,,508-993-9068,Michael Enos
09/21/91,Worcester,,508-831-5435,Robert M Taylor
09/22/91,Attleboro,,401-724-8238,Gary Powers
09/27/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
10/02/91,Acton,,508-263-7435,Raymond Bintliff
10/07/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
10/07/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis

MARYLAND
09/07/91,Germantown,,301-564-0178,John Muller

MAINE
08/24/91,Bangor,,207-947-4051,William J Sullivan
08/25/91,Topsham,,207-725-2359,Edward Ciampa

MICHIGAN
08/24/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
08/24/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
09/02/91,Alma,,517-463-7187,John H Gibson
09/07/91,Marquette,,906-249-3837,Richard E Schwenke
09/07/91,Marquette,,906-249-3837,Richard E. Schwenke

09/07/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
09/12/91,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
09/14/91,Dearborn,,313-676-6248,Motor City Radio Club
09/14/91,Flint,,313-687-6684,Daniel Case
09/14/91,Port Huron,,313-364-9640,Leon T Switzer
09/21/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
09/28/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
10/05/91,Houghton,,906-337-0451,Edwin Kohn
10/05/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King

MINNESOTA
08/24/91,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell
09/07/91,St Paul,,612-222-7253,John Bellows
09/27/91,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell
10/07/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea

MISSOURI
09/05/91,Jefferson City,,314-635-3362,Alan Braun
09/10/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
09/19/91,Joplin,,417-624-2861,Roger Cranford
10/03/91,Jefferson City,,314-635-3362,Alan Braun

MISSISSIPPI
09/15/91,Laurel,,601-764-2708,John Vanderslice
10/05/91,Gulfport,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
10/06/91,Biloxi,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker

MONTANA
08/31/91,Havre,,406-265-8871,Wayne Thurston
09/14/91,Billings,,406-656-6987,Donald Whitcomb
09/21/91,Great Falls,,406-452-2063,Joseph P Heyde

NORTH CAROLINA
08/27/91,Murphy,,704-837-7499,Sam Coker
09/11/91,Charlotte,,704-567-6800,Mark Roberts
09/14/91,Tarboro,,919-977-1960,Charles Parker
09/16/91 Fayetteville,,919-497-6589,Fred New
09/28/91,Statesville,,704-873-2728,Perry Taylor

NEBRASKA
08/25/91,Lincoln,,402-486-1400,John Hauner
09/06/91,Norfolk,,402-379-1961,John L Wilson
09/23/91,Omaha,,402-553-2610,Brian Zdan

NEW HAMPSHIRE
08/24/91,N Conway,,,Charles E Gagnon Jr
08/25/91,Portsmouth,,603-431-0642,Nick Csernelabics
09/07/91,East Wakefield,,617-592-1183,Michael Barry
09/14/91,Nashua,,603-882-9065,Judy Gauthier

NEW JERSEY
08/28/91,Belleville,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman
09/02/91,Sayreville,,201-442-9215,George Miller

09/09/91,Hopatcong,,201-347-6100,Bonnie Johnson (Bonita)
09/11/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
09/13/91,Fair Lawn,,201-796-6622,Peter Adely, Sr K2MHP
09/14/91,Cranford,,908-687-2416,Chris Peckham
09/14/91,Pennington,,609-737-1723,Don Wright
09/21/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino

NEW MEXICO
08/31/91,Alamogordo,,505-437-0992,Don Brown
09/01/91,Alamogordo,,505-437-0992,Don Brown
09/14/91,Roswell,,505-624-0250,George Sharp
09/28/91,Cochiti Lake,,505-662-9155,Bonnie O Griffiths

NEVADA
09/07/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
09/21/91,Minden,,702-265-3430,Carl Chaplin
10/05/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh

NEW YORK
08/22/91,White Plains,,914-285-3029,Sanford Fried
08/24/91,Jamestown,,716-485-3524,John Nord
08/24/91,Lockport,,716-433-3396,Bobbi Gritzmacher
08/24/91,New York,,516-797-1128,Saul Slonim
08/25/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
08/25/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
08/31/91,Ferndale,,914-292-3288,Al Cowoes
09/01/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks
09/09/91,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim
09/14/91,Ballston Spa,,518-695-6878,James Polewczak
09/14/91,Greenvale,,516-921-0085,V Jean Chittenden
09/14/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
09/15/91,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
09/18/91,Lancaster,,716-887-6608,Stan Tomczak
09/21/91,Kingston,,914-385-1726,Frank Sainsbury
09/22/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
09/22/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
09/27/91,Newark,,315-331-7613,Mike Hickerson
09/28/91,Horseheads,,607-962-1134,William H Dorman
10/05/91,Waterville,,315-841-4259,Daniel Bateman
10/06/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks

OHIO
08/24/91,Cincinnati,,606-331-7198,Gerry Castleman
08/24/91,Fremont,,419-332-2473,Kenneth Joseph
08/25/91,Marysville,,6148616916,William T. Tabor
08/28/91,Middletown,,518-283-2337,Carl Morgan
08/31/91,Canton,,216-453-5896,Richard Stellarini
09/07/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
09/07/91,Troy,,513-335-7569,Gary Kercher
09/08/91,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
09/08/91,Independence,,216-526-3807,Shirley Lovell

09/14/91,Akron,,216-867-3741,Kenneth R Teleis
09/14/91,Dayton,,513-866-8734,Terry L Barker
09/14/91,Hamilton,,513-868-7012,Theodore Wilson
09/14/91,Maumee,,419-825-3423,Maurice E (Moe) Oliver
09/14/91,Ravenna,,216-274-8240,JoAnne Solak
09/15/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
09/15/91,Miamitown,,513-251-9555,Dana Laurie
09/17/91,Steubenville,,304-748-5707,George Puzzuole
09/17/91,Tiffin,,419-447-8920,Gerald Moore
09/21/91,Rockford,,419-795-5763,Robert High
09/28/91,Norton,,216-882-6387,Mary Wagner
09/30/91,Newark,,614-522-2024,Byron W Engen
10/05/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
10/05/91,Mentor,,216-266-2113,R Scott Farnham
10/05/91,North Olmsted,,216-267-5083,Mary Lou Sarama

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09/11/91,Roseburg,,503-825-3691,Donald Bovee
09/14/91,Klamath Falls,,503-882-1033,Dixie Wonser
09/14/91,Salem,,503-362-3502,Robert E Royer
09/22/91,Milton-Freewater,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt

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08/24/91,Tamaqua,,,Tom Krohn
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09/07/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
09/14/91,State College,,814-238-1886,David Sibley
09/16/91,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
09/21/91,Beaver Falls,,412-843-6560,Thomas Peluso
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09/30/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
10/03/91,Philadelphia,,215-259-6420,Rollie Madara
10/04/91,Nazareth,,215-820-0944,Robin C Moseley
10/05/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
10/05/91,Pittsburgh,,412-563-2379,Jim Cottrill

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09/19/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson

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09/20/91,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick

09/22/91,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick
10/05/91,Pierre,,605-224-9845,Larry Hofmeister

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09/06/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
09/07/91,Cookeville,,615-537-6537,George Droke
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09/14/91,Nashville,,615-824-7216,Murray G Jones
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10/05/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine

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08/24/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
08/25/91,Laredo,,512-723-9625,Cayetano De La Garza
09/01/91,El Paso,,915-751-6204,Floyd I Chowning
09/01/91,Huntsville,,409-295-3368,Jack Nichols
09/06/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
09/07/91,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
09/10/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
09/14/91,Houston,,713-488-4426,Jim Heil
09/14/91,McGregor,,8178404157,Thomas W Isaac
09/14/91,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
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09/21/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
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09/26/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
09/28/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
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10/05/91,Clute,,409-265-6439,Paul Webb
10/05/91,Orange,,409-886-2732,Sid Phillips

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VERMONT
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09/08/91,Bedford,,703-297-5515,August Meidling
09/14/91,Richmond,,804-798-5191,Ron Bolton
09/22/91,Virginia Beach,,804-898-8031,Ed Brummer
09/27/91,Stafford,,703-659-6241,David G Boyd

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08/24/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
09/03/91,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
09/07/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
09/07/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell
09/14/91,Everett,,206-334-2399,Loren Hole

09/21/91,Aberdeen,,206-249-4321,Steven L Hepp
09/28/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
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10/05/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
10/05/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell

WISCONSIN
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09/19/91,Marshfield,,715-389-2256,Robert McDaniel
09/21/91,Marshfield,,715-389-2256,Robert McDaniel
10/05/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow

WEST VIRGINIA
08/24/91,Glenville,,304-462-7560,Dave Ramezan

WYOMING
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09/28/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett

AUSTRALIA
09/07/91,Alice Springs NT,,089-531-305,Maury Hatfield

MARSHALL ISLANDS
09/21/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Bob Anderson

NEW ZEALAND
09/28/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans
09/29/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans

WEST GERMANY
08/24/91,West Germany,,6561617873,Richard G Gutknecht

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2208. ARRL VEC EXAM SCHEDULE 8/22 - 10/7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 13:36:21 UTC
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The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

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Test Date,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

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09/28/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
09/02/91,Mountain View,,501-363-4383,Jack Oyler
09/03/91,El Dorado,,501-863-6090,J David Burchfield
09/07/91,Mena,,501-369-4344,Charles H Floyd
09/07/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
09/14/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
09/14/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
09/14/91,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
09/21/91,Little Rock,,501-374-0409,Michael Drummond
10/05/91,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
10/05/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell

ARIZONA
09/04/91,Flagstaff,,602-526-3370,William Schuchman
09/07/91,Duncan,,602-359-2552,Brad Boyd
09/14/91,Scottsdale,,602-952-9596,Eddie Couch

09/21/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson

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08/25/91,Los Angeles,,213-747-6119,Ray Cardenas
08/25/91,Union City,,415-471-0185,Roderick Javier
08/29/91,Pasadena,,818-449-3790,Brad Hori
08/29/91,Templeton,,805-466-6915,Neil Taylor
08/31/91,Carson,,213-539-5040,William Marple
08/31/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
08/31/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
09/03/91,Culver City,,213-292-2183,C Lutz
09/07/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
09/07/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
09/07/91,Modesto,,209-883-2968,Chet Jensen
09/07/91,Oakhurst,,209-683-8430,Charles M Allessi
09/07/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
09/08/91,Eureka,,707-822-4541,Irma D Ruegg
09/08/91,Thousand Oaks,,805-484-3309,Cathi Wilkinson
09/13/91,Bishop,,619-873-6650,Jon Patzer
09/14/91,Inglewood,,213-778-4625,Don Cain
09/14/91,Novato,,415-897-8950,Nels Lecklikner
09/14/91,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
09/19/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
09/21/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
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09/29/91,Hercules,,415-467-4292,William C Eugenio
09/29/91,Los Angeles,,213-747-6119,Ray Cardenas
10/05/91,Apple Valley,,619-244-4012,Larry Emmons
10/05/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
10/05/91,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
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09/14/91,Fort Collins,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising
09/14/91,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick
09/22/91,Longmont,,303-530-2903,Barbara H McClune
09/29/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune

CONNECTICUT
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08/28/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
09/05/91,Wallingford,,203-271-1938,Bob Mandeville
09/07/91,Norwalk,,203-846-9647,Todd Wright
09/08/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
09/10/91,Portland,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
09/12/91,New Britain,,203-621-3222,Jack McLaughlin
09/21/91,Newtown,,203-790-7987,Bob Elton
09/25/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
09/29/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock

10/01/91,Sharon,,203-283-4089,Lawrence S Polowy

DELAWARE
08/24/91,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan
09/14/91,Wilmington,,302-478-3203,Chet Thayer

FLORIDA
08/24/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
08/24/91,Tallahassee,,904-562-1882,William Messervy
08/28/91,Orlando,,407-228-6551,Betty B Atwill
09/01/91,N Miami Beach,,305-864-0061,Alan Bernson
09/03/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
09/14/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
09/14/91,Valparaiso,,904-243-9720,Bill Hord
09/18/91,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
09/20/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
09/21/91,Lake Worth,,407-655-5766,T Graf Buckenmaier
09/21/91,Lecanto,,904-489-6465,Larry Weaver
09/21/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
09/28/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
10/01/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman

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08/24/91,Madison,,404-946-2095,Jerry Wilson
09/07/91,Statesboro,,912-234-5917,Dorothy W Fennell
09/14/91,Columbus,,404-327-4516,George Hunt

HAWAII
09/14/91,Wailuku,,808-572-1440,William Heyde

IOWA
08/23/91,Sioux City,,712-258-7262,Gary Johnson
08/23/91,Sioux City,,712-239-1749,Glenn Holder
08/24/91,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle
09/07/91,Dubuque,,319-582-8563,Mike Jozefowicz
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09/21/91,Ames,,515-292-4504,FS Hird
09/29/91,West Liberty,,319-335-8648,Richard Bingham
10/04/91,Sioux City,,712-258-7262,Gary Johnson

IDAHO
09/14/91,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lemuel Allen

ILLINOIS
09/08/91,Danville,,317-793-3573,Betty Collins
09/08/91,Harrisburg,,618-549-7407,Sue Brieschke
09/08/91,Joliet,,708-739-6015,Robert Stevens
09/14/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
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08/31/91,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
09/07/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman

09/11/91,Elkhart,,219-262-2317,John Aughey
09/14/91,Marion,,317-664-8007,Donald H Cleveland
09/21/91,Anderson,,317-643-6260,Arnold Setzer
09/21/91,Michigan City,,219-874-3386,Robert Lyles
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10/06/91,Huntington,,219-468-2624,Ronald E Pressler
10/06/91,Terre Haute,,812-466-2122,Fred Mahalek

KANSAS
08/29/91,Salina,,913-827-2927,Robert V Davis

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08/26/91,Louisville,,502-893-5638,Jon Anthony Dainty Sr
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09/21/91,Owensboro,,502-926-4451,Steven Morgan

LOUISIANA
08/22/91,Baton Rouge,,504-766-0200,Shirl E Cook
08/30/91,Algiers,,504-391-0442,Stephen R Sholar
09/07/91,St Martinsville,,318-837-6353,George Morvant
09/14/91,West Monroe,,318-396-3507,Donald C Frantom, Sr

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10/02/91,Acton,,508-263-7435,Raymond Bintliff
10/07/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
10/07/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis

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MAINE
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08/25/91,Topsham,,207-725-2359,Edward Ciampa

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09/12/91,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
09/14/91,Dearborn,,313-676-6248,Motor City Radio Club
09/14/91,Flint,,313-687-6684,Daniel Case
09/14/91,Port Huron,,313-364-9640,Leon T Switzer
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09/28/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
10/05/91,Houghton,,906-337-0451,Edwin Kohn
10/05/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King

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09/07/91,St Paul,,612-222-7253,John Bellows
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10/07/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea

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09/10/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
09/19/91,Joplin,,417-624-2861,Roger Cranford
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10/05/91,Gulfport,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
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09/14/91,Billings,,406-656-6987,Donald Whitcomb
09/21/91,Great Falls,,406-452-2063,Joseph P Heyde

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08/25/91,Lincoln,,402-486-1400,John Hauner
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09/09/91,Hopatcong,,201-347-6100,Bonnie Johnson (Bonita)
09/11/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
09/13/91,Fair Lawn,,201-796-6622,Peter Adely, Sr K2MHP
09/14/91,Cranford,,908-687-2416,Chris Peckham
09/14/91,Pennington,,609-737-1723,Don Wright
09/21/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino

NEW MEXICO
08/31/91,Alamogordo,,505-437-0992,Don Brown
09/01/91,Alamogordo,,505-437-0992,Don Brown
09/14/91,Roswell,,505-624-0250,George Sharp
09/28/91,Cochiti Lake,,505-662-9155,Bonnie O Griffiths

NEVADA
09/07/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
09/21/91,Minden,,702-265-3430,Carl Chaplin
10/05/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh

NEW YORK
08/22/91,White Plains,,914-285-3029,Sanford Fried
08/24/91,Jamestown,,716-485-3524,John Nord
08/24/91,Lockport,,716-433-3396,Bobbi Gritzmacher
08/24/91,New York,,516-797-1128,Saul Slonim
08/25/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
08/25/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
08/31/91,Ferndale,,914-292-3288,Al Cowoes
09/01/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks
09/09/91,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim
09/14/91,Ballston Spa,,518-695-6878,James Polewczak
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09/14/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
09/15/91,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
09/18/91,Lancaster,,716-887-6608,Stan Tomczak
09/21/91,Kingston,,914-385-1726,Frank Sainsbury
09/22/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
09/22/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
09/27/91,Newark,,315-331-7613,Mike Hickerson
09/28/91,Horseheads,,607-962-1134,William H Dorman
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10/06/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks

OHIO
08/24/91,Cincinnati,,606-331-7198,Gerry Castleman
08/24/91,Fremont,,419-332-2473,Kenneth Joseph
08/25/91,Marysville,,6148616916,William T. Tabor
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08/31/91,Canton,,216-453-5896,Richard Stellarini
09/07/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
09/07/91,Troy,,513-335-7569,Gary Kercher
09/08/91,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
09/08/91,Independence,,216-526-3807,Shirley Lovell

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09/14/91,Dayton,,513-866-8734,Terry L Barker
09/14/91,Hamilton,,513-868-7012,Theodore Wilson
09/14/91,Maumee,,419-825-3423,Maurice E (Moe) Oliver
09/14/91,Ravenna,,216-274-8240,JoAnne Solak
09/15/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
09/15/91,Miamitown,,513-251-9555,Dana Laurie
09/17/91,Steubenville,,304-748-5707,George Puzzuole
09/17/91,Tiffin,,419-447-8920,Gerald Moore
09/21/91,Rockford,,419-795-5763,Robert High
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09/30/91,Newark,,614-522-2024,Byron W Engen
10/05/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
10/05/91,Mentor,,216-266-2113,R Scott Farnham
10/05/91,North Olmsted,,216-267-5083,Mary Lou Sarama

OREGON
09/04/91,Grants Pass,,503-476-7938,Del M Lehman
09/11/91,Roseburg,,503-825-3691,Donald Bovee
09/14/91,Klamath Falls,,503-882-1033,Dixie Wonser
09/1/91,Salem,,503-362-3502,Robert E Royer
09/22/91,Milton-Freewaer,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt

PENNSYLVANIA
08/22/91,Allntown,,215-767-9178,Edward Eroh
08/24/91,Middletown,,717-787-459,John W Obradovich
08/24/91,Tamaqua,,,Tom Krohn
08/30/91Allentown,,215-820-0696,Glenn Block
08/31/91,Mt Pleasant,,412539-1208,Bill Armitage
09/05/91,Philadelphia,,215-259-6420,Rolie Madara
09/06/91,Nazareth,,215-820-0944,Robin C Moseley
09/07/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
09/14/91,State College,,814-238-1886,David Sibley
09/16/91,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
09/21/91,Beaver Falls,,412-843-6560,Thomas Peluso
09/21/91,Mc Keesport,,412-466-5204,Philip Slaugh
09/30/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
10/03/91,Philadelphia,,215-259-6420,Rollie Madara
10/04/91,Nazareth,,215-820-0944,Robin C Moseley
10/05/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
10/05/91,Pittsburgh,,412-563-2379,Jim Cottrill

RHODE ISLAND
08/24/91,West Greenwich,,401-295-8673,Ray Clark
08/25/91,East Providence,,508-677-9481,Paul Machado
08/26/91,Woonsocket,,4013332129,Robert Beaudet
09/19/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson

SOUTH DAKOTA
09/13/91,Rapid City,,605-348-6564,Frank R Shaw
09/20/91,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick

09/22/91,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick
10/05/91,Pierre,,605-224-9845,Larry Hofmeister

TENNESSEE
09/06/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
09/07/91,Cookeville,,615-537-6537,George Droke
09/07/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine
09/14/91,Nashville,,615-824-7216,Murray G Jones
10/04/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
10/05/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine

TEXAS
08/22/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
08/24/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
08/25/91,Laredo,,512-723-9625,Cayetano De La Garza
09/01/91,El Paso,,915-751-6204,Floyd I Chowning
09/01/91,Huntsville,,409-295-3368,Jack Nichols
09/06/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
09/07/91,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
09/10/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
09/14/91,Houston,,713-488-4426,Jim Heil
09/14/91,McGregor,,8178404157,Thomas W Isaac
09/14/91,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
09/21/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
09/21/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
09/21/91,Wichita Falls,,817-691-2664,John M Mezzo
09/26/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
09/28/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
09/28/91,Houston,,713-471-5343,Helen Smith
10/04/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
10/05/91,Clute,,409-265-6439,Paul Webb
10/05/91,Orange,,409-886-2732,Sid Phillips

UTAH
08/22/91,Farmington,,801-292-8110,L Brent Thomas

VERMONT
09/21/91,Berlin,,802-433-6172,Bob McCorkle

VIRGINIA
08/26/91,Phoebus,,804-898-8031,Ed Brummer
09/08/91,Bedford,,703-297-5515,August Meidling
09/14/91,Richmond,,804-798-5191,Ron Bolton
09/22/91,Virginia Beach,,804-898-8031,Ed Brummer
09/27/91,Stafford,,703-659-6241,David G Boyd

WASHINGTON
08/24/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
09/03/91,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
09/07/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
09/07/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell
09/14/91,Everett,,206-334-2399,Loren Hole

09/21/91,Aberdeen,,206-249-4321,Steven L Hepp
09/28/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
10/01/91,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
10/05/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
10/05/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell

WISCONSIN
09/07/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
09/19/91,Marshfield,,715-389-2256,Robert McDaniel
09/21/91,Marshfield,,715-389-2256,Robert McDaniel
10/05/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow

WEST VIRGINIA
08/24/91,Glenville,,304-462-7560,Dave Ramezan

WYOMING
08/31/91,Cheyenne,,307-777-4209,Thomas E DeHoff

AREAS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:

PUERTO RICO
08/31/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett
09/28/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett

AUSTRALIA
09/07/91,Alice Springs NT,,089-531-305,Maury Hatfield

MARSHALL ISLANDS
09/21/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Bob Anderson

NEW ZEALAND
09/28/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans
09/29/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans

WEST GERMANY
08/24/91,West Germany,,6561617873,Richard G Gutknecht

*eof.

2209. Re: FAQ? Minimum tuning resolution for SW receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 15:38:12 UTC
From: mhughes@loft386.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Aug29.153812.1427@loft386.uucp>
Source record: 294078
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> Tuning resolution in short wave radios.

I think you will find that 1KHz resolution will not do for SSB, although it will be fine for AM. My Sony 2010 has 100Hz resolution an that is barely adequate. One click/step makes the difference between intelligible signal and squawk on this radio. The 10Hz resolution of my TS-430 ham set makes it easy. If you really want SSB, you had better save your pennies for the more expensive radio.

There is no automatic way to tune a true SSB signal; it can only be done by ear. As you tune across an SSB signal, you first hear it as a low grumble or a high-pitched squeak, depending on the direction you are tuning and whether the set is on lower or upper sideband. The idea is to tune it so that the pitch approximates a normal voice. When you get the pitch right, the voice will suddenly come clear. If it doesn't, you are set for the wrong sideband. It also gets tricky if you don't know if the speaker is a man or woman. Usually you can tell once you get close and can tune accordingly. I still get tripped up sometimes if the speaker has an exceptionally low or high voice. It is really just a matter of practice.

Clear signals!

--

Michael H. Hughes mhughes@loft386.uucp Alberg 37 yawl "Marynya"
P.O. Box 393 bigtex!loft386!mhughes
Rapid City, SD 57709 Compuserve: 75766,1455 W7KCB

2210. This no-code tech's. . .first radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 17:40:36 UTC
From: ce202a2@prism.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <35629@hydra.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 294024

To the vast numbers of you who have emailed or posted your responses and suggestions--thanks! I've collected them, and am in the process of extracting them for a fairly short FAQ on "Airtiquette" as one respondent described it (HI HI).

But this brings me to my latest foolish venture! I went out and melted the edges off of my VISA card, and bought myself an Alinco DJ-F1. (After all, it isn't always possible to go to the shack). I debated with myself long and hard over whether I wanted to scrape cash together and buy a used radio or suffer somewhat longer term to pay for a new one. . .The advice I got from others ranged from "why buy a new HT when the older ones are just fine" to "why buy outdated equipment without support and a warranty, etc." In the end, it was probably expediency (I've missed all of the local swapmeets and hamfests until November--and by then I'll be back in California), convenience, and the features of the Alinco that sold me. For one thing, it sounds like when I scrape up enough for a TNC, the FM on this radio will do well for the digital modes.

Has anyone else had experience using an HT for packet, particularly the Alinco?

Anyway, I feel a lot more confident about getting on the air--at the advice of several folks, I picked up a copy of the ARRL Operating Manual. It seems to cover just about any question that I might run into for a while, that can't be resolved by just listening.

And for my grand trip across the country coming up, the repeater guide! So, if I don't run into you on 2m as I wend my way through the east, midwest, northwest, and southwest, tnx for your help! Anyone in points between:

Atlanta--D.C.--Ann Arbor, MI--Boulder, CO--Yellowstone--Yosemite--LA

Want to set up a sked for the middle of next month? I'd love to talk to you.

Now, does anyone have any advice how I should best explain this purchase to my Fiance'? It'll be fifteen hours before the battery will be charged up and I can call in reinforcements to my aid. :-)

73 de KD4DAU
--
Peter L. Thomas (Junior AE)
"Figures never lie, but liars always figure."
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
Internet: {gt5139c,ce202a2}@prism.gatech.edu

2211. Re: the new no-code hams.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 20:42:26 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910127@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294082

On my floor of the HP Ft Collins site, we have one group of HP-UX kernel engineers that have gotten no-code licenses. They're barely onto the repeater. One just bought an HT last week. Most of them don't know about this newsgroup.

Perry / AA0ET

2212. Re: Need help with portable colinear vertical 2M antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 20:49:53 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910128@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294079

Re: Collinear backpacking

Some of the marine antennas may offer hints on design. They typically use 5/8 + 1/4 over a groundplane. The problem with ultra-high-gain collinears is that if the donut (er, cookie) becomes too flat, it's more of a hindrance. Perhaps the highest gain/weight ratio can be had with an end-fed extended double Zepp.

I had considered building a collapsible 2-element collinear from the AEA hotrod. Wonder how that would hold together. It's pretty spindly to begin with.

Gee. Maybe I should walk the 100 feet over to your cubicle and talk. :-)

Perry / AA0ET

2213. Re: WWV voice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 21:00:07 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910129@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294080

>/ hpfcdc:rec.radio.amateur.misc / ren@virga.ucar.edu (Ren Tescher) / 11:58 am Aug 28, 1991 /
>
>They may have changed the voice, but I still can't make out the hourly
>reports.
>(example)
>..static.. ionospheric hum sputter conditions buzz gribbit hundred
>hours warble weeb static clik pop expect degradation spitspit
>to level moo! john 3:16 with possible hiccup static hum buzz...;^)

Audio sounds just fine to me. Being just 7 miles south of the
transmitter might help - I just hold a diode in the air. Sometimes
I just listen to my fillings.

>Worse, it sounds the same way over the phone...

So much for the quality of US West's phone lines...

>ren
>dona nobis pacem

Perry / AA0ET
HP Ft Collins

2214. Re: Zero beating a transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-29 21:05:54 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910130@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 294081

Re: Zero beat

Some manuals (e.g. Kenwood TS440) instruct the user to use USB or LSB and zero beat the incoming CW. The rig is then switched to CW and the the VFO is trimmed for maximum S-meter deflection. On a band with heavy fading, this can be quite a feat.

The problem with 500 Hz CW filters is that it's very easy to miss a CW signal while tuning the VFO. Switching to USB gives you 3 KHz in which to find CW signals.

Perry / AA0ET

2215. Re: WWV voice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 00:28:02 UTC
From: scott@starlite.convergent.com
Message-ID: <6976@risky.Convergent.COM>
Source record: 294125

In article <1991Aug28.065114.31122@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>, skaggs@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu (Gary
Skaggs) writes:
|> In article <54809@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
|> >andy@rbdc (Andy Pitts) says:
|> >
|> >>I don't beleive it, after *all* these years, the voice on WWV has
|> >>changed. The world will never be the same again... (sigh).
|> >
|> >As I said on another net where this was mentioned, it doesn't surprise
|> >me a bit - it's such a boring job that I would have expected an even
|> >faster turnover among the readers.
|> >
|>
|> And they have to work such long hours! ;-)

Aren't all hours the same length? :-)

2216. Re: In response to ICF-SW7600 price and 7601

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 10:56:53 UTC
From: caf@omen.COM
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.105653.15699@omen.COM>
Source record: 294083
Cross-posted to: misc.forsale,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,wi.forsale,uwisc.forsale

The 7601 is in fact an analog radio that isn't terribly sensitive.
One would expect 7601 = 7600 +1 but apparently Sony count differently.

Compared to my supertweeked Sangean SG-796, the Sony is more than
twice as expensive, more than twice as heavy (mostly speaker and
batteries) than the Sangean. The Sony is more selective, but much
less sensitive on whip antenna.
--
Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX ...!tektronix!reed!omen!caf
Author of YMODEM, ZMODEM, Professional-YAM, ZCOMM, and DSZ
Omen Technology Inc "The High Reliability Software"
17505-V NW Sauvie IS RD Portland OR 97231 503-621-3406

2217. 7601 != 7600 + 1 : Write only if you know

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 12:15:51 UTC
From: kapadia@ssc.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.071551.13899@doug.cae.wisc.edu>
Source record: 294085
Cross-posted to: misc.forsale,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Mr. Chuck whatever : the mail from your site bounces back to me.
First things first : dont post "shit" on the net unless you are sure
about it. Go do your homework. Essentially your posting (s) regarding
the sale of my ICF-SW7600 was a NUISANCE. And someone else posted such
nuisance on misc.forsale only to be called a "scum sucking pig" by the
original poster.
Really I mean, back off, dont post.
As you realize the first lesson you have learnt is that 7601 != 7600 + 1
If you knew anything at all about shortwave radios you would know that
higher the number does not mean better the model. And just for the record
7601 is available for 89 bucks here (not many people buy that crap)

Oh and just for your record a 2010 is far better then 7600 or 7601.
Gee amazes you, 2010 is a smaller number then either of them.

I wish I could write everything I am saying just now on the net.

Atul Kapadia

2218. Thanks for Oz reciprocal license info.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 12:28:33 UTC
From: howitt@arcac.whoi.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.122833.14621@netnews.whoi.edu>
Source record: 294084

I tried e-mailing thanks but some of the messages bounced so :

Many thanks to those who reponded to me about getting a reciprocal ham
license in Australia.
The general consensus was that we could carry the radio into the
country and get the license once we got there. I sent the application anyway
with the application fee AU$30 which cost US$44 and all appropriate copies
of passport, visa, and license. I sent it regular air mail (~US$1.50) and
asked for a quick response on July 29 or so and got it back on Aug. 24 !!!
What a pleasant surprise. Again thanks for all the replies.

We're really looking forward to the trip. :)

Cinthia Howitt (and Will Sellers KA1KLH)
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution |
Woods Hole, MA 02543 | All opinions stated are my own.
(508) 457-2000 x2425 |
howitt@arcac.whoi.edu |

2219. vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 14:05:54 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <62655@rphroy.ph.gmr.com>
Source record: 294086

There seems to be some discussion on the merits and dangers of fusing
the negative lead from an automobile mounted radio.

Please see recent installments of rec.radio.cb for a discussion of
this technique. There are valid reasons for fusing the ground return
but I haven't time right now to reiterate them.

It basically involves cases where the negative lead from the
radio is run directly to the negative terminal of the battery
in an effort to get clean power. There are failure modes that
can cause the radio to be in the auto body ground return path
or even in the starter motor ground return path. In those cases,
a fused negative lead can prevent damage or fire.

BTW - The discussion was relative to noise reduction techniques
in automobile mounted electronic equipment. I think we all agree
that in a higher voltage system (eg 117V) the safety ground or
(in the absence of a safety ground) the neutral should NEVER be fused.

--
Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

2220. Re: Heath Most Accurate Clock vs WWV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 14:06:22 UTC
From: wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108301408.AA29829@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294087

From: vtserf!groupw.cns.vt.edu@uunet.uu.net
>A friend of mine in one of the labs on campus is having problems with
>his Heathkit Most Accurate Clock. It has not been in hi-spec for
>a while. He called WWV and Heathkit. One of them said that this
>problem is related to the new digital voice and that they are working
>on it. Has anyone else heard anything about this?

This was specifically mentioned on Radio Nederland's "Media Network"
program last night (Thursday 29 Aug). Dave Rosenthal was discussing
the new WWV time-code generation and synthesized voice. Part of the
changeover was that the format of the BCD timecode in the subcarrier
was altered to add more bits. Unfortunately, this had the side effect
of screwing up some existing timecode receivers, which lost lock on the
WWV signal. I would think that the Heath model, being about as low-end
as you can get in this field, would be one of the ones affected.

Wht was not stated was if this particular change and its effect was
publicized adequately beforehand, so that people would have had a chance
to get revisions and/or upgrades ready for their timecode receivers
and be prepared to install or field them at or just after the WWV
transmission change. I get the impression the change had been planned
for a long while but probably not too well publicized in advance in the
right channels.

Regards, Will
wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil OR wmartin@st-louis-emh2.army.mil

2221. for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 14:16:27 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3958@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 294090

The follwing is a list of equipment for sale by a friend who
does not have access to the network.

AZDEN PCS 4000 (2 meters) - $200

YAESU 209RH 220 HT w/extra battery, MIRAGE 30 watt amp, 2
speaker mics (1 still in the box). - $325

Contact John
WA1Y
401-568-5057

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

2222. WWV, NIST, Most Accurate Clock, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 14:17:15 UTC
From: wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil
Message-ID: <9108301419.AA00533@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294088

Another item mentioned on Media Network in the item about WWV was that the NIST have *finally* issued a revised version of their publication on the WWV/WWVH/other LF stations broadcast formats and the data transmitted. The previous version came out in 1979 and was quite obsolete, no longer agreeing with the actual transmissions.

After I transcribe the address with mail-stop off my tape of the broadcast, I'll post the info here so y'all can write for a copy; it's free.

Will

2223. Realistic DX302: Any good? Market value?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 14:21:19 UTC
From: mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP
Message-ID: <5340@bnr-rsc.UUCP>
Source record: 294091
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm in the process of looking for a half decent shortwave receiver. The relative inflexibility of the current consumer-grade digital tuned models has turned me off the idea for the moment. Now someone has offered me a Realistic DX302 that, if the price is right, he just might want to sell. It is an ANALOG radio with a digital frequency display, something which after some thought seems preferable to digital PLL tuners.

Is this radio any good? I have the user manual in front of me, so its features and operation are no mystery, but how does it stack up against the DX440, etc. in terms of stability, sensitivity, selectivity, etc. Am I correct in assuming that being analog, it is more suited to listening to SSB, CW signals etc. What are the radio's main shortcomings? What is a fair secondhand market price for it?

Replies would be MUCH appreciated as this looks like just the sort of radio that I wanted. I do plan to try it out but I lack the SWL experience that allows me to distinguish between a champion and a lemon.

Replies by e-mail as the newsfeed to my site is usually down.

Thanks in advance!

Markus Wandel

2224. * SpaceNews 02-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 15:22:56 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <483@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 294107
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 02-Sep-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0902
* SpaceNews 02-Sep-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0902

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* BS-3b LAUNCHED *
==================
According to papers and TV news, NASDA's Broadcasting Satellite-3b
(BS-3b) was launched by an H-I launch vehicle from Tanegashima
Space Center at 08:40 UTC on August 25, 1991. The satellite is
operating normally and was nicknamed 'YURI-3b' (YURI means lily in
Japanese.)

[Story by Yoshiro Yamada @ the Yokohama Science Center, Japan]

* STS-48 NEWS *
===============
Preliminary 2-line Keplerian orbital data for Shuttle mission STS-48 follows:

STS-48
1 00048U 99999 A 91255.95353009 .00023000 00000-0 00000-0 0 00
2 00048 57.0000 234.5800 0000000 000.0000 000.0000 15.00652697 00

With an orbital inclination of 57 degrees, Discovery could be visible over
large areas of the world during this mission. Stay tuned for later Keplerian
orbital data updates as the launch of Discovery and the Upper Atmosphere
Reseach Satellite approaches.

[Orbital data via Bruce Watson, wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM]

* SOLAR-A LAUNCHED *
====================
According to ISAS (Institute of Space and Astronautical Science),
The Solar-A spacecraft was launched at 02:30 UTC on August 30
and put to orbit with the following parameters:

perigee 520 km
apogee 770 km
orbital inclination 31.3 deg
period 98 min.

Solar-A was nicknamed 'YOHKOH' (sunlight) after launch.
Equipment installed in the spacecraft is functioning normally.

The following description on Solar-A is based on a fax message
from Y. Ogawa, ISAS:

The Solar-A spacecraft carries instruments for the observation
of solar flares in X- and gamma- radiation. The primary experiments
will make high-resolution images of flares in hard X-rays (15-100 KeV)
and soft X-rays (4-40 angstroms); the former uses Fourier-transform
optics and the latter a grazing-incidence telescope with a "super polish"
finish. The soft X-ray features a 1024 x 1024 virtual-phase CCD as
its image readout device. In addition to these experiments, two other
instruments will observe the soft X-ray emission-line spectrum and
obtain the time series of hard radiations from flares. The Solar-A
scientific instrumentation has a strong international flavor, with
instruments provided by the U.S. and the U.K. As the only solar-flare
satellite in this exceptional maximum of solar activity, we expect that
Solar-A will be the focus of considerable scientific interest.

To accomplish these objectives, a spacecraft with three-axis stabilization
is required. Solar-A will be the first ISAS spacecraft with three-axis
stabilization of sufficient precision for the accurate pointing of high-
resolution telescopes. The requirement on stability rate of 1 arc sec/sec
on short time scales, and 7 arc sec/min to permit long integrations of faint
soft X-ray sources. A magnetic bubble data recorder will permit the
storage of 80 Mb per readout cycle. A combination of telemetry readouts
at the ISAS Kagoshima Space Center and NASA's Deep Space Network will
allow us to dump this data recorder approximately once per orbit (96 minutes),
permitting regular coverage of the evolving solar structures.

[Story by Yoshiro Yamada @ the Yokohama Science Center, Japan]

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18, NASA Catalog Number: 20441, Launched on 22-Feb-90
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular, sun-synchronous, near polar

Webersat's primary objective is to register, store, and downlink Earth images
in a format using standard amateur satellite packet radio techniques. WO-18
also has full "PACSAT" store-and-forward capability and these resouces will
be used once the primary mission of CCD image processing is fully satisfied.

WEBERSAT has two downlink beacons and unpublished uplink frequencies:

Uplink frequencies are between 144.300 MHz and 144.500 MHz.

Downlink frequencies: 437.102 MHz (primary, raised cosine BPSK modulation)
437.075 MHz (secondary, BPSK modulation)

The CCD camera carried on WO-18 produces either a standard NTSC analog signal with color burst, or separate RGB signals with horizontal and vertical sync. Pictures are downlinked in compressed form as AX.25 packets. Image display software allows the display of these pictures. The CCD image resolution is 700 pixels x 400 lines. Since a typical picture occupies about 200k bytes of memory, downlinking at 1200 baud takes more than 20 minutes (more than one pass). WO-18 is also able to frequency modulate its downlink beacon with analog video information and in this "turbo mode", can downlink a complete image in as little as 7 seconds.

Webersat also carries a 1265 MHz ATV uplink receiver, a spectrometer experiment, a particle impact detector, and a navigation magnetometer.

* TNX FOR RPTS! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent reports to SpaceNews, especially:

N0KWA, UA6LU, and Yoshiro Yamada

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2225. amature radio mailgroup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 15:48:51 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <54992@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294092
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Someone on rec.radio.cb asks:

```
------------------------------------------------------------
Does anyone know the correct name of the amature radio newsgroup?

I have tried rec.radio.amature and rec.radio.amature.misc.
Both return "Bogus newsgroup".
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Buy a dictionary :-)

(I once proposed this as the reason why the traffic in this newsgroup had dropped after the reorganization, but I don't think anyone took me seriously).

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2226. Getting started in UK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 15:53:41 UTC
From: pcxadb@mips
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.155341.1143@cs.nott.ac.uk>
Source record: 294093

How do I get an application form for a Class B licence in the UK ?
I have been given about 4 telephone numbers now none of which lead me to anybody who knows what I am talking about.

Thanks (in anticipation),
Andrew.

2227. FAQ? Minimum tuning resolution for SW receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 16:13:55 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <30.Aug.91.17
Source record: 294098

Markus Wandel wonders about this; well for proper SSB/AMTOR/Packet/RTTY
you gotta be within a few tens of Hz to get it right. Off-tune SSB makes it
hard to tell the gender of the person speaking; (the typically overdriven
amateur SSB transmitters do not help here); off-tune RTTY/Packet/Amtor/SSTV
will be garbage. In the case of Independent Sideband (ISB) as used on many
commercial/marine links, it is generally necessary to re-insert the carrier
at exactly the right frequency *and* phase, or it sounds most odd!
If you want to use synchronous detection and selectable-sideband
reception of broadcast HF AM stations, then you usually have to be able
to tune to within about 50Hz of the carrier frequency before the PLL
will lock properly, but this depends on several factors (PLL timeconstant, loop
bandwidth, bandwidth & shape-factor of the filters).
Receivers that tune in large steps also give a nasty 'staircase' effect
when tuning across the band; i consider a step-size of anything more than
10Hz to give an unpleasant feel to the tuning.
Of course with analog-tuned receivers, the step-size is infinitely small;
since the frequency-spectrum is a continuous resource, the only real way
to tune it is with a continuously-tuned receiver; IMHO step-tuned digital
receivers will always be a compromise.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL
'Emptiness is virtue; Death is charity; Destruction is faith'

2228. re: 7601 != 7600 + 1 : Write only if you know

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 16:14:45 UTC
From: paul@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <10457@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 294111

my gosh, back off a little this news group is for constructive ham radio

discussion, not beating people up

Paul Anderson WB0ZRD AT&T Bell Labs Denver, Colorado

2229. Re: Heath Most Accurate Clock vs WWV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 16:43:35 UTC
From: cjackso@uswnvg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1143@uswnvg.UUCP>
Source record: 294095

In article <2196@vtserf.cc.vt.edu> benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Phil Benchoff) writes:
>his Heathkit Most Accurate Clock. It has not been in hi-spec for
>a while. He called WWV and Heathkit. One of them said that this
>problem is related to the new digital voice and that they are working

Hmmmmm .....

Interesting theory, but I'm not at all sure I buy it. My GC1000
works fine and was just in hi-spec last nite for a while. What I HAVE
observed with mine is that the adjustments for the tone decode are
VERY sensitive, and that the adjustment procedure in the manual is
basically for the birds.

What's probably happening is that one or more of the decode adjustments
is out of spec and/or something is happening to clobber the decode
circuitry. I discovered a couple of things:

1) The decode circuitry is incredibly drifty. When I moved my clock from
a poorly ventilated position (on a crowded shelf) to a better ventilated
position (on a LESS crowded shelf with openings in front and back,
this caused about a 10 deg temp change on the inside of the clock), it
didn't come back into hi-spec until I got in and tweeked the decode
adjustment pots (I don't believe they got jarred in the move, although it's
possible).

2) As I said, the procedure in the manual is for the birds. You need to
get a good counter and set the tone pots with the counter (call Heath or
look in the circuit desc for the ways to do that, I don't have my notes
handy).

3) The tone decode circuitry is also very sensitive to RFI. I have a
battery charger for my ICOM 24AT (the BC72) that puts out a wonderful
noise on 5.000MhZ. When it's running, I can't get the clock within
30 feet, or the clock will NEVER get back in hi-spec.

Hope this helps!

73!

it's possible.
--
Clay Jackson - N7QNM
US WEST NewVector Group, Inc
clayj@cjsysv.wa.com | ...uunet!uswnvg!cjackso

2230. Re: CA35 Module ID

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 17:01:04 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <866@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 294113

In article <D0Na81w164w@lselec.UUCP> flyn@lselec.UUCP (Francis) writes:
>I picked up several modules from our local surplus store that appear to
>be for R.F. use, but I have no information on the parts other than the
>markings on the modules. Any information on the modules, or address of
>the manufacturer, WJ, will be appreciated. A rough picture follows:
>

> 0.5" deep metal | | ground (behind) |
> case, painted blue ---------------- terminals v

Watkins-Johnson
3333 Hilview Avenue
Palo Alto 94304
Ph: (415) 493-4141

They make alot of modular RF stuff for Electronic Warfare.
(sounds like a filter or DC block of some sort)
>

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2231. Re: HELP: Need TINY DTMF Encoder w/ Touch-Tone Pad & Speaker!?!?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 17:04:55 UTC
From: gcain@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360033@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 294124

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jeffl@servprod.inel.gov (Jeff Later) writes:
>
> HELP: WHO makes the SMALLEST "acoustical" touch-tone pad with DTMF encoder??
> I have a project which requires a TINY DTMF encoder with it's own
> TINY audio amp and speaker. Know where I could get one??
> Do you have one you want to sell? Any good ideas for building one?
>
> THANKS ALOT!

There are several companies that make small handheld DTMF dailer to use with old rotary phones to access long distance services. As for sizes, they are the size of a cigerate(sp) pack or smaller. I've also seen ones that are address/phone number organizer the size of credit card calculators.

Just stop by Radio Shack, or other dept. stores or fancy consumer electronic stores and see what they have.

If you are looking to build your own, all it should take is a DTMF encoder chip fed into a small speaker and a keypad/switches.

Gary Cain
NONXH
gcain@fc.hp.com

2232. getting started (UK)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 17:08:05 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <55000@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294096

pcxadb@mips (Andrew Batey) asks:

>How do I get an application form for a Class B licence in the UK ?
>I have been given about 4 telephone numbers now none of which lead me to
>anybody who knows what I am talking about.

That doesn't mean that they aren't the right ones :-) Best bet is to
call or write to the Radio Soc. of G.B. who will undoubtedly swamp you
with information. I don't have (haven't got) their tel. no. at hand,
but one of the Gs on this net can undoubtedly help with that.

Also, try 0246 217555 - it's the supposed tel. no. of the Radio Amateur
Licensing Unit, who can also be found at:

FC4.4 RALU
Chetwynd House
Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S49 1PF

These are the people to whom I send money annually to keep my G licence
active. I got my old callsign back after nearly 25 years of inactivity,
after dealing with the above people. It also took me about 4 tries at
various addresses before I got the right one. Getting a licence in the
UK is perhaps as much a test of initiative as anything else :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2233. Re: For Sale: ICOM IC-R70

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 17:15:08 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570151@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294102

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, stoppani@rust.zso.dec.com (Pete Stoppani) writes:

> I have the following HF (shortwave) receiver for sale:

The last time I posted a suggestion to put swap items in rec.radio.swap,
I got flamed. I was told I should have email'd the poster to avoid
embarassing him in front of the net.

The problem is, when people see swap posttings in the wrong group, they
learn by example, and think it's OK. In fact, someone recently gave this
as an excuse as to why he posted here. So what does everybody think --
is it wrong to tell people publicly about rec.radio.swap (politely, of
course), or should it be done by email?

AL N1AL

2234. External keyer on IC-751a?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 17:22:31 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9108301222.AA20978@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 294097

I'd like to be able to key my Icom IC-751a from my computer, while still keeping the internal keyer active. I know I could turn off the internal keyer and just use the external interface, but this won't serve in this application. Is there a SAFE way to connect an external keyer output across the output of the built in keyer so I could use either one as the mood or need arises?

Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

2235. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 19:10:07 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.191007.19220@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 294101

In article <62655@rphroy.ph.gmr.com> vbreault@gmr.com writes:
>There seems to be some discussion on the merits and dangers of fusing
>the negative lead from an automobile mounted radio.
>
>Please see recent installments of rec.radio.cb for a discussion of
>this technique. There are valid reasons for fusing the ground return
>but I haven't time right now to reiterate them.
>
>It basically involves cases where the negative lead from the
>radio is run directly to the negative terminal of the battery
>in an effort to get clean power. There are failure modes that
>can cause the radio to be in the auto body ground return path
>or even in the starter motor ground return path. In those cases,
>a fused negative lead can prevent damage or fire.
>
>--
>Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com
>
>The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
>the position of the General Motors Corporation.
>

I have an application note from General Motors which indicates the
proper way to connect, route and mount mobile radio's in their
vechicles. They stress the need to run ground/power connections
directly to the battery and the need to Fuse both sides near the
battery. The note was dated in March, and I picked it at at the
Dayton Hamfest.

I am having trouble imagining failure paths in the ground causing a
fire.

Jerry

--

Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

2236. Re: Why ask why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 19:11:16 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3293@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 294100

In article <1991Aug28.235225.6796@btree.uucp> bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:
>stuff deleted...
>It appears that the FCC is phasing out its enforcement and adminstration of
>the ham bands. They have stated several times that they want the ham bands
>to be self policing. Moves toward VEC exams, private repeater coordinating
>groups, etc. support this. Probably the only time a ham will hear from
>the FCC is if he/she is interfering with a commercial communications service.

This is an assumption that is incorrect. While it is true
that FCC has most recently cracked down on folks causing interference
to other services, etc. They are also still quite active in dealing
with problems that our self-policing efforts can't manage. You mention
that the FCC has stated that they want hams to be "self-policing."

This is more a matter of our own traditions over the last 75 years.
More appropriately the FCC appreciates the efforts extended by
amateurs to police themselves via peer pressure thus keeping the
FCC out of the picture if possible.

Back to the point at hand...I know of two instances personally where
the commission was asked to step in cuz the self-policing didn't
work, with the commision being more than willing to step
in as required. These two instances occured within the last two
years. As for when someone can expect to hear from the commission...
just ask the 200 or so fellows who operated out of the U.S.
phone bands during a recent DXpedition operation and got notices
from the commision. The FCC monitoring system is still quite
alive and well.

Certainly the FCC is understaffed, and over-worked(aren't we
all ;-) and they nominally appreciate the help we render
by off-loading some responsiblities (such as license testing)
in the management of our service. But I have not seen any
indication that they (the FCC) are planning on abandoning
responsibility for management of the Amateur service in the
U.S. The facts just don't bare this out.

>
> stuff deleted about repeater wars in L.A.
>
>Roger Bly Jr.

Steve Wilson KA6S

2237. Electronics...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 21:52:06 UTC
From: root@gbdata.COM
Message-ID: <9108301552.17@gbdata.COM>
Source record: 294103

Does anyone know of a newsgroup that deals with medium to advanced electronics?
I've looked through my list of groups and the only one that I can see is
Sci.Electronics and this seems it might be about the theory and not the
hardware?
Thanks..
Gary Clark II
N5VMF
--
GB Data Systems | Running Coherent 3.1.5DK, Cnews and Smail
Houston, Texas, USA | Semi-Public Access (Depends on my mood..)
postmaster@gbdata.COM | This Space for Rent
root@gbdata.COM | Disclaimer: Why have one, when they don't work?

2238. How's the new TenTec Argonaut/Delta II??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 21:53:29 UTC
From: mbutts@mentorg.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.215329.10849@APD.MENTORG.COM>
Source record: 294104

Ten-Tec's new HF rigs, the Argonaut II and Delta II look pretty ideal for me. I'd appreciate hearing from anyone who has actually used one, how they compare against other popular units. The local HRO store says delivery is 6-8 weeks, as if TenTec is just building them to order (and as if HRO isn't ordering any inventory). Has anyone heard any different? I'll post a summary. Thanks and 73.

--

Mike Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-685-1302(fax:1282)
mike_butts@mentorg.com ...!uunet!mntgfx!mike_butts
Mentor Graphics Corporation, 8005 SW Boeckman Road, Wilsonville, Oregon 97070
Any opinions are my own, and aren't necessarily shared by Mentor Graphics Corp.

2239. Bulletin Boards

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 22:03:46 UTC
From: plesteri@m11.SEws.wpafb.af.MIL
Message-ID: <9108302203.AA08463@m11.sews.wpafb.af.mil>
Source record: 294106

Hello netland. A few years ago, someone had a list of bulletin boards available on Internet. I think it was on SIMTEL20. Does anyone know where this is now?

Specifically, I'm looking for information on Silicon Graphics machines.

Thanks,
Bob - N5GNA

2240. The USENET Un-Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 22:28:47 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.222847.13710@ka3ovk>
Source record: 294117

OK, I have gotten a number of replies of folks interested in trying to revive
the Usenet Un-Net again, so here is my attempt:

Saturday, Spetember 7th, at 1600Z
28.410 MHz or 28.390 MHz (+/- QRM)

Several people mentioned the need for an alternate band in case 10 is dead.
Anyone care to offer a suggestion for a frequency? Ayone want to be a
'West Coast Net Control'?

C U Saturday.

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

2241. Re: ICF-SW7600 for sale (23 days old)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 23:33:51 UTC
From: henry@ADS.COM
Message-ID: <ul3vo5sxua@ads.com>
Source record: 294110
Cross-posted to: misc.forsale,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

caf@omen.COM (Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX) wrote:
->In article <1991Aug28.225102.1905@doug.cae.wisc.edu> kapadia@ssc.wisc.edu (Atul Kapadia) writes:
->-I want to sell my ICF-SW7600 because I bought a ICF-2010 since I could
->-not quite get All India Radio on 7600 on 7600. It is brand new, used for
->-about 5 days.
->-I bought it for 216 dollars + tax to a total of about 230.
->
->Funny, I just bought a Sony 7601 from Fry's for $119 or so.
->Unfortunately, it's not as hot as a $50 Sangean SG-796 except
->for receiving FM stations in the middle of SW bands.

so? a sony 7601 is not a sony icf-sw7600.

--
Henry Mensch / Advanced Decision Systems / <henry@ads.com>

2242. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-30 23:34:52 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.233452.16078@sequent.com>
Source record: 294105

In article <1991Aug30.191007.19220@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss) writes:
>>There are failure modes that
>>can cause the radio to be in the auto body ground return path
>>or even in the starter motor ground return path. In those cases,
>>a fused negative lead can prevent damage or fire.
>>
>>--
>>Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com
>>
>>The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
>>the position of the General Motors Corporation.
>>
>
>
>
>I am having trouble imagining failure paths in the ground causing a
>fire.
>
>Jerry

I think Val is correct. Consider

```
+++++/+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ ----- +
+ --- <-car's battery +
+ ----- +
+ --- +
+ |_________________X_________Engine block---starter-motor+++
+ - g
+ - g
+ ----------------------- g
+ - g
+ - g
++++++HF-MOBILE-RADIO------- g
g g
ggggggggggggggggggggggggggg
```

Note: g = chassis ground (frame,body, etc)
- = negative leads
+ = positive leads

If the main battery ground strap to the engine fails, (say at X), then there exists a complete circuit from the battery positive terminal, through the starter motor, through the engine to firewall via engine ground strap,

through the body, to the HF rigs mounting bracket, and then back to the battery via the HF rigs negative lead..

Well???? Just a thought

Please escuse the poor art work!

- jim kg7hh washer@sequent.com

2243. Licensing delay not as bad as feared

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 03:39:04 UTC
From: hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug30.233904.1063@stat.appstate.edu>
Source record: 294112

Reecent postings about backlogs at Gettysburg led me to be pessimistic about a quick turn-around for my license but I was pleasantly surprised today.

I took the test at the Atlanta Hamfestival on July 28 under the auspices of the Central Alabama VEC. Got the license today, dated August 27 by FCC

Marvin K. Hoffman
Appalachian State University
Political Science/Criminal Justice
Boone NC newly issued KD4EGV

2244. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 04:05:53 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.683611553@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294115

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #882 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91238.90234001 .00000198 00000-0 22694-3 0 4384
2 00424 80.4617 216.4338 0021967 232.0349 127.8870 13.67566156442248
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91238.41260943 -.00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 6028
2 03029 13.7265 17.4650 0011714 194.5437 165.5306 1.00274473 87155
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91240.29879770 .00071418 20960-4 32047-3 0 8175
2 04966 51.5254 157.2475 1949346 300.3858 41.8369 11.76809975641468
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91241.01168893 .00000014 00000-0 10623-3 0 2857
2 07646 49.8245 230.8869 0206347 197.2836 162.0955 13.82163590836330
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91235.30090587 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2900
2 08820 109.8192 143.1571 0044024 146.2965 214.0574 6.38664367101531
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91236.53241411 -.00000185 00000-0 79862-4 0 3217
2 10637 32.9860 111.7665 1383541 5.4300 356.0976 1.00248083 10813
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91237.73053744 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7114
2 10684 63.9736 76.0569 0130768 197.2252 162.4078 2.00552262 84566
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91236.25024433 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4370
2 10893 64.1831 316.9805 0181891 29.5338 331.5114 2.00528510 97351
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91238.72870115 .00000104 00000-0 99999-4 0 1834
2 10953 7.9750 61.0781 0004866 83.4700 276.8891 1.00283374 1445
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91237.73435854 .00001810 00000-0 65364-3 0 5745
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2 21641 1.4098 198.3159 0034903 258.8922 99.7643 1.00248091 248
1991 054E
1 21642U 91 54 E 91219.66532380 .00000106 00000-0 99999-4 0 42
2 21642 26.9177 4.1486 7230313 2.7758 359.5587 2.32173374 127
1991 052E
1 21645U 91 52 E 91240.76239774 .10584250 -59103-5 10811-3 0 585
2 21645 82.3081 60.9251 0012543 244.8353 115.5967 16.50378757 5861
INTELSAT-6
1 21653U 91 55 A 91235.16302642 -.00000224 00000-0 99999-4 0 80
2 21653 0.0437 264.1059 0008087 335.4978 112.4192 1.00277949 135
1991 055B
1 21654U 91 55 B 91236.02547769 -.00001763 00000-0 -55422-3 0 79
2 21654 7.0011 122.6272 7296157 185.8339 152.5055 2.25921553 215
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 91237.17311642 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 130
2 21655 82.5577 122.0526 0012377 244.9476 115.0368 13.16778652 1291
1991 056B
1 21656U 91 56 B 91236.71636624 -.00000232 00000-0 -61723-3 0 113
2 21656 82.5626 122.3707 0012346 245.8369 114.1465 13.16899089 1227
Progress M9
1 21662U 91 57 A 91240.46155343 .00000556 00000-0 99999-5 0 184
2 21662 51.6031 283.8349 0012441 41.6094 316.3746 15.59733053 1189
1991 058A
1 21664U 91 58 A 91241.05816580 .00306020 49486-4 20693-3 0 273
2 21664 82.3145 149.2219 0006210 93.7108 266.4877 16.16752116 1231
1991 059A
1 21666U 91 59 A 91239.24923934 .00000138 00000-0 13853-3 0 104
2 21666 82.9095 183.7775 0023852 251.2425 108.6181 13.72581964 635
1991 059B
1 21667U 91 59 B 91239.31710818 .00005614 00000-0 59545-2 0 75
2 21667 82.9095 183.7207 0020679 227.0578 132.8843 13.74061443 653
1991 060A
1 21668U 91 60 A 91238.59040758 -.00000192 00000-0 99999-4 0 50
2 21668 0.2600 231.8168 0276131 89.6892 35.6928 0.99186551 01
1991 060B
1 21669U 91 60 B 91240.93877302 .01696952 -18765-4 96195-3 0 78
2 21669 30.5827 112.1711 0316335 215.0081 142.7795 15.61476388 557
1991 060C
1 21670U 91 60 C 91240.83869883 .00046639 21980-4 41811-2 0 92
2 21670 28.4904 136.1261 7395363 181.2343 174.2606 2.16478594 61
--
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

2245. Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 04:06:55 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.683611615@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 294114
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

```
Line 1
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978
--
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2246. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning - 31 August

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 05:42:27 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094DEAB.AD618380.803@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294116

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 02:30 UT, 31 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

There is a possibility for the development of a minor geomagnetic storm over the middle latitudes within the next 24 to 48 hours. A well placed coronal hole is beginning to have an effect on geomagnetic activity. Geomagnetic activity has increased to active levels over the last 24 hours. There have been a few episodes of minor storming over the middle latitudes, during the local evening and early morning hours of 29/30 August. Activity over the high latitudes has been slightly more energetic, with more frequent periods of minor storming.

Conditions will deteriorate during the local evening and early morning hours over the middle and high latitude regions. Middle latitudes should observe periods of minor geomagnetic storming, while high latitudes may witness periods of major storming. The overall activity from this disturbance is not expected to be particularly energetic.

Auroral activity has increased over the last 24 hours to mostly moderate levels over the high latitude regions. Activity is visible to the north-central middle latitudes. A minor amount of equatorward expansion of the auroral oval is expected to accompany this disturbance. No low latitude activity is expected to be observed.

A slight amount of degradation in HF signals can be expected, particularly during the local night-time. Middle and high latitude signal paths may suffer from fading and auroral-induced flutter, as well as slightly increased noise levels. Daytime propagation conditions should be near normal over the low and middle latitudes, but may suffer from brief isolated SWFs during periods of minor solar flaring.

** End of Warning **

2247. Re: The voice has changed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 06:09:19 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Aug31.060919.7919@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 294120

In <1991Aug27.102305.20649@rbdc> andy@rbdc (Andy Pitts) writes:

>I don't beleive it, after *all* these years, the voice on WWV has
>changed. The world will never be the same again... (sigh).

I wrote WWV in the 1960's and asked who the guy was that did the announcements. They told me. I think it was Don somebody, I actually still remembered it after 20 years, but now at more closer to 30, I forgot.... Senility I guess.

I found out rather rudely. I had just gotten my rig back from AES repair shop, and first thing I did was hit WWV to check the radio out.

Not only was the nice familiar voice of WWV gone, *BUT* the rig was horribly warbly, AND the reading 30 hz high.

In disgust I boxed it up and sent it back. Mainly since it also had NO AUDIO through the speaker or speaker jack, (only headphones)...

The new voice is not even a PERSON. It is a COMPUTER!

>--
>Andy Pitts andy@rbdc.UUCP : "Knowledge is a deadly friend
>...!mcnc!rbdc!andy : When no one sets the rules." --King Crimson--
--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

2248. This Week at the FCC (Aug 8-15)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 07:38:00 UTC
From: Paul_W_SCHLECK@umail.umd.EDU
Message-ID: <9108310738.AA19046@umail.UMD.EDU>
Source record: 294118

MSG # TR SIZE TO FROM @BBS DATE TITLE
13323 B$ 3170 ALL N6BVU USA 910830 LAST WEEK AT THE FCC
Forwarding path: K4QAL WA3ZNW KA3T KD3O XE2XPK WB5FRO KA5LZG K3WGF
N5LTZ WD0AJG WB5MJS W5VRA W0LKD KA0WIN KB6RAA K6VE WB6YMH

From: N6BVU @ WB6YMH.#SOCA.CA

The following were part of the actions taken by the Federal
Communications Commission during the week of August 12-16, 1991.
++
ON AUGUST 12th....
The FCC issued a 2 page Text on the Amateur Radio Service. Efective
September 30, amended rules Part 97 of the rules governing the
Amateur Radio Service. (See separate posting).
The FCC issued a 4 page Text on the Personal Emergency Locator
Transmitter Service. The Commission dismissed a petition filed by
Kenneth J. Seymour, re: Amendment of Parts 0, 1, 2, and 95 of the
Commission's Rules regarding the establishment of a Personal
Emergency Locator Transmitter Service (PELTS), PR Docket 89-599,
by MO&O [FCC 91-245] adopted July 31 by the Commission.

ON AUGUST 13th....
The FCC issued a News Release about a CB Radio Station Closed;
Equipment Seized by U.S. Government. (See separate posting).

ON AUGUST 14th....
The FCC issued News Release about Term "Severe Handicap" Clarified
For Amateur Radio Service Morse Code Exemption, PR Docket 90-356.
(See separate posting).

ON AUGUST 15th....
The FCC issued a News Release telling that the FCC Orders Florida
Company To Forfeit $2,000 For Selling Radio Frequency Device Not
Certified By The Commission. The Commission has ordered Discount Discs
in Shalimar, FL., to forfeit $2,000 for willfully violating the
Commission's Rules by offering to sell on the telephone, a Sierra
personal computer that had not been certified by the FCC as required
by the rules. J.Mark Brewer, Esq., attorney for Discount, sought
review of the monetary forfeiture penalty. (FCC 91-261).
The FCC issued a 9 page Text On Short-Spacing Rules For Specialized
Mobile Radio Systems. The Commission has amended its rules relating to
short-spacing of stations in the Specialized Mobile Radio Category.
(PR Docket 90-34 by R&O [FCC 91-229] adopted July 19 by the FCC).

*** END OF MSG # 13323 from N6BVU @ WB6YMH.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA

Relayed to the Internet by Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU, ps67@umail.umd.edu

2249. Re: Licensing delay not as bad as feared

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 13:10:44 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Aug31.131044.20139@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 294119

In article <1991Aug30.233904.1063@stat.appstate.edu> hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu writes:
>Reecent postings about backlogs at Gettysburg led me to be pessimistic about
>a quick turn-around for my license but I was pleasantly surprised today.
>
>I took the test at the Atlanta Hamfestival on July 28 under the auspices of
>the Central Alabama VEC. Got the license today, dated August 27 by FCC

I'll bet you took the novice, right? That 610 is sent directly to the FCC,
who has been processing licenses in about 4 weeks regular as clockwork. For
Technician and higher class licenses, the 610 must make it through your
VEC, and then to the FCC. This roughly doubles the processing time, in
my experience.

--
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>

2250. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 14:22:42 UTC
From: ACDC029%SAUPM00.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9108311422.AA12918@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294121

help

2251. Ham Fest Salmonarm B.C Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 18:36:47 UTC
From: Dan_Evans@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <7262@mindlink.bc.ca>
Source record: 293987

Maurice Landers VE7BZL Ham Fest on beautiful Shuswap Lake Sept 7&8th

Annual family affair Contacts welcome on 20 meter band
Special interest in number of contacts in this medium

2252. Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 20:16:19 UTC
From: tbutterf@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <55047@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294122

This is probably an old topic for many of you, but after a trip to the county courthouse yesterday the Restrictive Covenant story came home to roost at my new house.

Basically, the developer recorded some document that says there can be NO outdoor antennas on any of the lots in the sub-division. There are a pissy group of homeowners in the association who intend to enforce this. I have two questions:

1. I thought Ronald Reagan passed some sort of law that allowed for arials in spite of such restrictions. If this is true can someone tell me the details?

2. The covenants are just a piece of paper that have been recorded at the clerks office. Are these REALLY binding? Can one argue that this is sort of a legislt without representation?? What can the HomeOwners group do to really enforce such restrictions??

I am sure this has hit a lot of you and I'd appreciate any insights you might have picked up along the way...!!

Many Thanks,

Jeff

2253. tesla coil saftey

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 21:01:06 UTC
From: bowen@castor.cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Aug31.210106.9697@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 294123
Cross-posted to: sci.physics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I've just put together my first tesla coil and I'm working up the nerve to turn it on 8-). I've heard of two problems with them that I want to feel more comfortable about before doing anything and I was hoping the people here could offer some suggestions/comments.

The first problem is with the UV given off by the sparks. What number welders glass would be sufficient to fully protect my eyes while observing this thing while it's on?

And the second problem is with rumors I've heard about RF getting thrown back into the wiring resulting in a possible fire from cracks in insulation. I'd like to filter the line but I'm not sure how. Are there off the shelf units for doing this? Radio Shack has a simple 300W filter but it seems to filter from the source to the device instead of the other way around. Is something like this reversable? Any other sources available? Price isn't as much an issue as safety.

Any suggestions appreciated...

Devon

2254. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 22:42:27 UTC
From: sidney@borland.com
Message-ID: <1991Aug31.224227.13921@borland.com>
Source record: 294127

In article <55047@ut-emx.uucp> tbutterf@ut-emx.uucp (Jeff Butterfield) writes:
>This is probably an old topic for many of you, but after a trip to the county
>courthouse yesterday the Restrictive Covenant story came home to roost at my
>new house.

There was a thread on this topic recently in the Hamnet forum on
CompuServe. The information that came out of that which is relevant to
you is:

The FCC pre-empted local legislation regarding outside antennas a
couple of years ago. However, for the FCC pre-emption to work, the
situation must involve a local ordinance and not a covenant in your
deed, with one possible loophole, described below.

A restrictive covenant on your deed is the hardest type of restriction
to work around. When you bought your house, you had the opportunity to
have your title search company look up the records to find all such
restrictions that are on the deed. By buying the house, you implicitly
accepted all the conditions. The only ones that are not valid are
those that violate the Constitution, such as those that discriminate
against race or religions.

Here's the possible loophole as described in a message by KM6FM:

[begin quote]
There was a case in Foster City, CA, where a ham won a suit -
surrounding homeowners had sued because he put up an antenna (a
vertical, as it turns out) in violation of his deed covenants. As I
understand it, the judge ruled that since all (or almost all) of
Foster City (which is a planned community and had antenna restrictions
in almost all deeds, done by the area's developer), the deed covenants
were equivalent to a city ordinance, in violation of PRB-1. The deed
covenants were overturned. The surrounding homeowners have since
appealed - no final decision. [...] I have been told that there has
been a more recent ruling (less favorable to hams) at the Federal
apellate level in California, but have been unable to find any more
information.

Mark KM6FM

[end quote]

Someone mentioned that there might be some info on this in the August
QST.

-- sidney markowitz <sidney@borland.com>

2255. What about CHU? (was: re Most Accurate Clock, NIST, etc)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-08-31 22:43:46 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <k3EnLc6@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 294126

For the life of me, I can't unerstand why nobody has mentioned
CHU in canada. They have a digital timecode that is far
more easily decoded and infinitely more trustworthy than
the NIST trash. Just hook up a Bel 103 modem (I have a design
that uses 3 chips), and you get 9 packets of data containing
day of the year, hour, minute and second. Each packet is
made of 10 300 baud 8N2 serial characters, and the first
5 are the same as the second 5 for checking. The last one
in each second ends precisely at 500 milliseconds past the
second. It's an ideal format for computers. My sun is easily
kept +/- 5 milliseconds, which is twice as good as the Heath's
abomination, never mind the inaccuracy and imprecision of
the Heath serial output.

--
Nick Sayer | Official Scapegoat for the | "Thou hast
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | MC68HC11 Mailing List. | besquirted me,
N6QQQ | To subscribe, send mail to | oh leotarded one!"
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | mc68hc11-request@quack.sac.ca.us | -- The Sherrif

2256. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 01:16:00 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep1.011600.15902@anasaz>
Source record: 293979

In article <55047@ut-emx.uucp> tbutterf@ut-emx.uucp (Jeff Butterfield) writes:
>This is probably an old topic for many of you, but after a trip to the county
Yep
]
]Basically, the developer recorded some document that says there can be NO
]outdoor antennas on any of the lots in the sub-division. There are a pissy
]group of homeowners in the association who intend to enforce this. I have
]two questions:
]
]1. I thought Ronald Reagan passed some sort of law that allowed for arials in
]spite of such restrictions. If this is true can someone tell me the details?

No - you are thinking of FCC ruling PRB-1, which affects zoning ordinances
(or did until the 9th Circuit gutted it recently).

]2. The covenants are just a piece of paper that have been recorded at the clerks
]office. Are these REALLY binding? Can one argue that this is sort of a legislt
]without representation?? What can the HomeOwners group do to really enforce
]such restrictions??

Yes, they can be REALLY binding. They are a contract between you and the
subdivision, which you accepted when you bought the property. You DID check
the deed and deed restrictions before you bought, didn't you :-)?

Since it's a (presumably voluntary) contract, you are stuck with it.
There is a possible out: If other neighbors bound by the contract have
violated it and have not been forced to remove the violations, then
a court MIGHT hold that the contract was abandoned.

Another possible out: lawsuits are expensive - your prissy neighbors
have to sue you in civil court, and that takes bucks. Of course, it also
takes bucks to defend yourself. You might be able to bluff them.

If your neighbors really care about the deed restrictions, and have taken
steps to enforce them in other areas, and have not ignored violations
of them, then you had better move out! Also, if you fight the neighbors
on this, there are other ways they can get at you, and none of this
helps ham radio. The other ways they can make your life miserable are:
-harrassment
-complaining to the FCC about imaginary or real TVI/telephone-I problems

Perhaps at some point it will be possible to break these deed restrictions
by showing that the contract was involuntary (ie - you had no choice
but to buy a house with deed restrictions prohibiting antennae). Until
that time comes, these things make zoning restrictions look pretty mild.

I know a person who was sued because he put up a dipole in a neighborhood that prohibits antennae. It cost him $22000 and he had to pull down the dipole (he lost).

I have personal experience with this deed restrictions - My tribander is at 16 feet to avoid neighbor complaints. At my previous house it was at 45 feet.

Good luck.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 john@anasaz.UUCP
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2257. Gordon West Compares 10m to 20/40m (Sort of re:10m phone procedures)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 04:15:12 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <17700@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 293978

In the June/July "Amateur Radio Communicator", Gordon West (WB6NOA) discusses making demonstrations for classes. He makes a comment on 10m vs. 20m:

"... with 10 meter operators, you'll rarely find someone who won't spend a few minutes with your students and encourage them to jump into ham radio with both feet. [On 20- or 40-meters] there is a 50-percent chance of ending up with an operator on the other end of the circuit that will start bellyaching that we already have enough too many hams as it is; the last thing we need is more hams, or screaming at you because you're within 8 kHz of the old-timers net that has exclusive rights to this spot on the frequency dial."

One could get really depressed thinking that 20/40 (and 80) are populated with idiots like that, 10 is full of the guys who prompted the original post about proper procedure (not to mention the freebanders que no habla ingles), and everything above that is about to be swamped by the no-code heathens, or swallowed up by yet another corporate frequency grab. :-/

--

Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN USA
perryr@purccvm
N9LFF

2258. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert - 01 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 07:59:54 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094DF88.0B95F3A0.1291@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293980

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 04:00 UT, 01 SEPTEMBER

/\

ATTENTION:

Geomagnetic activity surpassed the minor storm threshold near 03:00 UT
on 01 September. A minor geomagnetic storm is in progress. It began near
06:00 UT on 31 August. Activity has remained at mostly active to minor storm
levels over the last 24 hours. Some intensification in activity can be
expected over the high latitude regions over the next 24 to 48 hours. Middle
latitudes should continue to observe mostly active to minor storm conditions.

Some degradation in middle latitude HF signals has occurred. Low
latitudes are still near normal and should remain near normal (or possibly
slightly below normal) over the next 24 hours. High and polar latitudes are
suffering the worst degradations, with poor signal propagation conditions.

Auroral activity is mostly moderate over the northerly middle and high
latitude regions. No low latitude auroral activity is anticipated at this
time.

This disturbance should last another 24 to 48 hours. By 03 or 04
September, a return to more dormant activity levels should be observed.

** End of Alert **

2259. Re: Licensing delay not as bad as feared

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 12:27:46 UTC
From: hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep1.082746.1065@stat.appstate.edu>
Source record: 293989

Further followup on my earlier post and the comment from Jon Fefaell:

Excerpt from my first posting:

>>Reecent postings about backlogs at Gettysburg led me to be pessimistic about
>>a quick turn-around for my license but I was pleasantly surprised today.
>>
>>I took the test at the Atlanta Hamfestival on July 28 under the auspices of
>>the Central Alabama VEC. Got the license today, dated August 27 by FCC
>

His comment:

> I'll bet you took the novice, right? That 610 is sent directly to the FCC,
> who has been processing licenses in about 4 weeks regular as clockwork. For
> Technician and higher class licenses, the 610 must make it through your
> VEC, and then to the FCC. This roughly doubles the processing time, in
> my experience.

My reply:

The exam I took was for the Technician. It did have to go through the
Central Alabama VEC but at least at the Atlanta Hamfestival, they seemed to
be very efficient.

Marvin K. Hoffman, KD4EGV
Appalachian State University
Political Science/Criminal Justice
Boone, NC

2260. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 14:06:34 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1310@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 293981

Too bad the ARRL listing is incomplete --

add
Levittown PA 5 Sept 9l ---- contact Dave Heller 215 946 1040 or 736-3333

K3TX

2261. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 15:15:18 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <8JPL81w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 294031

jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss) writes:

> I have an application note from General Motors which indicates the
> proper way to connect, route and mount mobile radio's in their
> vechicles. They stress the need to run ground/power connections
> directly to the battery and the need to Fuse both sides near the
> battery. The note was dated in March, and I picked it at at the
> Dayton Hamfest.
>
> I am having trouble imagining failure paths in the ground causing a
> fire.

The problem occurs when the ground between the battery and the engine block fails. This is reasonably common as the car gets older. The current path is battery, starter, engine, frame, antenna ground, radio, and back to the battery. Either the coax or the ground wire from the radio is going to fail first by melting. Since it may be under the carpet or the dashboard, there is a chance of igniting something else.

Follow that advice to fuse the hot wire near the battery, too. If it's only near the radio, you have some risk of melting that wire if it shorts before the fuse.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

2262. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 15:45:38 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <36389@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 293985

In article <1991Aug30.191007.19220@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss) writes:
>In article <62655@rphroy.ph.gmr.com> vbreault@gmr.com writes:
>>There seems to be some discussion on the merits and dangers of fusing
--the negative lead from an automobile mounted radio.
--
--Please see recent installments of rec.radio.cb for a discussion of
--this technique. There are valid reasons for fusing the ground return
--but I haven't time right now to reiterate them.
--
--It basically involves cases where the negative lead from the
--radio is run directly to the negative terminal of the battery
--in an effort to get clean power. There are failure modes that
--can cause the radio to be in the auto body ground return path
--or even in the starter motor ground return path. In those cases,
--a fused negative lead can prevent damage or fire.
--
-I have an application note from General Motors which indicates the
-proper way to connect, route and mount mobile radio's in their
-vechicles. They stress the need to run ground/power connections
-directly to the battery and the need to Fuse both sides near the
-battery. The note was dated in March, and I picked it at at the
-Dayton Hamfest.
-
-I am having trouble imagining failure paths in the ground causing a
-fire

What about an open in the lead from the negative side of the battery
to the chassis? If the radio is connected directly across the battery,
the negative battery terminal will now be connected through the negative
radio lead and the radio case/antenna to ground...

/mike
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA East
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com (preferred) or ardai@bu-pub.bu.edu

2263. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 16:57:37 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3298@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 293982

In article <1991Sep1.011600.15902@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>No - you are thinking of FCC ruling PRB-1, which affects zoning ordinances
>(or did until the 9th Circuit gutted it recently).

This is the only thing I wanted to comment about. First off, the
effects of the recent ruling by the 9th Circuit isn't exactly known
yet. The amateur was allowed to keep his antenna but was denied
court costs(which is what he took the thing to appeal for in the
first place) and the city wasn't given any special instructions
in how to apply PRB-1 in the future(this info paraphrased from
a conversation with the amateur litigant..) which is something
the city was specifically after when they counter-sued. My
understanding was that both cases were denied, again this is
from the amateur litigants understanding of what happened.

The bad news is that any state which is served by the 9th circuit
is affected by this ruling. The good news is that these are the
only states affected by the ruling. I've been trying to get a
copy of the ruling so I can really read what the judge said...
so I'm not really sure what the full extent of the damage is.
Rod, KB6ZV, (a local judge and ARRL 2nd V.P.) did tell me
that this was a loss for PRB-1 but he didn't ellaborate on
it. He also explained that as long as the litigation isn't
appealed to the Supreme court that the application of this
ruling is limited to the territory served by the 9th Circuit.
If the suit is referred to the Supreme court AND they refuse
to hear the case THEN the ruling becomes applicable to the
rest of the country.

Steve KA6S

2264. Re: tesla coil saftey

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 18:40:55 UTC
From: CDHWilli@exua.exeter.ac.uk
Message-ID: <CDHWILLI.91Sep1194055@exua.exua.exeter.ac.uk>
Source record: 293992
Cross-posted to: sci.physics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> I've just put together my first tesla coil and I'm working up the nerve to
> turn it on 8-). I've heard of two problems with them that I want to feel
> more comfortable about before doing anything and I was hoping the people
> here could offer some suggestions/comments.

Be careful of the ionised air created when these things are in operation, especially near mains outlets as I believe that it is not unknown for a "pick-a-back" spark to be set up...ie your mains socket turns into a high current ac arc...the guy who told me about this was actually using a little bench demo Van der Graaf generator but I imagine a Tesla coil could do the same thing...assuming it doesn't simply fry itself first which is the normal behaviour of diy ultra-high-tension generators :-)

Charles Williams.

2265. Low budget ham radio: How?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 19:30:35 UTC
From: mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP
Message-ID: <5344@bnr-rsc.UUCP>
Source record: 294063

I see frequent references, here and elsewhere, to getting into ham radio with as little as a $50 investment. But even recognizing that the proverbial $50 would turn out more like $200 in today's dollars, I don't quite see how it can be done.

I've seen a number of construction articles on how to make CW transmitters out of junk bin parts, so I guess that's doable, but what about the other aspects of the station? The power supplies, code key, cabling, supplies to make the antenna, and most importantly, the receiver. I guess most stuff would be homemade, and the receiver would be an antique.

I have a very old shortwave receiver that was professional grade equipment 40 years ago, but lacks such modern features as a CW filter with a passband of 250 Hz, or a frequency display readable to the nearest 10 Hz (10 Khz would be more realistic). Could it be used? Alternately, does anyone use new but inexpensive consumer shortwave radios as their receiver?

What does one do if a tube blows in an ancient piece of equipment? Are replacements available, at reasonable prices?

Is it possible to construct a useable transmitting antenna in the confines of (a) a room in a wood frame house, (b) a highrise apartment, (c) a highrise apartment with balcony? What sort of power could be pumped into such an antenna safely, and what sort of distance could be covered with it?

How does one check out a homemade transmitter, without access to $100K worth of testing equipment? If you take your low-tech CW transmitter and start transmitting in a portion of the band that -seems- free, based on your simple equipment, but end up clobbering someone else's transmissions that you can't hear, what sort of reaction will you likely get? What if you accidentally spill off the edge of the legal band, because your frequency scale is out of calibration? Do they send the goon squad after you?

As you can see, the concept of a really cheap nuts-and-bolts approach to ham radio interests me, but information is scant. Would anyone who operates or used to operate a truly primitive setup care to share their experiences?

Thanks in advance!

Markus Wandel

P.S. Because I am on a very unreliable newsfeed, sending a copy of any really interesting followup posting to me by e-mail would be appreciated. Any path ending in "utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!mwandel" will work.

2266. Re: The voice has changed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 19:38:30 UTC
From: mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP
Message-ID: <5345@bnr-rsc.UUCP>
Source record: 294064

In article <20360039@hplsla.HP.COM> charlier@hplsla.HP.COM (Charlie Panek) writes:
>
> However, I just don't like the inflection in the robot's voice when
>he says "Time" (as in Coordinated Universal *Time*). ...
>
> So am I fussy, or what?

I agree with you for one. I don't like the pronunciation of "time", and
I also don't like the odd way in which the announcer raised his voice at
the end of "minutes".

Markus Wandel

2267. Re: Gordon West Compares 10m to 20/40m (Sort of re:10m phone procedures)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 20:10:34 UTC
From: rwa@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.683755834@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 293986

dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Perry G Ramsey) writes:
[re Gordon West's comments about bitchy 40/20m operators]

>One could get really depressed thinking that 20/40 (and 80) are
>populated with idiots like that [...]

Ahem! As a denizen of the low end of 80, them's fighting words, suh
:-). The low end of 80 is a vast and echoing silence most of the
time. We even have our equivalent of `no habla inglees' - oriental
fishing trawlers like to chat on 3550 USB. Catch them around 05:00
UTC.

See you on 80m RTTY, the world's most frustrating mode. I'd sure like
to scare up a few QSOs. It's been pretty lonely lately.

--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq
Adde parvum parvo magnus acervus erit -- Ovid

2268. HTX202 - getting into HAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 22:29:22 UTC
From: tfiore@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <27048@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 293988

Mi interest is in packet radio and satllite comm
I also would like to use a mobile for road
emergency use. Is the HXT202 recommeded for this
purpose? How would the 10m meter rig also sold
at Radio-Shack fit these needs? Thanks for the
help

2269. Anyone been to Ross Island?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-01 23:01:14 UTC
From: richardm@runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Sep1.230114.16689@runx.oz.au>
Source record: 293994
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,talk.environment

Hi all,
A few years ago, I wrote to Greenpeace to join their over-wintering operation at Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, in the Antarctic as the communications person. Sadly, that year, they had already got their team together. Anyway, now I'm thiniing about it again.

Has anyone on the net been on one of these teams (or any other expedition to Antarctica?) What problems did you experience? I'd be particularly interested in hearing from those interested in radio who've been down there.

Please e-mail, and I'll summarise if there's a demand. Thanks in advance!

--
Richard P. Murnane Life's too short to waste time
Internet: richardm@runx.oz.au sitting at traffic lights...
Packet Radio: VK2JRM @ VK2AQG.NSW.AUS.OC

2270. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 00:05:42 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep2.000542.15629@anasaz>
Source record: 293990

In article <3298@wyse.wyse.com> stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
]In article <1991Sep1.011600.15902@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
]>No - you are thinking of FCC ruling PRB-1, which affects zoning ordinances
]>(or did until the 9th Circuit gutted it recently).
]in how to apply PRB-1 in the future(this info paraphrased from
]a conversation with the amateur litigant..) which is something
]the city was specifically after when they counter-sued. My
]understanding was that both cases were denied, again this is
]from the amateur litigants understanding of what happened.
My understanding results from a recent conversation with Chris Imlay,
the FCC's General Counsel.
]
]The bad news is that any state which is served by the 9th circuit
]is affected by this ruling. The good news is that these are the
]only states affected by the ruling. I've been trying to get a

That is not really true. Lower courts in other states may listen to
this precedent, although they are not bound by it. Unfortunately I
am in one of the states that falls under the 9th (which is also why
we have been unable to execute any murderers in 20 years).

Chris felt that this ruling was VERY BAD.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 john@anasaz.UUCP
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2271. New model ICOM handhelds IC-2SRA & IC-4SRA's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 00:34:01 UTC
From: charlie@mof.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1991Sep2.123401.464@mof.govt.nz>
Source record: 293996

Hello again,
Have you all heard of the new Icom handheld's, there are two
models an IC-2SRA & an IC-4SRA, & they look exactly like a IC-W2A except
they have two antennas. The second antenna is for the wideband receiver
(25Mhz - 950Mhz), & is mounted where the second speaker socket is on the
IC-W2A. The only drawback of these new equipments is they will only
transmit on one band, ie the IC-2SRA will Tx on 2 meters only & the
IC-4SRA will Tx on 70cm's only. The spec's of both handhelds appear to
be the same as the IC-W2A except for the Tx on one band only.
I suppose its logical to expect the next model to be the same
as the IC-W2A plus the above wideband receiver.
This is of interest to me because I want my IC-W2A to be able
to receive down to 70Mhz. If anyone has any thoughts on how this may be
possible please let me know. I have a service manual on order & intend
to pursue this by modifying the low pass & band pass filters before &
after the VHF RF amp. I will keep everyone informed of the results.

Cheers & 73
Charlie T. internet: charlie@mof.govt.nz

2272. APT-Sats: Status SEP 01, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 07:24:41 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5528@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 293991

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon; SEPTEMBER 01, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 *ON* again
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

No APT-Signal from new METEOR 3-5 up to now in the range of
136.00 to 137.99 MHz. Orbital-plane of METEOR 2-19 approaches
morning-terminator, so there is a small probability that MET3-5
will take over its activity in favour of MET2-20.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

2273. Re: getting started (UK)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 09:45:52 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610048@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293997

RSGB Hotline number is Potter's bar (0707) 49855

73 de GM4ZNX

2274. Getting a UK license ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 11:45:57 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".2-Sep-91.12:45:57.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 293993

The 'phone number of the Radio Society of Great Britain, aka RSGB, who can answer any and all questions of this ilk is;

+44 707 59015 International
0707 59015 UK.

The 'phone number of the Radio Amateur Licensing Unit (RALU) of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), who are very helpful, but will almost certainly redirect you to the RSGB is;

+44 246 217555
0246 217555

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.
==========
"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."
-- W. Shakespeare, Henry VI, Part 2, Act IV, scene 2.

2275. vehicle radio grounding/fusing.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 14:16:07 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <02.Sep.91.15
Source record: 293995

Michael L. Ardai (ardai@teda.teradyne.com) says:-

>
> What about an open in the lead from the -ve side of the battery
> to the chassis? If the radio is connected directly across the battery,
> the -ve battery terminal will now be connected through the -ve
> radio lead and the radio case/antenna to ground...
>

Yes this can make one hell of a mess of a radio. It does depend on the radio having the chassis/mounting-bracket connected to the -ve rail of the power-supply though. I looked in the manuals for all my radios and they all have the -ve rail DC-isolated from the case/mounting-bracket.
So it would require the failure of the battery/chassis earth connection *and* failure of the radio decoupling capacitors (or a short-circuit between the radio's -ve line and the case) to smoke your radio. Me? I ground the radio's -ve lead to the vehicle frame as close to the radio as possible; the resistance of the vehicle tinware is probably lower than that of a piece of no.14 wire from the radio to the -ve terminal of the battery in any case.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL
'I cannot give you a brain; but I *can* give you a Diploma'

2276. traffic ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 16:20:16 UTC
From: mr_pseudo@westside.hanse.de
Message-ID: <H1PN81w164w@westside.hanse.de>
Source record: 294042

Hi,
is there no traffic in this group. or do i just have problems getting it ?
mfg
Michael

....
: Michael Zielenski alias mr_pseudo@westside.hanse.de :
: Bang: !mcshh!shlink!westside!mr_pseudo :
: Phone & Fax : 49 4122 45146 :
:...:

2277. Re: BBC Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 16:55:37 UTC
From: UD158168@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91245.115537UD158168@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 294002

BBC in N Am: 5975, 9915, 9590, 12095, 15070, 15260, 17640, 21660? 21525?
(I forget the 21MHz freqs). Just try these day/night and you should be able to
get at least one of them. If you need more, and look some up. I have that
wave hdbk from Sony (mine's a '88 version), and now sits shelved for eternity.
I ordered some stuff from DX Radio Supply a while back and they sent a small
BBC prgram schedule/freq guide on it. It's really helpful.

+-----------------+-------------------------+--------------------------+
| Greg Putrich | UD158168@ndsuvm1.bitnet | "It's worse than that, |
+-----------------+ UD158168@vm1.nodak.edu | it's physics, Jim" |
| University of | WWIV net: #181@7100 | |
| North Dakota | SSB-42X / AM-Black Fire |_Star Trekkin_ (The Firm) |

2278. Re: 1991 ARRL Handbook Errata

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 17:32:57 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <225@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294000

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:
>In article <33302EA5A0200154@ulkyvx.bitnet> MEHARP01%ULKYVX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
(Michael Harpe) writes:
>>
>>There is a missing formula in the calculations for an audio bandpass filter
>>in the '91 handbook. This isn't the first mistake i've found either.
>>
>>On page 28-4, Figure 7. The calculation for R3 in the bandpass filter is
>>missing. Does someone out there know what this formula is? Does the ARRL
>>publish errata sheets for this manual? At $25 a throw, I expect better
>>editing than this.
>>
>Mike -- Two points:
>1) Did you contact ARRL? Their e-mail address has been posted many times
> on this group and the lab folks have been good about posting.
>
>2) I have purchased _many_ technical reference books of 1/4 the page
> count and 2x the price of the ARRL Handbook. I've found errors in
> them too. And they aren't updated until (if) the current print run
> is sold (and even then they may just reprint, which is much cheaper
> than doing a new edition). At $25 a throw you're getting one heckuva
> lot of information at one heckuva good deal. IMHO
>
>Cheers & 73

First... the formula for R3, according to the *1990* Handbook, is:

R3 = 2Q/(WoC)

Guess it's right since it gives the answer shown in the example.

Second... I don't know if this error is corrected in the '92 Handbook
(which has already gone to the printer) or not. I *do* know that
if the editors knew of the error, they fixed it. But unless
someone points out the error to them, they won't catch it in the
next edition. Why? Because they don't re-edit text that isn't
scheduled to be changed, except to fix reported errors. We in the
Lab here at ARRL HQ occasionally find errors in ARRL publications
in the process of answering questions about them. We report them
to the editors, they fix them. But the best mechanism for reporting
these errors is if the readers use the Feedback form that's in the
back of *every* ARRL publication. It's not there to take up space;
the editors genuinely want your comments and, especially, corrections.
About 25% of the Handbook is updated each year. Inevitably, errors
creep in. No one likes that, but we're only human.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. | Usenet motto:
Newington, CT 06111 | "To serve and protest."

2279. Re: Restrictive Covenants Follow Up -

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 21:14:33 UTC
From: tbutterf@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <56422@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 293998

Thanks to all who responded...

I drove around the neighborhood today and made a note of others in the 'hood
who do have outdoor antennas. I have found the following:

2 - Television Antennas

1 - CB Vertical Whip

1 - Commercial VHF Whip

2 - Satellite Dishes

1 - "Wireless" Cable system Antenna

Okay, here's the follow-up....obviously the Homeowner's Association hasn't
done anything about these antennas...granted they aren't big and ugly. By
not exercising their options to have these antennas taken down does the Assoc.
give up their right to prohibit antennas??

If they have given up that right, can they argue that the "Whips" are not
the same thing as, say a Yagi????

TX,

Jeff

2280. Re: Need help with portable colinear vertical 2M antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 21:27:46 UTC
From: jess@admiral.uucp
Message-ID: <Zg2N81w164w@admiral.uucp>
Source record: 294003

goris@conan.HP.COM (Andy Goris) writes:

>
> Does anyone have a good reference to articles or books on designing
> colinear vertical antennas for 2M? I want to build a portable (3-12 lbs)
> vertical with tons of gain for backpacking. I already have a 4-element
> portable beam, and am working on revision 2, but there are several reasons
> I want to try a multi-element (3-6 elements) colinear array:
>
Rich Roznoy, ka1of, a friend of mine, gave a talk at a local radio club
called "squash that donut" about building a multi-element colinear out
of 9913 coax. His current designs are optimized for use in a cpvc pipe
but he mentioned today that they will certainly work without such a
covering and can be rolled up for portable use.

Rich handed out some sheets when he gave the talk at the GNARC meeting
(Greater Norwalk Amateur Radio Club) and he and I are both looking for
copies. When we find them I'd be happy to mail them or fax them to those
interested. There are a couple of diagrams which might render the paper
rather difficult for posting here, but I would be willing to rewrite the
thing to circumvent that.

The 'donut', of course, refers to the field-stregth pattern when viewed
from the side. The flatter the better to concentrate the signal at the
horizon and not squander it into the sky....

Jess Girard ND1L
tcp/ip 44.88.0.21
ax25 nd1l@kc2fd.ny
jess%admiral@uunet.uu.net

admiral!jess@uunet.uu.net (Jess Girard) <uunet!areyes!admiral!jess>
The Admiral's Public UNIX - Greenwich, CT - System Administrator: Doug Fields
(HST/V32) 203-661-1279 - (PEP/V32) -2873 - (V32) -0450 - (V29/MNP6) -2967

2281. Syntor programming info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 22:09:35 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <40704@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 293999

I have a Motorola T44SRA radio that I'd like to blow my own roms for, instead of using up favors with my bud down at the local radio shop.

Anyone know what the contents of and the generic part numbers for the the two (channel and PL) proms are?

(The radio already has a set of proms that we blew for my current ham channels in it; it's a question of what to do NEXT TIME I want to rechannel it.)
- Brian

2282. Re: What about CHU? (was: re Most Accurate Clock, NIST, etc)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-02 23:54:25 UTC
From: caf@omen.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep02.235425.8893@omen.COM>
Source record: 294001

In article <k3EnLc6@quack.sac.ca.us> mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us (Nick Sayer) writes:
-For the life of me, I can't unerstand why nobody has mentioned
-CHU in canada. They have a digital timecode that is far

The problem is CHU's QRP transmitter(s). At 1645 local time in the Oregon
Rain Forest, I am receiving VVW solid on 15, reasonably well on 10, and
just a trace on 5. There is no trace of CHU on 3.33 or 7.33 MHz. I had
to futs with the receiver for a minute before I heard CHU's beeps down in
the noise.
--
Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX ...!tektronix!reed!omen!caf
Author of YMODEM, ZMODEM, Professional-YAM, ZCOMM, and DSZ
Omen Technology Inc "The High Reliability Software"
17505-V NW Sauvie IS RD Portland OR 97231 503-621-3406

2283. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 01:55:37 UTC
From: b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <3974@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 294004

Unless I am overlooking the obvious...the one common failure mode..eg..when somebody connects their negative lead directly to the battery, and then main battery to frame connections lets go....

Has to assume that the case of the radio is also tied to power return... is this true ? The radio case is suppose to be a faraday (sp?) shield.

If the manufactures are also dumping signal currents into the case (DC distribution...clock returns etc..) then I fault them for that.

Many radios I have opended/worked on, did NOT have the DC return path tied to the case...it is quite common to tie some 1Kv caps to the case, although still violating the purist in shielding design, it is a compromise to lowering the RF common mode return impedance....

Further given the high currents inthe failure mode discussed, and the slowness of FUSES...I dnt think the negaitve fuse is going to save those "tiny little pieces of etch" described in an earlier post.

My vote is as follows (will accept flames) :)

Positive lead to battery. Negative to a close frame point w/ or w/o fusing. I think the common mode return will be lower to the radio, and hence less noise on the power feed to the radio. Also failure mode discussed in other notes would not be valid...as it shouldn't !..ie. no power feed..no problem !

Finally, do you really believe that ur starter is going to crank 300 to 500 amps through that 16 guage wire you connected to the battery :) <<-| Please note..a joke------------|

n1baq

Bob Egan b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!levers.enet.dec.com!b_egan
--or-- b_egan%levers.dec@decwrl.dec.com

2284. help on NVIS antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 08:09:45 UTC
From: dcruz@folsm3.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9109030809.AA25221@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 294005

Hi,

I'm interested in finding articles or information on
NVIS (Near Vertical Incidence Skywave) antenna systems.
These are used to provide reliable mid-range communications at
High Frequency (out to about 300 km distance from the transmitter). The
Soviet Army is using these antennas, as is the US Marine Corps. I'd like
to build one for use at home.

The idea behind NVIS is to radiate a signal vertically, and
use the ionosphere as a spherical reflector. Coverage approaches 100%
up to 300 km from the transmitter. Frequencies used fall between 3 MHz
and 8 MHz, so the 80-meter and 40 meter amateur bands are usable for
this mode. You don't need high power to make it work, either. A 100-
watt transmitter is perfect.

I'd appreciate any help you can extend to me so that I could built
one of these NVIS antenna. Pls let me know if you receive this
message.

thanks & take care, Dave Cruz DCRUZ@FOLSM3.INTEL.COM

2285. RE: Poor Man's Spectrum Analyser

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 09:29:51 UTC
From: sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0kHX48-0000IzC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 294006

I was getting the bits together to build this beast, when along came
an idea in RF Design by K2BLA using an MC3356 paging RX IC and a NE602. This
caused a stir in the UK, and several people built it as was, others developed
it further.
The one most widely taken to is by G4PMK ... SIMPLE SPECTRUM ANALYSER
RADCOM Nov. 1989, it covers 1 - 90Mhz, is very sensitive (0.5uv, I think),
includes a 1/10Mhz calibrator.
Cost is UK Pounds 40.74 + postage.
available from.....
BONEX
12 Elder Way, Langley Business Park, Slough, Berks SL3 6EP
Tel. 44 - 753 549502.
This instrument has proved to be very effective and is a good indicator
of band activity as well. I have used it to monitor transmitter output, using
a short antenna via an attenuator and also via an L-Pad Sampler direct (100W).
Homebrew projects and solid state amplifier adjustments are now less of
a hit or miss affair when it comes to spectral purity.
This unit consists of 3 smallish PCB's and is considerably more simple
to build and setup than the Poor Man's.

73 ....Sid Boyce *** G3VBV ***

2286. Re: Zero beating a transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 09:45:25 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610049@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 294039

Lazy way to zero beat the other station:

The only reason for needing precision is to make sure that you're in his passband if he is using a narrow filter. (this assumes that he listens to a band centred on his transmission freq. and isn't working offsets or has left his RIT on :-)

You cannot zero-beat reliably on SSB as your Rx filter has got a lot of attenuation at the carrier frequency, The audio fades out fast before you get close to zero beat. Icom seem to use a free running oscillator for sidetone so this is no true indicator. My 765 also allows me to shift the audio freq that corresponds to my passband centre with a "CW pitch" control (nee BFO) so things are more uncertain still. The Ten-Tec Corsair for example has a "spot" button that cancels the CW offset so that you can do a zero-beat tune, but you are still assuming that the freq shift caused by pressing the button is properly adjusted....

If you fit the narrow CW filter to your rig life becomes much easier. If he is in your passband, you will be in his unless he is using a special very narrow filter. If you listen to a net, you may need to listen round once and fine tune so that all stations fit in your passband. Having slight freq differences on a net speeds up recognition where several stations are running full break-in

Just a bit of practice at planting the centre of your passband on a station will do the job for you. Having a narrow filter helps a lot. Sometimes I just use the narrow filter to tune onto someone, and then go back to the wide filter as I quite like to hear what"s going on nearby.

Thanks for asking this question, I'm planning a very serious home-brew transceiver,and you have caused me to give this area more thought than I might otherwise have given it

73 de GM4ZNX

2287. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 11:23:48 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9109031123.AA05968@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 294007

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 025 (OPDX.025)
September 2, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, WK3N, K4CEF and WD9GGY for the following DX information.

* SPECIAL NOTE * - I am sorry for the size of the bulletin this week. It was all due to a lighting strike in the neighborhood Friday and I lost the use of my computers. Both BARF-80 BBS and my main computer were damaged. Hopefully things will get back to normal in a few weeks. Keep sending your DX info. (TNX KB8NW)

3B7, ST. BRANDON. One of the guys in 4-land spoke with Jacky, 3B8CF, on Wednesday this past week and he said he will be leaving on Saturday, August 31, for 3B7! He said he would be operating and be on the air next week! (KYFC!!)

FW, FUTUNA ISLANDS. FO5IW will be operating from Futuna Islands for a week beginning September 5. His callsign is unknown at this time.

P5, NORTH KOREA. Rumors are circulating that there may be a possible operation from P5 next week. If this is true and legit, the DXCC Country Count will increase by one.

S2, BANGLADESH. It was announced this week that the Bangladesh Telecommunication Board has voted favorably to open up amateur radio in S2-land. This is due to the large part that Jim, VK9NS, kept pushing hard to keep this item on the Bangladesh authority agenda for consideration. Implications here are that licenses could now be issued to foreigners, as well as nationals.

VP8, SOUTH GEORIA. GM4KLO, QSL manager for many "VP8" stations states, "to look for CW activity from that island very soon."

XZ, MYANMAR. XY0RR is up and active. Propagation has been poor and the guys in the northern latitudes are having a tuff go at it. As usual there are the QRM'ers, which do not help things. Romeo and his group have been active mostly on 14020, 14195, 21020 and 21295 kHz. There have been reports from the west coast of activity on 7003 kHz and from Europe on 28495 khz. XY0RR was very active Lador Day morning on 14195 and 14020 kHz and was the loudest any has heard them from 8-land.

ZA, ALBANIA. As reported last, there will be activity from here around September 15th, with well known DX'ers. The well known operator will help the Albania nationals in the fundamentals of amateur radio.

MORE ON THE DX FORUM IN SAGINAW. Ted, K8NA, mentioned the vote for Jarvis Island will be during the week of September 30th. He did not sound too hopeful for this to make it.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

2288. Spleen Venting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 12:11:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <1EB1AAFD8B9F2007E0@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 294008

Atul Kapadia writes:

> First things first : dont post "shit" on the net unless you are sure
> about it. Go do your homework. Essentially your posting (s) regarding

If this isn't sh*t, what is?

> I wish I could write everything I am saying just now on the net.

Well, thanks for SOME restraint!

AND THEN...

> Anyone aware of books telling us how antennaes work, how are they
> designed ? Something that has a flavor of technicalities while explaining
> practicalities.

To which I reply...

What's fit for the goose is fit for the gander: Go do your homework! This kind of information is a LOT easier to find than obscure differences between various SONY shortwave radios.

steve - W3GRG

2289. Virginia Beach Hamfest Info. Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 12:32:43 UTC
From: tluttrel@homer.msfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <tluttrel.683901163@homer>
Source record: 294009

Greetings. I understand the Virginia Beach Hamfest is scheduled for
September 21 & 22. I will be in a school at Wallops Island during the
previous and subsequent weeks, and I'd like to take some time that
weekend to visit the hamfest. Can someone give me some specific directions
to the hamfest from Wallops? Is there a 2m talk-in frequency? What are
the hours of the flea market? Are there any other must see items of
interest in the area that I should visit?
Thanks much,
Terry KE4UR

2290. Motorola Radius on 440 Amateur Band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 12:58:07 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep3.125807.11447@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 294010

Does anyone have a source for the software required to program a
Motorola Radius to work on the 440 Mhz band? Apparently, the
original Motorola software does not allow the Radius to be brought
into the amateur bands.

--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

2291. Re: the new no-code hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 13:01:50 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420042@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294012

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) / 7:25 pm Aug 26, 1991 /
>Remember oh, 6 months or more ago, we didn't have this no-code license?
>The only comments I've seen so far on the net about the usefulness of
>the new no-code licensees is that they aren't as bad as some people had
>predicted, 2 meters has not been overtaken and so on.
>
>However, the main argument for this license at the time was that it would
>bring in all the technical wizards who are needed to revitalize the hobby,
>but who (for whatever reason) were unable or unwilling to learn to copy
>morse code at the rate of one letter every two and a half seconds.

I agree that the 'technical wizard' argument was generally grossly
overstated.
>
>Why haven't there been any ecstatic postings about these new additions
>to the ranks? I only know of a few no-code licensees, none of them are
>the technical wizards we wanted to attract, but my sampling is probably
>not a fair one.
I ran a condensed, drink-from-a-fire-hose Technician theory/regs class
here at work and about 8 people ended up getting their Technician
license. They were almost all engineers or technicians. Technical
wizards? --- I don't know.

Other data: the local repeaters have alot of N0O..something callsigns
on them all of the sudden. I can't remember a time when there was
such a noticable surge in new calls.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

2292. Re: no-code tech - Just got my ticket!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 13:20:58 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420043@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294013

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu (Jonathan S. Bucki) / 7:58 am Aug 28, 1991 /

[Story about first contact jitters deleted]
>
>Needless to say, I couldn't do it. I couldn't just barge in and interrupt
>their net. After all, I am new. I don't know how to operate. I've
>listened lots and I've decoded much of the lingo. But I still was not sure
>exactly how to do it. No, it wasn't the techincal stuff, it was the guts.
>I had never actual _seen_ someone work a repeater, only heard them.
>
>So, I'm going to call up this guy who said he'd help me. He's been out of
>town for three weeks and should be back this thursday. I'll run over to
>his house and ask him how to do this and what some of this stuff means, and
>where one gets the guts.
>
>Why is this so difficult? After all, it's not like standing up in front of
>a hundred people and telling my life story using a foreign language....
>or is it?
>
>Jonathan Bucki
>N9WKS
>--------------

Jonathan,
Welcome to the hobby. Your story is not unique. I suppose almost
everyone has the jitters when first getting on the air.

One thing that I have noticed about newcomers to almost any hobby
or organization is that they are trying so hard to fit in that they
stand out. Take amateur radio lingo, for example. On 2M FM, you really
don't need Q signals, etc. Just try some plain old English. Many times
its the newcomer trying to show everyone that they have mastered the
language that is overloaded with lingo. "Roger that, old man, fine
business on your QTH and QSY up your QSO, hi, hi."
Do pay attention to legal issues like a proper
identification every ten minutes.

To the not-so-new hams: we need to make sure these folks are welcomed.
If the new folks are ignored (or more likely, just not noticed), they
will develop operating habits on their own. Its real easy for some shy
Tech trying to make a contact on a repeater to go unnoticed for weeks.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

2293. Re: Baltic Republic Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 13:21:11 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <226@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 294022

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>k7uij@pacifier (Mike Freeman) asks:
>
>>Wonder what the call prefixes of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia will be when
>>they become independent states? Also, what of the Ukraine if the referendum
>>in December mandates its independence? I wasn't around before 1940 so don't
>>know what the prefixes once were.
>
>The Lithuanians have been using LY prefixes for a while (easy to remember,
>Lith-Yooania), the Estonians have been using ES (EStonia). Those prefixes
>are part of the USSR callsign block, probably not coincidentally, and I
>thought it was a first step towards "independence in callsign allocation".
>Dunno about Lativa, though - some of them use YL now.

[remainder deleted]
These call-sign prefixes (LY = Lithuania, ES = Estonia, YL = Latvia) date from before World War II -- from before the Ribbentrop Pact, in which those three countries were handed to Stalin by the Germans. I'm not sure of my history around the time of the Russian Revolution (1917), but I believe the Ukraine became a part of the USSR then, "then" being before official call-sign prefixes existed. (They were first agreed upon internationally at the Washington Conference of 1927, and officially went into effect on January 1, 1929.) Thus, I *guess* that Ukraine has always had a *U* prefix.

This call-sign-prefix information comes from the second DX countries list published by ARRL in January 1938 *QST*, pages 45 and 46. The Soviet prefixes back then consisted merely of the letter *U* plus a number. European Russia was U1, 3, 4, 7. White Russia, U2. The Ukraine, U5. The Transcaucasian SFSR, U6. Uzbekistan, U8. Asiatic Russia, U9 and 0. I believe that "Asiatic Russia" includes Siberia.

Sidelight: Although the international prefixes went into international official effect as of January 1, 1929, the startup date for their use in the US was moved up to October 1, 1928, so the US government could get an updated call-sign list on press in time to have it "on the streets" by January 1! Whenever you see a reference to a US radio amateur with a *W*-prefixed call sign prior to October 1, 1928, you're reading fiction.
73.NDavid Newkirk, WJ1Z
Senior Assistant Technical Editor
American Radio Relay League

Internet: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp
---
telephone: 203-666-1541 X280

---
225 Main St
Newington CT 06111
USA

2294. 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 13:41:04 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109031408.AA18843@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294011

September QST carried a short piece in which I recommended that
weak-singal (SSB/CW) operation recently displaced from 220 MHz
to the 222 MHz region should go vertically polarized (rather than
the traditional horizontal polarized).

I have gotten some correspondence on the topic, and have a question for
the Antenna Gurus on the net. One writer told me that, in fact,
vertically polarized signals have a 1-2 dB disadvantage relative to
horizontally polarized signals. This is because, he says, the ground-
reflected wave is preferentially absorbed if it's vertically polarized.
The effect is more pronounced when the ground is imperfectly-conducting.
Consequently, when the direct ray and the ground-reflected ray interact,
a vertially polarized signal has less field strength than a horizontally
polarized signal would have.

So, the question(s):
1. Is this true?
2. Is it true at upper-VHF? [i.e. maybe it's only significant at HF?]
3. If it is true, then WHY is it true? What about vertically polarized
radiation makes it more prone to loss upon reflection from imperfect
ground?

Your responses are appreciated.

Mike Owen W9IP

2295. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 13:45:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep03.134550.18342@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294020

In article <3974@shodha.enet.dec.com> b_egan@levers.enet.dec.com (Bob Egan) writes:
>
>Unless I am overlooking the obvious...the one common failure
>mode..eg..when somebody connects their negative lead directly to the
>battery, and then main battery to frame connections lets go....
>
>Has to assume that the case of the radio is also tied to power return...
>is this true ? The radio case is suppose to be a faraday (sp?) shield.
>
>If the manufactures are also dumping signal currents into the case (DC
>distribution...clock returns etc..) then I fault them for that.

Consider that the coax shield connection is normally tied to the case
and to RF and frame ground. This supplies a path, at least through the
finals back to negative from the frame.

>Further given the high currents inthe failure mode discussed, and the
>slowness of FUSES...I dnt think the negaitve fuse is going to save those
>"tiny little pieces of etch" described in an earlier post.

The fuse doesn't always open in time, but usually at least minimizes the
damage to the circuit board.

>My vote is as follows (will accept flames) :)
>
>Positive lead to battery. Negative to a close frame point w/ or w/o
>fusing. I think the common mode return will be lower to the radio, and
>hence less noise on the power feed to the radio. Also failure mode
>discussed in other notes would not be valid...as it shouldn't !..ie. no
>power feed..no problem !

The reason returning the radio negative lead direct to the battery is
recomended by the manufacturers is that heavy automotive currents through
the frame will raise the negative connection you just made above ground
potential. This will introduce noise modulation into your radio power
system. This is the classic ground loop problem. Avoiding this by going
to a single point negative connection at the battery does raise the
possibility of the failure mode we have been discussing, thus the fuse.

>Finally, do you really believe that ur starter is going to crank 300 to
>500 amps through that 16 guage wire you connected to the battery :) <<-|
> Please note..a joke------------|

You'd be surprised how much current a small wire will carry before it's
vaporized.

Gary KE4ZV

2296. Info needed on TM2530A & voice synth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 13:45:59 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420044@col.hp.com>
Source record: 294014

I need to know some detailed trivia about the Kenwood TM-2530A with
the optional voice synthesizer. I want to interface this radio to
a 440 MHz repeater to create a remote base. My question is what
actions cause the voice synthesizer to speak the frequency of operation?
I am hoping to drive the UP/DOWN inputs on the microphone jack to
make the transceiver step through the memories (which will be preprogrammed).
Willl the voice synthesizer respond with the frequency? Is there any
action (such as pushing a special key) that forces the voice synthesizer
to annouce the freq?

Please E-mail any info direct.
Thanks in advance,

Bob KB0CY

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

2297. Re: help on NVIS antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 14:08:21 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep03.140821.18454@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294021

In article <9109030809.AA25221@hermes.intel.com> dcruz@folsm3.INTel.COM (DAVE CRUZ @ T9-EE MANILA (PTL!!!)) writes:
>
>I'd appreciate any help you can extend to me so that I could built
>one of these NVIS antenna. Pls let me know if you receive this
>message.

The simplest design for what you want is a full wave horizontal loop mounted about 1/8 wavelength above the ground. Feed it with ladder line and a tuner and it works great. If your soil is not highly conductive, running another loop about 5% larger at ground level as a counterpoise will help.

Gary KE4ZV

2298. RSGB on Direction Finding?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 14:39:53 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep3.143953.9412@anasaz>
Source record: 294028

I have heard about a DF system described in the April issue of the RSGB (Radio Society of Great Britain) journal. My local libraries do not carry this journal. Would someone on the net who has this article mind summarizing it via Email to me? I will post the response.

Also, can anyone recommend English language non-American amateur journals that have good technical articles? I would be in subscribing to them.

Thanks.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 john@anasaz.UUCP
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2299. Re: Radio Shack's 10 meter rig on sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 15:29:47 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5286@ksr.com>
Source record: 294015

pete@strata.bellcore.com (Peter B. Glenn) writes:
>In article <1991Aug30.025202.11682@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>,
>whs70@taichi.uucp (24435-W. H. Sohl(L145)) writes:
>|> I was in a local (northern NJ) RS the other day
>|> and noted that they have their 10 meter mobil (CW/SSB)
>|> rig on sale at 199.95 (Normally $259).
> I heard from the owner of a local RS through my brother that the 10M rig
>is going on sale for $179.95 right AFTER September 7!

Heh. Hmm, the article recently posted from someone at Radio Shack mentioned (as I recall) updating the HTX-100 to "HTX-101", but I think the article only discussed the 2 meter rig. Assuming I'm not terminally confused here, does anyone know what the changes are (other than the front panel label)? Did they, for example, add a CW filter so the rig is really useful for CW?

John WB7EEL

2300. MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 15:35:42 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <42080001@hpcvra.cv.hp.com.>
Source record: 294018

Probably within the last six months I read an article on MAXON's "ear-microphone" -- theory of operation and some suggested circuits. Does anyone have a reference for me. I have lost the article. Probably in one of the HAM mags but could have been in one of the electronics ones.

Apparently, Maxon sells quite a few of the ear-microphones with the radios attached so someone must be doing something with them. Can anyone comment on their successes and the quality of the voice transmission?

(FYI the ear microphones are $7.00 each or $8.00 with the set of adapter ear pieces -- for those with big ears, I guess. Shipping and handling is $3.00)

Greg May
gregm@hp-pcd.cv.hp.com

2301. Re: Palomar Telecom RBC-700 info (long) (was Re: Want Reviews of Repeater)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 15:51:15 UTC
From: phil@pepper.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <6861@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 294023

In article <1991Aug28.105820.6003@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>,
morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us (Mike Morris) writes:
|> barry@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Barry Kurtz) writes:
|>
|> >I would like to know what experience any of you have had with the
|> >RBC-7000 Repeater Controller from Palomar Telecom. Our club is
|> >thinking of purchasing this controller and would like to know
|> >what you think about it as a user or as a maintainer. I
|> >believe this controller is used on the "Cactus Net" in the
|> >Southwest U.S.A.
|>
|> What do you need to know? I have one, I think it is serial number 62,
|> and aside from slow delivery, It's great. But it is not cheap.
This controller is not cheap as Mike says. If you are looking for a
controller for a simple repeater then you should look at the ACC-85 or
the CAT-500. The CAT-500 is very limited, but will do a good job for a
simple repeater!

|> The RBC works with everything from a 1959 Motorola BBY (our first
|> repeater), to Prog Line, Micors, Master-Pros, Icoms, etc. The only problem
|> that I am aware of is that an Icom 1200 repeater could not handle the
|> 47k input impedance of the audio port and required a FET buffer amp.
|> Big deal - it was built on a 6-point terminal strip and installed in the
|> receiver housing. The controller has a Micor squelch chip for each
|> receiver in itself and requires only discriminator noise and a PL
|> decoder lead (active low) (if you desire PL) for receiver connections.
|> The transmitter needs audio and PTT (active low) connections. Full
|> schematics are provided. One thing I like is that very few parts are
|> special - over 90% of the parts can be acquired from Radio Shack, and
|> the rest are available from any major parts distributor (i.e. the Mitel
|> 8870 touchotone decoder chips). The only wierd parts are the Motorola
|> M6709 Micor squelch chips, or the General instrument AY-3-8913 tone
|> generator chips or the S3526 tone filters. Even those are in stock
|> at Palomar, and can be FedExed should you have a major disaster (like
|> a direct lightning hit).
Although lightning is not a big problem here in California, the ACC
controllers give a very good warranty which INCLUDES lightning! I have
looked at there design and it seems that they have placed filters on the
phone card, etc that should solve this problem...

|> We have some special software in ours, with a grunge filter on the
|> receiver COS, and dual repeat (we run 440 and 6m repeaters side by side,
|> with the ability to run them seperate or joined) but other than that

|> it's a dead stock 4-port device.
I have heard that the Palomar controller has everything is PROM. So if something needs to change you need to get new PROMS. Not sure if this is true. I do know the ACC controllers have EVERYTHING in E2PROM and that anything can be programmed to whatever you need!

|> The speech synthesizer card sounds like a hi-fi tape recorder. In fact
|> it is also a seperate product. Custom words are available at no charge.
|> It is based on the OKI chipset, with its own PROM on the card. If you
|> want to have your system say "Looking down from five thousand feet on
|> Mount Lukens, this is the WA6ZRB repeater", no problem (but please
|> don't, our trustee would get upset). The standard voice is the owners
|> wife, who sounds excellent. He can also record from your tape if you
|> want a special voice.
Does this card prvide a vocabulary or does is just give you a set of canned messages that you can access. The ACC controller uses the TI chip that gives a vocabulary and you can build up a message... Sure is sounds computer generated, but it is very good for telemetry and everything is perfectly understandable.

|> If you know what to listen for (and _when_) you can recognize the sound
|> of these controllers (no, it's not a dead giveaway like the ACC
triple beep).
Don't get the wrong idea here... The ACC triple beep in the courtesy tone can be programmed to be anything from a morse character, a voice message, a single tone (frequency/durartion/hang time your choice) or up to three tones (again freq/duration/hang time your choice). I think what Mike is trying to say here is that every repeater controller has a specific feel to it.

|> With my scanner here I have found 24 RBC-based systems.
I only know of a few repeaters in the Bay Area that are Palomar based. I think most are ACC based!

|>
|> I know that this sounds like an advertisement, but just to allay fears,
|> I have no financial interest in Palomar Telecom, nor am I on the
|> payroll.
I am also not affiliated with ACC... I just think they have some very good products!

As a couple of side notes....

I had looked at the Palomar controller before getting the ACC 850, but when I asked for information on there controller and I did not get it for 6 weeks I gave up on them (I called 3 or 4 times!). I became worried that they would not be able to support there product. ACC has always had excelent phone support and they were able to answer all of my questions right away....

I also think the power requirements of the Palomar controller is very high. I think I read that the basic system is about 5 to 6 AMPs....

With that much power in that card cage I would think a fan would be needed to keep it cool!
As you may know the ACC controller has a very low power requirement of about 200 ma (fully loaded).

I have been running my 1.2 GHz repeater for over 6 months now and the ACC controller is fantastic.

Phil
DE KJ6NN

2302. Any R-390(A) Parts Out There?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 16:25:06 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2145@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294016

The subject pretty much sums it up, I'm looking for some R-390A parts, specifically the Line Level and Carrier Level meters. I just bought a working unit in which these were missing! I am also in need of one of the small knobs, the one for the Line Level meter switch. I'd be interested in whole carcasses or just the parts mentioned.

Please e-mail or call me if you have any R-390 parts on hand.

Also, If anyone has a manual for the R-388/URR I could use one of those too (wishful thinking, i know :-)

Thanks,

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

2303. Pirates?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 16:37:36 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109031637.AA22259@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 294017

Anyone else hear the conversation on 28.485 yesterday at 2330UTC between a stateside station and a spanish-sounding lady, that appeared to be a blatant conduct-of-business exchange? The conversation seemed to revolve around a clothing order, in which the lady apparently had made the items the wrong size. There was a mention of payment coming (or not coming if the sizes didn't get corrected). In 20 minutes, neither end gave an ID. I think they'll be on again at around 2330 UTC.
73,
Dube N5PDK

2304. Solar Bulletin - CALL FOR COMMENTS re Proposed New Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 18:09:42 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E16F.9082FCA0.2656@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294019

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

03 September, 1991

Call for Comments regarding a
Proposed New Service

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CALL FOR COMMENTS:

We are requesting input from all interested persons regarding a new service we are proposing to institute.

We would like to know how many of you would be in favor of a daily broadcast of solar geophysical indices. The information would be short and to the point, containing the following information:

- 10.7 cm solar radio flux from the Penticton Radio Observatory.
- Sunspot Number from the SESC at NOAA.
- 00 UT Boulder A-Index value.
- 8 three-hourly K-Index values as reported for Boulder.
- Estimated 8 three-hourly Planetary K-index values.
- Proton Fluence at greater than 1 MeV and 10 MeV.
- Background X-ray flux.
- List of all active warnings.
- List of all active alerts.

The data would be arranged into a brief message with no textual descriptions of other phenomena. This would be a DAILY broadcast over the nets.

If you would like to see (or would not like to see) this new service implemented publically over the nets, please send your comment(s) to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

We will base our decision heavily on the comments we receive.

** End of Bulletin **

2305. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 18:30:15 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <23004@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 293893

In article <9109031408.AA18843@ucsd.edu>, MROWEN%STLAWU (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>September QST carried a short piece in which I recommended that
>weak-singal (SSB/CW) operation recently displaced from 220 MHz
>to the 222 MHz region should go vertically polarized (rather than
>the traditional horizontal polarized).

>So, the question(s):
> 1. Is this true?
> 2. Is it true at upper-VHF? [i.e. maybe it's only significant at HF?]
> 3. If it is true, then WHY is it true? What about vertically polarized
> radiation makes it more prone to loss upon reflection from imperfect
> ground?

Time do dig out the physics books.. it's certainly true that visible
light reflected off the ground is horizontally polarized (that's the
basis for poloroid sunglasses), and as I recall, that is a general
trend for waves reflecting off surfaces. I don't know for sure how
that applies to 220 mhz and garden variety (:-) dirt.

The article also said that increased interference from 220 fm would
only be a problem in the rare case where you are trying to copy weak
signals while operating near a repeater or some such.... like say
contesting on a mountain top? most mountains with electricity will
already have vertical fm antennas galore.

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2306. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 18:59:55 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570152@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294034

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:

>September QST carried a short piece in which I recommended that
>weak-singal (SSB/CW) operation recently displaced from 220 MHz
>to the 222 MHz region should go vertically polarized (rather than
>the traditional horizontal polarized).

I have always heard that horizontal polarization is better for VHF
DX'ing than vertical. Over long paths, the polarization tends to
become "scrambled", and ends up mostly horizontal at the far end
of the circuit, even if the transmitting antenna is vertical.

I have never heard a theoretical justification for this, but it
supposedly is based on extensive testing many years ago by Ed Tilton
W1HDQ and others.

AL N1AL

2307. Solar Bulletin - Major Summary of Flare Events for August Now Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 19:03:39 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E177.1A1C57C0.2857@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 294025

/\/\/\

2308. Re: Motorola Radius on 440 Amateur Band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 19:58:20 UTC
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11671@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 294026

In article <1991Sep3.125807.11447@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (kenneth.roser) writes:
>Does anyone have a source for the software required to program a
>Motorola Radius to work on the 440 Mhz band? Apparently, the
>original Motorola software does not allow the Radius to be brought
>into the amateur bands.

The regular Radius programming software can do it, but there is a special procedure. Your Motorola service rep should be able to provide this to you. It involves calculating the programming values in hex and entering them using the hex debugger that is part of the original Motorola software.

---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@cs.pitt.edu FAX: +1 412 624 8854

2309. MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 20:11:17 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.COM
Message-ID: <9109032011.AA17078@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 294027

QST Nov 1990

The earphone/microphones are also available from Radio Shack, as is
the cable that is kludged in the article.
73, doug
faunt@cisco.com

2310. Penny feed details needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 20:46:12 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep3.154612.26784@hemlock.cray.com>
Source record: 294030

I'm trying to build a 10Ghz antenna, I have a parabolic dish
(f/D ~= 0.45), and some waveguide (0.9" x 0.4" - WG16). I
believe that a penny feed would be the simplest way for me to
illuminate the dish, but I can't find design details anywhere.
I've checked the VHF/UHF manual and the ARRL handbook.

I'm looking for design details (disc size, slot size & placement),
hints on how to cut a good "penny" (without the machine-shop-in-
your-basement that the VHF/UHF manual expects !) and ideas
on how to seal the slots against bugs & the elements; or
references to any of the above.

Thanks in advance, I'll summarize if there's enough interest.
--
andyw. (W0/G1XRL)

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

2311. DXCC Country List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 20:47:20 UTC
From: wmb@ulysses.att.com
Message-ID: <15423@ulysses.att.com>
Source record: 294029

The current ARRL DXCC country list follows. Changes from the
previous posting (11/90) include the addition of Penguin Islands
(ZS1) and North Korea (P5; effective with the first accredited
operation), and other minor modifications.

Much of the information was provided by Ron McConnell, W2IOL.

The colon-separated fields are:

1. primary amateur prefix ("*" suffix for deleted countries)
2. country name
3. continent
4. ITU zone(s)
5. CQ zone(s)
6. time zone (hours from UTC)
7. latitude
8. longitude
9. ITU prefix allocation(s)
10. other amateur prefixes

Please mail corrections and suggestions to me.

Bill Brelsford, K2DI
AT&T, Basking Ridge NJ
wmb@joplin.att.com

A1:Abu Ail, Jabal at Tair:As:39:21:+2:14N:43E:A1~:J2/A
A2:Botswana:Af:57:38:+2:25S:26E:A2,8O:
A3:Tonga:Oc:62:32:+13:21S:175W:A3:
A4:Oman:As:39:21:+4:24N:59E:A4:
A5:Bhutan:As:41:22:+5.5:27N:90E:A5:
A6:United Arab Emirates:As:39:21:+4:24N:54E:A6:
A7:Qatar:As:39:21:+4:25N:52E:A7:
A9:Bahrain:As:39:21:+4:26N:51E:A9:
AC3*:Sikkim:As:41:22:+5.5:27N:89E::
AC4*:Tibet:As:41:23:+6:30N:92E::
AP:Pakistan:As:41:21:+5:34N:73E:AP-AS,6P-6S:
BV:Taiwan:As:44:24:+8:25N:122E::
BY:China:As:33,42,43,44:23,24:+8:40N:116E:BA-BZ,XS,3H-3U:
C2:Nauru:Oc:65:31:+11.5:0S:167E:C2:
C3:Andorra:Eu:27:14:+1:43N:2E:C3:
C5:The Gambia:Af:46:35:+0:13N:17W:C5:
C6:Bahamas:NA:11:08:-5:25N:77W:C6:
C9:Mozambique:Af:53:37:+2:26S:33E:C8-C9:
C9*:Manchuria:As:33:24:+8.5:46N:127E::
CE:Chile:SA:14,16:12:-4:33S:71W:CA-CE,XQ-XR,3G:

CE9:Antarctica:An:67,69,70,71,72,73,74:12,13,29,30,32,38,39:+0:90S:0W::AT0,DP0,FT_Y,KC4,LU
_Z,OR4,VK0,VP8,Y8,ZL5,ZS7,ZX0,3Y,4K1,8J1
CE0A:Easter Is:SA:63:12:-7:27S:109W::
CE0X:San Felix:SA:14:12:-5:26S:80W::
CE0Z:Juan Fernandez:SA:14:12:-4:34S:79W::
CN:Morocco:Af:37:33:+0:34N:7W:CN,5C-5G:
CN2*:Tangier:Af:37:33:+0:36N:8W::
CO:Cuba:NA:11:08:-5:23N:82W:CL,CM,CO,T4:
CP:Bolivia:SA:12,14:10:-4:17S:68W:CP:
CR8*:Damao, Diu:As:41:22:+5.5:21N:71E::
CR8*:Goa:As:41:22:+5.5:16N:74E::
CR8*:Portuguese Timor:Oc:54:28:+8:9S:126E::
CT:Portugal:Eu:37:14:+1:39N:9W:CQ-CU,XX:
CT3:Madeira Is:Af:36:33:-1:33N:17W::
CU:Azores:Eu:36:14:-1:38N:26W::CT2
CX:Uruguay:SA:14:13:-3:35S:56W:CV-CX:
CY9:St Paul Is:NA:09:05:-5:47N:60W::
CY0:Sable Is:NA:09:05:-5:44N:60W::
D2:Angola:Af:52:36:+1:9S:13E:D2-D3:
D4:Cape Verde:Af:46:35:-2:15N:23W:D4:
D6:Comoros:Af:53:39:+3:12S:43E:D6:
DL:Germany:Eu:28:14:+1:52N:7E:DA-DR,Y2-Y9:
DL*:Germany:Eu:28:14:+1:52N:7E::DA-DM
DU:Philippines:Oc:50:27:+8:15N:121E:DU-DZ,4D-4I:
EA:Spain:Eu:37:14:+1:40N:4W:AM-AO,EA-EH:
EA6:Balearic Is:Eu:37:14:+1:38N:3E::
EA8:Canary Is:Af:36:33:+0:28N:15W::
EA9:Ceuta & Melilla:Af:37:33:+1:36N:5W::
EA9*:Ifni:Af:37:33:+0:29N:10W::
EI:Ireland:Eu:27:14:+0:53N:6W:EI-EJ:
EL:Liberia:Af:46:35:-0.75:6N:11W:A8,D5,EL,5L-5M,6Z:
EP:Iran:As:40:21:+3.5:36N:51E:EP-EQ,9B-9D:
ES:Estonia:Eu:29:15:+3:59N:25E::UR
ET:Ethiopia:Af:48:37:+3:9N:39E:ET,9E-9F:
ET2*:Eritrea:Af:48:37:+3:15N:39E::
F:France:Eu:27:14:+1:49N:2E:FA-FZ,HW-HY,TH,TK,TM,TO-TQ,TV-TX:
FF*:French W Africa:Af:46:35:+0:15N:18W::
FG:Guadeloupe:NA:11:08:-4:16N:62W::
FH:Mayotte:Af:53:39:+3:13S:45E::
FH*:Comoros:Af:53:39:+3:12S:43E::FB8
FI8*:Fr Indo China:As:49:26:+7:11N:107E::
FK:New Caledonia:Oc:56:32:+11:22S:167E::
FM:Martinique:NA:11:08:-4:15N:61W::
FN8*:French India:As:41:22:+5.5:12N:80E::
FO:Clipperton Is:NA:10:07:-7:10N:109W::
FO:French Polynesia:Oc:63:32:-10:18S:150W::
FP:St Pierre & Miquelon:NA:09:05:-4:47N:56W::
FQ8*:Fr Equatorial Africa:Af:47,52:36:+1:5N:18E::
FR:Glorioso Is:Af:53:39:+3:12S:47E::
FR:Juan de Nova, Europa:Af:53:39:+3:17N:43E::

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FR:Reunion:Af:53:39:+4:21S:55E::
FR:Tromelin:Af:53:39:+4:16S:54E::
FS:St Martin:NA:11:08:-4:18N:63W::FG,FJ
FT_W:Crozet:Af:68:39:+3:46S:52E::
FT_X:Kerguelen Is:Af:68:39:+5:50S:70E::
FT_Z:Amsterdam & St Paul Is:Af:68:39:+5:38S:78E::
FW:Wallis & Futuna Is:Oc:62:32:-10.5:14S:172W::
FY:French Guiana:SA:12:09:-4:5N:52W::
G:England:Eu:27:14:+0:52N:0W:GA-GZ,MA-MZ,VP-VS,ZB-ZJ,ZN-ZO,ZQ,2A-2Z:
GD:Isle of Man:Eu:27:14:+0:54N:4W::
GI:No Ireland:Eu:27:14:+0:55N:6W::
GJ:Jersey:Eu:27:14:+0:49N:2W::
GM:Scotland:Eu:27:14:+0:57N:2W::
GU:Guernsey:Eu:27:14:+0:49N:3W::
GW:Wales:Eu:27:14:+0:52N:3W::
H4:Solomon Is:Oc:51:28:+11:9S:160E:H4:
HA:Hungary:Eu:28:15:+1:48N:19E:HA,HG:
HB:Switzerland:Eu:28:14:+1:47N:7E:HB,HE:
HB0:Liechtenstein:Eu:28:14:+1:47N:10E::
HC:Ecuador:SA:12:10:-5:0N:79W:HC-HD:
HC8:Galapagos Is:SA:12:10:-5:1S:90W::
HH:Haiti:NA:11:08:-5:19N:72W:HH,4V:
HI:Dominican Rep:NA:11:08:-5:18N:70W:HI:
HK:Colombia:SA:12:09:-5:5N:74W:HJ-HK,5J-5K:
HK0:Malpelo Is:SA:12:09:-5:4N:82W::
HK0:San Andres & Providencia:NA:11:07:-6:13N:82W::
HK0*:Bajo Nuevo:NA:11:08:-5:16N:79W::
HK0*:Serrana Bnk, Roncador Cay:NA:11:07:-5:14N:80W::KP3,KS4
HL:South Korea:As:44:25:+9:38N:127E:DS-DT,D7-D9,HL-HM,P5-P9,6K-6N:
HP:Panama:NA:11:07:-5:9N:80W:HO-HP,H3,H8-H9,3E-3F:
HR:Honduras:NA:11:07:-6:14N:87W:HQ-HR:
HS:Thailand:As:49:26:+6:14N:101E:E2,HS:
HV:Vatican:Eu:28:15:+1:42N:13E:HV:
HZ:Saudi Arabia:As:39:21:+3:25N:47E:HZ,7Z,8Z:
I:Italy:Eu:28:15:+1:42N:12E:IA-IZ:
I1*:Trieste:Eu:28:15:+1:46N:14E::
I5*:Ital Somaliland:Af:48:37:+3:2N:46E::
IS:Sardinia:Eu:28:15:+1:39N:9E::
J2:Djibouti:Af:48:37:+3:12N:43E:J2:
J3:Grenada:NA:11:08:-4:12N:62W:J3:
J5:Guinea-Bissau:Af:46:35:-1:12N:16W:J5:
J6:St Lucia:NA:11:08:-4:14N:61W:J6:
J7:Dominica:NA:11:08:-4:15N:61W:J7:
J8:St Vincent:NA:11:08:-4:13N:61W:J8:
JA:Japan:As:45:25:+9:36N:140E:JA-JS,7J-7N,8J-8N:KA1
JD:Minami Torishima:Oc:45/90:27:+10:24N:154E::KA1
JD:Ogasawara:As:45:27:+10:28N:142E::KA1
JD1*:Okino Tori-shima:As:45:27:+10:30N:140E::7J1
JT:Mongolia:As:32,33:23:+7.5:48N:107E:JT-JV:
JW:Svalbard:Eu:18:40:+1:78N:16E::
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JX:Jan Mayen:Eu:18:40:-1:71N:9W::
JY:Jordan:As:39:20:+2:32N:36E:JY:
JZ0*:Neth New Guinea:Oc:51:28:+10:10S:147E::
K:United States:NA:06,07,08:03,04,05:-5:39N:77W:AA-AL,KA-KZ,NA-NZ,WA-WZ:
KC6:Belau:Oc:64:27:+10:7N:134E::
KG4:Guantanamo Bay:NA:11:08:-5:20N:75W::
KH1:Baker & Howland Is:Oc:61:31:-12:0N:176W::
KH2:Guam:Oc:64:27:+10:13N:145E::
KH3:Johnston Is:Oc:61:31:-11:17N:170W::
KH4:Midway Is:Oc:61:31:-11:28N:177W::
KH5:Palmyra, Jarvis Is:Oc:61:31:-11:6N:162W::
KH5K:Kingman Reef:Oc:61:31:-11:6N:162W::
KH6:Hawaii:Oc:61:31:-10:21N:158W::
KH7:Kure Is:Oc:61:31:-11:29N:178W::
KH8:Am Samoa:Oc:62:32:-11:14S:171W::
KH9:Wake Is:Oc:65:31:+12:19N:167E::
KH0:Mariana Is:Oc:64:27:+10:15N:146E::
KL7:Alaska:NA:01,02:01:-8:58N:134W::
KP1:Navassa Is:NA:11:08:-5:18N:75W::
KP2:Virgin Is:NA:11:08:-4:18N:65W::
KP4:Puerto Rico:NA:11:08:-4:18N:66W::
KP5:Desecheo Is:NA:11:08:-4:18N:68W::
KR6*:Okinawa (Ryukyu):As:45:25:+8:26N:128E::KR8,JR6,KA6
KS4*:Swan Is:NA:11:07:-6:17N:84W::
KZ5*:Canal Zone:NA:11:07:-5:9N:80W::
LA:Norway:Eu:18:14:+1:60N:11E:JW-JX,LA-LN,3Y:
LU:Argentina:SA:14,16:13:-3:35S:58W:AY-AZ,LO-LW,L2-L9:
LX:Luxembourg:Eu:27:14:+1:50N:6E:LX:
LY:Lithuania:Eu:29:15:+3:55N:25E::UP
LZ:Bulgaria:Eu:28:20:+2:43N:23E:LZ:
OA:Peru:SA:12:10:-5:12S:78W:OA-OC,4T:
OD:Lebanon:As:39:20:+2:34N:36E:OD:
OE:Austria:Eu:28:15:+1:48N:16E:OE:
OH:Finland:Eu:18:15:+2:60N:25E:OF-OJ:
OH0:Aland Is:Eu:18:15:+2:60N:20E::
OJ0:Market Reef:Eu:18:15:+2:60N:19E::
OK:Czechoslovakia:Eu:28:15:+1:50N:15E:OK-OM:
ON:Belgium:Eu:27:14:+1:51N:4E:ON-OT:
OX:Greenland:NA:05,75:40:-3:64N:52W::XP
OY:Faroe Is:Eu:18:14:+0:62N:7W::
OZ:Denmark:Eu:18:14:+1:56N:13E:OU-OZ,XP,5P-5Q:
P2:Papua New Guinea:Oc:51:28:+10:10S:147E:P2:
P2*:Papua Terr:Oc:51:28:+10:10S:147E::VK9
P2*:Terr New Guinea:Oc:51:28:+10:10S:147E::VK9
P4:Aruba:SA:11:09:-4:13N:70W:P4:
P5:North Korea:As:44:25:+9:39N:126E::
PA:Netherlands:Eu:27:14:+1:52N:5E:PA-PI:
PJ2:Neth Antilles:SA:11:09:-4:12N:69W:PJ:PJ4,PJ9
PJ5:St Maarten, Saba, St Eus:NA:11:08:-4:18N:63W::PJ6-8
PK1*:Java:Oc:54:28:+7.5:6S:107E::PK23
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PK4*:Sumatra:Oc:54:28:+7:1S:100E::
PK5*:Netherlands Borneo:Oc:54:28:+8:3S:115E::
PK6*:Celebe & Molucca Is:Oc:54:28:+8:5S:119E::
PY:Brazil:SA:12,13,15:11:-3:16S:48W:PP-PY,ZV-ZZ:
PY0:Fernando de Noronha:SA:13:11:-2:4S:32W::
PY0:St Peter & St Paul Rocks:SA:13:11:-2:0N:29W::
PY0:Trindade & Martin Vaz Is:SA:15:11:-2:21S:29W::
PZ:Surinam:SA:12:09:-3.5:6N:55W:PZ:
S2:Bangladesh:As:41:22:+6:24N:90E:S2-S3:
S7:Seychelles:Af:53:39:+4:5S:55E:S7:
S9:Sao Tome & Principe:Af:47:36:+0:0N:7E:S9:
S0:Western Sahara:Af:37:33:+0:27N:13W:S0~:
SM:Sweden:Eu:18:14:+1:59N:18E:SA-SM,7S,8S:
SP:Poland:Eu:28:15:+1:52N:21E:HF,SN-SR,3Z:
ST:Sudan:Af:48:34:+2:16N:33E:SSN-SSZ,ST,6T-6U:
ST0:Southern Sudan:Af:48:34:+2:5N:32E::
SU:Egypt:Af:38:34:+2:31N:31E:SSA-SSM,SU,6A-6B:
SV:Greece:Eu:28:20:+2:38N:24E:J4,SV-SZ:
SV5:Dodecanese:Eu:28:20:+2:36N:28E::
SV9:Crete:Eu:28:20:+2:36N:24E::
SY:Mt Athos:Eu:28:20:+2:40N:24E::SV1/A
T2:Tuvalu:Oc:65:31:+12:9S:179E:T2:
T31:Central Kiribati:Oc:62:31:+12:4S:171W:T3:
T32:East Kiribati:Oc:61,63:31:+12:2N:158W::
T33:Banaba:Oc:65:31:+11.5:1S:170E::
T30:West Kiribati:Oc:65:31:+12:1S:173E::
T5:Somali:Af:48:37:+3:2N:46E:T5,6O:
T7:San Marino:Eu:28:15:+1:44N:12E:T7:
TA:Turkey:As,Eu:39:20:+2:40N:33E:TA-TC,YM:
TF:Iceland:Eu:17:40:0:64N:22W:TF:
TG:Guatemala:NA:11:07:-6:16N:92W:TD,TG:
TI:Costa Rica:NA:11:07:-6:10N:84W:TE,TI:
TI9:Cocos Is:NA:11:07:-6:6N:87W::
TJ:Cameroon:Af:47:36:+1:4N:12E:TJ:
TK:Corsica:Eu:28:15:+1:42N:9E::
TL:Central African Rep:Af:47:36:+1:5N:19E:TL:
TN:Congo:Af:52:36:+1:4S:15E:TN:
TR:Gabon:Af:52:36:+1:1N:10E:TR:
TT:Chad:Af:47:36:+1:12N:15E:TT:
TU:Ivory Coast:Af:46:35:+0:5N:4W:TU:
TY:Benin:Af:46:35:+0:6N:3E:TY:
TZ:Mali:Af:46:35:+0:13N:8W:TZ:
UA1:Russia (European):Eu:19,20,29,30:16:+3:56N:37E:EK,EM-EO,ER-ES,EX-EZ,LY,RA-RZ,UA-UZ,YL,
4J-4L:UA346,UN,UV,UW,UZ
UA2:Kaliningrad:Eu:29:15:+3:55N:21E::UZ2
UA9:Russia (Asiatic):As:20,21,22,23,24,25,26,30,31,32,33,34,35,75:16,17,18,19,23:+7:52N:10
4E::UA0,UN,UV,UW,UZ
UB:Ukraine:Eu:29:16:+3:50N:30E::UT,UY
UC:Byelorussia:Eu:29:16:+3:54N:28E:EU-EW:
UD:Azerbaijan:As:29:21:+4:40N:50E::

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UF:Georgia:As:29:21:+4:42N:45E::
UG:Armenia:As:29:21:+4:40N:45E::
UH:Turkmenistan:As:30:17:+5:38N:58E::
UI:Uzbekistan:As:30:17:+6:41N:69E::
UJ:Tadzhikistan:As:30:17:+6:39N:69E::
UL:Kazakhstan:As:29,30,31:17:+5.5:43N:77E::
UM:Kirghizia:As:30,31:17:+6:43N:75E::
UN1*:Karelo-Finnish Rep:Eu:19:16:+3:64N:32E::
UO:Moldavia:Eu:29:16:+3:47N:29E::
V2:Antigua, Barbuda:NA:11:08:-4:17N:62W:V2:
V3:Belize:NA:11:07:-5.5:17N:89W:V3:
V4:St Kitts, Nevis:NA:11:08:-4:17N:63W:V4:
V5:Namibia:Af:57:38:+2:22S:17E:V5:ZS3
V6:Micronesia:Oc:65:27:+11:7N:158E:V6:KC6
V7:Marshall Is:Oc:65:31:+12:7N:171E:V7:KX6
V8:Brunei:Oc:54:28:+8:5N:115E:V8:
VE:Canada:NA:02,03,04,09,75:01,02,03,04,05:-5:45N:76W:CF-CK,CY-CZ,VA-VG,VO,VX-VY,XJ-XO:
VK:Australia:Oc:55,58,59:29,30:+10:35S:149E:AX,VH-VN,VZ:
VK9L:Lord Howe Is:Oc:60:30:+10:31S:159E::
VK9N:Norfolk Is:Oc:60:32:+11.5:29S:168E::
VK9X:Christmas Is:Oc:54:29:+7:10S:106E::
VK9Y:Cocos-Keeling Is:Oc:54:29:+6.5:12S:97E::
VK9Z:Mellish Reef:Oc:55:30:+10:17S:156E::
VK9Z:Willis Is:Oc:55:30:+10:16S:150E::
VK0:Heard Is:Af:68:39:+5:53S:73E::
VK0:Macquarie Is:Oc:60:30:+11:54S:159E::
VO*:Newfoundland, Labrador:NA:09:02,05:-3.5:48N:53W::
VP2E:Anguilla:NA:11:08:-4:18N:63W::
VP2M:Montserrat:NA:11:08:-4:17N:62W::
VP2V:Br Virgin Is:NA:11:08:-4:18N:65W::
VP5:Turks & Caicos Is:NA:11:08:-5:22N:72W::
VP8:Falkland Is:SA:16:13:-4:52S:58W::
VP8:So Georgia Is:SA:73:13:-1.5:54S:37W::LU_Z
VP8:So Orkney Is:SA:73:13:-3:61S:45W::LU_Z
VP8:So Sandwich Is:SA:73:13:-3:59S:27W::LU_Z
VP8:So Shetland Is:SA:73:13:-4:62S:59W::LU_Z,CE9,HF0,4K1
VP9:Bermuda:NA:11:05:-4:32N:65W::
VQ1*:Zanzibar:Af:53:37:+3:7S:39E::5H1
VQ6*:British Somaliland:Af:48:37:+3:2N:46E::
VQ9:Chagos:Af:41:39:+5:7S:72E::
VQ9*:Aldabra:Af:53:39:+4:9S:46E::
VQ9*:Desroches:Af:53:39:+4:6S:55E::
VQ9*:Farquhar:Af:53:39:+4:10S:51E::
VR6:Pitcairn Is:Oc:63:32:-8.5:25S:130W::
VS2*:Malaya:As:54:28:+7.5:3N:102E::9M2
VS4*:Sarawak:Oc:54:28:+8:2N:110E::
VS6:Hong Kong:As:44:24:+8:22N:114E::
VS9H*:Kuria Muria Is:As:39:21:+4:18N:56E::
VU:India:As:41:22:+5.5:29N:77E:AT-AW,VT-VW,8T-8Y:
VU7:Andaman & Nicobar Is:As:49:26:+5.5:12N:93E::
```

VU7:Laccadive Is:As:41:22:+5.5:11N:73E::
XE:Mexico:NA:10:06:-6:20N:99W:XA-XI,4A-4C,6D-6J:
XF4:Revilla Gigedo:NA:10:06:-7:18N:113W::
XT:Burkina Faso:Af:46:35:+0:12N:2W:XT:
XU:Cambodia:As:49:26:+8:12N:105E:XU:
XW:Laos:As:49:26:+7:20N:102E:XW:
XX9:Macao:As:44:24:+8:22N:114E::
XZ:Myanmar (Burma):As:49:26:+6.5:17N:96E:XY-XZ:
Y2*:East Germany:Eu:28:14:+1:53N:13E::
YA:Afghanistan:As:40:21:+4.5:35N:69E:T6,YA:
YB:Indonesia:Oc:51,54:28:+7.5:6S:107E:JZ,PK-PO,YB-YH,7A-7I,8A-8I:
YI:Iraq:As:39:21:+3:32N:45E:HN,YI:
YJ:Vanuatu:Oc:56:32:+11:18S:168E:YJ:
YK:Syria:As:39:20:+2:34N:36E:YK,6C:
YL:Latvia:Eu:29:15:+3:57N:24E::UQ
YN:Nicaragua:NA:11:07:-6:12N:87W:HT,H6-H7,YN:
YO:Romania:Eu:28:20:+2:45N:26E:YO-YR:
YS:El Salvador:NA:11:07:-6:14N:89W:HU,YS:
YU:Yugoslavia:Eu:28:15:+1:45N:20E:YT-YU,YZ,4N-4O:
YV:Venezuela:SA:12:09:-4:10N:67W:YV-YY,4M:
YV0:Aves Is:NA:11:08:-4:16N:64W::
Z2:Zimbabwe:Af:53:38:+2:18S:31E:Z2:
ZA:Albania:Eu:28:15:+1:41N:20E:ZA:
ZB:Gibraltar:Eu:37:14:+1:37N:5W::
ZC:Cyprus SBA:As:39:20:+2:36N:33E::
ZC5*:Br North Borneo:Oc:54:28:+8:6N:116E::
ZC6*:Palestine:As:39:20:+2:32N:35E::4X1
ZD4*:Gold Coast, Togoland:Af:46:35:+0:5N:0W::
ZD7:St Helena:Af:66:36:+0:16S:6W::
ZD8:Ascension Is:Af:66:36:0:8S:14W::
ZD9:Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is:Af:66:38:0:37S:12W::
ZF:Cayman Is:NA:11:08:-5:19N:81W::
ZK1:No Cook Is:Oc:62:32:-10.5:10S:161W::
ZK1:So Cook Is:Oc:63:32:-10.5:22S:158W::
ZK2:Niue:Oc:62:32:-11:19S:170W::
ZK3:Tokelau Is:Oc:62:31:-11:9S:171W::
ZL:New Zealand:Oc:60:32:+12:41S:175E:ZK-ZM:
ZL7:Chatham Is:Oc:60:32:+12.75:44S:177W::
ZL8:Kermadec Is:Oc:60:32:+12:29S:178W::
ZL9:Auckland, Campbell Is:Oc:60:32:+12:51S:166E::
ZP:Paraguay:SA:14:11:-4:26S:57W:ZP:
ZS:So Africa:Af:57:38:+2:26S:28E:H5,S4,S8,V9,ZR-ZU:
ZS1:Penguin Is:Af:57:38:+2:27S:15E::
ZS8:Pr Edward & Marion Is:Af:57:38:+3:47S:38E::
ZS9:Walvis Bay:Af:57:38:+2:23S:15E::
1A0:SMO Malta:Eu:28:15:+1:42N:13E:1A~:
1M*:Minerva Reef:Oc:62:32:-12:24S:179W::
1S:Spratly Is:As:50:26:+7:9N:112E:1S~:
3A:Monaco:Eu:27:14:+1:44N:8E:3A:
3B6:Agalega & St Brandon:Af:53:39:+4:10S:57E::3B7

3B8:Mauritius:Af:53:39:+4:20S:58E:3B:
3B9:Rodriguez Is:Af:53:39:+4:20S:63E::
3C:Equatorial Guinea:Af:47:36:-1:4N:9E:3C:
3C0:Pagalu:Af:52:36:-1:1S:6E::
3D2:Conway Reef:Oc:56:32:+12:22S:175E::
3D2:Fiji Is:Oc:56:32:+12:18S:178E:3DN-3DZ:
3D2:Rotuma:Oc:56:32:+12:13S:177E::
3DA:Swaziland:Af:57:38:+2:26S:31E:3DA-3DM:3D6
3V:Tunisia:Af:37:33:+1:37N:10E:TS,3V:
3W:Vietnam:As:49:26:+7:11N:107E:XV,3W:
3X:Guinea:Af:46:35:+0:10N:14W:3X:
3Y:Bouvet:Af:67:38:+0:54S:3E::
3Y:Peter I:An:72:12:-6:69S:91W::
4J1:Malyj Vysotskij Is:Eu:29:16:+3:61N:29E::
4K2:Franz Josef Land:Eu:75:40:+3:81N:48E::UA1
4S:Sri Lanka:As:41:22:+5.5:7N:80E:4P-4S:
4U:ITU Geneva:Eu:28:14:+1:46N:6E::
4U:UN HQ:NA:08:05:-5:41N:74W:4U:
4W*:Yemen Arab Rep:As:39:21:+3:15N:44E::
4X:Israel:As:39:20:+2:32N:35E:4X,4Z:
5A:Libya:Af:38:34:+2:33N:13E:5A:
5B:Cyprus:As:39:20:+3:35N:33E:C4,H2,P3,5B:
5H:Tanzania:Af:53:37:+3:7S:39E:5H-5I:
5N:Nigeria:Af:46:35:+1:6N:3E:5N-5O:
5R:Madagascar:Af:53:39:+3:19S:48E:5R-5S,6X:
5T:Mauritania:Af:46:35:-1:18N:16W:5T:
5U:Niger:Af:46:35:+1:14N:2W:5U:
5V:Togo:Af:46:35:+0:6N:1E:5V:
5W:Western Samoa:Oc:62:32:-11:14S:172W:5W:
5X:Uganda:Af:48:37:+3:0N:33E:5X:
5Z:Kenya:Af:48:37:+3:2S:37E:5Y-5Z:
6W:Senegal:Af:46:35:+0:15N:18W:6V-6W:
6Y:Jamaica:NA:11:08:-5:18N:77W:6Y:
7O:Yemen:As:39:21:+3:13N:45E:4W,7O:
7O*:Kamaran Is:As:39:21:+3:15N:43E::VS9K
7O*:PDR Yemen:As:39:21:+3:13N:45E::
7P:Lesotho:Af:57:38:+2:29S:27E:7P:
7Q:Malawi:Af:53:37:+2:14S:34E:7Q:
7X:Algeria:Af:37:33:+0:37N:3E:7R,7T-7Y:
8P:Barbados:NA:11:08:-4:13N:60W:8P:
8Q:Maldive Is:As,Af:41:22:+5:4N:73E:8Q:
8R:Guyana:SA:12:09:-3.75:6N:58W:8R:
8Z4*:S Arabia/Iraq NZ:As:39:21:+3:29N:46E::
8Z5*:Kuwait/S Arabia NZ:As:39:21:+3:29N:48E::9K3
9G:Ghana:Af:46:35:+0:5N:0W:9G:
9H:Malta:Eu:28:15:+1:36N:15E:9H:
9J:Zambia:Af:53:36:+2:15S:28E:9I-9J:
9K:Kuwait:As:39:21:+3:29N:48E:9K:
9L:Sierra Leone:Af:46:35:+0:9N:13W:9L:
9M2:West Malaysia:As:54:28:+7.5:3N:102E::9M4

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9M6:East Malaysia:Oc:54:28:+8:2N:110E:9M,9W:9M8
9N:Nepal:As:42:22:+5.5:28N:85E:9N:
9Q:Zaire:Af:52:36:+1:4S:15E:9O-9T:
9S4*:Saar:Eu:28:14:+1:49N:7E::
9U:Burundi:Af:52:36:+3:3S:29E:9U:
9U5*:Ruanda-Urundi:Af:52:36:+3:3S:30E::
9V:Singapore:As:54:28:+7.5:1N:104E:S6,9V:
9X:Rwanda:Af:52:36:+3:2S:30E:9X:
9Y:Trinidad & Tobago:SA:11:09:-4:11N:62W:9Y-9Z:
~~*:Blenheim Reef:Af:41:39:+5:7S:72E::
~~*:Geyser Reef:Af:53:39:+3:12S:46E::
```

2312. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 20:47:26 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <40757@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 294032

Most car batteries are grounded by a fat negative lead to the engine block, since that is the return path for the starter motor. Many have a second grounding lead that it screwed to the frame near the battery.

Running the radio hot lead from the battery is not a good idea, as it experiences a lot of corrosion. I have always preferred to grab the heavy A+ from the starter solenoid, since it's just as good a feed as the battery + post (being only about a meter of very heavy wire away) and that terminal is far enough from the battery to avoid getting acid mist on the wire.

Probably picking up the negative voltage at the corresponding place (where the heavy negative lead is bolted to the engine block) is a smart thing to do.
- Brian

2313. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 21:01:50 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2554@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 294037

In article <42080001@hpcvra.cv.hp.com.> gregm@hpcvra.cv.hp.com. (Greg May) writes:

Probably within the last six months I read an article on MAXON's
"ear-microphone" -- theory of operation and some suggested
circuits. Does anyone have a reference for me. I have lost the
article. Probably in one of the HAM mags but could have been in
one of the electronics ones.

Apparently, Maxon sells quite a few of the ear-microphones
with the radios attached so someone must be doing something
with them. Can anyone comment on their successes and the
quality of the voice transmission?

My housemate bought a set for Rally intercoms between driver and
co-driver. Seems kind of silly to me since they are sitting next to
each other but I guess they are happy with the results and the price
is less than the intercom sets they could buy.

Speaking of intercoms, has anyone built a helmet intercom set before?
I am designing one now that would allow two helmets to converse, run on
12 volts, and interface one or both microphones to a Icom vox unit.

jv

"Any thought could be the beginning
of a brand new tangled web you're spinning" - =Sebadoh=

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

2314. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 21:03:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <1E6754EB8C1F200E62@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 294033

The article on the Maxon intraural mike was in November QST. When I called Maxon to order one, the lady asked, "Are you a ham?" I said, "Yes, how did you know that." She said the only people who used the term "intraural" (which the Maxon people had never heard of) were hams who had read some article about them and were all calling orders in.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

2315. delayed postings

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 22:13:35 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <56504@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 294038

This is very weird. I just read the last few articles here and one of them is simply an announcement about a no-code license that the FCC just approved. I thought that was a year ago. The next article told me that at the time of going to press, Walter Cronkite was about to take his novice test - while the on-line callbook says he did that in 1988.

These messages must have been floating around in space for several years and just made it here. Is this some side-effect of the recent solar storms? Or am I picking up reflections from outside the solar system, of radio transmissions sent out in the last decade?

Derek "it's deja vu all over again" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2316. Re: delayed postings

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 23:40:04 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <56877@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 294040

oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>This is very weird. I just read the last few articles here and one of
>them is simply an announcement about a no-code license that the FCC just
>approved. I thought that was a year ago. The next article told me
>that at the time of going to press, Walter Cronkite was about to take
>his novice test - while the on-line callbook says he did that in 1988.

>These messages must have been floating around in space for several years
>and just made it here. Is this some side-effect of the recent solar
>storms? Or am I picking up reflections from outside the solar system,
>of radio transmissions sent out in the last decade?

The articles just made it here to this site, too.

Remember the Long Delayed Echos that O. G. "Mike" Villard wrote about
in QST in the '50s or '60s? Yep.

1991-1988 = 3. Hmmm, no stars 1.5 light years from here, unfortunately.

:-) :-) <==== Look!

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

2317. Re: delayed postings

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 23:50:07 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <5521@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294035

In article <56504@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

> I just read the last few articles here...[that] have been floating
> around in space for several years and just made it here. Is this
> some side-effect of the recent solar storms? Or am I picking up
> reflections from outside the solar system, of radio transmissions
> sent out in the last decade?

This is an EME experiment. The "M" in question, however, is the fourth moon
of the planet Zrokthyzz, a relatively minor satellite of Alpha Centauri.

==
Todd Jonz, KB6JXT todd.jonz@sun.com (Internet)
kb6jxt@ki6eh.ca.usa.na (AX.25)
==

2318. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-03 23:59:46 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <27890011@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 294059

*Probably within the last six months I read an article on MAXON's
*"ear-microphone" -- theory of operation and some suggested
*circuits. Does anyone have a reference for me. I have lost the
*article. Probably in one of the HAM mags but could have been in
*one of the electronics ones.

QST Nov 1990

* Can anyone comment on their successes and the
*quality of the voice transmission?
*
*(FYI the ear microphones are $7.00 each or $8.00 with the
*set of adapter ear pieces -- for those with big ears, I guess.
*Shipping and handling is $3.00)

The article claimed they worked quite well, no personal experience yet.
Radio Shack sells the radios, they want $18 for the mike (with tax).

Whats the address for Maxon??????

Frank Ball 2LR-O frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Hewlett Packard pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb
1212 Valley House Drive (707) 794-4168 work (707) 538-3693 home
Rohnert Park CA 94928-4999 KC6WUG I'm the NRA.

2319. Re: For sale: Icom R71A, MFJ-1278

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 01:10:49 UTC
From: voss@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Sep4.011049.12890@morrow.stanford.edu>
Source record: 294041
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.forsale

In article <1991Aug29.010634.18927@morrow.stanford.edu> voss@lindy.Stanford.EDU (David Voss) writes:
>27 August 1991
>
>
>FOR SALE:
>
>
>1. Icom R71A HF receiver with temp-stablized crystal.
>Mint condition, six months old. Quadruple conversion superhet
>CPU-based rcvr, keyboard freq entry, 2 VCOs, 32 memories,
>notch filter, noise blanker, high-stability crystal. As
>EEB says, "the recognized standard of world band receivers..."
>
>Price: $650 or best offer
>
>
>2. MFJ-1278 Multimode data controller.

The MFJ1278 has been sold, but the R71A is still for sale
at the original asking price.

>
>
>
>Contact: David Voss
> voss@lindy.stanford.edu
> 202-326-6514 (office)
> 703-448-7970 (voice mail)
> 301-681-8836 (24 hour message machine)

2320. Looking for clear RTTY & AMTOR signals to copy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 01:12:44 UTC
From: mbutts@mentorg.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep4.011244.7606@APD.MENTORG.COM>
Source record: 294046
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I just succumbed to the desire for a Multimode Data Controller, specfically an AEA PK-232. Aside from getting onto packet, I'm hoping to enjoy using it with my general coverage receiver to copy RTTY and AMTOR transmissions, such as news, weather, whatever. I understand that most stuff is encrypted nowadays, and indeed most RTTY signals I find come up as garbage, except in the ham bands, of course. I have heard that there are some govt. news services and the like that are still sent in the clear. I'd appreciate hearing of times and frequencies of any sort of clear transmissions, especially those I'm likely to be able to copy here in the Pacific Northwest. I'd also like to hear about any CW utilities that are at all interesting. Thanks in advance and 73!

--
Mike Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-685-1302(fax:1282)
mike_butts@mentorg.com ...!uunet!mntgfx!mike_butts
Mentor Graphics Corporation, 8005 SW Boeckman Road, Wilsonville, Oregon 97070
Any opinions are my own, and aren't necessarily shared by Mentor Graphics Corp.

2321. Gelcells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 02:21:32 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep4.022132.5031@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294044
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

the following article crossposted from ham radio packet:

From: n2irz@kd6th.nj.usa.na (Don)
Message-ID: <60957_KD6TH>
To: fyi@njnet

There are basically only two common types of rechargable batteries: Nickel-Cadmium cells (NiCads) and Lead-Acid cells. Nicads are usually small, as it becomes difficult to manufacture high capacity NiCad cells. Lead-Acid cells are usually used for large-power applications, such as starting a car. A special type of Lead-Acid cell uses an acid that has been gelled, kind of like soft jello - the Gel Cell.

Regular Lead-Acid batteries use diluted Sulphuric acid as an electrolyte, in liquid form. Unfortunately, the fluid can leak out, even in so-called "sealed" batteries, creating a dangerous situation. In a Gel Cell, the acid is too viscous to leak out, even if you break the battery open, increasing safety near people. This makes Gel Cells the battery of choice for battery-backed power applications. They do, however, require different care from other types of batteries.

Gel Cells are severely damaged by deep cycling, when you discharge a battery completely (or nearly so) and then recharge it. Leaving it in a discharged state, even for a week, also damages the battery. Owing to different chemical reactions, this type of treatment is actually good for NiCad cells - but fatal to Lead-Acid cells. Gel Cells are not easily repaired when they are abused, also unlike NiCads. (Too much abuse will kill ANY cell). The best conditions for a Gel Cell are a constant trickle charge, with brief periods of moderate discharge - typical battery backup requirements. Overcharging, even a little, kills any Lead-Acid cell, but is especially harmful to Gel Cells since the electrolyte (acid) cannot move around freely, and critical areas can become devoid of the essential Sulphur ions.

A normal Lead-Acid battery has an open circuit voltage of 2.3 volts, with a 6-cell, "12" volt battery delivering about 13.8 volts. The trick to keeping the battery charged without disastrous overcharging is to only charge to about the 90% level. In real terms, that means a slow charge at about 10% of the Amp-Hour (Ah) rating. Thus, if you have a 25 Ah battery, you should design a circuit that doesn't provide more than 2.5 Amps. That will get the battery charged up fast enough, but as current drops, the voltage will probably rise. The charger will become self-limiting if you also make sure that the voltage never rises above 13.8 volts !

Now, I can see hundreds of battery cogniscenti reeling in horror at that last statement. Sure, for a full charge, the voltage must end up at about 14.4 volts - but we only want 90%, thus permitting us to leave the supply connected without damaging the battery by overcharging ! There are automatic battery chargers available, at reasonable cost, that will bring you to 100% but not 101%, and they're great. But a cheap ham (like me) can get away with an old cube-type power supply, rescued from a calculator. And 90% will keep the batteries happy while providing enough power.

Batteries are rated by voltage (nominal 2 volts per cell) and capacity in Amp-Hours (Amps times Hours). Since the capacity of the battery is directly related to the discharge rate (as a percentage of the maximum rate), most Ah ratings are for a 20 hour period. Thus, a 20 Ah battery can provide 1 Amp for 20 Hours. I doubt, however, that it could provide 20 Amps for 1 Hour.

To select the capacity you need for your system, just multiply the average current draw by the number of hours you expect your system to operate without utility company power. Take that number, and multiply by 3, so you only discharge your batteries by 1/3 (to 60%) at most. If you run something that may be used more heavily in an emergency without power (like a repeater), figure that into your average current rating. Better, of course, would be more battery capacity - like twice the number you just got. Not only will the batteries last much longer (due to the shallower discharge cycle), but in a REAL emergency, you'll be on the air more than twice as long. By then, if your equipment is that needed, someone will have connected a portable generator. After all, 24 hours is stretching any battery backup system.

These suggestions will also work for liquid-electrolyte batteries, like car batteries, but some extra precautions are required: Batteries generate highly explosive Hydrogen gas (remember the Hindenberg ?) and must be ventilated and kept away from ALL sources of ignition (like that cigarette, OM). Near people, take care that the acid can't be touched or spilled. Also, check the water regularly, even in those "sealed" batteries, because low water is a battery's worst enemy (check your car, too). The ideal solution is to locate liquid electrolyte batteries outside, in a ventilated box that is kept warmer than -18C (0 F). A charged battery won't freeze, but a discharged one will. As a second choice, keep it indoors, but put the battery in an enclosure that is vented, with a small fan at least 2 CFM, to outdoors.

A battery backup system with Gel Cells is simple, safe, and reliable. Keeping them charged is easy, if you're willing to compromise a little. The batteries are not inexpensive, but don't be fooled into buying used ones: they've probably been killed by sitting uncharged for a year in someone's basement. For more information, go to your library and ask the librarian, who will be happy to help. A engineering university library will have more of the theoretical stuff, and the ARRL Handbook has a few pages on the subject worth reading.

This article is part of an informal series of technical articles intended to promote experimentation, good operating habits, safety and technical knowledge. This article may be copied freely, with proper acknowledgement.

```
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* 73 de Don Rotolo * For Information about the *
* N2IRZ@kd6th.nj.usa * ROSE Network, *
* CIS : 73227,2644 * SP ASKRAT@kb4cyc.nj.usa *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
```

2322. TM941a mars TX mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 02:26:15 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep4.022615.5278@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 294045

```
copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
61040 BF 768 1 31-Aug 2348 N2JJA 42155_N2IMC MODS@ALLBBS ()
Sb: TM 941A MOD

There is one quick MOD when removing the detachable front display:
by cutting the green wire it will give you TX on MARS only. It RX's out
of band but not that far before it dies on RX.
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE
```

2323. Question on the BC760XLT (CTCSS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 02:42:43 UTC
From: undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <wPaq81w164w@undrground.UUCP>
Source record: 294036

Could someone tell me, with regard to the BC760XLT, if the CTCSS tone option is programmable for every channel? For instance, if I purchase the unit, and get the CTCSS option, can I program a different CTCSS tone for EVERY channel?

Or, can there only be 1 tone active at a time?

Sean

Sean Petty
undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM

2324. Re: Question on the BC760XLT (CTCSS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 04:43:43 UTC
From: techie@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep04.044343.10888@netcom.COM>
Source record: 294043

In article <wPaq81w164w@undrground.UUCP> undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM (Sean Petty) writes:
> Could someone tell me, with regard to the BC760XLT, if the CTCSS tone option
>is programmable for every channel? For instance, if I purchase the unit, and
>get the CTCSS option, can I program a different CTCSS tone for EVERY channel?
> Or, can there only be 1 tone active at a time?

Yes, the CTCSS option is programmable for every channel.
When you program a frequency, you are then prompted for a tone.
If you don't want to program a tone for a specific channel, you can enter
0, or just go on to the next channel.

The tone option is the main reason that i bought the bc-760xlt. Here in the
intermod prone SF Bay area, it makes the difference.

--
-- Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine --
Bob Vaughan ## techie@well.sf.ca.us {apple,fernwood,hpabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
415-856-8025 ## techie@netcom.com ## (packet radio) KC6SXC@N0ARY.NOCAL.USA.NA
-- I am Me, I am only Me, And no one else is Me, What could be simpler? --

2325. Re: code-less license

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 05:38:10 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep4.053810.4282@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 294047

In article <4@uucp> sbrant@uucp writes:
>
>
> FCC ESTABLISHES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE
>
> (PR DOCKET 90-55)
>
> The Commission has revised the examination requirement for the
>Technician Class operator license, thereby creating a new codeless class of
>amateur operator license. After these revisions become effective
>(probably sometime in February), an examinee will not be required to
>prove that he or she can send and receive texts in Morse code telegraph
>signals to qualify for a Technical Class amateur operator license.
>
> The amateur service currently consists of five classes of licenses
>having increasing privileges and each being progressively more difficult to
>obtain. The classes are Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Amateur
>Extra.
>
> The FCC noted that offering a codeless class of license that
>authorizes control operator privileges at stations which transmit
>exclusively above 30 Mhz, provides an entry level opportunity to otherwise
>qualified persons who find telegraph a barrier to pursuing the purposes of
>the amateur service.
>
> Therefore, the FCC has established the Technician Class as the
>codeless class of license. This license includes all amateur privileges
>above 30 Mhz. The Commission also amended the rules to grandfather
>frequency privileges below 30 Mhz to current Technician Class licensees.
>
> The codeless Technician written exam will consist of 55 questions.
>New Technicians wanting HF privileges will be required to pass Element 1A
>(the 5 WPM code test), which must be administered by three accredited VEs.
>
> There will be no special call sign designator to indicate whether or
>not a Technician has passed Element 1A (5 WPM), but the FCC will maintain
>records on who has passed.
>
> In addition, the Commission decided to retain the Novice Class
>operator license in order to provide an alternate entry level operator
>license opportunity to persons who desire to pursue the purpose of the
>amateur service and who can pass a telegraphy requirement in place of the
>more comprehensive written examination requirement for the codeless
>Technician Class operator license.

WHAT IS THIS?

Must be a long delayed echo! Yeah, that's the ticket! LDE!!!

You saw it hear first. LDE on Usenet...

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ERL/NSSL
"Listen, I'm a politician. That means I'm a cheat and a liar, and
when I'm not kissin' babies, I'm stealin' their lollipops..."
Jeffery Pelt, The Hunt for Red October.

2326. Repeater Controllers was (Re: Palomar Telecom RBC-700 info)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 08:07:14 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep04.080714.22999@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294053

In article <6861@lupine.ncd.com> phil@pepper.NCD.COM (Phil Graham) writes:

[lots of discussion of Palomar and ACC controllers deleted]

Just a quick note of praise for the S-Comm 5k controller. It has to be the most flexible, fully remotely programmable, $200 controller on the market. Great support and lightning warranty as well. Thousands of these are in use at commercial sites. They're worth a look for anyone putting up a repeater.

Gary KE4ZV

2327. NEEDED: Mod for Yeasu FT-73R

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 08:13:07 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9109040813.AA10456@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 294048

Does anyone have a copy of the MOD required to change a Yeasu FT-73R UHF
hand held from 440-450 to 430-440 ?
All info welcomed.
Thanks es 73,
Rich
WB2JBS
rharel%fab8@sc.intel.com

2328. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 08:32:47 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep04.083247.23123@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 294052

In article <9109031408.AA18843@ucsd.edu> MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>
>I have gotten some correspondence on the topic, and have a question for
>the Antenna Gurus on the net. One writer told me that, in fact,
>vertically polarized signals have a 1-2 dB disadvantage relative to
>horizontally polarized signals. This is because, he says, the ground-
>reflected wave is preferentially absorbed if it's vertically polarized.
>The effect is more pronounced when the ground is imperfectly-conducting.
>Consequently, when the direct ray and the ground-reflected ray interact,
>a vertially polarized signal has less field strength than a horizontally
>polarized signal would have.
>
>So, the question(s):
> 1. Is this true?
> 2. Is it true at upper-VHF? [i.e. maybe it's only significant at HF?]
> 3. If it is true, then WHY is it true? What about vertically polarized
> radiation makes it more prone to loss upon reflection from imperfect
> ground?

Yes, "ground gain" is greater for horizontally polarized signals than for vertically polarized signals. Why? Because the ground is horizontal. (In most areas anyway) The cross polarization for vertical signals can cost up to 30 db. Since ground gain can add at most 3 db to your signal, a 30 db drop in the adding signal will just about negate any advantage to be gained from the ground reflection. A second problem with vertical polarization is more multipath. Why? Because most good re-radiators are vertically oriented. (metal light poles, high rise buildings, towers, water tanks, etc) We needn't even mention the extra noise pickup of verticals.

Gary KE4ZV

2329. Radio Shack 2 Meter HT ($235 + SH)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 11:25:58 UTC
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <9563@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 294049

I am trying to see if there is any interest on the network for
the new Radio Shack HT's. They are due to hit the stores real soon, and
I want to see about getting myself one. I was thinking of getting a
group of people together, and getting enough of them to get a group
discount on them. I would essentially sell them as is, but would be
willing to try to help anyone get an exchange if something went wronge
within the standard warranty period (should be 90 days)

If I get enough people interested, I should be able to get them
at a price of $235 + $5 for Shipping. If you consider that the new price
is $259.95 ($270.35 with tax) that should be a pretty good deal. If anyone
is interested, I suggest that you get to Radio Shack and check them out and
then let me know. I hope to get at least a dozen people so I can get the
best discount...

swood

--
---- Insert favorite .signature here ---- | swood@argo.acs.oakland.edu
| swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Bitnet: swood@Oakland | swood@unix.secs.oakland.edu
UUCP: ...!uunet!umich!{vela, argo, unix, nucleus}!swood

2330. Re: Looking for clear RTTY & AMTOR signals to copy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 11:57:49 UTC
From: AMELMN02@ysub.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <91247.075749AMELMN02@ysub.ysu.edu>
Source record: 294050
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

There are a lot of clear signals out there, try the 8 mhz band or
the 13,14,or16 mhz band....
Pop Comm and Monitoring Times will also give you loggings....
drop me email for my personal list......
regards,
jkc

2331. DXCC list please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 12:33:26 UTC
From: prs@oasis.icl.co.uk
Message-ID: <56@oasis.icl.co.uk>
Source record: 294055

Hello,

Can someone E-mail me a complete DXCC list (prefix/country/zone/lat&long etc)

Thanks in advance
Peter G6ZYT (soon to be G0PUB)

Peter Swynford is available... tel: +44 344 424842 x 2625 / Bracknell 424842
or at prs@oasis.icl.co.uk / ..!uunet!mcsun!ukc!iclbra!prs / G6ZYT@GB7BEQ.GBR.EU
Disclaimer: See Paragraph 2.4.a of section 1.a (article 7) (iii) of the
Town and Country Planning Act, 1967.

2332. Gel Cells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 12:45:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <1DE3C5725B5F20131D@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 294051

VERY interesting article by Ron on gel cells. I'd like to buy some and experiment. Can someone give me a source from which I can get a catalog and some discussion of size, capacity, etc.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

2333. R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 14:08:32 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109041008.aa18465@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 294054

AA7BQ, Fred writes:

>... I'm looking for some R-390A parts, specifically the Line Level and
> Carrier Level meters. I just bought a working unit in which these were
> missing! I am also in need of one of the small knobs, the one for the
> Line Level meter switch. I'd be interested in whole carcasses or just
> the parts mentioned.
>
It has been explained to me that the reason these receivers have no meters is that the scales were painted with radium based paint to aid in night viewing. The associated health impact of such exposure is well documented and should be cause for concern. So, that argument seems logical and well justified. But, hey, I'm no doctor and this is all second hand. I can not substantiate this assertion with fact. If anyone out there knows about this I would greatly appreciate a posting to info-hams.

In regard to your request: have you tried Fair Radio Sales, Lima, OH, (419) 227-6573. You might also try: W2FNT, JOHN A KAKSTYS, 18 HILLCREST TER, LINDEN, NJ 07036. I completely "re-tubed" my R-390 thanx to him. He may have a cannibalized set or even the knob you're seeking.

There was a recent posting to info-hams (Aug 15) of an extensive list of "Mail Order Electronics" companies that contained quite a few Surplus houses it was posetd by ksr!jfw%ksr.com@uunet.uu.net. BTW, I have no connection with Fair Radio or W2FNT, commercial or otherwise.

73 - Walt - K2WK.

"We shall bury you!" - N. Krushchev
A bit of historical irony? Or if the shoe fits...

2334. Re: Zero beating a transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 14:24:54 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <227@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293829

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:

>Somehting that may influence this technique... My Icom IC735 has
>a "cw sidetone pitch" control buried somewhere inside. Since I
>bought the rig new and haven't changed the factory adjustment then
>maybe this is a moot question, but what if the cw sidetone pitch
>was changed? Would that affect the procedure?
>
>One net Elmer suggested that I look in my manuals to see if the
>cw sidetone pitch control also changes the cw offset frequency.
>If it does, then the above technique is valid. If not.......

Only considerably more expensive radios include circuit that
changes the CW offset *and sidetone* simultaneously. I don't
think the IC-735 allows adjustment of its sidetone pitch;
what control there is sets the sidetone volume relative to the
strength of received-signal audio. As your correspondents have said,
tuning the IC-735 until received signals come in at the sidetone
pitch puts your transmitter at or very close to the incoming signal
frequency. You can see how closely the sidetone matches the IC-735's
actual offset like this:

1) Set the IC-735's mode to CW and attach an antenna so you can receive
signals. Attach a key so you can key the radio for CW.

2) Starting at 19.999.9, 14.999.9, 9.999.9, 4.999.9 or 2.499.9 MHz (the
higher the better), tune up to WWV or WWVH until *exactly* the point at
which the radio's display rolls over to 20.000.0, 15.000.0, 10.000.0,
5.000.0 or 2.500.0 MHz. You'll hear WWV's carrier as a key-down CW
signal at a pitch equal to the IC-735's actual CW offset.

3) *Being sure the radio cannot emit a signal*, press your key to hear
the radio's sidetone and the WWV carrier simultaneously. The frequency
difference between them is the error between closely the IC-735's sidetone
pitch and CW offset. You may hear an error of a few tens of hertz; that's
okay. (The IC-735 service manual probably lists the tolerable error.)

Have fun, and 73.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z
Senior Assistant Technical Editor
American Radio Relay League

Internet: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp
---
telephone: 203-666-1541 X280

---
225 Main St
Newington CT 06111
USA

2335. Re: DXCC Country List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 14:26:49 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".4-Sep-91.15:26:49.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 294056

Bill,

You may be interested to know that as of the 25th July, the UK has started using the "2" series of callsigns for the new UK Novice license.

The prefices are as follows;

Country	'A'	'B'
England	2E0	2E1
Wales	2W0	2W1
Scotland	2M0	2M1
I. of Man	2D0	22D1
Jersey	2J0	2J1
Guernsey	2U0	2U1
N. Ireland	2I0	2I1

The 'A' licensees have passed a 5wpm Morse test, and are likely to be heard on HF, the 'B' licencees have not passed a Morse test, and are therefore likely to heard only on VHF. They are all likely to be using QRP, so listen hard, and *No*, they're not pirates.

73,

Hugh, G0CNR
==========
SPAM! SPAM! SPAM! SPAM! SPAM! SPAM! SPAM! SPAM!
Nobody expects the Spamish Repitition!

2336. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 14:35:49 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".4-Sep-91.15:35:49.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 294057

wang!tegra!vail@uunet.uu.net (Johnathan Vail) says;

<...My housemate bought a set for Rally intercoms between driver and
co-driver. Seems kind of silly to me since they are sitting next to
each other but I guess they are happy with the results and the price...>

Johnathan, have you ever *been* in a rally car? The noise levels are
unbelievable, plus you're both wearing crash helmets. Intercoms are
essential.

The noise level inside a Metro 6R4 (an admittedly obsolete rally car) has been
measured as being higher than that in the cockpit of a Harrier "jump jet" in
vertical flight ....

73,

Hugh, G0CNR

2337. Re: Heath Most Accurate Clock vs WWV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 14:56:11 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <228@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293927

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Phil Benchoff) writes:
>A friend of mine in one of the labs on campus is having problems with
>his Heathkit Most Accurate Clock. It has not been in hi-spec for
>a while. He called WWV and Heathkit. One of them said that this
>problem is related to the new digital voice and that they are working
>on it. Has anyone else heard anything about this?

I understand that the new WWV and WWVH voices emanate from a new time-
code generator, the upgrade of which has also entailed changes to the BCD
word transmitted at 100 Hz beneath the voice modulation. Result: Some or
all field hardware set up to decode and use that BCD information can't
handle it.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z
Senior Assistant Technical Editor
American Radio Relay League

Internet: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp
---
telephone: 203-666-1541 X280
---
225 Main St
Newington CT 06111
USA

2338. Bearcat 100 repair info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 14:57:34 UTC
From: Hugh_Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".4-Sep-91..7:57:34.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 294058

I have an old Bearcat 100 scanner (including the schematic diagram) which has recently developed a problem that I would like to repair, but need some assistance.

Electrical problem:
Upon turn-on, the red battery low indicator comes on and the radio hisses continuously regardless of squelch control position. After a time, perhaps 20 minutes, the red LED goes out but the radio still hisses. There was a time when the hiss would also stop and the radio would operate normally until turned off and back on again. It would then repeat the above condition. The radio does not hear stations during the hissing condition as if the frontend is locked out even though the display indicates a channel.

New and fresh batteries have been installed and the battery voltage remains above 7.2 volts. The radio operated properly for years until one morning when it started the above listed problem which now persists continuously.

Mechanical problem:
How does one go about removing the radio from the two metal side rails? I have been successful in removing the back and did managed to lift the top potentiometer panel, but can not remove any more without finding out the secret combination for removing the board.

Comments regarding taking the radio apart and a component fix would be appreciated.

Thanks and 73,

Hugh Wells, W6WTU
(213) 333-7923

2339. Re: Poor Man's Spectrum Analyser

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 15:23:13 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep4.152313.9611@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 294060

In article <m0kHX48-0000IzC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>,
sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com writes:

> I was getting the bits together to build this beast, when along came
> an idea in RF Design by K2BLA using an MC3356 paging RX IC and a NE602.

Checking, I found that the article by Albert Helfrick, K2BLA, is in the
January 1988 issue of RF Design. I haven't gotten a copy yet.

> The one most widely taken to is by G4PMK ... SIMPLE SPECTRUM ANALYSER
> RADCOM Nov. 1989, it covers 1 - 90Mhz, is very sensitive (0.5uv, I think),
> includes a 1/10Mhz calibrator.
> Cost is UK Pounds 40.74 + postage.
> available from.....
> BONEX
> 12 Elder Way, Langley Business Park, Slough, Berks SL3 6EP
> Tel. 44 - 753 549502.

Sid also responded to some email of mine about this, and cross-posted
it to rec.radio.amateur.misc as well. Since I haven't seen it here,
I'm going to violate nettiquette a bit here and post his response
here, because I assume his posting got munged on the way:

> ****** JUST A FEW MORE NOTES TO THOSE FURTHER INTERESTED *****
> Yes, the company is in Berkshire. Radcom (Radio Communication) is the
> monthly mag for the RSGB.
> I spoke to BONEX today and they told me they provide all the bits but
> not the PCB's, I got my PCB's from a company called Badger Boards.
> BONEX are sending me a list of all the parts they supply, so I'll be
> letting you know the full score in the next few days.
> I was quite surprised not to see anything in QST or HAM RADIO referring
> to the circuit, K2BLA said that he entered it in a competition by RF DESIGN
> mag, thought the 2 chips looked likely and was an attempt to see how few
> components could be used to get a working Spectrum Analyser.... a master
> stroke which was picked up here and has been the subject of much comment
> and surprise and delight.
> The NE602 you know I'm sure, but the MC3356 includes a LOG amplifier
> and S-meter output proportional to the log voltage of the IF amp, this makes
> for easy calibration in dB.
> YES.... you do need a scope with X-Y input and 100mv sensitivity, i.e
> any scope.
> ***Watch this space****
> **** 73 Sid....G3VBV ****

Hope Sid doesn't mind,
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ

mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

2340. Re: Gelcells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 15:28:23 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep4.152823.4560@anasaz>
Source record: 294073

In article <1991Sep4.022132.5031@cbfsb.att.com> wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:
]Gel Cells are severely damaged by deep cycling, when you discharge a
]battery completely (or nearly so) and then recharge it. Leaving it in a
]discharged state, even for a week, also damages the battery. Owing to
]different chemical reactions, this type of treatment is actually good for
]NiCad cells - but fatal to Lead-Acid cells. Gel Cells are not easily

No, it is not good for NiCads. This is a variation of the old NiCad memory
myth (deep discharge to "cure" the "problem").

]repaired when they are abused, also unlike NiCads. (Too much abuse will kill
]ANY cell). The best conditions for a Gel Cell are a constant trickle charge,
]with brief periods of moderate discharge - typical battery backup
]requirements. Overcharging, even a little, kills any Lead-Acid cell, but is

Wrong agin. The best conditions for a Gel Cell are constant voltage float.
Constant trickle charge is used for NiCads! NiCads use constant trickle
charge because their charge state is not well related to their
terminal voltage. On a Gel Cell, the charge state is well correlated to
the terminal voltage, so a constant voltage float (with current limiting,
of course) is the best way to maintain their charge.

My company has industrial computers that have been in the field now for 10
years with Gel cells in a float configuration (NOT trickle charge). I was
involved in the design of this system and looked into Gel Cell behavior
in detail.

For those interested, Gates publishes a nice battery applications manual that
discusses Gel Cells and Nicads, in great detail. Their phone number
is 303-744-4806.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 john@anasaz.UUCP
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2341. Re: Penny feed details needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 15:52:23 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570153@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294068

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:

>
> I'm trying to build a 10Ghz antenna, I have a parabolic dish
> (f/D ~= 0.45), and some waveguide (0.9" x 0.4" - WG16). I
> believe that a penny feed would be the simplest way for me to
> illuminate the dish, but I can't find design details anywhere.
> I've checked the VHF/UHF manual and the ARRL handbook.
>

Andy
I haven't built and compared the penny feed with the pyramidal horn feeds I generally use myself but from I read, the penny feed isn't a particularly stellar performer.
Your dish is pretty close to the F/D of the dish I used in the Dec. '89 HR article and the pyramidal feed for that antenna should perform well for you. Dimensions and construction details for this feed are also in the 1991 ARRL Handbook.
If you are a purist, I can probably dig up some design data to allow you to build a fairly optimum feed for your particular F/D but I think you'll find that the horn works very well and is not difficult to construct.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

2342. Air-1 + VIC-20 as CW Reader

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 15:59:54 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109041159.aa19734@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 294065

G&G Electronics offers a morse de-coder consisting of their "Air-1"
coupled to a VIC-20....supposed to be similar to the old Microlog
unit? Has anyone had any on-the-air, practical experience with this
set-up? Does it really work? It seems to demonstrate fine in the
controlled environment of a hamfest booth, but with QRM/QRN/weak sig/
etc...."real world"....is it worth $150 ?

Any info on this or other mfg. similar units appreciated.

Jerry K1MER

P.S. Much thanks to Herb WL7BIL for his excellent encouragement to Jim
Scheimer on "jumping in" on 10 meters....Derek's (AA5BT) remarks also
Both of you guys represent the kind of hamming that will keep us all
active, interested, and above all QRV in decent freq allocations....
I can't help but think that the huge majority of us support similar
ideals and just plain manners....if the situation ("bringing jamming
technology into the 90's") that seems to excite Roger Bly-KA6MWT ever
become widely accepted, I'll hang up my headphones and forget it ....

2343. Here I am (was Re: the new no-code hams)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 16:22:40 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1538@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 293746

In article <54773@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes...
>However, the main argument for this license at the time was that it would
>bring in all the technical wizards who are needed to revitalize the hobby,
>but who (for whatever reason) were unable or unwilling to learn to copy
>morse code at the rate of one letter every two and a half seconds.
>
>Why haven't there been any ecstatic postings about these new additions
>to the ranks? I only know of a few no-code licensees, none of them are
>the technical wizards we wanted to attract, but my sampling is probably
>not a fair one.

Well, I got my ticket about 3 months ago (I was waiting for my wife so we'd get consecutive calls, she got N1IUS, I got N1JBJ, grumble grumble), and it allowed me to get my teleoperated vehicle project up to what I call "Phase One Complete", ie. you can drive it around outside while you sit inside and watch the video. The 9600-baud packet gear for the command and telemetry link is next, then we'll have some real fun! [Yes, this is ham radio as a means to an(other) end, in this case (Simulated Lunar) Teleoperations, but that's no problem.]

I talk to my wife on 2M, either using repeaters or simplex (the HTs were very useful for keeping track of each other at the World SF Con in Chicago last weekend), but I've found that talking to other hams that I don't know is pretty boring. I've got a couple of other friends who should get their tickets, but I've learned not to push, they will get there or not on their own schedule. In my limited experience, most hams talk half-duplex to hams they don't know. Not half-duplex as in how radios are, but half duplex as in "Talk at someone about whatever you are interested in, discard their response (it's on a different subject), and talk at them some more." Maybe it's just that we haven't met and don't know what we have in common, but it's not particularly worthwhile. I'm going to a club meeting tonite, so maybe things will be different, but my interests (ATV, especially FM TV, 9600-baud packet, especially full-duplex non-AX.25, and teleoperations using the above) don't seem to match with any other hams, so I'm off doing my own thing. And boy is it useful, and _lots_ of fun!

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

2344. Re: Zero beating a transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 16:26:51 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep04.162651.27361@microsoft.com>
Source record: 294066

Having always used separates (antique TX/RX), I always knew
exactly where my signal was in relation to the received signal. When
I got an IC-765, I tried an experiment using my (now) auxiliary
RX. I was at zero-beat with the other CW station when his CW note
pitch was exactly the same as my 765's sidetone pitch, assuming the
765's "CW Pitch" control was at the center of its range. Icom should
have made the sidetone pitch track the "CW Pitch" control, because
when you change the *received* pitch, you can no longer match the
two pitches to obtain zero-beat. They did it correctly in the 781,
but it isn't worth the extra $2k.

2345. Re: Repeater Controllers was (Re: Palomar Telecom RBC-700 info)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 16:31:57 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <5417@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 294061

In article <1991Sep04.080714.22999@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Just a quick note of praise for the S-Comm 5k controller. It has to be
>the most flexible, fully remotely programmable, $200 controller on the
>market. Great support and lightning warranty as well. Thousands of these
>are in use at commercial sites. They're worth a look for anyone putting
>up a repeater.

I like the S-Comm too...after all, who else makes a controller that you can
put on your repeater, or at an airport for pilot-controlled lighting(!)...
but there are a couple of things that I found less than desirable:
1) The 32 digit limit on macro strings. This can get to be limiting for
complex applications.
2) The lack of macro-accessible variables. This makes telemetry difficult.

It's certainly the best buy of low-cost controllers, though.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
If you can't read this disclaimer, thank a lawyer.

2346. Re: the new no-code hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 16:41:48 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1539@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 293747

In article <1133@uswnvg.UUCP>, cjackso@uswnvg.UUCP (Clay Jackson) writes...
>I listened to a QSO between two relatively new (at least, their callsigns
>were 'newer' than mine) that was full of 'Roger, roger', '10-4 on that
>good buddy' and other 'CB' lingo.

This brings up an interesting point - What's so bad about "10-4"? I use
"Ten Dash Four" myself occasionally, and only the humor impaired miss the
fact that it's a joke. Are all hams humor impaired, or just the ones I've
run into on the air? :+)

>'What are we hams doing as a group to encourage/discourage new
>blood? And how are we perceived by the rest of the world?'

One thing we've got to do is get the word out. Sure _we_ all know there's
a nocode ticket, but it's amazing how many people I ran into last weekend
at the World SF Con in Chicago who knew about ham radio and wanted to be
hams and didn't know there was a nocode! Maybe the ARRL or some other
national group ought to let all the science teachers in the nation know
about it, or take out ads in the SF magazines, or buy billboards along
major highways....

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

2347. Thanks for all the help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 17:30:08 UTC
From: jimbo@socrates.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep04.173008.3557@socrates.umd.edu>
Source record: 294067

My profuse thanks to all who responded to my question about
Amateur lincesing with the nocode tech revision mess. I have
received about 30 replies, so individual replies are.. well...
a pain.

Anyone who desires a compilation (or would like me to post it)
please feel free to ask.

Oh, and I got the intro packet from ARRL. Not bad.. And they send you
a list of elmers (geez- you guys need another name for that) in your area.

Thanks again,

Jim Bogard (jimbo@socrates.umd.edu)

2348. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 17:36:06 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2555@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 294074

In article <".4-Sep-91.15:35:49.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM writes:

wang!tegra!vail@uunet.uu.net (Johnathan Vail) says;

<...My housemate bought a set for Rally intercoms between driver and
co-driver. Seems kind of silly to me since they are sitting next to
each other but I guess they are happy with the results and the price...>

Johnathan, have you ever *been* in a rally car? The noise levels are
unbelievable, plus you're both wearing crash helmets. Intercoms are
essential.

Thanks for the info but I think that people have misunderstood my
posting. I thought it was silly to use the wireless radio headsets
when they were sitting next to each other. I agree that intercoms are
necessary and the noise level is high. Apparently they found the ear
microphone wireless sets to work fine as an intercom and the price was
less than a good set of intercoms would have been.

jv

"You know, I'd rather see this on TV... tones it down" -- Laurie Anderson

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

2349. Re: Air-1 + VIC-20 as CW Reader

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 17:56:30 UTC
From: jfs@beno.CSS.GOV
Message-ID: <49947@seismo.CSS.GOV>
Source record: 294062

In article <9109041159.aa19734@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>, jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:

.....Good stuff deleted.....
>
> P.S. Much thanks to Herb WL7BIL for his excellent encouragement to Jim
> Scheimer on "jumping in" on 10 meters....Derek's (AA5BT) remarks also
> Both of you guys represent the kind of hamming that will keep us all
> active, interested, and above all QRV in decent freq allocations....
> I can't help but think that the huge majority of us support similar
> ideals and just plain manners....if the situation ("bringing jamming
> technology into the 90's") that seems to excite Roger Bly-KA6MWT ever
> become widely accepted, I'll hang up my headphones and forget it ....

In addition to the responses you all saw on the net, I recieved
10 thoughtful, helpful, supportive pieces of e-mail. In contrast to
the flamewars that erupt on other groups (and the minor conflagrations
we sometimes see here ;-)) the positive response was incredibly
gratifying. So, to all those new hams that haven't posted for
fear of awakening some old curmudgeon, or who haven't gotten on the
air because they're not sure of themselves, I say GO FOR IT! You
are likely to find a whole flock of people willing to help you out.
And I also say a hearty thank you to all of you who responded.

Jim Scheimer, KD4DEZ
P.S. I've been back on 10m and had a great time, and on 15 and 40 CW.

2350. GPS position logger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 18:19:14 UTC
From: tks@kestrel.nwc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9109041819.AA06326@kestrel.nwc.navy.mil>
Source record: 294069

Hi all!

A friend suggested I post this question and see what happens. I don't check the net, so pleas respond directly to me (tks@kestrel.nwc.navy.mil).

I'd like to build/obtain a 'black box' position recorder based on GPS. It needs to be small, simple, battery operated, and should last at least 24 hours per charge/battery replacement. An RS-232 serial connection might be the only I/O interface.

Why do I want this?
I fly sailplanes (gliders). A typical flight in the southwest can take me 300-600 miles on a straight, out & return, or triangular course. If I'm trying to set a speed or distance record, or competing in a race, the current method of proving mt accomplishment is rather crude.
I carry a barograph (pressure recorder) that is sealed by an observer, and a camera (35mm instamatic) that shoots down my left wing from the cockpit. The observer loads the camera with a fresh roll of film & we take a photo of a flight declaration to initialize the film. At the end of the flight, the observer notes altitudes & times from the barograph to prove I was airborne all the time, and has the film developed to prove I have reached my declared turnpoints.
If I fly for speed, I must pass through an imaginary 'window' that is 1000 meters square above my start point. The altitude is determined by making a 'hack' on the barograph before departure, then noting the elapsed time to my start. After the flight we measure the altitude from the paper (or recently, electronic) altitude record on the barograph.
During contests, we have spotters with triangulation viewers to determine the start altitude.

I would like to propose an alternative to the above...
A GPS receiver with a microprocesor controlled recorder that logs time, position and altitude onto a nonvolatile circular buffer. A compression scheme could be employed to possibly record endpoints of a 'smoothed' trajectory instead of all the intermediate positions.
The box would only have a power switch and RS-232 interface.
A simple command set could be developed to query the box for current position, last n minutes/hours of data, etc...
Optional displays, glide computers, etc., would talk to the box via this port.

I'm not into ham or hardware (I do software), but I have friends who can help me with that.
If anyone has information on cost, current projects that could be adapted, manufacturers, or people who are doing something similar, please let me know.

I foresee a worldwide soaring market of several thousand units. I think this could also find application in many cross-country racing events such as auto rally, boat, airplane, etc...

Thank you,
Tom Serkowski
209 E. Benson
Ridgecraest, Ca. 93555
tks@kestrel.nwc.navy.mil

2351. Modem baud rate upgrades

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 19:07:40 UTC
From: MJK@PBN45.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <683996862.M3004@PBN45.Prime.COM>
Source record: 294071

Does anyone out there on the net have a relatively simple way to upgrade a 1200/2400 baud modem to run @ 9600 baud?

My definitions:

Simple: Pop out old ICs and UART(s), plug in the new ones
Mini-painful: Desolder/solder the above
Not worth it: Redoing the board, or anything > than the previous line

Thanks.

Mike Karp, KC1JP | Prime Computer | We're all
mjk@pbn45.prime.com | 500 Old Connecticut Path | Golgafringians
508-620-2800 x4711 | Framingham, MA 01701 | under the skin.

2352. ARRL/VEC Exams 9/4 to 10/21/91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 19:47:27 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <229@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293828

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA: 9/6/91 to 10/21/91

ALABAMA
09/07/91,Monroeville,,205-246-4338,Charles Q Finch
09/28/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
09/07/91,Mena,,501-369-4344,Charles H Floyd
09/07/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
09/09/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
09/14/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
09/14/91,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
09/19/91,Hot Springs,,501-623-1555,Fred Gray
09/21/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
10/05/91,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
10/05/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
10/12/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison

ARIZONA
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10/19/91,Cottonwood,,,To Be Determined
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10/20/91,Meridian,,601-679-7046,Wallace Vance

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10/19/91,Garwood,,908-889-8534,Frank J Arvay
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MARSHALL ISLANDS
09/28/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Bob Anderson
10/05/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Robert M Anderson

NEW ZEALAND
09/28/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans PO Box 1217 Port Villa - Vanuatu
09/29/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans PO Box 1217 Port Villa - Vanuatu

*eof.

2353. GPS Position Logger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 20:44:43 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109042045.AA14696@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 294076

A sleek, lightweight, and easy-to-use unit like you
described has been available commercially for several years.
It goes under the name "Magellan." If you want, I can send you
a flyer (no pun) on it. They cost about $2,500 or so.

MRO

2354. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 21:15:24 UTC
From: jan@suncad-gw.nwc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9109042115.AA04719@suncad-gw.nwc.navy.mil>
Source record: 294077

Hello all!

We've been lazy around here about getting some flyers to the local
Radio Shacks concerning their new HT. I know I saw a sample letter
to Radio Shack concerning requirements to purchase a HT in a previous
digest, but deleted the message. Does anyone out there have the text?
I have a Mac here so I could take a fancy version (MS Word) if you've
got one of those hangin' around...

jan.

| Jan Anthony Barglowski EMail: BARGLOWSKI@SCFB.NWC.NAVY.MIL |
| Computer Dude jan@suncad-gw.nwc.navy.mil |
| Visualization Lab Packet: KC6UTH@WA6YBN.#SOCAL.CA.US.NA |
| Naval Weapons Center IP: [44.17.0.6] |

2355. The Usenet Un-Net, Part II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 21:19:35 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Sep04.211935.10121@ka3ovk>
Source record: 293928

OK, I will call on 28.410 or 28.390 at 1600Z on Saturday, September 7th.
If you don't hear me, try calling for the "Usenet Un-net" yourselves and
see if you get any response. Let me know what happens and if/how well you
can hear me or others. (I hope the storms are gone (solar storms, that is)).

Also, if any of you happen to be coming to the Gaithersburg hamfest on the
8th, I will be there and monitoring 147.555 simplex -- CUL

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

2356. Re: Need help with portable colinear vertical 2M antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 21:33:01 UTC
From: goris@conan.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500013@conan.HP.COM>
Source record: 293884

Jess,

This is EXACTLY what I'm looking for! If you find a copy of the handout, please send me a copy. My work FAX # is (303)-229-6441, or paper mail (home address) to
Andy Goris AA0CM
16909 N. County Rd. 25E
Loveland, CO 80537

Thanks for resonding - I eagerly await the info on this antenna!

Andy goris@hpfclm.hp.com

2357. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 21:51:30 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570154@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 294075

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:

> Consequently, when the direct ray and the ground-reflected ray interact,
> a vertially polarized signal has less field strength than a horizontally
> polarized signal would have.
>
> So, the question(s):
> 1. Is this true?
> 2. Is it true at upper-VHF? [i.e. maybe it's only significant at HF?]
> 3. If it is true, then WHY is it true? What about vertically polarized
> radiation makes it more prone to loss upon reflection from imperfect
> ground?
>

Whether its true or not it is a very hot discussion topic from time to time
among the vhf-microwave crowds. (:>)

Actually I think there have been a number of studies which verify it.
The mechanism I've seen quoted most often is related to the Brewster
angle. Given non-perfectly conducting grounds there is an angle for which
transmission is zero for vertically polarized signals. I don't think
it relates to direct versus ground ways since that applies to both
polarizations.

Someone else can go look up the details but it seems to me it is
related to the component of the reflection from the discontinuity at the
air/earth interface being equal in magnitude and exactly out of phase
with the (delayed) component travelling through the earth. Horizontally
polarized signals don't experience this. This effect can be used to
make polarizers and it seems I even remember some optical instance of
this that people utilized in experiments in physics classes but I can't
remember the details. No doubt someone on the net can set us all
straight on this.

I have heard claims that this effect is measurable through at least
the low microwave region.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

2358. Re: morse code for suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-04 22:57:38 UTC
From: endelman@wellworld.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <19494@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 294070

I'm hacking N2CN's morse code program to allow for a user-supplied speed,
and I need to get the numbers right.

Can someone tell me the exact duration of a dit at some given speed
(e.g., 10 WPM) with normal element spacing?

Also, how do you compute element durations and spacing for Farnsworth
speeds?

Aaron Endelman KK6QH endelman@eng.sun.com
Symbolic Programming Environment Group
M/S 12-40, Sun Microsystems, Inc., 2550 Garcia Ave., Mtn. View, CA 94043

2359. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 01:35:45 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570155@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293929

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Glenn Elmore) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:

>> Consequently, when the direct ray and the ground-reflected ray interact,
>> a vertially polarized signal has less field strength than a horizontally
>> polarized signal would have.
>>
...
>The mechanism I've seen quoted most often is related to the Brewster
>angle. Given non-perfectly conducting grounds there is an angle for which
>transmission is zero for vertically polarized signals. I don't think
>it relates to direct versus ground ways since that applies to both
>polarizations.

>... This effect can be used to
>make polarizers and it seems I even remember some optical instance of
>this that people utilized in experiments in physics classes but I can't
>remember the details. ...

I bet this is why polarized sunglasses reduce reflections from
reflecting surfaces (so you can see the girl in the bikini under water
in the swimming pool.) The sunglasses are vertically polarized, and
the reflection from the water is mostly horizontal.

AL N1AL

2360. Re: Low budget ham radio: How?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 01:46:28 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570156@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293933

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:

>I see frequent references, here and elsewhere, to getting into ham radio
>with as little as a $50 investment. But even recognizing that the proverbial
>$50 would turn out more like $200 in today's dollars, I don't quite see how
>it can be done.

I've seen Heathkit HW-16 transceivers with matching HG-10 VFO going for
$50 - $100. This is a very usable CW-only radio with coverage on the
80, 40, and 15 meter bands. It has a pretty good CW-bandwidth filter
and around 50 watts output. Also many of the old "AM" transmitters,
while pretty useless on phone (no flames, you AM'ers!), still make fine
CW rigs. You can often get an "AM" transmitter for free, or close to
it, and the matching receiver generally goes for $50-$100. Examples
are the Heath Mohawk receiver / Apache transmitter, Hallicrafters
32V2 transmitter / SX??? receiver (many models), Drake 2A or 2B
receiver and 2NT transmitter (you'll also need a vfo for this one.)
Also Hammarlund and other companies. Check out a ham flea market or
some ham buddies' basements.

Code keys are $10-$20 depending on quality (plastic base works fine.)
Dipole antennas are practically free, plus the cost of the coax feedline.

I'd say $100 - $150 is a more realistic minimum unless you build
your own equipment out of junk parts.

AL N1AL

2361. Re: Baltic Republic Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 02:09:29 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <56945@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 294072

In article <226@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>These call-sign prefixes (LY = Lithuania, ES = Estonia, YL = Latvia) date
>from before World War II -- from before the Ribbentrop Pact, in which
>those three countries were handed to Stalin by the Germans.

What I've been curious about is whether the Baltic ham organizations needed any permission from the central Soviet government to switch back to these prefixes from the Ux ones they'd be using. Seems like they all started using them about the same time (last fall). Anyone know how that came about?

Patty

--
==
Patty Winter N6BIS What do they got? A lot of sand!
INTERNET: winter@apple.com We got a hot crustacean band!
UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter We got no troubles, life is de bubbles
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] Under the sea.
==

2362. YAESU FT-757 Cat Soft ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 03:12:34 UTC
From: koku@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep4.221234.33253@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 293932

Anybody have Information about YAESU FT-757 GX II CAT Software ?

Looking for good software for OSCAR passes to compensate doppler shift durring passes. and other general use.
Thanks 73' N1HWC
Bill R.

2363. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 03:16:36 UTC
From: jess@swlabs.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep05.031636.26829@swlabs.uucp>
Source record: 293931

I recall the opposite, Al; namely that signals arriving after one or more reflections off the ionosphere tended to be principally vertically polarized rather than horizontally polarized.

Where *that* memory originates is lost in time. Seems to me it seeped in sometime in the mid-60's when I did a lot of 6-meter am/cw work (what a fool I was! Everyone with an Andrea TV within a 15-mile radius knew my name and qth...)

JG

--
Jess Girard, nd1l
uucp: uunet!swlabs!jess
tcp/ip: nd1l@nd1l.ampr.org [44.88.0.21]

2364. Section 8 of H.R. 1674

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 03:26:38 UTC
From: sjr@raider.RAIDERNET.COM
Message-ID: <103@raider.RAIDERNET.COM>
Source record: 293960
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

dwilson@S850.MWC.EDU (David L. Wilson) writes (in rec.radio.shortwave):

> PLEASE! note when you write your Congressmen that you must be
> clear that you oppose just Section 8 of HR 1674. Otherwise
> it will not do any good at all. This is because he will get
> many letters supporting HR 1674 from amateurs as another
> section of HR 1674 forbids the FCC from charging license
> fees to amateurs and the ARRL has urged support of it.

This would apparently explain why the ARRL hasn't answered my MCI Mail message expressing concern over the 8b) language. It sounds like the ARRL supports this bill unconditionally, and if this is true (and I'm not yet assuming it is), it strikes me as being somewhat shortsighted.

Having said that, I realize that the ARRL is a ham radio organization, not a scanner organization. But ham radio and scanning aren't totally seperate persuits. Although I'm not a licensed operator myself, I would venture to speculate that the majority of operators have at least one such receiver in their shack. And I can't see how they could be helped by the scanner provision of H.R. 1674. In fact, they may even be hurt by it. Particularly if we begin to go down the slippery slope of additional restrictions which would ultimately result in a total ban on scanners (or more likely, a substantial block of frequencies which will eventually be prohibited).

But in any event, I agree with your position: Let's not throw out H.R. 1674, *but* we should still do everything possible to get rid of Section 8!

> --
> David L. Wilson Home phone: (703) 898-1084
> dwilson@s850.mwc.edu Office phone: (703) 899-4744
> Amateur call sign: KO4EQ/AE (Extra pending)

--
Sander J. Rabinowitz
Brentwood, Tennessee (ARRL Associate Member)
sjr@mcimail.com

2365. Getting Started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 04:06:22 UTC
From: UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91247.230622UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 293930

Hello!
I have just (several weeks ago) passed my part 1, 2A, and 3A
exams to earn my Technician Plus HF license. Once I recieve my license
in the mail, I'll be operating primarily using a crystal 2m rig in the
car.

I'd like to do some cw work on some of the other bands, but I'm limited
by living in an apartment with no capacity to put up an exterior antenna.
Can anyone make any suggestions on what I might try as an alternative?

Also, if anyone has any "words of wisdom" for someone just starting out,
I'd be delighted to listen! Thank you!

Roger

2366. MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 12:11:24 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".5-Sep-91.13:11:24.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 293964

wang!tegra!vail@uunet.uu.net (Johnathan Vail) says;

<...Thanks for the info but I think that people have misunderstood my
posting. I thought it was silly to use the wireless radio headsets
when they were sitting next to each other...>

Ah. My apologies, Johnathan, I too misunderstood you.

Regards,

Hugh, G0CNR
==========
"8 and 9 are not octal digits."
- Kernighan & Ritchie, The 'C' Programming Language, 2nd Edition.

2367. morse code for suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 12:23:57 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".5-Sep-91.13:23:57.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 293967

endelman@eng.sun.com (Aaron Endelman) asks;

<...I'm hacking N2CN's morse code program to allow for a user-supplied speed,
and I need to get the numbers right....>

Hasn't this already been done? If N2CN's program is the one that was posted
here recently that switches the console bell on and off, it definitely has.
Someone posted a diff that gave variable speed with a "-s" switch, and I have
subsequently modified it (and posted a diff) to do "long inter-character gaps"
(sort-off pseudo Farnsworth :o) (actually, just leave 4 times as much space
between characters as yiu would otherwise get.).

Mail me, and I'll send you the whole thing.

To answer your original question, the "industry standard word" is "PARIS". You
can work out the dit and dah length by simple arithmetic, knowing that if a dit
is 'n' long, a dah is 3n, the interelement space is n, the interletter space is
2n and the interword space is 6n.

For Farnsworth spacing, send the characters at 15wpm and adjust the
intercharacter space to give an overall speed of whatever you like...

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.
==========
"8 and 9 are not octal digits."
- Kernighan & Ritchie, The 'C' Programming Language, 2nd Edition.

2368. 222 MHz: vertical vs Horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 13:34:00 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109051333.AA13036@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293948

KE4ZV : "Yes, "ground gain" is greater for horizontally polarized signals than for vertically polarized signals. Why? ... The cross polarization for vertical signals can cost up to 30 db. Since ground gain can add at most 3 db to your signal, a 30 db drop in the adding signal will just about negate any advantage to be gained from the ground reflection."

W9IP : I guess I don't understand whether ground gain is the same as normal addition of direct and reflected rays. My original question had to do with whether the ground reflected ray is less well-reflected if it is vertically polarized. Are we talking about the same thing? I always thought that the situation looked like this:

```
///// direct ray->--.- direct + ground reflection---->------------
:. .
: . .
: . <--- ground reflection
```

(neat graphics, eh?)

Only if the antenna is aimed way up in the sky does the ground reflected ray not help out. And based on Gary's statement above, does that mean that a satellite antenna looking up has 3 db less gain than when it's looking at the horizon? I doubt it.|

Is what I've described the same as the "ground gain" used by on-the-horizon moonbouncers?

KE4ZV : "... more multipath."

W9IP : I don't think that this has any bearing on tropospherically-propagated signal paths longer than a hundred km (which is what weak-signal SSB/CW types are interested in). For "local" FM in cities, maybe it's important.

KE4ZV : " ... extra noise pickup with verticals."

W9IP : I don't buy this. Sure, it's part of amateur folklore, but I sure haven't seen it. At HF and low-VHF, maybe verticals have a noise pickup disadvantage, but not at 222 MHz. As I mentioned in the QST piece, there is precious little artificial noise at 220 MHz except in the middles of big cities (and who would want to try weak-signal SSB/CW there?). Noise at 222 MHz is predominantly 270-350 K "Earth noise," which has no preferred polarization. Of the rare artificial noise sources (sparks, neon signs, light dimmers, etc), I just can't see how/why they would be preferentially vertical. Also, as pointed out to me by Kermit, K9XA, a long yagi oriented vertically (ie turned

so it's vertically polarized) will have its typically larger set of sidelobes "seeing" the horizon and the sky and correspondingly less "seeing" the hot Earth in the foreground. This ought to result in *slightly* cooler antenna temperatures than the same antenna oriented horizontally.

None of the above should be mistaken for a flame. I have a lot of respect for Gary, KE4ZV.

2369. computers - SSTV,WEFAX,FAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 14:25:37 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4001@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 293958

I would like here from SSTV,WEFAX,FAX users that are using
computers to receive/transmit these modes.

Is there a single board that can be installed internal/external
of the computer that can copy these modes?

What should the computer consist of? 286,386,486,SVGA,memory??

The last time I checked out SSTV the ultimate was a ROBOT 1200C
interfaced to a computer. That was 5 years ago and I am guessing
by now someone has put it all on a single card that can be
installed within the computer.

thanks,
Ken
N1KK

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

2370. Strange radio signals from nearby stars ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 14:38:35 UTC
From: p515dfi@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de
Message-ID: <2324@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de>
Source record: 293959
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,dnet.ham,alt.alien.visitors

The following was contained in a text distributed by the German news agency dpa, which is known for its often incorrect science stories. Nonetheless I'd like to know what the story is behind the following remarks in a feature article on NASA's new Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence program:

] In the same way as radio signals from earth reach out for 100 light years,
] signals of this kind can also be detected from outside earth. E.g., the
] radio telescope in Arecibo on Puerto Rico has detected electromagnetic
] pulses from stars close to the solar system, that resemble our radar.
] And Soviet astronomers are marvelling since one year about the origin of
] unusual signals that they have detected from the star Atair, only 17 light
] years away in the constellation Eagle.

+- p515dfi@mpifr-bonn.mpg.de --- Daniel Fischer --- p515dfi@mpifr-bonn.mpg.de -+
| Max-Planck-Institut f. Radioastronomie, Auf dem Huegel 69, W-5300 Bonn 1,FRG |
+----- Enjoy the Universe - it's the only one you're likely to experience -----+

2371. Re: pneumatic mast info needed...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 14:47:54 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <875@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 293963

In article <1991Aug30.075949.15026@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

Re: Will-burt Masts
>
>We use these on all our remote trucks. They are about the best available,
>but they are not trouble free. Water incursion, O ring blowouts, corrosion,
>binding, etc.

To add my $0.02 worth. The Will-burt masts are very good. The O-ring
problems are alot better on the newer masts than the ones manufactured
up to about 1897.

>away crud. The pan/tilt heads are even worse with stripped gears a constant
>problem.

These are probably 'Quick-set' pan and tilts (I don't think Will-burt do
their own), and IMHO are far below satisfactory in design.

>are in good condition. Our experience has been that the O rings don't
>deteriorate gradually but let go POW! allowing the mast to crash down at
>the most inconvienent times. I'd certainly prefer a nice Rohn 25 tower
>at a fixed site.

Yes, I saw this happen! It was quite a sight (and sound). Not, thankfully
on one of our vans but another station's.

An English firm 'Clark' make a very good range of pneumatic masts but
I'm not sure if they are available in the US.

These masts are also VERY expensive when compared to a Rohn 25 type tower!

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2372. Re: Licensing delay not as bad as feared

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 15:13:21 UTC
From: choke@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep5.151321.17660@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 293938

In article <1991Aug30.233904.1063@stat.appstate.edu> hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu writes:
>Reecent postings about backlogs at Gettysburg led me to be pessimistic about
>a quick turn-around for my license but I was pleasantly surprised today.
>
>I took the test at the Atlanta Hamfestival on July 28 under the auspices of
>the Central Alabama VEC. Got the license today, dated August 27 by FCC
>
>Marvin K. Hoffman
>Appalachian State University
>Political Science/Criminal Justice
>Boone NC newly issued KD4EGV

I took my exam 13 July, VE mailed 15 July, and recieved my license 24 August.

Carl H. Okerstrom, N7TPY Department of Emergency Management
Imaging Research, RC-05 Snohomish County
University of Washington 1907 Everett Avenue
Seattle, WA 98195 Everett, WA 98201
(206) 548-6262 (206) 258-6461

choke@u.washington.edu

2373. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 15:22:13 UTC
From: pete@strata.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep6.115313@strata.bellcore.com>
Source record: 293879

In article <20360040@hplsla.HP.COM>, charlier@hplsla.HP.COM (Charlie Panek) writes:
|> waltk@pica.army.mil (Walter Kornienko, GC-HSI)writes:
|> >AA7BQ, Fred writes:
|> >
|> >>... I'm looking for some R-390A parts, specifically the Line Level and
|> >... You might also try: W2FNT, JOHN A KAKSTYS, 18 HILLCREST TER,
|> >LINDEN, NJ 07036. I completely "re-tubed" my R-390 thanx to him. He may have
|> >a cannibalized set or even the knob you're seeking.
|> >
|> My god, is W2FNT still in business? I bought my first transciever from him,
|> almost 20 years ago! (which I only recently retired to 'back-up' status.)
|> The address sounds familiar, so I guess he's still in the same place.
|> He had a whole basement full to the ceiling with radios. It was a new teen-age
|> ham's fantasy land...

He's not only alive, but still KICKING!! I saw John at the last Oakland, NJ
hamfest in the first part of August this year. Still has the same amount of
piled up stuff (!) he has always had!
|>
|> Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
|> KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

Pete

2374. RACES Bulletin #185

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 15:22:30 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9109051523.AA19999@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293951

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.185

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.185 DATE: September 2, 1991
SUBJECT: PRESS - PUBLIC RELATIONS, Part 4/5
In any ICS event there can be only ONE VOICE. Don't ever forget that I said....ONE VOICE. A one-voice story comes from the Public Information Officer ONLY. That's the one voice I am talking about.
If you are doing your job as a communication specialist, the chances are that at some point the press will poke its nose into your "bailiwick" and will want to know what is going on.
It is the absolute right of the press under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution to know and report what is going on in the public domain. That is Freedom of the Press.
In any situation in which we are working under the ICS system...and that will usually be the case in disasters or severe emergencies from here on out, what we say MUST be cleared with the Public Information Officer who speaks for the entire incident.
The reason.....simply....is consistency. We can't have, for instance, one fireman saying that the fire is "under control" and another fireman saying, "all hell is going to bust loose any minute." We can't have a cop saying "the situation is under control" when another cop says "the gunman is still armed, has five more rounds of ammo and two grenades." Or, one weatherman saying "the eye of the storm has passed" and another saying, "You have not seen the worst of it yet!"
The single voice system is the ICS way of controlling rumors. We don't want to be part of any rumor mill. What we must do with the press if they show up is to assign one member of the ham radio community to interface with the Incident Public Information Officer and the Press. It may sound cumbersome, and it can be, but it can also protect our credibility with the community, and with the press, and the Incident Commander. The IC will appreciate our attention to this matter.
How do we go about this delicate task of telling our side,

and continuing to feed that oat and honey mixture to the press?
First of all, agree at your location how the press will be
handled -- and by whom. Know who the public information officer
is and how to get hold of him pronto.
(to be continued)
EOM

2375. Re: Gelcells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 15:40:11 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910131@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 293885

>The trick to keeping
>the battery charged without disastrous overcharging is to only charge to
>about the 90% level. In real terms, that means a slow charge at about 10% of
>the Amp-Hour (Ah) rating. Thus, if you have a 25 Ah battery, you should
>design a circuit that doesn't provide more than 2.5 Amps. That will get the
>battery charged up fast enough, but as current drops, the voltage will
>probably rise. The charger will become self-limiting if you also make sure
>that the voltage never rises above 13.8 volts !

Many voltage regulators have current limiting capability as well. You can take advantage of this by setting the current limit to the 10% figure. One other current limiting method is to use a smaller transformer that couldn't provide more than the 10% figure. The transformer becomes warm, so provide adequate ventilation or forced-air cooling.

A friend and I developed a low-dropout current-limited regulator that drops into any commercial battery charger. It consists of a power op-amp and a D45H5 transistor on a 1 square-inch footprint. If there's interest, I could post the circuit to the net.

Perry Scott / AA0ET

2376. mininec 3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 15:47:06 UTC
From: N62@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <91248.114706N62@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 293950

Does anyone know where a version of Mininec later than or equal to 3
is archived? I am particularly interested in a version with mnpre.
Please reply directly to N62@psuvm. Thanks! Dave.

2377. Indoor/restricted-space antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 15:59:32 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <05.Sep.91.17
Source record: 293968

Antennas for restricted locations - well i can recommend tuned magnetic loops; they are convenient (can go in attic space or even stand in the corner of the room) and relatively efficient. They also have narrow bandwidth. This may be seen as a disadvantage (you gotta tune the antenna every time you QSY) but the advantages of this high-Q behaviour are:-

1) Adds valuable front-end RX selectivity; This is particularly important if your RX is not too hot at dealing with the local megawatt-and-Rhombic broadcasters on adjacent frequencies...

2) Cuts down on receiver images (helps when using a cheap superhet RX with 455KHz IF on the HF bands).

3) Not too good at radiating TX harmonics. If you are running a homebrew single-tube or solid-state TX, then you just *may* be generating some significant harmonic energy which can cause TVI etc. The loop will provide extra attenuation of these, and reduce the likelihood of that infamous 'knock-on-the-door' in the middle of you working some exotic DX.

There have been various designs of HF magnetic loop - they *do* require thick copper tubing for the loop and a good-quality HV variable capacitor to tune the thing to resonance, also some sort of motorised drive for the tuning if you mount the beastie remotely. A real cheap slow-motion drive for this can be constructed using the motor & gearset from a battery-powered bar-b-q rotisserie and additional plastic gears from an aeromodels shop...

If you do not want to build it yourself, you can always fork out $$$$ on an AEA Isoloop, but half the fun is in the building.....

For the upper HF bands, i recommend the 'DDRR Hula-hoop'. Its a relatively high-Q design but is compact and can fit in an attic. Check mid-sixties copies of ARRL handbooks for construction details. I have seen one for 10 meters built using the flat roof of an apartment block covered with thin zinc-dipped steel sheet as a groundplane; the main loop of 2-inch alloy irrigation pipe was not visible from ground level and so neatly bypassed the local restrictive 'no antenna masts' covenant.
This antenna and a 100-watt CW TX (two TV sweep-tubes in parallel driven from a modified CB rig) has netted its owner as many QSOs as he feels capable of handling. Total cost? TX plus amplifier plus antenna less than 50 UK Pounds!

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL
G6WBJ Golf Six Whiskey Bravo Juliet G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

2378. Re: Problems with Yaesu Charger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 16:41:11 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920020@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293955

kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) / 10:06 pm Sep 4, 1991 /
>My Yaesu NC-29 Nicad charger has decided to 1) not go to trickle charge
>after the timed charge, and 2) stop counting time, leaving the high current
>charge on continuously. You can imagine how pleased I was to find my FNB-17
>almost too hot to touch.
>Has anyone else seen this problem, and is there an easy fix?
>Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

Why not build a decently designed Nicad charger using your Yaesu box
as power supply and enclosure? A good circuit is the AA6PZ design in the
ARRL handbook and rumour has it that AA6PZ still has bare circuit boards
available for ten bucks. (Address in the call book).
I have no connection with AA6PZ except that he's my buddy Paul who works
here down the corridor!
73's

Henry Black henryb@hpspd.spd.HP.COM +1 415 857 6655
Purely my views, not intended to represent those of Hewlett-Packard Company

2379. Re: Gelcells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 17:01:59 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <8780@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 293956

>For those interested, Gates publishes a nice battery applications manual that
>discusses Gel Cells and Nicads, in great detail. Their phone number
>is 303-744-4806.

Their new number in Florida is: 904-462-3911
--
Clement Vaillancourt, Analyste, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Responsable du Reseau Ethernet | 1800 Montee Ste-Julie, Varennes
(Analyst, Network Manager) | P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca VE2HQJ |Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309

2380. Re: getting started (UK)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 17:11:45 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <877@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 293966

In article <55000@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>Also, try 0246 217555 - it's the supposed tel. no. of the Radio Amateur
>Licensing Unit, who can also be found at:
>

This is OK for renewals but it is the Department of Trade and Industry
that does the administration.

Off hand I don't have the address but, from what I remember it was Waterloo
House in London. Of course I was there 10 years ago, so things have
probably changed but someone at DTI (radiocommunications div) would know.

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2381. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 17:26:08 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360040@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 293952

waltk@pica.army.mil (Walter Kornienko, GC-HSI)writes:
>AA7BQ, Fred writes:
>
>>... I'm looking for some R-390A parts, specifically the Line Level and
>... You might also try: W2FNT, JOHN A KAKSTYS, 18 HILLCREST TER,
>LINDEN, NJ 07036. I completely "re-tubed" my R-390 thanx to him. He may have
>a cannibalized set or even the knob you're seeking.
>
My god, is W2FNT still in business? I bought my first transciever from him,
almost 20 years ago! (which I only recently retired to 'back-up' status.)
The address sounds familiar, so I guess he's still in the same place.
He had a whole basement full to the ceiling with radios. It was a new teen-age
ham's fantasy land...

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

2382. Elmers List lost?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 17:44:00 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <9109051745.AA03593@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293962

This message was injected into the network via the mailing-list input
for this newsgroup.

My news site at the University of Nebraska at Omaha is currently undergoing
major revisions of its news setup (going from a news spool and server
on a VAX to a client-server setup with the news spooled on a Unix workstation).
Because of this, my Elmers list which I sent out Sept. 1 may not have
gone out. If you see it posted, please let me know.

I'm also monitoring the Info-Hams mailing list. If I don't see it in
another week, I will attempt another posting, this time via the Info-Hams
input.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

2383. Re: Licensing delay not as bad as feared

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 18:16:32 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <4140@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 293953

>In article <1991Aug30.233904.1063@stat.appstate.edu> hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu writes:
>>I took the test at the Atlanta Hamfestival on July 28 under the auspices of
>>the Central Alabama VEC. Got the license today, dated August 27 by FCC

In article <1991Sep5.151321.17660@milton.u.washington.edu> choke@milton.u.washington.edu (Carl Okerstrom) writes:
>I took my exam 13 July, VE mailed 15 July, and recieved my license 24 August.

Looks like the FCC has gotten used to the increased flow of license
applications. Or is there a licensing slump in the summer?

(exam April 27, '91, license received June 24, 8 weeks 2 days)

--
Disclaimer: Acting independently of any group or organization.
John R. Murray murray@vs6.scri.fsu.edu | We need more sanity
Supercomputer Computations Research Inst| in the White House --
Moderator comp.graphics.research | Charles Manson for President.

2384. Re: Antenna Advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 18:17:50 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920021@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293946

So-called invisible antennas are primarily an issue in the HF bands
where the antennas are ten's of feet long, depending
on exactly which frequency you are interested in.

On 2 meters, a quarter wave whip is about 19 inches, so fitting an
antenna inside is not a big challenge. If you are not too far from a
repeater, just use the rubber duck (aka dummy load) that comes with the
HT. You can even move from room to room.

For better results use one of the telescoping whips.

For an antenna in a fixed antenna you might consider a j-pole which can
be cut from a 4 foot piece of TV twin lead. The details seem to be
posted here from time to time. A half-wave dipole oriented vertically
is also a good choice.

Congrat's on passing your exam and welcome to Amateur Radio

Paul AA6PZ

2385. I need a sidetone oscillator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 18:24:31 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep5.132432.33289@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 293939

OK, here's one for the hardware-diddlers among us:

My HF rig (a Drake TR-3) doesn't have a sidetone oscillator, and I'd like to have one. I have messed around a bit with some circuit ideas, but I haven't been able to put something together that works well yet. I have played around with a couple of circuits that might eventually turn on an oscillator in the presence of a strong RF carrier, if I ever get them to work right.

Another thought was to use my straight key to turn on two transistors, one of which would key the rig and the other of which would switch on an oscillator. Sound feasible? Any better ideas? Detailed circuit suggestions?

Tnx in advance.
--
+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

2386. Sailplanes and GPS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 18:57:04 UTC
From: WENEWKIR@CREMS.CR.ROCKWELL.COM
Message-ID: <CRBANYAN.WENEWKIR.7238.1991.090513.54.13.54.>
Source record: 293965

re: the sailplane pilot looking for a position logger:

The new Rockwell "NavCore V" GPS receiver would probably
do the trick for him. Small, RS-232 position with no fuss or muss. A small
uP and some EEPROM could easily do the logging function. Presently the
RCS card is sold only to OEM's, with some of the OEM's producing "personal
locators" from it. Within the next year or so, he'll have several such
devices from which to choose from. Prices should drop under $1K soon.
Eventual prices will probably be a few hundred dollars, at most.

The people in Dallas have been working all the angles and already have
HUGE orders. The best solution for the guy is to keep an eye out, what
he wants will be availible "Real Soon Now" for any one of several sources.

Rick WB4ROX 9/5/91 7:50am

2387. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 19:10:19 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <42080002@hpcvra.cv.hp.com.>
Source record: 293949

Maxon's info:
Maxon Systems Inc.
8610 NW 107th Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri 64153

800-922-9083 (Consumer Products)
800-821-7848 (Land Mobile Radio)
Consumer products group has the 49MHz stuff. Interesting enough,
they do not have any commercial gear with the ear-mic -- only the
consumer stuff like 49MHz and one CB radio. (I wonder if this implies
how well the ear-mics work.)

2388. Re: Getting Started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 19:57:50 UTC
From: UD186372@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91248.145750UD186372@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 293944

Give the Sioux Amateur Radio Club a try. The first meeting will be Sunday night at 7 pm in the club meeting room in the Student Union. We have VHF, UHF, and HF gear at the present time and have a Canadian interested in Packet on 2 Meters. Give me a call anytime and leave a message.
Harry, KB0BUQ, 701-777-8329, 215 Hancock Hall-UND Prison.

2389. How to get started???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 21:07:37 UTC
From: grx0734@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep5.160737.4766@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 293935

Hi

I am an international student doing my Master's degree in Electrical
Engineering.
I am very much interested in becoming a ham.
I would appreciate if anybody could let me know how to go about it-
which books to study for theory and regulations for hams in USA,
what exams to appear for and when & where the exams are held etc. etc.
(I would be starting from scratch.)

Also, in India (where I come from), one is exempted from the theory exam
if he / she has a Bachelor's degree in Electronics / Telecommunication Eng.
He / she has to appear only for two exams viz. Morse code and regulations.

I would highly if someone would provide me the required information and
help me to get started.

Amod Kale grx0734@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Dept of Elec Engg. grx0734@utoledo.bitnet
University of Toledo, OH 43606.

2390. Re: GPS Position Logger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 21:09:19 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <878@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 293907

In article <1991Sep4.215539.7380@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>
> You could build one yourself for a lot less money and a lot more work. The
>Rockwell $500 GPS board could be easily interfaced to an MC68HC11 or something
>of the sort.

Thats all very well if you can get one of those things! The Rockwell people told me that they would only be available toward the end of the year and that the $500 was a quantity OEM price.

Quote: "Delivery is set for October-November 1991 time-frame. Currently, our minimum order is 100 boards at a price of $500 per board."
- from a letter dated 6/13/91

($50,000 is way out of my budget)

The Motorola unit, which is very similar, is also exepected out 4th Q 91.

Stanford Telecom and Magnavox have advertised GPS Engines. The magnivox unit is bigger (2.55" x 6.33") than both the Motorola and Rockwell units.

The fully packaged up Trimble units (abt the size of a 'Pocket Oxford') are available now. (These are the same as were used in Saudi Arabia during the recent unpleasentness).

Does anyone have more recent info?

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2391. Help with 12v flourescent light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 21:13:55 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190032@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 293900

Does anyone have info on making flourescent lights work on 12 vdc? Perhaps a pointer to a magazine article or other info source. I am looking for some thing to handle a 15 watt tube.

Along the same lines, has anyone converted a PC power supply to 12 vdc?

Thanks,
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

2392. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 21:17:51 UTC
From: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep5.211751.21851@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 293940

My R-390A has both meters, neither one glows in the dark.
--
****
* 73 de Jay, WT9S Internet: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu *
* Packet: wt9s@n9hhi.il.usa.na *
****

2393. Re: radium dial paint (was R-390 Caution)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 21:26:55 UTC
From: tech@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <tech.684106015@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 293945

waltk@pica.army.mil (Walter Kornienko, GC-HSI) writes:

>It has been explained to me that the reason these receivers have no
>meters is that the scales were painted with radium based paint to aid in
>night viewing. The associated health impact of such exposure is well
>documented and should be cause for concern. So, that argument seems
>logical and well justified. But, hey, I'm no doctor and this is all second
>hand. I can not substantiate this assertion with fact. If anyone out
>there knows about this I would greatly appreciate a posting to info-hams.

When I was 15 I bought a 19 set as my first station and kept it by my bed for
a few years. Later I found out that all that nice luminous lettering (all the
lettering on the front was luminous) was done with radium paint. Twenty years
later I and my family are living experiments in radium exposure. The old
boat anchor is still sleeping in my parents basement some place.

IMHO the radium paint on my 19 set was more of a risk then the dials on the
R390 since it was exposed to the world to be licked, scraped, sanded etc.
Once I was going to sand the cabinet and repaint it but I didn't because I
liked the luminous lettering - I am real glad I didn't do that trick.

The luminous lettering on many wartime relics were hand painted by young ladies
who suffered great harm chiefly because they would point up the paint brush
with their mouth. Not nice.

--
Richard Loken VE6BSV : "In England, Justice is
Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta Canada : open to all, like the
tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA : Ritz Hotel." - Lord
{atha|aunro}!cs.athabascau.ca!tech : Justice Sir James Mathew

2394. Re: TPI (Tele-Phone Interfence)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 21:39:56 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep5.213956.13447@sequent.com>
Source record: 293947

Telephone interference is a serious problem that I think will get worse as the inexpensive phones continue to come into use. I've got a GE "21 memory" phone and it picks up my HF. I have worked with that and no solution so far. Unfortunately my neighbors have a 32 memory phone with built in speaker and I'm into that one quite badly. I have read several articles on phone interference, have tried the torroids, used bypass caps, and no luck. I've purchased the Palomar RFI experimenters kit, and tried both Palomar and Amidon cores of the correct materials for HF band.

With the "good old heavy phones" a small cap across the receiver seems to take care of any slight noise. But with these "new solid-state" phones (not to imply that the old ones used tubes :-) I haven't found a fix. With the one across the street I could disconnect it from the wall and power with a 6 V battery and run a cord across the room for an antenna (but not connected to the phone wiring in the wall) and I can be heard on the phone. I tried torroids with 100 turns in series with both tip and ring lines and this didn't solve the problem.

KB2GLO, I wish you luck, if you or anyone else finds a solution that works with these #@(*&^%@ modern phones please let me know.

dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

2395. Need help with diode identification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 22:04:49 UTC
From: doug@kronos.nisd.cam.unisys.com
Message-ID: <9109052204.AA18404@ap.nisd.cam.unisys.com>
Source record: 293942

I have a diode that died in the power supply of my computer. It is a
Motorola part MBR360. I have not been able to locate any data on it.
If anyone could tell me the current rating for it, I would appreciate it.

Thanks,
-- Doug WA6VVV

2396. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 22:41:26 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <19564@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293957

In article <42080002@hpcvra.cv.hp.com.> gregm@hpcvra.cv.hp.com. (Greg May) writes:
+Maxon's info:
+ Maxon Systems Inc.
+ 8610 NW 107th Terrace
+ Kansas City, Missouri 64153
+
+ 800-922-9083 (Consumer Products)
+ 800-821-7848 (Land Mobile Radio)
+Consumer products group has the 49MHz stuff. Interesting enough,
+they do not have any commercial gear with the ear-mic -- only the
+consumer stuff like 49MHz and one CB radio. (I wonder if this implies
+how well the ear-mics work.)

If it's the ones I've used, yes. We bought some 49-EA Maxons a
couple of years ago, to use for comm in paintball games. We
found that the Maxons lasted for maybe a couple of games before
reception disappeared. The ear mikes provided decent sound,
but the wire to the earmike was too stiff and kept pulling it
out of the ear, or unplugging from the mike portion. In a
neighborhood full of trees and 1 story homes, you could get maybe
one block non LOS transmission, if you were lucky. Out in the
forest you get maybe 30 yards worth of range. These things also
seemed sensitive to sweat running into the earpiece.

Somewhere at home I think I have info on high quality earmikes.
Designed for use by SWAT teams, they run several hundred dollars
as I recall. You buy the mike and belt mounted switch, then pay
extra for a mike<->radio interface which is made forwhatever radio
you're using. This company had a VOX, PTT, and ring switch. The
latter used a ring which you wore: when it touched metal the mike
was activated. This was intended for cops who had guns in their
hands. I'm still trying to find the info: if I find it I'll post
it.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2397. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 23:13:18 UTC
From: mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP
Message-ID: <5355@bnr-rsc.UUCP>
Source record: 293937

In article <9109041008.aa18465@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL> waltk@pica.army.mil (Walter Kornienko, GC-HSI) writes:
>>
>It has been explained to me that the reason these receivers have no
>meters is that the scales were painted with radium based paint to aid in
>night viewing. The associated health impact of such exposure is well
>documented and should be cause for concern.

Is that the same glow-in-the-dark stuff as on old wrist watches and clocks, inside light switch handles, etc? The stuff that needs to be exposed to light to "charge" after which it glows for an hour or so, and gives off a greenish light? If that stuff is a well documented health risk, I have never heard of it. Or are we talking about different stuff here.

Markus Wandel

2398. Re: Air-1 + VIC-20 as CW Reader

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 23:19:43 UTC
From: mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP
Message-ID: <5356@bnr-rsc.UUCP>
Source record: 293954

In article <49947@seismo.CSS.GOV> jfs@beno.CSS.GOV (Jim Scheimer) writes:
>
>In addition to the responses you all saw on the net, I recieved
>10 thoughtful, helpful, supportive pieces of e-mail. In contrast to
>the flamewars that erupt on other groups (and the minor conflagrations
>we sometimes see here ;-)) the positive response was incredibly
>gratifying.

I second that. This is one of the best-behaved, knowledgeable and helpful
newsgroup populations I've run into.

Thanks to the people who responded by posting and e-mail to my "Low budget
ham radio" questions.

Markus Wandel

2399. An Open Letter to the ARRL on H.R. 1674

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-05 23:29:00 UTC
From: 0003829147@MCIMAIL.COM
Message-ID: <80910905232908.0003829147NA2EM@mcimail.com>
Source record: 293936

Below I am attaching a letter which I transmitted this evening to the American Radio Relay League on the matter of H.R. Bill 1674.

If you have any reaction at all about what you see here (ok, even if it's a FLAME!), I would strongly encourage you to post a follow-up article. If this letter sparks any kind of discussion within the amateur radio community, then I feel it has served its purpose. It was with this in mind that I posted this to the Internet.

If anyone wants me to repost that portion of H.R. 1674 that I'm worried about, please E-Mail me at sjr@mcimail.com and I'll gladly repost it. Thanks in advance for your consideration of this item. S.J.R.
Date: Thu Sep 05, 1991 11:14 pm GMT
From: Sander J. Rabinowitz / MCI ID: 382-9147

TO: American Radio Relay League / MCI ID: 215-5052
Subject: H.R. 1674 and Scanners
Message-Id: 23910905231432/0003829147NA2EM

Recently, I sent you en electronic E-Mail (via MCI Mail) expressing my concerns about H.R. bill 1674. I was at that time unaware of your position on this legislation, and to be honest, I'm not certain as to your position now. But I want to take this opportunity to clarify my position.

Please understand that I am not against *all* of H.R. 1674. I remain, however, concerned about that portion of the bill dealing with scanner radios. And it isn't because I wish to listen to cellular calls, either. My concern, rather, is that it is vaguely worded, such that conceivably *all* future scanners could be banned under this legislation.

I would submit to you that a scanner isn't just something that is used by a scanner enthusiast--indeed, I would venture to speculate that a large number of ham radio operators also use scanner radios. There's significant overlap, I think, between using a scanning radio, listening to international shortwave radio, and being a ham radio enthusiast. Many people who have entered ham radio may have started in the first two categories. Therefore, anything which adversely affects scanning or shortwave radio is going to have a negative impact--both directly and indirectly--on amateur radio. With this in mind, I believe H.R. 1674, **with the present scanner radio language** may hurt amateur radio.

If your viewpoints coincide with mine on the matter of H.R. 1674, please view this note as one of appreciation for what you are doing. If you do, however, support the legislation as it's presently written, I would kindly reinterate that I'm not against ALL of H.R. 1674 and that you please reconsider that portion of the legislation which deal with scanner

radios. That's all I ask.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Sander J. Rabinowitz
ARRL Associate Member

1032 Cooks Ct.
Brentwood, Tennessee 37027-2940
+1 615 661 4645 MCI Mail ID = sjr (sjr@mcimail.com)

2400. R1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 00:52:12 UTC
From: namerow@pokvmcr3.vnet.ibm.COM
Message-ID: <9109060056.AA11147@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293943

In article <1991Aug26.175646.19200@sunova.ssc.gov> chuck_adams.mag_qa@qmail.ssc.gov (Chuck Adams) writes:
+Gene, WA1UXA posts:
+
+These are the long awaited "R-1" transcievers that ICOM has been subtly
+referring to for the last 8 months. ICOM got into a patent dispute with a
+scanner mfg over the R-1 (hand-held super wide-band scanner) and was
+unable to import them into the US market. They have figured a way to
+circumvent the dispute by building in a transceive capability. So, what
+I'm trying to say is that these units should have the same receive
+features of the R-1 along with the transmit capabilities in the amateur
+band featured.
+
+The problem with these radios will be a (probably) severe receive intermod
+susceptibility due to virtually no front end selectivity. (This to allow
+the super wide-band receive coverage) I know a couple of guys who have
+the R-1 and they are VERY disappointed by the intermod heard by their
+units.

Actually, the coverage of the R1 is .1 Khz to 1.3 Ghz in AM, FM and WFM.
The new rig is much closer to an improved IC-24AT than an R1.
Regarding R1 selectivity problems, I have never heard of an R1 suffering
from intermod. However, there is a design compromise in the bandpass filter.
In-order to accomdate commercial WFM broadcasts, Icom used a 200 Khz wide
bandpass filter. This has the unfortunate effect of allowing anything within
200 Khz of the signal you are receiving in narrow FM to bleed and capture
the receiver if the primary signal is weak or off. A company in the UK called
'Racom' currently offers a replacement bandpass filter which pass's only the
first sideband component of the WFM signal... thus, at a cost of fidelity
(Who cares in this type of receiver?) The problem is eliminated. Racom
requires that the R1 be sent to them for modification. EEB in Virginia is
also now carrying the R1 and are purported to be experimenting with their
own filter design.
-Wayne
N2MCM

2401. University Amateur Radio Club Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 01:30:09 UTC
From: ST1860%SIUCVMB.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109060033.AA09398@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293934

Date: 5 September 1991, 19:22:34 CST
From: Gary R. Smith KE9MI 618-529-2073 ST1860 at SIUCVMB
To: Info-Hams at UCSD.Edu
Subject: University Amateur Radio Club Net

Does anyone know if the, at least once active, University Amateur Radio Cl
ub Net still exists?? I haven't heard or seen anything about it in more than a
year....If for some reason it happen to go the way of the Dodo Bird would anyon
e else, besides myself, from any other of the few remaining active college club
s be interested in reviving it?? The net could at least give an idea of how ma
ny college students and stations are active>....
Thanx..
Gary KE9MI
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale ARC, Pres

BITNET:ST1860@SIUCVMB.BITNET
INTERNET:ST1860@siucmvb.cdale.siu.edu

Hawkeye Pierce "Before I go may I offer some advice, Pull down your pants and
slide on the ice..."

2402. ftp satpics from vmd.cso.uiuc.edu

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 02:11:57 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <1384@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 293941

As of labor day weekend it seems as though the satellite weather images in gif format are not being posted at the ftp site vmd.cso.uiuc.edu.
Does anyone have any information on this?

2403. Re: The voice has changed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 03:36:53 UTC
From: twt@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <21270006@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 293850

When they changed the voice, they introduced some low frequency noise which wiped out many of the Heathkit GC-1000 Most Accurate Clocks (including mine). I called Heath and pointed out that, since I live in Fort Collins, and my clock had worked for 6 years, that WWV screwed something up. Heath then called NIST and they quickly converged on the problem and inserted a filter.

The old voice belonged to Mr. Donald Elliot Heald of Atlanta, Georgia. I bet I'm only one of 5 people in the universe who knows this. I don't know if the gentleman is still alive; I found this out in the late sixties when I briefly considered trying to propel him to national fame.

I agree that the digital voice sounds too smug when it says "time".

Tim "if you can remember much of the sixties you weren't really a part of it" Tillson

2404. getting started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 04:42:55 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <56651@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 293961

michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann) correctly says:

>In article <55000@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>>Also, try 0246 217555 - it's the supposed tel. no. of the Radio Amateur
>>Licensing Unit, who can also be found at:
>This is OK for renewals but it is the Department of Trade and Industry
>that does the administration.
>Off hand I don't have the address but, from what I remember it was Waterloo
>House in London. Of course I was there 10 years ago, so things have
>probably changed but someone at DTI (radiocommunications div) would know.

In 6/88 they were still there:

Dept of Trade and Industry
Waterloo Bridge House,
Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UA

These were the folks to whom I sent proof of being licensed in the Dark Ages, they then sent the paperwork on to the RALU who issued the renewal.

But the best bet is still to write to the RSGB or call them, as others have suggested. If they are on the ball, they will send you much stuff to get you interested and licensed.

Does anyone know whether you can get e.g. a VK licence on the basis of already having a G one? - perhaps with a test on the VK regs etc. The VKs are enlightened enough not to require the technical exam of anyone who has a technical degree (EE etc.).

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2405. Re: An Open Letter to the ARRL on H.R. 1674

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 07:17:22 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <1388@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 293969

My followup is to say that I am
against any legislation that makes
illegal any listening to any
portion of the em spectrum.
It is my opinion that passive
listening does not compromise
anyone.

2406. 19-set/R390 radioactive paint.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 10:10:51 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <06.Sep.91.11
Source record: 293970

Richard Loken VE6BSV says:-
>
>When I was 15 I bought a 19 set as my first station and kept it by my bed for
>a few years. Later I found out that all that nice luminous lettering (all the
>lettering on the front was luminous) was done with radium paint. Twenty years
>later I and my family are living experiments in radium exposure. The old
>boat anchor is still sleeping in my parents basement some place.
>

Well I still have a 19-set in the shack... i always wondered why i had
never needed to switch the room lighting on.... :-) Maybe i should call
the IAEA and get them to encase it in lead & bury it somewhere.....
There was a scare sometime in the Fifties about pilots sitting in front
of aircraft instrument-panels painted with the radium paint, and the level
of radiation dose they would receive; i believe that someone studied it
and found the dose from the instruments was about equal to the dose
received from the increased incidence of cosmic rays at elevated altitudes.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

2407. Telephone RF Interception

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 10:34:37 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <10500@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 293971

I had a lot of trouble with a couple local broadcast stations, a TV station (buzzzzzzzzzz) and my 100 watt HF rig getting into my phones and modem.

Luckily it was curable without any surgery other than removing the case of one of the phones. I bought some generic cores at "IC Supply" and wrapped 5-10 turns of the phone cord through them, right where they enter the phone. Every line coming out of the modem was treated similarly, including the power line. Same with the answering machine. This cured one phone completely, and the other was improved. Next I opened up the desktop phone and placed smaller toriods on the incoming lines, both for the handset and the line cord. This helped some more. Finally I determined that the interference was affected by the orientation of the handset cord, indicating that it was a major point of ingress. So, I stuck small toroids every 6 inches or so on the handset line.

This completely cured the trouble. I was forced to use toroids since there is no RF ground at the 70 foot level! A cleaner way to obtain inductance on the han handset would be to install an RF choke in series with it, internally. Any inductors you place in the line cord need to pass about 100 mA for the ringer.

Keep on trying, it's curable! (usually...)

Aloha,

2408. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 11:47:02 UTC
From: luigi@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <_9=npwj@rpi.edu>
Source record: 293972

In article <14570152@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>
>>September QST carried a short piece in which I recommended that
>>weak-singal (SSB/CW) operation recently displaced from 220 MHz
>>to the 222 MHz region should go vertically polarized (rather than
>>the traditional horizontal polarized).
>
>I have always heard that horizontal polarization is better for VHF
>DX'ing than vertical. Over long paths, the polarization tends to
>become "scrambled", and ends up mostly horizontal at the far end
>of the circuit, even if the transmitting antenna is vertical.
>
Though I don't have the article here, this past winter there was an article
in one of the issues of Communications quarterly (I mean there have only
been four issues... I think it was the second issue) where an amateur studied
the polarization shifts of various (obviously fixed polarization & location)
beacons. He then went on to conclude that the F-layer ionospheric refraction
was creating these varying shifts... which he could not (or just did not)
attemps to coorelate with any identifyable factors. The article did go on to
state that they beleived that the transmitting polarization was not the critical
factor that needed to be matched but the received signals polarization needed
to match (because the xmit signal.. whether vertical or horizontal at onset,
would both shift after refraction to some polarization angle - possibly
horizontal or vertical... but most times not.
Oh yeah the point... 220 doesnot usually experience ionospheric refraction..
(the article didnot say anything about e-skip/aurora/TE etc. etc.)

Once again, I do think many of the points Mike has brought up are valid
but if for nothing rather than convention and 30dB extra isolation from
channel 13, machine noise (I know. it is a quieter band), and FMers..
especially in the light of some of the obnoxious bandplans (albiet proposed
not yet "implemented") that have been swirling around. Oh yeah, and I already
have the two yagi's..... which I could stack.... hmmmmm...

Maybe... oh wait... tower mounting... yeah what about tower mounting.

Oh I don't know... but if you can dig up the HF CommQuarterly article,
it's pretty good and it gets one thinking about the possibility of polarization
variable recieving systems. (For HF that is)

73 de KA1UTU, Luigi Giasi, Luigi@rpi.edu

2409. Telephone RF Interception

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 11:50:27 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <10507@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 293973

I had a lot of trouble with a couple local broadcast stations, a TV station
(buzzzzzzzzzz) and my 100 watt HF rig getting into my phones and modem.
Luckily it was curable without any surgery other than removing the case of one
of the phones. I bought some generic cores at and wrapped 5-10 turns
of the phone cord through them, right where they enter the phone.
Every line coming out of the modem was treated similarly, including the
power line. Same with the answering machine. This cured one phone,
and improved the other one. Next I opened up the desktop phone and placed
smaller toriods on the incoming lines, both for the handset and the line cord.
This helped some more. Finally I determined that the interference was affected
by the orientation of the handset cord, indicating that it was a major point
of ingress. So, I stuck small toroids every 6 inches or so on the handset line.

This completely cured the trouble. I was forced to use toroids since there
is no RF ground at the 70 foot level! A cleaner way to obtain inductance on the han
handset would be to install an RF choke in series with it, internally on the
base of the phone.

Any inductors you place in the line cord need to pass about 100 mA for
the ringer.

Keep on trying, it's curable! (usually...)

Aloha,
John Shalamskas, KJ9U / KH6

2410. REFERENCE: VERTICAL VS HORIZONTAL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 12:49:54 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109061249.AA28126@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293974

Both W9IP and KE4ZV have made some excellent points in the great
horizontal vs vertical polarization debate. I submit that many of our
"wives tales" about the subject have their foundation in unscientific
observations of low-band antenna systems with inadequate ground systems,
lossy radiators and primitive test equipment. With MN, YO and ELNEC, we
have moved away from beleving what we modeled at 220Mhz will have
direct correlation to what happens at 7Mhz. Conversly, placing a
160 meter beverage receiving antenna close to a vertical radiator is
a sure way to couple vertically polarized noise into the receiving
antenna, but this has little bearing to having your Ringo Ranger above
a 2 meter yagi.
I'm moving to a hill-top over exellent ground. I'm looking forward to
doing some real experimenting with the psudeo-Brewster effect. Stay tuned.
73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC
Editor, National Contest Journal

"Those who say it can't be done should stay out of the way
of those who are doing it"

2411. Radium based folk-lore.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 12:58:45 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109060858.aa15839@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293975

VE6BSV writes:

>The luminous lettering on many wartime relics were hand painted by young
>ladies who suffered great harm chiefly because they would point up the paint
>brush with their mouth. Not nice.

There is a legend, myth, or just plain ole folk tale in these parts that some of these "young ladies" would paint the stuff on their teeth to surprise their boyfriends at the drive-in (remember those). The radium plant was located in Dover (or Wharton), NJ and has since closed its doors. I rather doubt that any of those ladies are still around to tell tales of those days. Gives new meaning to (literally) "glow-in-the-dark." 73, Walt - K2WK.

P.S. Anyone catch UA # 1 & UA # 2 on ABC last nite? Was encouraged to hear that they know who is in control of the BIG BUTTON. Remember: "A nuclear explosion could ruin your whole day."

2412. Re: R1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 13:05:18 UTC
From: schuster@panix.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep6.130518.4159@panix.com>
Source record: 293901

>Actually, the coverage of the R1 is .1 Khz to 1.3 Ghz in AM, FM and WFM.
>The new rig is much closer to an improved IC-24AT than an R1.
>Regarding R1 selectivity problems, I have never heard of an R1 suffering
>from intermod. However, there is a design compromise in the bandpass filter.
>In-order to accomdate commercial WFM broadcasts, Icom used a 200 Khz wide
>bandpass filter. This has the unfortunate effect of allowing anything within
>200 Khz of the signal you are receiving in narrow FM to bleed and capture
>the receiver if the primary signal is weak or off. A company in the UK called
>'Racom' currently offers a replacement bandpass filter which pass's only the
>first sideband component of the WFM signal... thus, at a cost of fidelity
>(Who cares in this type of receiver?) The problem is eliminated. Racom
>requires that the R1 be sent to them for modification. EEB in Virginia is
>also now carrying the R1 and are purported to be experimenting with their
>own filter design.

Actually, it's RAYCOM (after Ray Withers, the owner). My R1 has been at
RAYCOM since mid-July waiting for the filter upgrade. Every time I call
Ray tells me they are inundated with filter upgrades, and they have one
technician who must do repairs, upgrades on other models, and ... oh, yes
... R1 filter upgrades. I was promised mine would finally be done last
week. We'll see.

The RAYCOM mod switches in an ADDITIONAL "roofing filter" in N-FM and AM
modes. This completely eliminates the 150 kHz adjacent channel bleed-through
as well as removing background static from AM mode. Francois Michaud of
CBC sent me a reprint from a British magazine where the RAYCOM mod was
reviewed late last year, and they RAVED about it.

I hope to post my own review of the R1 upgrade if, and when, my radio
returns from England.

--
-_____Mike Schuster_____/-
-NY Public Access UNIX: schuster@panix.com | -70346.1745@CompuServe.COM
-The Portal (R) System: schuster@cup.portal.com | -MCI Mail,GEnie: MSCHUSTER

2413. Kenwood TS820S digital display problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 13:16:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GA96MC7TTCDLGV9J@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293976

Help!!!

Would anyone have a suggestion to remedy the following
problem on a Kenwood ts820s:

The digital readout sometimes only comes on with a
single digit, or it will be working fine then the
digital display lights will become less bright and
then fade to one digit. After a while the display
will come back and work fine.

Thanks in advance for any help.

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF

2414. Telephone RF interception.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 13:24:18 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <06.Sep.91.14
Source record: 293977

Dont know about the US, but here in the UK, my understanding is that
a telephone is legislatively not seen as a RF instrument, and any pickup
of RF that causes trouble is, in law, not the responsibility of the
source of RF to fix it. Same with audio systems (as long as they do not
include a radio receiver, they have no business receiving RF!).
When my neighbors picked my transmissions up on their domestic intercom, i
pointed out very definitely that it was not *legally* my responsibility to
fix, and that i was not prepared to fix it. Fact was, I identified the
problem and told them what to buy to fix it (some ferrite clamp-on chokes for
the connecting wire) and offered to fit the parts once they had bought them,
to be a good neighbor, but i expected them to pay for the cost of the chokes.
If a device is demodulating RF, and that device is not specifically designed as
a radio receiver, then *by definition* it is at fault. Look at it like having a
hole in your roof. When it rains, you get wet; the fault is not in the rain
itself, the builder of the roof should have forseen the likelihood of rain,
so when you get wet you fix the roof, not try and stop the rain!
I believe this argument was used in a Canadian court some time back, in
defending a ham's right to transmit despite interfering with other peoples
audio systems. He won his case.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org
'HEX is for wimps; REAL men use OCTAL!'

2415. Re: morse code for suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 13:41:34 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610050@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293913

"PARIS " was chosen as the standard length word for speed measurement.

with an inter-word space, it lasts for a period of 60 dots

Doesn't this just make the arithmetic easy? I've always wondered whether the choice of standard word was a fix.

2416. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs Horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 13:52:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep06.135234.5123@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293890

In article <9109051333.AA13036@ucsd.edu> MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>KE4ZV : "Yes, "ground gain" is greater for horizontally polarized
>signals than for vertically polarized signals. Why? ... The cross
>polarization for vertical signals can cost up to 30 db. Since ground
>gain can add at most 3 db to your signal, a 30 db drop in the adding
>signal will just about negate any advantage to be gained from the
>ground reflection."
>
>W9IP : I guess I don't understand whether ground gain is the same as
>normal addition of direct and reflected rays. My original question
>had to do with whether the ground reflected ray is less well-reflected
>if it is vertically polarized. Are we talking about the same thing?
>I always thought that the situation looked like this:
>
>///// direct ray->--.- direct + ground reflection---->-------------
> :. .
> : . .
> : . <--- ground reflection
>
>(neat graphics, eh?)
>
>Only if the antenna is aimed way up in the sky does the ground
>reflected ray not help out. And based on Gary's statement above,
>does that mean that a satellite antenna looking up has 3 db less gain
>than when it's looking at the horizon? I doubt it.|

It's true. Of course the colder sky temperature often makes up for the
3 db difference in gain.

>Is what I've described the same as the "ground gain" used by on-the-
>horizon moonbouncers?

Yes it is. However your graphic doesn't portray the situation clearly.
The reflection that adds is a thinly glancing ray. It's angle matches
the first fresnel zone. Or in other words, the path difference between
the direct and reflected rays to the intended receiver must be one wavelength.
If the angle is steeper than the critical angle, or if the path difference is
a multiple of a wavelength, all you get are some nasty upward pointing lobes.
This means that for mountaintoppers the gain is only available at the
radio horizon and basically only illuminates outer space. For stations
operating in flatter terrain, the benefit is available much closer in.

If you picture the ground as a horizontal conductive sheet, you will
see that the E field of a vertically polarized wave is perpendicular

to the sheet. This is similar to placing a horizontally polarized element on a vertically polarized beam. There is very little interaction. With a horizontally polarized ray, the E field is parallel to the conductive sheet ground and interaction is total. At HF where near field effects dominate, this simple picture is much more complex and some gain and "lobe bending" does occur for vertical antennas.

>KE4ZV : "... more multipath."
>
>W9IP : I don't think that this has any bearing on tropospherically-
>propagated signal paths longer than a hundred km (which is what weak-
>signal SSB/CW types are interested in). For "local" FM in cities,
>maybe it's important.

This is true.

>KE4ZV : " ... extra noise pickup with verticals."
>
>W9IP : I don't buy this. Sure, it's part of amateur folklore, but I
>sure haven't seen it. At HF and low-VHF, maybe verticals have a noise
>pickup disadvantage, but not at 222 MHz. As I mentioned in the QST
>piece, there is precious little artificial noise at 220 MHz except in
>the middles of big cities (and who would want to try weak-signal
>SSB/CW there?). Noise at 222 MHz is predominantly 270-350 K "Earth
>noise," which has no preferred polarization. Of the rare artificial
>noise sources (sparks, neon signs, light dimmers, etc), I just can't
>see how/why they would be preferentially vertical. Also, as pointed
>out to me by Kermit, K9XA, a long yagi oriented vertically (ie turned
>so it's vertically polarized) will have its typically larger set of
>sidelobes "seeing" the horizon and the sky and correspondingly less
>"seeing" the hot Earth in the foreground. This ought to result in
>*slightly* cooler antenna temperatures than the same antenna oriented
>horizontally.

Manmade noise is preferentially vertically polarized. I believe this is because most re-radiators are vertically polarized and most manmade noise is going to reach you by a reflected path.

Unless the main lobe is incredibly narrow, it is going to paint the earth with about half it's energy unless you are aiming up to work a satellite. So you're going to see a 290K noise temperature on any terrestrial path whether you use horizontal or vertical polarization. (Actually, it is possible to get the noise temperature down to about 145K with careful design and placement on a fixed path. For typical ham contacts we must assume that such placement has not been done and so we assume a 290K noise temperature.)

Taking advantage of the ground gain available to horizontal antennas is going to make a difference because the noise temperatures are going to be basically the same between the two types. Sidelobes should be a minor contributor to the noise floor of the system since the major contributor is going to be the half power beamwidth of the main lobe.

>None of the above should be mistaken for a flame. I have a lot of respect
>for Gary, KE4ZV.

Thanks!

Gary KE4ZV

2417. Re: I need a sidetone oscillator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 14:02:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep06.140200.5214@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293891

In article <1991Sep5.132432.33289@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
>OK, here's one for the hardware-diddlers among us:
>
>My HF rig (a Drake TR-3) doesn't have a sidetone oscillator, and I'd
>like to have one. I have messed around a bit with some circuit ideas,
>but I haven't been able to put something together that works well yet.
>I have played around with a couple of circuits that might eventually
>turn on an oscillator in the presence of a strong RF carrier, if I
>ever get them to work right.

Hint: Use germanium diodes. Wrap several turns of hookup wire around the coax and connect it to the diodes like this;

```
wire------->|----npn transistor-----audio oscillator
|
-
^
|
Gnd
```

This drawing is awful, but I hope you get the idea. 1N34s are good diodes for this circuit.

>Another thought was to use my straight key to turn on two transistors,
>one of which would key the rig and the other of which would switch on
>an oscillator. Sound feasible? Any better ideas? Detailed circuit
>suggestions?

This will work fine, though with a TR3 I'd be tempted to use a keying relay unless you are really fast with the key.

Gary KE4ZV

2418. Re: radium dial paint (was R-390 Caution)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 14:09:28 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep06.140928.5327@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293892

In article <tech.684106015@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca> tech@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca (Richard Loken) writes:
>
>IMHO the radium paint on my 19 set was more of a risk then the dials on the
>R390 since it was exposed to the world to be licked, scraped, sanded etc.
>Once I was going to sand the cabinet and repaint it but I didn't because I
>liked the luminous lettering - I am real glad I didn't do that trick.
>
>The luminous lettering on many wartime relics were hand painted by young ladies
>who suffered great harm chiefly because they would point up the paint brush
>with their mouth. Not nice.

Yes, I still have a watch with a radium dial. You can take a magnifier and watch the little radium atoms give their lives so you can see. The tiny pulses of light remind me of fireflies on an August evening. Radium is a primary alpha emitter, but it's daughters are beta and gamma emitters. The first breakdown product of radium is radon, a gas, so any radium that you have should be in an air tight container.

Gary KE4ZV

2419. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs Horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 14:12:25 UTC
From: wade@gazers.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep6.141225.29339@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 293894

>Subject: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

>September QST carried a short piece in which I recommended that
>weak-singal (SSB/CW) operation recently displaced from 220 MHz
>to the 222 MHz region should go vertically polarized (rather than
>the traditional horizontal polarized).

...

>Mike Owen W9IP

Well, I don't think the antenna polarization makes a whole lot of difference, on average, between two distant stations with like polarization. Sometimes one would be a little better or worse.

However, a bunch of us who actually operate on 220 and now 222 SSB and CW kicked this around at our annual picnic recently. The general consensus was that being horizontal had one major advantage: it reduces phase noise, etc. from FM and digital transmissions on near frequencies by the polarization loss, perhaps 20 db more or less. Since we are all jammed pretty close together now, this helps bandsharing and reduces inadverdent interference, even by responsible operators. It even helps some with less considerate ones, such as the group in Quebec who operate a repeater on 144.200 (SSB calling frequency) - carrier is clear 250 miles away.

There is also the PIA factor: we don't want to all change our antennae to vertical, so, Mike, make yours horizontal when you get it back up.

paul N1BWT

2420. computers - SSTV,WEFAX,FAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 14:13:25 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4016@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 293880

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

2421. computers - SSTV,WEFAX,FAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 14:16:13 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4017@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 293881

I would like here from SSTV,WEFAX,FAX users that are using
computers to receive/transmit these modes.

Is there a single board that can be installed internal/external
of the computer that can copy these modes?

What should the computer consist of? 286,386,486,SVGA,memory??

The last time I checked out SSTV the ultimate was a ROBOT 1200C
interfaced to a computer. That was 5 years ago and I am guessing
by now someone has put it all on a single card that can be
installed within the computer.

thanks,
Ken
N1KK

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

2422. Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 14:34:43 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610051@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293914

Our family business is a garage, I have fitted a lot of radios of all types. I have recovered a lot of wrecks both burn outs and collision jobs. I've had to fix a lot of cases of interference too.

Car fires are quite common. Apart from carb. flooding and leaking fuel, most involve electrical problems. Accessory wiring is often the culprit, folk often don't use fuses. As someone said, thin wire can take surprising current before fusing, but IMMENSE currents are available. I have recovered burn-outs caused by broken engine to body ground straps, Attempting to start the engine creates a circuit incolving the starter motor, battery and choke/throttle cables. the current that flows even with a small (1 litre) engine's starter is enough to cause prolonged heating and then eventual fusing of the bowden cables thus starting a fire in the sound proofing felt. Fast fusing would maybe be safer as the heating period seems to serve to pre-heat any combustible material. An unfused radio ground would behave similarly.

I would never risk routing huge fault currents into the cab. there is a lot of combustible material in the dash-bulkhead area.

The seperate ground lead to the battery could sometimes act as an antenna to route noise to the set. Once stray L and C are taken into account, there is no such things as connection or isolation, we have to create an acceptable amount of attenuation.

My usual Recipe:

Ground the set to the nearest metal bodywork, use hefty braid.

Run a heavy cable to the battery + terminal. Fit a good quality fuse and holder at the battery end. If necessary you can screen this cable, keep it close to metalwork all the way, don't fly across open space, ground the screen at closely spaced intervals. Don't connect the screen to the battery - terminal groung it to the metalwork only. If you think that there is a problem with coupling via the common mode Z of the battery ground strap then you can beef up that strap. My only experiences of such problems were all due to poor connections, fixing them fixed the problem. Duff batteries can have higher internal impedance and contribute to alternator whine.

Grounding the bonnet (hood) only works well if well done, use heavy braid at both hinged corners. Reluctant cases have needed grounding contacts at the other corners.

The worst culprits nowadays are cab-mounted electronic engine controllers. Expect them to be close to where you want to mount your radio, to be grounded only via the most circuitous route and to be the centre of a web of wildly radiating (nice pun) cables. Fuel injector solenoid drivers and ignition coil drivers have fruity spectra and significant power. These are major problems.

It may be easier to fit a diesel engine than to fix some of these :-)
Try adding a well grounded metal screening plate.

Oh yes, and be very careful where you sitethat rig, I've met a number of people who were injured by poorly sited accessories. Amateur gear has not been given the soft and rounded treatment thac car radios have undergone.

GOOD LUCK !

GM4ZNX

2423. Palomar Telecom RBC-700 info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 15:10:39 UTC
From: PMcAfee.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".6-Sep-91..8:10:39.PDT".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293878

Phil, kj6nn writes about the Palomar RBC700 series controllers:

>I have heard that the Palomar controller has everything is PROM. So if
>something needs to change you need to get new PROMS. Not sure if this
>is true. I do know the ACC controllers have EVERYTHING in E2PROM and
>that anything can be programmed to whatever you need!

Not true, the RBC700 series uses an EEPROM to store the configuration parameters. These parameters may be changed from the "ground" using proper security measures. It seems to me that storing EVERYTHING in EEproms would be not very smart. I assume that Phil is talking about configuration and NOT the controller firmware. I understand that the new single board controllers have replaced the EEprom with a battery supported NVRAM, this should provide several advantages.

>I also think the power requirements of the Palomar controller is very
>high. I think I read that the basic system is about 5 to 6 AMPs....
>With that much power in that card cage I would think a fan would be
>needed to keep it cool!

This might be old information. The RBC730 in use at wa6txy is using CMOS devices resulting in a power drain of much less than " 5 to 6 AMPs...."

One of the BIG plus's with the Palomar Telecom is the audio bus architecture that allows complete flexability in link operation. The ACC scheme has a number of problems when running in a true linked system. By this I mean a system with a number of remote base sites linked together by various means (wire line, 420 mhz, microwave). Each site has several connected radios along with the link radios. Any site may link thru one or more sites and control and use a radio several hops down the line without talking on the "talkback" at a linking site.

I do agree with Phil that a full featured controller such as the RBC700 or the ACC850 is overkill on a simple "kerchunk box" or non-linked system.

A happy RBC730 user,

Pete McAfee kd6hr

internet: kd6hr.el_segundo@xerox.com

2424. Re: help on NVIS antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 15:36:08 UTC
From: can@hfcomm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Sep6.153608.10032@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 293883

In article <9109030809.AA25221@hermes.intel.com> dcruz@folsm3.INTel.COM (DAVE CRUZ @ T9-EE MANILA (PTL!!!)) writes:
>Hi,
>
>I'm interested in finding articles or information on
>NVIS (Near Vertical Incidence Skywave) antenna systems.
>These are used to provide reliable mid-range communications at
>High Frequency (out to about 300 km distance from the transmitter). The
>Soviet Army is using these antennas, as is the US Marine Corps. I'd like
>to build one for use at home.
>

Try an inverted "V". We've had good luck with 150' legs spaced 180 degrees apart. Use a 50-300 ohm matching transformer mounted at the top of the tower. This will perform very much like a dipole. However, with proper matching, you can make it quite broadband.

2425. Re: Need help with diode identification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 15:44:05 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <".6-Sep-91..8:44:05.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293882

If I've interpreted the Motorola P/N correctly, the MBR360 is as follows:
M=Motorola
BR=Bridge
3=3 amps
60=60 volts

Hope this helps.

Hugh, W6WTU

2426. Re: 19-set/R390 radioactive paint.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 15:45:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep06.154538.6098@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293896

In article <06.Sep.91.11:12:28.BST.#7140@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NERC Computer Services, Swindon) writes:
>
>Well I still have a 19-set in the shack... i always wondered why i had
>never needed to switch the room lighting on.... :-) Maybe i should call
>the IAEA and get them to encase it in lead & bury it somewhere.....
>There was a scare sometime in the Fifties about pilots sitting in front
>of aircraft instrument-panels painted with the radium paint, and the level
>of radiation dose they would receive; i believe that someone studied it
>and found the dose from the instruments was about equal to the dose
>received from the increased incidence of cosmic rays at elevated altitudes.

Take care with exposed radium paint. The breakdown product of radium is
radon, a gas, and if you breathe this stuff you could be a goner from
lung cancer. Both are alpha emitters, so as long as you don't get any
inside your body you're ok. But it's difficult to avoid breathing while
using radio equipment.

Gary KE4ZV

2427. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 15:51:47 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1486@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 293902

In article <5355@bnr-rsc.UUCP> mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:
}>It has been explained to me that the reason these receivers have no
}>meters is that the scales were painted with radium based paint to aid in
}>night viewing. The associated health impact of such exposure is well
}>documented and should be cause for concern.
}Is that the same glow-in-the-dark stuff as on old wrist watches and clocks,
}inside light switch handles, etc? The stuff that needs to be exposed to
}light to "charge" after which it glows for an hour or so, and gives off
}a greenish light? If that stuff is a well documented health risk, I have
}never heard of it. Or are we talking about different stuff here.

Yes it is different. The original WWII+ MIL spec. paint contained quite
a lot of Radium. The radioactivity was what caused the "glow in the
dark". Not the "blue glow" of intense radioactivity (e.g. Chernyobyl),
but a "radiophosphorescence" (sp?). THe radioactive decay caused anothr
material to glow.

Not dangerous enough to require lead suits etc., but you DO NOT want
that stuff in your house! A few milligrams (i.e. "grain of salt" size)
is enough to cause cancerous tumors if ingested into the body.

If you do have any old meters etc. with this thick yellowish paint (by
now it has probably decayed enough to stop glowing) then I strongly
suggest that you get rig of them - still sealed if possible. You should
contact your local county health dept. for instructions on proper
disposal too, don't just toss it into the trash to get into our (!)
water supply!

I don't know the makeup of the "light absorbing" paint, but as far as I
know it is not radioactive, just "normally" poisonous. :-)

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
You don't sew with a fork, so I see no reason to eat with knitting
needles.
-- Miss Piggy, on eating Chinese Food

2428. Re: RACES Bulletin #185

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 15:56:39 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <5s1u81w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 293918

enge@almaden.ibm.com (Roy Engehausen) writes:

> From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
> To : RACES @ ALLUS
> Msgid : $RACESBUL.185
>
>
>
> TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
> INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
> ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
> FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
> 2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
> RACESBUL.185 DATE: September 2, 1991
> SUBJECT: PRESS - PUBLIC RELATIONS, Part 4/5

....

> How do we go about this delicate task of telling our side,
> and continuing to feed that oat and honey mixture to the press?
> First of all, agree at your location how the press will be
> handled -- and by whom. Know who the public information officer
> is and how to get hold of him pronto.

When setting policies you should keep in mind a couple of things that are real irritants to the press. One is the guy who essentially says "I don't know what I'm doing, I'll have to get the PR guy". Makes the people doing the work look incompetant. Another is that the photogs want pictures, not info. The "wait here until it's all over and then the PR guy will tell you what happened" attitude will ruin your good publicity.

The workers need to learn the difference between fact and opinion and be allowed to give the simple facts. "We're amateur radio operators and we're passing messages between this cammand post and the one at the hospital" will get you a much better understanding by the community than the "go talk to the PR flack" response.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

2429. Re: IC-24AT Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 16:28:35 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420045@col.hp.com>
Source record: 293886

, but sounds like something came "unglued". Bad solder joint in antenna?

2430. Re: Re: TPI (Tele-Phone Interfence)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 16:38:45 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420046@col.hp.com>
Source record: 293887

Regarding use of torroids for telephone interference suppresion:

Try using a SINGLE torroid core with bifilar windings; one winding for the tip and the other for the ring. This is usually a common-mode problem and if you used two separate cores (one for tip, one for ring) it probably would have been ineffective. Make sure the windings are truly bifilar (both wound together in the same direction). Use different colored wires for each circuit (tip/ring) so you don't cross-connect them. Commercial versions of this device are becoming available.

Ken Wyatt
HP Colorado Springs Division
Product Regulations Service

2431. Re: Kenwood TS820S digital display problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 16:53:35 UTC
From: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1F4u81w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 293853

JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:

> Help!!!
>
> Would anyone have a suggestion to remedy the following
> problem on a Kenwood ts820s:
>
> The digital readout sometimes only comes on with a
> single digit, or it will be working fine then the
> digital display lights will become less bright and
> then fade to one digit. After a while the display
> will come back and work fine.
>

Here's a copy of the Kenwood Service Bulletins dealing with some of the problems associated with the DG-1 on the Kenwood TS-820S....

SB-019

New Display Tube for DG-1 12-21-77

The original display tube (LD-8109) used in the DG-1 digital display for the TS-820 and TS-820S has been discontinued by the manufacturer. However, there is a replacement tube available. This tube is the LD-8135. It is not a direct replacement for the original tube. The leads come out of both ends of the display tube instead of just one as in the LD-8109. Therefore, it will be necessary to replace the complete display unit if the display tube fails. The part number of the new display unit is X54-1310-00. Please use this part number when ordering a replacement display unit. The new display unit is being installed in the current production of the TS-820S and DG-1.

The new display unit (X54-1310-00) is a little more involved to install than the old one. The installation is as follows:

1. Remove the top cover of the TS-820 (or TS-820S) and set the unit on the bench so the front panel is facing you.
2. Remove the two screws from the original display unit (save them), unplug the display unit forom the counter assembly and remove the display unit from the transceiver.
3. Run the connector of the new display unit through the left bracket (from the center).
4. Gently (but firmly) push the right side of the display unit throught the right bracket. (This is the most difficult part).
5. Gently push the left side of the display through the left bracket.
6. Install the screws from the old display in the mounting bracket of the new display unit and plug the connector into the counter assembly.

7. Turn on the TS-820 (or TS-820S) and make sure the display tube works properly.
8. Replace the top cover of the transceiver.
(c) 122177TKC

SB-024

General Notes on TS-820S 10-25-77

1. No output TX: SG switch is "OFF".
2. No TX, RX or VFO: There is no 9 Pin plug installed.
3. Low RX Sensitivity, no TX: The transverter switch is"ON."
4. S Meter full deflection when first turned on:
Makesure RF gain is not fully CCW.
5. If digital display does not count: Make sure DH is not"ON."
6. If there is no DG display: Make sure you are not in REMOTE VFO with no remote VFO attached.
7. When intermittant in any circuit:
a. Check for loose black jumper from point to point on circuit board.
b. Check for broken foil path.
c. Check for component that has been pulled out or loosely soldered.
d. Check for solder splash across foil path.
e. Check for loose pins.
f. Check for component leads touching to metal IF cans.
g. Check for wire not soldered at function switch or at any switch or control.
h. When checking FET's, check for excessive voltage at can top usually source, or same G-1, G-2 voltage.
i. Check for loose Molex mini connector or any foreign substance on pins.
8. Complaint of frequency shift when TX-CW: This is normal. 800 Hz.
9. Not proper PLL action: Make sure PLL slide switch is in NOR not TUNE.
10. Receiver audio self oscillation at high level: Make sure audio board mounting screws are tight.

RECEIVER

1. Low audio output receiver sensitivity and no transmit: -6v supply is bad. Q13 on FIX VOX unit.
2. 25 kHz calibrator will not zero: Add 3 pf in parallel with TC-1 on the marker unit.
3. Receiver sensitivity down: Q2 on RF unit. +9v on PD unit is shorted. L-6 shorted to ground.
4. Intermittant receive when moving set.: Check for touching terminals at final relay socket.
5. No receiver or digital: 14v wire pinched between DG-1 chassis and ground.
6. Receiver sensitivity 40 db down: Check for shorted L8, 1.8 MHz antenna coil on coil pack.
7. Adjacent signal interferance: See TKC bulletin.
8. No receive audio: Check for shorted TA-7201P module at X49-1080-00.
9. Poor receive audio: The 100 V AC 120 V taps were miswired.

10. Receiver doesn't work 20-40: Check for wafer touch to ground on band switch.
11. No DG1, no RX, no TX, no VCO: Bad D1 5 volt zener on relay unit.
12. RIT action seems warbly: See TKC bulletin.
13. Receiver has bad static and is noisy: Bad C14, C15, tantalum on PD unit.
14. VFO frequency shift: Check for loose tension of VFO tension spring.
15. USB/LSB will not work: Check for loose connection at C18 CAR-1 unit.
16. Intermittant audio: Check for loose mounting screws on audio board.

TRANSMITTER

1. Mushy audio on transmit: Mic amps Q20 and Q21 on IF unit are bad.
2. No 14V supply: Bad bridge diodes D8-D10 on X43-1090- 02.
3. Intermittant operation of any one band: Check for loosely soldered Xtals in PD unit.
4. Mic gain down: Cold solder joint at SSB xtal filter IF unit.
5. Self oscillation when TX: Bad final tubes. Burned cathode resistors 10 ohms R2, R3 at final unit.
6. No VOX operation. No sidetone: Burned resistor R12 220 ohms at key socket.
7. No USB or LSB: Check CAR1 X1-X2 crystal for cold solder joint on CAR-1 unit.
8. No TX: Check for shorted Q1 and Q8 balanced mixer on RF Unit.
9. No ALC meter movement: Readjustment of meter amp VR1, VR2 on IF unit.
10. Intermittant ALC action after peaking drive: One final tube is bad.
11. Fix lite on when in VFO position: Wire shorted terminals on function switch.
12. No loading of TX: Cold solder joint at relay socket RL1 antenna relay.
13. Using Sure 444 speech processor is distorted: See TKC bulletin regarding 16db pad for mic input.
14. No relay closure on TX: Q9 on fix Vox unit is bad.
15. Very low RF output only when using RF speech processor: Bad Q30 on IF unit.
16. Low RF output on SSB without RF speech processor: Bad Q20 on X48-1150-00.
17. Large audio difference between USb and LSB: realign carrier unit per TKC specifications.
18. No loading on 40 meters: Foil path is open on RF coil pack.
19. No tX when using send switch: Bad R28 1K and Q9 on FIX VOX unit.
20. Blows fuse: Check for shorted C21, C22 100uf 500v.
21. No drive, no TX or bias: Open screen resistor R6 470 ohm at rectfier unit.
22. VFO intermittant: Check for cold solder at VFO power plug.
23. Audio distortion on TX with processor: C96 may be loose on IF board.
24. Faulty LED indications: Check for loose ground screws on LED board.
25. Low output on CW: R14 470 Ohm touch to filter case on IF unit.
26. VOX operation is intermittant: Solder touch VS terminal oand 14v at X50-11350-00).

27. Intermittant TX: Make sure ground strap for 12BY7 shield is under the shield.
28. Insufficient power out to drive linear amplifier: An increase of 5-7 watts can be obtained by paralleling R6 on receiver unit with a 47 ohm 2 watt resistor.
29. VFO output level is down: Q2 inside VFO is bad.
30. No TX or RX on any band. No VCO output: Q14 on X50-1330-00 is bad.
31. No TX or RX: Loose contact VFO output terminal on Fix Vox unit.

(c) 102577TKC

Hope this has helped, 73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7VBB.#VIC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

2432. Re: How to get started???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 17:11:58 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1552@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 293749

In article <1991Sep5.160737.4766@uoft02.utoledo.edu>, grx0734@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes...
>I am very much interested in becoming a ham.
>I would appreciate if anybody could let me know how to go about it-
>which books to study for theory and regulations for hams in USA,
>what exams to appear for and when & where the exams are held etc. etc.
>(I would be starting from scratch.)

The question frequently comes up: "How do I get my Technician class ticket
(the one that doesn't require code tests)?"

The simple answer: "Call the ARRL at (203) 666-1541 and ask for their
Prospective Ham Package. They will take your adress and send you the
package customized for your zip code. It's not the most impressive package
I've seen, but it gives you a list of VEs in your area as well as
information on "What is Ham Radio?" and "How do I become a Ham?" and all
that."

The other simple answer: "Call the W5YI Group at (800)669-W5YI and ask for
their licence preparation material. I haven't had any contact with the
W5YI Group, but I'm told you get your ticket a little earlier when you take
your test at a W5YI session."

The more complicated answer: "You need to pass the Novice and Technician
theory tests at a VE session in your area. Talk to local hams (if you can
find them), check out your local ham store (if you can find one), or call
the ARRL. To get the study guides for the above tests, call the ARRL,
check out your local ham store, or go to Radio Shack for their part numbers
62-2414 "Now You're Talking" or 62-2413 "Nocode Tech License Manual" or
(62-2410 "Novice Class License Preparation" AND 62-2411 "Technician Class
Manual"). The Novice book will from Radio Shack will include morse code
practice tapes, and all of the Novice/Tech study guides will probably
indicate that you need morse code for your Technician license, but don't
panic! The FCC only recently changed the rules (as of February 15, 1991),
but you don't need morse code for the Technician class ticket."

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith
Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

2433. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 17:27:09 UTC
From: sifakis@acuson.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep6.172709.27551@acuson.com>
Source record: 293754

freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Jay Freeman) writes:

>My R-390A has both meters, neither one glows in the dark.
>--
>**
>* 73 de Jay, WT9S Internet: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu *
>* Packet: wt9s@n9hhi.il.usa.na *
>**

I thought so too, until one night I looked at it with eyes adjusted to darkness for a long time. The glow is really faint, but enough to make the meters readable (only the needle and the numbers glow).

Really folks, does anyone have any hard data about the harm this level of radioactivity can cause?

George, KC6NDY

2434. Info on the MBR360 diode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 17:59:00 UTC
From: dooley%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com
Message-ID: <9109061702.AA02678@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293888

To: Doug WA6VVV

Since I didn't see a way to E-Mail you direct, here's the info you asked for.

The MBR360 has the following specs per the Motorola book:
MAXIMUM RATINGS:
Peak Reverse Voltage 60V.
Average rectified forward current 3A.
Non repetitive peak surge current 80A.
Operating and storage junction temperature -65 to 150 degrees C.

Hope this is what you need...
Mike KE4PC

2435. Re: Re: radium dial paint (was R-390 Caution)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 18:26:49 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360034@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 293849

The currently manufactured "Glow in the dark stuff" is a very long persistence phosphor which is not radio active. They stopped using the very radio active radium some time in the early 50's. I have seen some compasses that use radio active tritium for a light source however recently.

Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

2436. Re: I need a sidetone oscillator

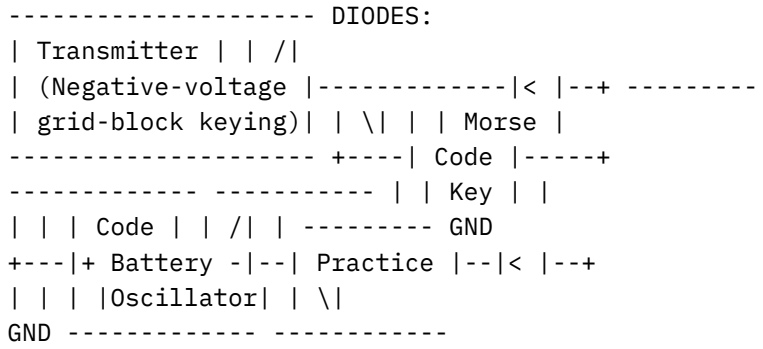
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 19:01:08 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570157@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293898

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:

>OK, here's one for the hardware-diddlers among us:

>My HF rig (a Drake TR-3) doesn't have a sidetone oscillator, and I'd
...
>Another thought was to use my straight key to turn on two transistors,
>one of which would key the rig and the other of which would switch on
>an oscillator. Sound feasible? Any better ideas? Detailed circuit
>suggestions?

Let's see how good a vi'er I am...



Use your favorite oscillator or buzzer for the code practice
oscillator. The diodes can be regular 1N4000-series (1N4004, etc)
power supply diodes.

AL N1AL

2437. Shopping in Silicon Valley

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 19:07:30 UTC
From: hoffman@cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11692@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 293889
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

This year's ARRL Computer Networking Conference is being held in San Jose, right in the heart of Silicon Valley. If, like me, you come from an area where the state of the art in electronics parts houses is Radio Shack, a trip to Silicon Valley can be quite overwhelming. There are many places that you might want to visit, so I've prepared a list of them and then a small review of those that I visited on my last trip.

I started out by collecting the Yellow Pages listings under Electronics and Surplus and set out to visit as many of these places as possible. I've organized this into two lists. The first is a listing by town in counterclockwise order around the Bay and alphabetically by street within each town. It contains almost every company that was listed in the Yellow Pages. The second list reviews those places that I was able to check out personally.

Caveat: These data were collected in October, 1990, so some places may have moved or closed. Places that I have not visited may not even be parts retailers. I intend to check out some more of them this year.

If anyone has any additions, deletions, or corrections to this list, I would greatly appreciate them.

Besides the electronic parts houses, there are two other places worth visiting, but I don't have the addresses handy. First is the Exploratorium in San Francisco. This is a hands-on science museum that is great fun. I spent two hours the last time and didn't get to see even half of it, so I recommend allocating about five hours to see it all. Second is the Computer Literacy Bookstore. Any computer book you might ever want is here.

Have fun!

---Bob.

San Francisco

Component Sales Inc. 778A Brannan
Zack Electronics 1380 Howard

South San Francisco

Surplus Sales 409 Grand Ave.

Burlingame

Ham Radio Outlet 999 Howard Ave.

San Mateo

San Mateo Electronic Supply 16 W. 42nd Ave.

Foster City

Standard Cost Inc. 811 Peary Lane

Belmont

Richardson Electronics 940 Emmett Ave.
The Advance Group 1661 Industrial Way
Arndt/Jameco 1355 Shoreway Road
Myriad Enterprises 541 Taylor Way

San Carlos

Manufacturers Outlet 935 American
J & H Outlet Store 476 Industrial Way

Redwood City

IBR 1267 Connecticut Dr.
HDB Electronics 2860 Spring

Menlo Park

Oracle Electronics 1355 Adams Ct.

Palo Alto

Fry's 340 Portage Ave.

Los Altos

Triton Electronics Ltd. 4962 El Camino Real
Penstock Inc. 105 Fremont Ave.

Mountain View

Consumer Scientific Inc. 1411 El Camino Real West
Haltek 1062 Linda Vista

Sunnyvale

Moberg Electronics 1176 Aster Ave.
Fry's 541 Lakeside Dr.
Cal Scope 473 Macara Ave. Suite 707
Corporate Systems Center 730 N. Pastoria
Paramount Electronics 1155 Tasman Dr.

Cupertino

Electronic Component Network 20300 Stevens Creek Blvd.

Santa Clara

K-Tec 3333 Bowers Ave.
BJS Electronics 1400 Coleman Ave.
DC Electronics 3130 Coronado Dr.
J & R Electronics Intl. 2126 Fairway Glen Dr.
Advanced Component Electronics 911 George
Crosspointe Solutions 5200 Great America Parkway
Logical Devices 2855 Kifer Rd.
Advanced Component Electronics 3479 Kifer Rd.
Halted Specialties (HSC) 3500 Ryder St.
Westech Intl. 3056 Scott Blvd.
NSR 860 Walsh Ave.
Anchor Electronics 2040 Walsh Ave.

Campbell

JIC Industrial 1610 La Pradera Dr.

San Jose

Lynn Johnson Electronics 3480 The Alameda
Habocon 1747 Almaden Rd.
Ace 'Lectronics 975 S. Bascom
A to Z Surplus 980 S. Bascom Ave.
Quement Electronics 1000 S. Bascom Ave.
JDR Micro Devices 1256 S. Bascom Ave.
Abel Components 55 Fox Ave.
Datacraft Intl. 2828 Ione Dr.
Lincoln International 670 Lincoln Ave.
Classic Components 780 Montague Expressway
P.E.A.C. Products 1180 Murphy Ave.
Future Tronics 211 Oakridge Mall
Marstek Co. 2009 O'Toole Ave.
Compu-Tronix 2151A O'Toole Ave.
Semiconductor Equipment Solutions Inc. 2355 Paragon Dr.
Centurian Surplus 490 Parrott
Peninsula Metal Fab. 2221 Ringwood Ave.
Equips Resale Associates 505 Santa Ana Ave.
Fox Electronics 2558 Seaboard Ave.
Service Sales & Electric Co. 1304 Shortridge Ave.
Schad Electronics 980 S. First St.
Morning Glory Enterprises 1822 Stone Ave.
Alltronics 2300 Zanker Rd.

Milpitas

Valley Surplus 875 Ames Ave.
R & D Electronic Parts 1432 S. Main
Weird Stuff Warehouse/Computer Surplus Store 715 Sycamore

Fremont

Inovatek 4543 Enterprise
Minute Man Electronics 37292 Fremont Blvd.
Fry's 440 Mission Ct.
NEED Inc. 45973 Warm Springs Blvd.

Oakland

Silicon Valley Surplus 4222 E. 12th St.
Mike Quinn Electronics 1080 Langley (Oakland Airport)
Ham Radio Outlet 2210 Livingston St.

Berkeley

Electronics Etc. 2738 10th St.
Sierra Electronics 2435 Channing Way
Al Lasher's Electronics 1734 University Ave.

Mini-review of selected companies

A to Z Surplus, 980 S. Bascom Ave., San Jose
Test equipment and electromechanical surplus.

Ace 'Lectronics, 975 S. Bascom, San Jose
Surplus components, connectors, etc. Affiliated with Advanced
Component Electronics

Advanced Component Electronics, 911 George, Santa Clara
Advanced Component Electronics, 3479 Kifer, Santa Clara
A nice supply of ICs, connectors etc.

Alltronics, 2300 Zanker Rd., San Jose
Mostly surplus parts and test equipment. Some unique items,
such as electronic teddy bears and hamsters.

Anchor Electronics, 2040 Walsh Ave., Santa Clara
New parts, no surplus.

Arndt/Jameco, 1355 Shoreway Road, Belmont
Mainly a mail-order company. The showroom, if you could call it
that, had a couple of their PC plug-in cards.

Consumer Scientific, Inc., 1411 El Camino Real West, Mt. View
Items for the amateur astronomer and home scientist.

Fry's, 541 Lakeside Dr., Sunnyvale
Fry's, 440 Mission Ct., Fremont
Fry's, 340 Portage Ave., Palo Alto
What can one say about Fry's? It could only exist in Silicon
Valley and you've got to go there to experience it. All new
computers, parts, tools, TV, stereo, books, food, and personal
items. Literally one-stop shopping for your average hacker.

Haltek, 1062 Linda Vista, Mt. View
A very large assortment of new surplus parts, particularly resistors and capacitors. Some surplus test equipment and computer parts.

Halted Specialties (HSC), 3500 Ryder St., Santa Clara
A large assortment of parts, connectors and hardware, surplus and new.

Ham Radio Outlet, 2210 Livingston St., Oakland
Ham Radio Outlet, 999 Howard Ave., Burlingame
New and used ham radio gear.

J & H Outlet Store, 476 Industrial Way, San Carlos
Electronic and mechanical surplus. Metal stock.

JDR Micro Devices, 1256 S. Bascom Ave., San Jose
New PC-compatible boards and parts. I didn't see anything that wasn't in their magazine ads.

Al Lasher's Electronics, 1734 University Ave., Berkeley
New tools, parts and test equipment.

Lynn Johnson Electronics, 3480 The Alameda, San Jose
On each trip west, the days and hours seem to change, so I have yet to actually get in the place. They advertise in Nuts and Volts.

Mike Quinn Electronics, 1080 Langley (Oakland Airport), Oakland
Now _this_ is a surplus store! Dirty, junk piled up to the ceiling, and aisles so close that you have to be careful not to knock things over. It was great! :-) While I was there, they were unloading a complete VAX-11/750 system.

Minute Man Electronics, 37292 Fremont Blvd., Fremont
New tools, parts and test equipment.

Quement Electronics, 1000 S. Bascom Ave., San Jose
New parts, tools, TV, stereo, and ham radio. Looks like it might have been a grocery store at one time. Prices are high, which is probably why I've heard them referred to as the "Bascom Bandit."

R & D Electronic Parts, 1432 S. Main, Milpitas
New parts and tools.

Silicon Valley Surplus, 4222 E. 12th St., Oakland
I didn't get in here, either. There was a sign saying "Drug Zone" in that block and a little further down, there was a drug bust in progress. That was too much culture shock for this Pittsburgh boy so I decided not to hang around.

Weird Stuff Warehouse/Computer Surplus Store, 715 Sycamore, Milpitas
Good selection of new surplus connectors and ribbon cable. Lots of boards for various computers including an assortment of SASI/SCSI adapters. Used test equipment.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@cs.pitt.edu FAX: +1 412 624 8854

2438. Re: Re: TPI (Tele-Phone Interfence)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 19:21:52 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570158@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293899

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dale@sequent.com (Dale Mosby) writes:

>Telephone interference is a serious problem ...

>With the "good old heavy phones" a small cap across the receiver seems
>to take care of any slight noise. But with these "new solid-state"
>phones (not to imply that the old ones used tubes :-) I haven't found
>a fix. With the one across the street I could disconnect it from
>the wall and power with a 6 V battery and run a cord across the
>room for an antenna (but not connected to the phone wiring in the wall)
>and I can be heard on the phone. I tried torroids with 100 turns in
>series with both tip and ring lines and this didn't solve the problem.

Did you try using a SINGLE toroid with the entire phone cord (all wires)
wrapped around it? If the interference is common-mode (probable), then
this would work better than using a separate toroid for each wire.

AL N1AL

2439. Re: Need help with diode identification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 19:25:55 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570159@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293906

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, doug@kronos.nisd.cam.unisys.com (Doug Hardie) writes:

>I have a diode that died in the power supply of my computer. It is a
>Motorola part MBR360. I have not been able to locate any data on it.
>If anyone could tell me the current rating for it, I would appreciate it.

I believe it's similar to the MBR340 (40V, 3A, schottky power rectifier)
except rated for 60V.

Non-repetitive peak current (half cycle 60 Hz) is 80A.

AL N1AL

2440. Re: Getting Started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 20:31:31 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep6.203131.14729@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 293905

Roger A. Huggins writes:
> Hello!
> I have just (several weeks ago) passed my part 1, 2A, and 3A
> exams to earn my Technician Plus HF license. Once I recieve my license
> in the mail, I'll be operating primarily using a crystal 2m rig in the
> car.
[ETC]

Roger (and anyone else reading this)...

This newsgroup has been re-named to rec.radio.amateur.misc, but many
sites have not yet deleted the old group (rec.ham-radio). You'll get
a better response from the new group.

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

2441. Re: Shopping in Silicon Valley

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 20:42:22 UTC
From: kevinr@Tandem.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep6.204222.26528@tandem.com>
Source record: 293895

In article <11692@pitt.UUCP>, hoffman@cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman) writes:
|> This year's ARRL Computer Networking Conference is being held in San Jose,
|> right in the heart of Silicon Valley. If, like me, you come from an area
|>
|> Caveat: These data were collected in October, 1990, so some places may
|> have moved or closed. Places that I have not visited may not even be
|> parts retailers. I intend to check out some more of them this year.
|> ---------

|> Penstock Inc. 105 Fremont Ave.

Now in sunnyvale on Mercury drive, but strickly a wholesale outfit. At
least, I've never seen a sales counter in the place.

|> Fry's 541 Lakeside Dr.

This place is pretty well known if you've ever visted SCV. For those
of you that have, they've moved and are now across Lawerence Expway.

|> Weird Stuff Warehouse/Computer Surplus Store 715 Sycamore

Moved across the street from the new Sunnyvale Fry's. Can't miss it.

|> Ace 'Lectronics, 975 S. Bascom, San Jose
|> Surplus components, connectors, etc. Affiliated with Advanced
|> Component Electronics

Not anymore...owners had a BIG fight!

|> Ham Radio Outlet, 999 Howard Ave., Burlingame
|> New and used ham radio gear.

Moved to Sunnyvale, not far from Computer Literacy book store.
The lost their lease on the rail station depot :-).

kevinr@tandem.com
N6RCE

2442. Re: Shopping in Silicon Valley

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 22:02:28 UTC
From: wws@raphael.cray.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep6.170228.9758@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 293904

> Burlingame
> ----------
> Ham Radio Outlet 999 Howard Ave.

Moved to Sunnyvale - same parking lot as Computer Literacy. Look for
the tribander on top of the building.

> Sunnyvale
> ---------
> Fry's 541 Lakeside Dr.

Moved across Lawrence Expy and down a couple of blocks. And you
can still get hacker food.

> Weird Stuff Warehouse/Computer Surplus Store 715 Sycamore

Moved to Sunnyvale - next to the new Fry's on Lawrence Expressway.

With Togos (local hacker eatery), ComputerWare (Mac stuff of all sorts),
Computer Literacy, and HRO all together, and Fry's and Wierd Stuff
across the street (well, it's a *big* street...), a dedicated hacker/ham
could easily spend a day or two without driving!

Walt
--
Walt Spector
(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
Sunnyvale, California
_·_ _·_ _···· _· ·_·

2443. Wanted: Service/Owners manual for Yaesu FTDX-560

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-06 23:12:49 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <1889@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 293897
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm looking for an owners manual and service manual for the Yaesu FTDX-560 transceiver. I would prefer to purchase originals, but I'll take good quality photocopies if need be. Let me know what you have and what your asking price is.

I'm also looking for an external VFO for this beast ...

--
atha!cs.athabascau.ca!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Packet: ve6bbm@ve6mc.ab.can.noam
As a math atheist, I should be excused from this. --Calvin

2444. looking for manual and or schematics for HW-7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 01:40:30 UTC
From: msw1633@rigel.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <3302@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 293903

I am looking for a manual and or schematics for the Heathkit HW-7. If anyone has a set or just part of what I need and might be willing to help me out, drop me a line via e-mail. Thanks. Oh I am also seeking schematics and component specs on the BC-200XLT scanner.

Thanks

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Bitnet: MSW1633@TAMSIGMA College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man" -- another Schadelism

2445. Re: An Open Letter to the ARRL on H.R. 1674

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 01:47:39 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep7.014739.3735@anasaz>
Source record: 293910

In article <1388@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu> 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu (William F. Hagen) writes:
]My followup is to say that I am
]against any legislation that makes
]illegal any listening to any
]portion of the em spectrum.
]It is my opinion that passive
]listening does not compromise
]anyone.

Well... I finally got a response from my congresscritter to my long
letter on the subject (posted here previously). It said, in effect,
that the committee chairman said that the bill would improve the privacy
of cell-phone calls... end of story. Sigh.

I am now trying to get the ARRL to intervene. If you want to help in this,
send your letter to their executive committee at 2155052@micmail.com.

--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 john@anasaz.UUCP
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2446. Re: Modem baud rate upgrades

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 02:48:57 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1437@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 293908

In article <683996862.M3004@PBN45.Prime.COM>, MJK@PBN45.PRime.COM (Mike Karp) writes:
> Does anyone out there on the net have a relatively simple way to
> upgrade a 1200/2400 baud modem to run @ 9600 baud?
>
> My definitions:
>
> Simple: Pop out old ICs and UART(s), plug in the new ones

There is a bogus file on how to do this that is being passed around
the BBS community at present. The file actually advises you to go
to your local electronics store and buy a ROM chip and replace the
programmed ROM on the modem with this presumably blank one!

Don't do it.

The file also has someone's name and phony Compu$erve ID on it.
The ID has too many digits!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP
or, kt7h@polari.uucp
or, 3288544@mcimail.com

2447. Re: Low budget ham radio: How?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 04:31:14 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1439@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 293843

In article <5344@bnr-rsc.UUCP>, mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:
> I see frequent references, here and elsewhere, to getting into ham radio
> with as little as a $50 investment. But even recognizing that the proverbial
> $50 would turn out more like $200 in today's dollars, I don't quite see how
> it can be done.

Two routes as I see it. 1) The swap meet scrounge - look for cheap used
equipment. 2) Maximize your knowledge flow while minimizing your cash
flow - junk box construction.

>I guess most stuff
> would be homemade, and the receiver would be an antique.

No problem, there's a club that has contests with antique equipment.
You get bonus points for running gear older than certain dates.

> How does one check out a homemade transmitter, without access to $100K worth
> of testing equipment? If you take your low-tech CW transmitter and start
> transmitting in a portion of the band that -seems- free, based on your
> simple equipment, but end up clobbering someone else's transmissions that
> you can't hear, what sort of reaction will you likely get?

Since this is a normal occurence, you should get a reasonable response.
But if you don't, you can take satisfaction in the fact that the guy
giving you a hard time probably bought his radio assembled (and maybe
even bought his license) and couldn't tell a pl-259 from a hole in the ground.

> What if you
> accidentally spill off the edge of the legal band, because your frequency
> scale is out of calibration? Do they send the goon squad after you?

Yes, they will. In the old days, they used crystal calibrators. This is
a (usually 100 KHz) crystal oscillator that put out a lot of harmonics, hooked
up to, or built into the receiver. These days, with digital divider chips, you
can make a simple circuit that will put out harmonics at whatever frequency
you need to keep your frequency dial accurate.

If you're using old equipment or simple circuits, look at some old books
and magazines to see what sort of techniques they used.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com mzenier%polari@sumax.seattleu.edu n7rcx

2448. Re: computers - SSTV,WEFAX,FAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 04:38:22 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.3804@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 293651

In article <4001@shodha.enet.dec.com> klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com (Ken Klimasewski) writes:
>
>
>I would like here from SSTV,WEFAX,FAX users that are using
>computers to receive/transmit these modes.
>
>
>Is there a single board that can be installed internal/external
>of the computer that can copy these modes?
>
>What should the computer consist of? 286,386,486,SVGA,memory??
>
>The last time I checked out SSTV the ultimate was a ROBOT 1200C
>interfaced to a computer. That was 5 years ago and I am guessing
>by now someone has put it all on a single card that can be
>installed within the computer.

Better yet, a computer that can handle this kind of information without plugging another computer in its back: the Amiga.

check out comp.sys.amiga.graphics, or email me - I love to get on my soapbox!

73,

bob

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

2449. Re: TPI (Tele-Phone Interfence : -)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 04:44:45 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.3806@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 293650

In article <1991Sep5.202623.12548@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> kb2glo@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (thomas.kenny) writes:
>I get into the phones in my home. This is a REAL big problem as I have
>a couple of teenage daughters which are on the phones constantly!
>I got some RF filters and attached them at the entry box outside and that
>hasn't done anything. The telephone wires and my coax feed lines are
>both in the crawl space of the house. I'm thinking of doing two things:
>1) replace all the telephone wiring with shielded cable and
>2) by a low pass filter for the transmitter.

I have the same problem, and would be *MOST* interested in any suggestions. One that I can rule out, however, is using coax for the phone lines. I wired my house with coax for just this purpose... I can still send ssb to my phones (note: my rig is a 2kw pep rig)

>
>--
>Tom Kenny, KB2GLO
>UUCP: ...!att!mtuxo!tek Internet: tek%mtuxo@att.att.com
>Packet Radio: kb2glo@n2kzh..nj.usa AMPR: kb2glo@nn2z.ampr.org [44.64.0.10]

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

2450. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 04:59:10 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <213@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 293911

In article <1486@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:
[Markus Wandel's stuff deleted]

>Not dangerous enough to require lead suits etc., but you DO NOT want
>that stuff in your house! A few milligrams (i.e. "grain of salt" size)
>is enough to cause cancerous tumors if ingested into the body.

<*> I had nuclear physics in HS and we used to handle the little
Isotopes (That look like Lifesavers) without much to worry
about as long as they were not broken. I think the Isotopes
were imbedded in the plastic.
>
>If you do have any old meters etc. with this thick yellowish paint (by
>now it has probably decayed enough to stop glowing) then I strongly
>suggest that you get rig of them - still sealed if possible. You should
>contact your local county health dept. for instructions on proper
>disposal too, don't just toss it into the trash to get into our (!)
>water supply!
>
<*> I have an old Military Compass which was made around 1966
and on the back it has a Radioactive Icon and the following:

Radioisotope H^3
A.E.C License no. 8-5736-3
Contain 75mc Radioactive H^3
DO NOT OPEN
Dispose of per AR 755-380
If found return to Military Authority

> *Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *

Steve Urich WB3FTP wells!beyonet!beyo@dsinc.dsi.com

2451. Ear Mike Source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 07:01:39 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <19660@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293909

Here's the info on the high quality earmikes I mentioned. This information is from a 1+ year old flyer, but hopefully will still be good:

The company which makes them is Magnum Distribution Inc., 3-245 H. Street, P.O. Box 8008, Blaine WA 98230. Telephone 206-676-7775. Price was $299 for the ear mike and switch, plus $60.00 for the radio to switch-unit interface cable (specific to your radio). The product is the EM-200 ear mike.

An SF Bay Area local rep was Al Olshesky, or Chris Doyle in Campbell, at 408-378-6003. (Olsheski & Assoc., 1506-C Dell Ave., Campbell CA 95008)

There is no substantive information in S/N ratios, etc., but the review I read of the equipment said it was military tough.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2452. Re: R1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 08:28:59 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <7866@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293912

In article <1991Sep6.130518.4159@panix.com> schuster@panix.com (Michael Schuster) writes:
>
>Actually, it's RAYCOM (after Ray Withers, the owner). My R1 has been at
>RAYCOM since mid-July waiting for the filter upgrade. Every time I call
>Ray tells me they are inundated with filter upgrades, and they have one
>technician who must do repairs, upgrades on other models, and ... oh, yes
>... R1 filter upgrades. I was promised mine would finally be done last
>week. We'll see.

I got mine back from RAYCOM about two weeks ago after sending it across
the pond in June. I find that the radio does have less bleed through
as expected, but it also has decreased sensitivity. I haven't had the
opportunity to accurately measure the sensitivity yet, as my friend
with the wazoo signal generator has been unavailable for the test (I think
he went on vacation and his generator is on loan ;-( ). When I can
make the measurement, I will post to the net the results of both
an unmodified R1 as well as the results from three that were modified.

I personally find mine to be a lot more tolerable after the mod. Here in
Silicon Valley five of us got together to send off our radios so as to
save money on the shipping. It worked out something like $125.00 each
for the shipping and the mod mainly because like Mr. Schuster, we made
several calls to Jolly old England to try to understand why "they will
be ready in the next couple of days" seemed to really mean a couple of
months.

Out of the five radios, one appears markedly damaged: the radio refuses
to break squelch on AM mode and fails to pick up all but the very
strongest stations, quite disturbing to the owner I might add. We plan
on measuring all of the radios (at least three) to see what has happened
to the sensitivity of the ones that seem to work OK as well as the one
that doesn't. Although Raycom provides a warrantee on their work, the
fellow with the one that is "broken" I don't think is too interested
in sending off his radio again. I guess after waiting for two and half
months and getting a pile of junk back, he doesn't want to fork over
another $50 to $75 for two way shipping:-(

Again, mine seems to work OK and in fact the intermod or bleed through
problem appears much improved. However one out of five coming back
in sad shape is very disturbing. Stay tuned for more.

>
>The RAYCOM mod switches in an ADDITIONAL "roofing filter" in N-FM and AM
>modes. This completely eliminates the 150 kHz adjacent channel bleed-through
>as well as removing background static from AM mode. Francois Michaud of

The one that is in sad shape has NO BACKGROUND STATIC in AM mode to speak of mainly because it appears to have no gain to speak of!

>CBC sent me a reprint from a British magazine where the RAYCOM mod was
>reviewed late last year, and they RAVED about it.
>
>I hope to post my own review of the R1 upgrade if, and when, my radio
>returns from England.

Based on my experience, you have about another 3weeks to a month to wait!

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2453. Re: Antenna Advice *** Magnetic Loops ***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 12:40:21 UTC
From: sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0kJ1wD-0000EhC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 293915

Recently I saw an article on the net from someone in Hawaii using
the AEA Versaloop antenna and was very happy with the DX performance.
My brother moved to Florida from the wastes of Sasketchewan to find
that in his temporary accommodation, he could not put up an antenna, I sent
him a wide-spaced split-stator capacitor and some plans for a loop 3 feet/
1m diameter (not critical, other than it must be less than 0.25 wavelength
at highest freq). His Tx is bust, but on receive he had no trouble in copying
the Dx from Europe.
Myself, I have used one for 80/40m and with low power, have worked all
over Europe (20W max). The biggest signal is GW4OGP who makes/sells loops
to hams/Governments, too pricey!, Tony uses a 12ft dia loop on 160/80 and
works all over the world using up 100 - 400W.
The original article (GW4OGP disputes this) was in QST June 1986 by
Ted Hart W5QJR ... he also has a book ...Small High Efficiency Antennas -
Alias The Loop.
The first loop I saw was a demo from GW4OGP, I was intrigued and when
I built the first one after being urged to do so over the air by few UK
hams, I still found it hard to believe.
The loop looks like a toy antenna, but it really performs, again this
idea seems a hard starter in the US, but it is in common use in the UK and
some countries on the Continent.
1. It is simple to build and setup, **** CHEAP ****.
2. No tuning unit!!! It cannot be used with one, it is tuned via its
capac-
itor.
3. Does not need height, 3ft above ground usually. Best clear of surround-
ing objects, and people/animals (radiation hazards as usual).
4. NEEDS to retuned every few Khz because of its high Q and narrow band-
width... slow motion drive 10:1 adequate.
5. NEEDS a widespaced capacitor, voltage is about 5kv for 100Watts.
I exhort you to get the article, even with a receiver-type capacitor (10W
max), you can experience something new in this amazing hobby.
I hear tell of the good old days of amateur radio, I build almost everything
in my shack, I don't think the hobby has ever been as interesting and I also
believe it is just awakening.
73......Sid.....G3VBV.

2454. Re: R1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 13:00:14 UTC
From: schuster@panix.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep7.130014.25882@panix.com>
Source record: 293919

In article <7866@spim.mips.COM> crisp@mips.com (Richard Crisp) writes:
>
>I got mine back from RAYCOM about two weeks ago after sending it across
>the pond in June. I find that the radio does have less bleed through
>as expected, but it also has decreased sensitivity. I haven't had the
>opportunity to accurately measure the sensitivity yet, as my friend
>with the wazoo signal generator has been unavailable for the test (I think
>he went on vacation and his generator is on loan ;-( ). When I can
>make the measurement, I will post to the net the results of both
>an unmodified R1 as well as the results from three that were modified.

Interesting. Ray said the sensitivity would be diminished =ever so slightly=
but that I shouldn't notice it. Quoting from the review in Scanners
International (November 1990, p.13):

"The measured sensitivity of the set, i.e. its capability to receive weak
signals, was virtually unchanged when compared to the earlier tested model,
both versions being very good across the entire frequency range."

>I personally find mine to be a lot more tolerable after the mod. Here in
>Silicon Valley five of us got together to send off our radios so as to
>save money on the shipping. It worked out something like $125.00 each
>for the shipping and the mod mainly because like Mr. Schuster, we made
>several calls to Jolly old England to try to understand why "they will
>be ready in the next couple of days" seemed to really mean a couple of
>months.

Just curious: how did you pay? I was told they could use my VISA card
(Access?) and I've been checking my online banking for a charge. I wonder
if it's been faster if I sent an international draft. Did you have any
problem with payment?

>Out of the five radios, one appears markedly damaged: the radio refuses
>to break squelch on AM mode and fails to pick up all but the very
>strongest stations, quite disturbing to the owner I might add. We plan
>on measuring all of the radios (at least three) to see what has happened
>to the sensitivity of the ones that seem to work OK as well as the one
>that doesn't. Although Raycom provides a warrantee on their work, the
>fellow with the one that is "broken" I don't think is too interested
>in sending off his radio again. I guess after waiting for two and half
>months and getting a pile of junk back, he doesn't want to fork over
>another $50 to $75 for two way shipping:-(

That is most alarming. I wonder if RAYCOM will "make good" on it. Also,
wonder if they'll consider selling R1's =already= upgraded and tested.

>Based on my experience, you have about another 3weeks to a month to wait!

<<sigh>>

--
-_____Mike Schuster_____/-
-NY Public Access UNIX: schuster@panix.com | -70346.1745@CompuServe.COM
-The Portal (R) System: schuster@cup.portal.com | -MCI Mail,GEnie: MSCHUSTER

2455. * SpaceNews 09-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 13:52:39 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <484@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 293848
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 09-Sep-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0909
* SpaceNews 09-Sep-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0909

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* STS-48/UARS LAUNCH ADVISORY *
==============================
NASA managers have targeted Sept. 12, 1991, for
launch of the Space Shuttle Discovery and its primary
payload, the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS).
The announcement came at the conclusion of today's Flight
Readiness Review for mission STS-48 at the Kennedy Space
Center, Florida (KSC).

The launch window on the 12th opens at 6:57 p.m.,
EDT, and can be extended for approximately 2-1/2 hours.
If the launch is postponed the window will open
approximately 20 minutes earlier each day. A nighttime
landing is expected at KSC which has been designated as
the primary landing site for this 5 day 7 hour flight.

UARS is the first major flight element of NASA's
Mission to Planet Earth. UARS will study winters in the
northern hemisphere and the Antarctic ozone hole during
the satellite's planned 20-month life.

The 5-man crew for Discovery's 13th mission, the
43rd Space Shuttle flight, will be commanded by 48-year-
old Navy Capt. John Creighton. He and Pilot Kenneth
Reightler, 40, a Navy Cmdr., will be joined by three
Mission Specialists: Charles (Sam) Gemar, 36, an Army
Lt. Col.; James Buchli, 46, Col. USMC; and Mark Brown,
40, a USAF Col.

[Info via NASA]

* MIR NEWS *
============
The folllowing news items come from the U5MIR-1 packet radio BBS on Mir
by way of Dave, N6JLH, who translated the text for SpaceNews:

Subject: NEWS

30-31 Aug

Next experiment with gallium arsenide in oven GALLAR (T > 1200 C).
(Before docking PROGRESS, we did an experiment with cadmium sulfide
120 hours at T > 1000 C in oven KRATER). We are preparing to work
with 2 cameras with 300x300mm exposures. (Film) will be returned
to Earth by capsule after undocking PROGRESS.

31 Aug

Checking ultraviolet telescope GLAZAR-2 after repairing. Star
calibration pictures were taken and we checked on the possibility
of deflection after replacing the isolation mechanism. The test was
successful. Now GLAZAR-2 works ok.

===

Subject: MIR BURN DATES

WE HAVE CHANGED OUR ORBIT
MANY KEPS ARE NOW NOT CORRECT

THIS IS EQUATOR CROSS TIME FOR MIR

DATE T (MOS) L DEG EAST

4/9/91 20:02:08 .8601D+01
5/9/91 19:07:36 .1645D+02
6/9/91 19:45:22 .8526D+01
8/9/91 17:56:00 .1663D+02
9/9/91 18:33:34 .1079D+01
10/9/91 17:38:44 .9010D+01
11/9/91 16:43:49 .1695D+02
12/9/91 17:21:11 .1451D+01

73 U5MIR, SERGEY

* MAGELLAN NEWS *
=================
Magellan Discovers Landslide

Well, Magellan's at it again. At a new conference held today at JPL, it was
announced that a giant landslide was discovered by Magellan. The landslide
was apparently triggered by a earthquake (venusquake?) that measured about
5 on the Richter scale, and the landslide measured 1.8 miles wide and 4.7
miles long. The image was taken on July 23 by Magellan, and the landslide
was not there when Magellan was over the same spot last November. This
marks the first time that a change in the surface of Venus was detected.

[Story by Ron Baalke @ JPL]

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : LUSAT-OSCAR-19, NASA Catalog Number: 20442, Launched on 22-Jan-90
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular, sun-synchronous, near polar

LUSAT's primary objective is to provide the worldwide community of radio
amateurs with a satellite-based digital store-and-forward packet radio
message system in low-Earth orbit.

Uplink frequencies: 145.840 MHz
145.860 MHz Uplinks are Manchester-encoded 3.5 KHz
145.880 MHz deviation FM.
145.900 MHz

Downlink frequencies: 437.153 MHz (primary, raised cosine BPSK modulation)
437.125 MHz (secondary, BPSK modulation)
70 cm CW Beacon: 437.127 MHz (12 WPM CW Telemetry, 750 mW)

+++ UO-14, AO-16, DO-17, and WO-18 were all launched together along with
LO-19 on 22-Jan-91 UTC, not 22-Feb-91 as reported in previous issues of
SpaceNews. I'm surprised no one caught the error! The incorrect launch
date was taken from the latest edition of "The Satellite Experimenter's
Handbook", by K2UBC. Sorry for the inconvience!

* TNX FOR RPTS! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent reports to SpaceNews, especially:

KF0JT KA1UKM W5THT KC6YPM DG7AAQ

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2456. Morse code timing (was: morse code for suns)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 15:00:16 UTC
From: pgh@cs.brown.edu
Message-ID: <PGH.91Sep7110016@pompeii.cs.brown.edu>
Source record: 293917

In article <16610050@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
"PARIS " was chosen as the standard length word for speed measurement.

Nobody seems to mention this, but "WORD" has exactly the same number of unit times as "PARIS". This is especially nice, since n words per minute is n "WORD"s per minute.

73 de KA1YNE

--

Paul G. Howard email: pgh@cs.brown.edu
Department of Computer Science phone: (401) 863-7672
Brown University FAX: (401) 863-7657
Providence RI 02912-1910 ham: KA1YNE

2457. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 16:39:10 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <231@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293837

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>Perhaps at some point it will be possible to break these deed restrictions
>by showing that the contract was involuntary (ie - you had no choice
>but to buy a house with deed restrictions prohibiting antennae). Until
>that time comes, these things make zoning restrictions look pretty mild.

On the other hand, your neighbors could use the same argument to break
the covenants against all kinds of things that *you* may not want in
your neighborhood.

>Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!

Yeah, join the state militia.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. | Usenet motto:
Newington, CT 06111 | "To serve and protest."

2458. Re: Antenna Advice *** Magnetic Loops ***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 17:15:48 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <57060@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 293920

sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com writes:

> The original article (GW4OGP disputes this) was in QST June 1986 by
>Ted Hart W5QJR ... he also has a book ...Small High Efficiency Antennas -
>Alias The Loop.

I tried to order Hart's book something like a year or two ago and
never received it. The distributor (same one that used to put out
AntennaX?) apparently went QRT. But, those interested in the Hart Loop
can look up the ARRL Antenna Handbook, where it is described in good
detail.

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

2459. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 6th September 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 18:14:34 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep07.181434.4718@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 293836

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H249
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 9/6/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 6th September 1991
BID: KT7H249
Part 1 of 3.

It seems to me that there are a lot of mentally deaf and blind people
out there. I am not referring to those who have a physical
disability, but to those who will not see and hear. As a matter in
point, while you are in contact with a station, someone will come up
and call that station even though you are still working them, causing
deliberate interference. Surely they must be able to hear and see one
of the stations in the QSO, otherwise they would not start calling
them. But I guess that some people will never behave like gentlemen.
I saw a station do just that during the week, while someone was
collecting his mail. Then the interrupting station pulled every
bulletin that the mailbox had, not once, but twice. Maybe they were
trying to say something. Who knows or cares.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the DB0SPC DX Cluster, IK5AAX,
I5FLN, LZ2BE, K4FJ, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG, WB2CJL, W2FG and the Tri-
State DX Packet Cluster Network and W9RY/7. Thank you all for your
interesting information. We hope that you work some of the good DX
that has been reported.

Bandpass:

Friday 30:
D44AA 14083 at 0033Z
7Z1IS 21074 at 1100Z QSL/ARQ
RI1OA 21084 at 1216Z QSL
VU2JSI 14079 at 1239Z
TA7E 14088 at 1509Z
UL7PCZ 14074 at 1557Z Note/ARQ
LW1DBY 14084 at 2140Z NOTE

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H250
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 9/6/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 6th September 1991
```

BID: KT7H250
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 31:
P29BT 14073 at 0921Z
3D2MP 14073 at 0909Z
UW3DF 14088 at 1245Z QSL
4U1ITU 14086 at 1247Z
C9RKL 14088 at 1935Z
RO5OC 14083 at 2036Z QSL
HL9UK 14090 at 2315Z
VP8BFH 14085 at 2315Z

Sunday 1:
NP2Q 14089 at 0345Z
EL2FE 14088 at 0700Z
KG4DD 14087 at 1139Z
FG4FI 14085 at 1302Z
CU2AZ 14088 at 1545Z
EA9JV 21083 at 1750Z
EA6ZP 14083 at 1839Z
DU1BJD 14090 at 1856Z
9Y4RT 14074 at 2030Z ARQ
5N0ETP 14090 at 2132Z
TY1PS 14074 at 2219Z ARQ
VP8BFH 14084 at 2320Z

Monday 2:
OD5NG 14074 at 0057Z ARQ
NP2Q 14090 at 0439Z
EN50PQ 14088 at 1316Z
UF6AW 14088 at 1456Z
RI8BP 14082 at 1612Z
UW9QA 14086 at 1720Z
BY1QH 14088 at 1747Z
VU2SJV 14082 at 1847Z

Tuesday 3:
RO5OC 14080 at 0503Z
ZL1AMO 14090 at 1100Z Note
UF6AW 14090 at 1618Z
9Q5EE 21090 at 1938Z
RC2AZ 14083 at 1945Z
TY1PS 14068 at 2358Z

Wednesday 4:
9X5LJ 14071 at 0137Z ARQ
3D2MP 14086 at 0728Z
9Y4RJ 21074 at 0930Z ARQ
EA8ZO 14082 at 1657Z
TU2BB 21074 at 1728Z ARQ
VP8BFH 21070 at 2205Z ARQ

Thursday 5:
9X5LJ 14078 at 0100Z ARQ
OD5NG 14073 at 0300Z ARQ
HS0AC 21090 at 0921Z
JT1/K5VT 21087 at 1324Z Note

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H251
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 9/6/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 6th September 1991
BID: KT7H251
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information:

7Z1IS will QSL via OE6EEG.

RI1OA will QSL via Box 9, Namangan, Uzbek 716000, USSR.

UW3DF is in Kaliningrad and will QSL via Box 88, Moscow.

RO5OC says to QSL via DL5EG.

Notes of Interest:

XY0RR has been active on 20 and 15 meters SSB and CW and says that they will be on RTTY for the last two days of the operation. When asked when that was likely to be, Romeo said possibly around the 8th. So I will be looking from today onward.

St Brandon Island. The operator is on the island and is setting up aerials. He expects to be there for about two weeks, but may be fairly short of operating time.

JT/KC7V and group will mainly concentrate on 40/80 meters during their stay, but they have been operating on 20 meters RTTY. They will leave the RTTY gear for the JT boys after they depart around September 8. They will run RTTY when time permits.

UL7PCZ will be operating during the CQWW Contest as UW2F, then for three or four days after that he will sign RA2F/UL7PCZ.

LW1DBY is a special call for Argentina.

ZL1AMO is planning a trip to ZL8 in March, if he can get the funding.

VP8CFM (South Orkneys) says that he will operate RTTY if some gear can be found for him. W6PQS is trying to arrange some gear, but it could be late November before it can be delivered.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

This is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA. Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC

/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2460. Radium based folk-lore

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 18:16:09 UTC
From: WENEWKIR@CREMS.CR.ROCKWELL.COM
Message-ID: <CRBANYAN.WENEWKIR.7358.1991.090713.0613.06>
Source record: 293921

>There is a legend, myth, or just plain ole folk tale in these parts that some
>of these "young ladies" would paint the stuff on their teeth to surprise their
>boyfriends at the drive-in (remember those). The radium plant was located in
>Dover (or Wharton), NJ and has since closed its doors. I rather doubt that any
>of those ladies are still around to tell tales of those days. Gives new
>meaning to (literally) "glow-in-the-dark." 73, Walt - K2WK.

There was a program that ran a few years ago on Cinemax called "Radium City"
and was a documentary on Ottawa, Illinois. I don't know if it's available
separately (was called a "Cinemax Documentary") on videotape. Had a history
of the Radium Dial Company and Luminous Processes plants in the city. Rather
striking picture of the landfill where the Radium Dial plant was buried when
it was demolished -- the area where the building is buried melts the snow on
the ground above it.

Interviewing one of the surviving workers of the Radium Dial plant, Marie
Rossiter did say the girls would try to finish their production ahead of
schedule and paint themselves up and head down to a darkroom located near the
work area and make faces at each other.

bill wb9ivr

2461. Elmers List being reposted (assumed lost)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 18:32:00 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <9109071833.AA07471@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293922

The UNO Computing and Data Communications staff members in charge of news have informed me that the new News software being used on the academic Vax has had severe problems communicating with the NNTP site at kuhub.cc.ukans.edu. As a result, the software on the UNO side core-dumped and new posted to the system during that critical weekend may have been lost.

Since the previous posting hasn't echoed back on the Info-Hams list and no one has reported its appearance, I am going to repost them via the UCSD Gateway, to avoid similar problems. Apologies if your site winds up with 2 copies.

Enjoy!

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

2462. Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia (REPOST)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 18:33:00 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <9109071836.AA07626@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293923

[Last Modified: 31 Aug 91]

SPECIAL NOTE: It has come to my attention, directly and indirectly, that this list is being reprinted and/or summarized in other newsgroups and electronic forums. I really don't mind this, but would appreciate advanced coordination. This will allow me to keep tabs on its distribution, monitor inappropriate uses (i.e. use for profit or as part of a copyrighted work), prevent duplication of effort, and maintain version control and accuracy everwhere it appears. If you would like to become an "official" distributor of this list to another forum, send me E-mail, and I will send you the latest copy each month. The following is a list of "official" distributors. If you are reposting this directory and are not on the list, I would very much like to hear from you.

Newsgroup/Forum/Archive	Submitter/Moderator	E-mail address
comp.archives	Ed Vielmetti	emv@msen.com
news.lists	Gene Spafford	spaf@cs.purdue.edu
Compuserve Hamnet	Scott Loftesness	sjl@glenbrook.com
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu	Devon Bowen	bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

A Brief Historical Overview:

If there is any one constant in the changing state of the communications art, it is that "hams" have always been on the forefront of it. Rumors abound where the term "Ham" came from. Some of the more amusing include:

the acronym "Home Amateur Mechanic" or...

from the Cockney pronunciation of "L'amateur" or...

the initals of the founder of the American Radio Relay League, Hiram Maxem, W1AW (his actual middle name being Percy apparently notwithstanding) or...

from the call letters of one of the first amateur stations at Harvard, H.A.M. (please, no flames from W1XM at MIT)

Knowledgable individuals from the ARRL, and other radio historians, seem to agree that the terms "Ham" and "Lid" (an inept operator) both originated with landline telegraphy. A "Ham" was a show-off and a "Lid" was a telegraph operator so inexperienced, he had to use a pot or can lid to rest his telegraph sounder on to properly copy the code.

Regardless of origin of the name, a "Ham" is universally recognizable as one who experiments in radio and communications.

Whether it be constructing a low-power CW radio with vacuum tubes, or designing TCP/IP packet networks, such experimentation has historically spilled over into the mainstream such as was the case with Edwin Armstrong, who developed the regenerative oscillator and FM radio, or General Curtis LeMay (K6LEW) who was instrumental in making Single-Sideband the communications standard for the Strategic Air Command and eventually the U.S. Air Force. Although packet-switching techniques originated from DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) and the ARPANet, no one can deny the trememdous influence that amateurs have had in demonstrating the viability of TCP/IP and AX.25 communications via radio links. The efforts of AMSAT (the Amateur Satellite Corporation) including the development of many ham satellites and the low-orbiting Microsats (communications satellites no bigger than a breadbox that use store-and forward packet techiques) has certainly "advanced the state of the communications art," one of the defined purposes of the Amateur Radio Service, as recognized by international treaty.

Since in many cases hams are writing "the book", there is often no "book" or other established reference for a beginner to refer to. Traditionally, information has been passed on from ham to ham via word-of-mouth. Like many of the traditional crafts, a variation of the Master-Apprentice system has emerged, the Elmer-Novice relationship. Called "Elmers" because they are usually older and wiser, having the benefit of many years in the hobby, including several failed projects, and an electric shock or two, they have traditionally been the mainstay of the hobby, and the source of many new hams, particularly those interested in working on emerging technologies.

What is an Elmer today?

An Elmer today is of any age, male or female, who has some expertise and is willing to share it with beginners. Elmers don't even need to be licensed amateurs, just people with knowledge in some area of electronics or communications technology.

What is a Usenet Elmer?

With the ever-widening scope of the Internet, and the amateur radio newsgroups on Usenet, the potential for Elmers to share their information to a wide audience has never been greater. To that end, I have started to maintain a list of such Elmers. Volunteers need only send me their name, E-mail address, and area of expertise.

Naturally, the more that volunteer, the more the work is distributed. If upon volunteering, you are unable to meet your obligations, simply write to me and I will remove your name from the list. I could also add that because of "personal committments" or "career broadening" you

no longer are available to Elmer on a regular basis.

I will be the point-of-contact for this project. I will maintain the list, post it to the groups on the first of each month, and have the latest copy placed in the supplemental archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu in subdirectory ~/pub/ham-radio.

Those desiring a more extensive list, or who need more specific assistance, are encouraged to contact Rosalie White, WA1STO (no arrlhq.UUCP mailbox yet) at the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111.

The latest version of the list can be found in the companion posting to this message, "Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory." If you sent me mail and are not on it, please resend as it may have been lost on the way or once it reached my host.

Currently, the list is over 30 Elmers strong, has been featured in informational postings in the comp.archives and news.lists newsgroups, and has become an invaluable resource for many, as well as an opportunity for the volunteers to share their knowledge. Thanks to all the volunteer Elmers, as well as courteous list users, for making this service a success.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

ps67@umail.umd.edu

2463. Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory (REPOST)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 18:34:00 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <9109071836.AA07641@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293924

[Last Modified: 31 Aug 91]

More information about this list can be found in the companion posting
to this file, "Elmers List Info and Administrivia."

73, Paul, KD3FU

Quick Search Index by Subject:

(Note: This index is not necessarily all-inclusive and some Elmers are listed
more than once.)

AMTOR/RTTY MARS

Graham Taylor, Doane
Sayer
MOBILE

ANTENNAS Humphries

Brewer NATIONAL TRAFFIC SERVICE (NTS)
Brubaker
Elmore Doane
Halbert Harding
Potter
Sefranek NOVICE/TECH INSTRUCTION
Stockton
Taylor Larson
Magid
ARES/RACES Reeves
White
Magid
Wilson PACKET

ARRL Harding
Schallehn
Wilson
QRP (LOW POWER)
BLIND OPERATING
Halbert
Doane
RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (RFI)
CALLSIGN PROJECT
Heller
Carruth Stockton
White
CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP)

RECIPROCAL LICENSING/FOREIGN OPERATION
Syriac
Lucas
COLLEGE CLUBS
REPEATERS
Schleck
Graham
CW (MORSE CODE) White

Elmore SATELLITES
Keyes
Stockton Day

EQUIPMENT TESTING SEMINARS/LECTURES

Hare Humphries
Stockton
Tescher UNIX

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ's) Gefaell
Sayer
Schallen Tescher
Syriac
VHF/UHF
HF/CONTESTING/DX
Day
Brubaker Graham
Elmore Humphries
Squicciarini Moore
White Witte

HOMEBREWING/DO-IT-YOURSELF VOLUNTEER EXAMINER (VE) PROGRAM

Halbert Heller
Keyes Kohnen
Kohnen Reeves
Moore Sternitzke
Sefranek Syriac
Stockton Witte
Taylor
Tescher

Usenet Elmers Resource Directory (as of 08/31/91)

John Brewer WB5OAU

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com

Miscellaneous, Wire antennas,

Alan Brubaker, K6XO
alan@pebbles.es.com

HF Antenna Systems
Contest Operating
General HF operations
Propagation

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ
The Ham Callsign Project-part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

---

Mark Day, N4OQK
mad@turing.acs.virginia.edu

Ten years experience as a ham including:

VHF/UHF DX
Satellite Communications

Betsey Doane, K1EIC

DOANE@CSTATEU (Bitnet)

DOANE%CTSTATEU.BITNET@YALEVM.YCC.Yale.Edu (Possible Internet path)

I am Section Traffic Manager of Ct. and Packet Region Manager first
Region on the Eastern Area Staff. I would be happy to help folks on
packet operation (AX.25), NTS procedures, Amtor, General Field
Organization, ARRL and Navy MARS. My real loyalty is to NTS! I am
also a blind amateur radio op having been on the air for 31 years and
can probably give a hand with regards to equipment or referrals to
somebody if needed.

Kim Elmore, N5OP
1103 South Gay Drive
Longmont, CO 80501

elmore@rap.rap.ucar.edu
elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu
n5op@n5op.ampr.org

I'm a Technical Specialist in the Colorado Section.
Areas of expertise:
RFI/EMI
Antennas

DX'ing
Contesting
HF propagation
CW

Areas where I have enough knowledge to be dangerous:
Troubleshooting
TCP/IP and Packet
Traffic Handling
Homebrewing and construction practices

<>==============================<>==============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>==============================<>========<>

Enthusiastic new ham willing to help others get licensed, or provide
assistance on homebrew projects, particularly with regard to packet
communications, TCP/IP, Unix-based computers, etc.

KJ6NN
Philip Graham
723 Berkshire Place
Milpitas, CA 95035

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com

My skills are listed below in no special order
- PC RFI reduction (Wrote a chapter for the new ARRL RFI BOOK)
- Repeaters (How to put one up)
- Repeaters (How to use one, without making others mad)
- 1.2 GHz (My repeater is on this band)
- VHF packet only (I hate HF packet)
- HF DX
- HF AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII
- Putting up a tower and/or HF beam

Dan Halbert, KB1RT
QTH is West Newton, MA, near Boston.

halbert@crl.dec.com

Building homebrew QRP gear, Advice on simple antennas

Steve Harding KA6ETB

Primary interest NTS:
Northern Calif Net (NCN) NTS packet manager
Acting net manager Santa Clara Valley section traffic net (147.165 & 224.14)
Occasional NCS NCN-VHF session (145.41)
Member - BoD Northern Calif Packet Assn.

email: steveh@arasmith.com

Packet: KA6ETB @ N6LDL.CA
Phone: 408.996.2689

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer

Radio Frequency Inteference (RFI) matters
Equipment Testing

Dave Heller K3TX

wells!k3tx@dsinc.dsi.com

TVI (long time manager of major TVI committee)

The VE business (though why anyone would want to know is
beyond me)

General operating (i.e., keep CB'isms off the Ham Bands.)

Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

Vice President, Williamson County (TX) ARC

Advice on 2-meter FM
VHF Antennas
Mobile Installations
Organizing Amateur Radio Seminars and Programs

R.D. Keys

Dept. of Crop Science
NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7620

rdkeys@ccvr1.cc.ncsu.edu

de NA4G, "Boat Anchor Bob", an ol' cw fart .....

If I can be of assistance in older equipment, junk-boxing
your way to hamdom, the cheapskate's approach, let me
know.

22 yrs a ham, extra class, mostly cw, mostly boat anchors
and radio in the traditional sense.

{Telegraphy has been in my family for almost 100 years!}

I'll be glad to help out with tube circuits and VE testing.
(W5YI VE# 3182)

73,
Louis J. Kohnen K2ANC
Penfield, NY near Rochester

K2ANC.Wbst128@xerox.com

Alan Larson WA6AZP

larson@snmp.sri.com

My areas are fairly general, and I teach classes
(Novice, with code, and upgrade sessions) at W6YX. My
main audience is to the Stanford (University)
community.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

I can provide advice & assistance to any hams (or prospective hams) who
might be interested in things like reciprocal licenses, the differences
between European and USA Bandplans/operating practices etc.

Similarly, where to go in Britain to take ham tests, how to get
information on joining RSGB or local radio clubs, details of
hamfests/swapmeets etc. over this side of the pond...

Also advice on old tube-type radios (from the 1940s to the 1960s) and
'low budget' radio - converting commercial VHF 2-way dispatcher radios
to work on packet etc.

Joel Magid WU1F

magid@esis.enet.com

ARES/RACES
Novice Instruction

Tom Moore K1KAY

tom@xn.ll.mit.edu

Junque-box specialties
old conversions vhf-oriented
shoulder to cry (or laugh) on

Dave Potter, K1MBO

potter@think.com

electronics theory, regulations, antennas and
transmission lines, operating practices.

Tony Reeves
KK6XC
QTH Beach Area of So. Los Angeles
Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan beach

tony@hacgate.scg.hac.com

Novice training, local VE for Novice-Tech tests,
General questions

Nick Sayer | Official Scapegoat for the | "And now my
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | MC68HC11 Mailing List. | post is done!"
N6QQQ | To subscribe, send mail to | --buster@acme.edu
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | mc68hc11-request@quack.sac.ca.us |

A little bit of everything including:

RTTY/AMTOR/Packet (hold 20m AMTOR WAS)
Unix and Unix System Administration
Running Unix minicomputer (quack.sac.ca.us) in my living room
Member of staff, KUOP-FM, University of the Pacific

Finishing my BSCS eventually.....

Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD | Internet : steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet : STEVE@KSUVM
Packet: KB0AGD @ K0VAY.#NEKS.USA.NA

A contact for people with question about Kantronics packet
equipment. I am not affiliated with Kantronics, but know quite
a bit about them.

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.packet FAQ list

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
ps67@umail.umd.edu

Miscellaneous, Internet, College Clubs

Ask me about the Ham-Univ mailing list for College Clubs.

Maintainer of this list

Tom Sefranek WA1RHP

tcs@ll.mit.edu

Elmering for the last 20 years.
Almost all fields,
Specializing in power supplies, micro-controllers, antennas

Marty Squicciarini NR3Z

skitch@nadc.navy.mil

DX and Contesting
QSL'ing

Steve Sternitzke, NS5I

sds@sat.datapoint.com

I work with the W5YI-VEC organization ("official" title - assistant VEC)
and I write the VE manuals for W5YI. Add my name to the list of people
who are available to answer questions about volunteer exams, FCC
policies (as related to hams), the licensing question pools, etc.

David Stockton, GM4ZNX

dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com

SWL since 1960
Licensed since 1984 (UK full class A)
Degrees in electronics&comms and digital techniques etc.
Currently senior design engineer doing RF design

Fairly broad interest in amateur radio (but not contests !)

Antennas, Transmission lines,filters from fundamental theory to practice
Receiver structures and circuits from simple to state of the art.
Transmitters, ATUs
Test equipment
Wide experience of troubleshooting/repairing equipment.
Professional experience of EMC/RFI

My morse is flaky, but I keep working on it
No interest in contests
No interest in packet radio or in fixing computers

Diana L. Syriac
Leominster, MA
dls@genrad.com
KC1SP

QSL Bureaus (how to use them)
Volunteer Examiner Service (how to become one)
Macintosh Hamstacks
Civil Air Patrol

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.misc FAQ list

Roger Taylor K9ALD

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

K9ALD RT 5, Box 70, Mahomet, IL 61853 217-586-4958

Help on antennas, MARS, components, Tube circuits,
linear amplifiers, trouble shooting.

Ren J. Tescher Resume~
ren@virga.rap.ucar.edu AAS, Electronic Technology
Technician AAS, Computer Systems Technology
Research Applications Program (RAP) 4 years consumer electronics repair
National Center for 2 years calibration lab and repair
Atmospheric Research (NCAR) 1 year unix sysop

Rm 259 Flatirons West, 2555 55th St. ethernet and serial cable
PO Box 3000, phased-array radar
Boulder, CO 80307 (303)497-8407 doppler weather radar
He knows enough to be dangerous. non-freon appliance repair
PC's
dona nobis pacem strung interior phone lines, too!

Mike Waters AA4MW/7

waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com

Miscellaneous

Put me down for ARES, RACES, and ARRL Field Organization as my
primary areas of interest (I probably qualify at one level
or another for all of the other topics except for perhaps
MARS, CAP, and Skywarn. And if I don't know the answers
I usually know who to ask locally...).

73's de Steve Wilson, KA6S

SCV Section Manager
813 Berryessa St.
Milpitas, Ca 95035

Hm (408)946-7410 Wk (408)473-2580

stevew@wyse.com

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."

Volunteer Examiners
Novice Instructors
VHF and Repeaters
HF Operating
Electronics Theory
RFI
Miscellaneous

End of Directory

2464. Re: ARRL VEC EXAM SCHEDULE 8/22 - 10/7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 18:43:28 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11814@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 293925

In article <230@arrlhq.UUCP> bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Bart Jahnke) writes:
>AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

>AREAS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:
>
>AUSTRALIA
>
>NEW ZEALAND
>
>WEST GERMANY

Just curious. Are the above ones for US citizens (or even military
people?) over there? Can they use US license over there?

k kim

2465. Solar Bulletin - Reply to a Concerned Individual - Please Read

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 19:29:32 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E49F.610AAE40.8746@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293926

For those of you who may be concerned regarding the fate of some of the other products which have appeared over the nets, I would like to present a message which we received from a concerned individual, together with our response. I believe the questions and concerns posed by this individual are good ones which may help ease concerns others may have. I want to thank this individual for expressing his concerns.

The conversation follows:

> As an example, the "broadcast" contained the following:
>
> > WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA
> > ALERTS=**PROTNENH;**PCAENH
>
> Now, that's the first I've heard from STD of any of the warnings or
> alerts. Is that because of computer/network problems or is it because
> the text warnings and alerts will no longer be issued? I hope that
> it's not the latter.

The text warnings and alerts will still be issued, but they won't be quite as verbose as they previously were. NO alerts, warnings or reports have been posted over the nets lately due to our reshuffling. This is why you have not seen the latter. Please note that there are some alerts and warnings included here that are NOT sent over the nets. We don't place all of our products over the nets. To do so would cause too much congestion.

> Another point that's been raised is the "fate" of the
> somewhat-irregular "Forecast and Review" - a most-valuable document!

Don't worry about that either. The weekly (and it will be a regular weekly) STFR will continue to be an integral part of our services. The only thing we will be doing different with those reports is removing the textual descriptions, or scaling them back a fair bit. In place of the textual descriptions, we will be adding a few new graphical charts, including an analysis of sunspot numbers and an anlysis of the 90-day average solar flux, which is very useful for determining relative MUF trends. In fact, this weeks weekly will be released today sometime (it is a bit late, but that's due to our reshuffling).

> I can quite-understand why you have discontinued the daily summaries
> (even though they were excellent) - I had been wondering how long you
> could keep up that level of documentary output on a daily basis.
> However, I cannot help but regard it as something of a step backwards
> in view of your (realised) aim of making solar-geophysical matters
> comprehensible to the layman. Perhaps we've been spoiled by everything
> that you've done so far!

{ This comment was referring to our Daily Summary of Solar Terrestrial Activity, which is only available through our mailing list in order to keep net congestion down. Interested persons may subscribe by sending a request to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu. The daily summaries contain daily textual summaries of the more notable solar and geophysical phenomena which occur each day. They are also available on our BBS. }

The daily summaries will perhaps see the most notable change. The daily summaries will begin with a copy of the daily data sets and will be followed with a textual description of some of the more notable events which occurred during the UT day. There won't be as much text, but there will be descriptions given. We wanted to keep the textual descriptions part of the daily summary in order to compensate for a lack of textual descriptions in the weekly STFR report. So really, you won't be losing much except some of the verbosity.

> This "criticism" (which is based partly on conjecture because I don't
> know what is planned) is meant to be constructive - I hope that it
> appears that way - but it should, perhaps, be better described as a
> "reaction".

I understand and thank you for your comments. I hope I have been able to calm some of your fears. You may want to send a copy of this message to the others in your group, since I'm sure they are probably having similar concerns. Basically, all that we've done is the following:

- Created the new daily data broadcast service (mostly to enhance the distribution of data to professional institutions, but also to provide the more popular indices to the public).
- Removed the text from the weekly STFR report and left the rest as-is (in fact, additional charts have been ADDED to the STFR report, including a graphical analysis of sunspot numbers and an analysis of the 90-mean solar flux values, which is good for indicating the general trend of solar activity and can even be very useful for indicating the trends of MUFs - as I mentioned above).
- Scaled back the text in the daily summaries, prepending them with a copy of the daily broadcasts, but retaining a less verbose textual description of notable events which occurred during the day.
- Scaled back the text in the alerts and warnings.

One other minor additional service we have added is the "Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Watch" and the "Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning." These are identical to the low latitude versions, but are applicable for the middle latitudes.

So I hope you can see that we have been quite busy reorganizing things. We should be back into full operation sometime today.

By the way, the proton and PCA enhancements were minor and may end today. The associated warnings could not be posted on the nets since the phenomena occurred during our reorganization, but you guys really haven't missed much.

The data sets you will be receiving will take some getting used to. In order to keep the space used low and the information content high, we had

to adopt that rather "cramped" format. I hope that you and others in your group will realize that these data sets contain technical information that is being used for important research projects by other organizations and institutions. It will be most valuable to those who understand the data. For those who don't, there's always room to learn.

Just a quick example for you and your group. Look at the PCA data line now and then and compare radio propagation conditions for signals that pass through the polar regions. You'll soon learn that PCA levels do not have to be very high to cause strong degradations in polar path signals. Now, look at the SWF stats and you'll be able to determine quite well the susceptibility to daytime SWFs. Look at the average x-ray flux. You'll notice that higher average x-ray levels often produce noisier radio conditions during the day. They can also often produce respectable enhancements in the MUF. The background x-ray flux can also be used to determine the strength of the ionosphere. Higher values strengthen the ionosphere. Look at the neutron stats to determine the strength of global geomagnetic disturbances. Large decreases in the average neutron counts (ex. decreases below -5%) are almost always associated with respectable geomagnetic storms and are also associated with ionospheric storms. When the average neutron count rate climbs back up to (or above) the 0% mark, ionospheric conditions are usually near normal. Levels below 0% usually indicate a weaker ionosphere and hence, poorer propagation conditions. Neutron levels have also been correlated with lightning activity for you weather buffs.

There is a HUGE amount of information in these daily data broadcasts that are applicable to areas from atmospheric (meteorological) physics to geophysics to ionospheric physics to space-plasma physics, etc. You would be surprised how much of the information in these data sets apply to radio communications.

Perhaps it would be wise if we developed a brief "applications" document to help people understand how to apply some of the information.

Again, thanks for your comments. I hope this message has eased some of your concerns. Best regards.

-Cary Oler

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____
// Solar Terrestrial Dispatch //
// Solar Geophysical Data Distribution //
// Geophysical Forecast & Warning Services //
// INTERNET: Oler@HG.Uleth.CA, or //
// INTERNET: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu //
//_____________USENET: .. on the way .._____________//

2466. Re: Shopping in Silicon Valley

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 19:45:05 UTC
From: jerryp@key.COM
Message-ID: <2819@key.COM>
Source record: 293830

Just a quick followup to the Silcon Valley shopping list:

Ham Radio Outlet in Burlingame has apparently moved to Sunnyvale
close to Frys.

Don't forget "the Garage" on West San Carlos street, near the
convention center (is that where the conference is going to be?)

The Garage is predecessor to the High Tech Museum. Its primarily
for kids, but what the heck are hams but big kids with expensive
toys :-)

Recommendation: If your at the convention and don't have time to
do anything else, drive north on 101 about 10 minutes to Lawerenc
Expressway. There you can hit Frys, Wierd Stuff, HRO (I haven't
been there yet -- Grand opening Sept. 14) HSC (Halted?) Computer
Literacy and god knows what else, all within about a mile of
one another.

Go nuts.

--
J. R. Pendleton	uucp: jerryp@key.amdahl.com	"If all you have is a
Key Computer/Amdahl	Compuserve: 72110,11	hammer, everything begins
Fremont Ca.	Amateur: KC6RTO	to look like a nail"

2467. Solar Bulletin - Voting Results for the Proposed Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 22:14:23 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E4B6.68529340.8915@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293831

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

07 September, 1991

Results of the Vote for the Proposed
New Service

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RESULTS OF THE VOTE FOR THE PROPOSED DAILY BROADCAST OF ACTIVITY INDICES:

The main bulk of votes regarding the proposed new service to provide a
brief (very terse) daily broadcast of solar geophysical indices have been
received and tabulated. The results appear below:

In Favour Not In Favour
--------- -------------
93.6 % 6.4 %

Votes Received Votes Received
-------------- --------------
282 18

Judging by these results, it appears that there is a strong desire for
such a service over the public nets. We will, therefore, implement this
service over the nets. For those who were concerned about using too much
bandwidth on the public nets, you will be interested to know that the daily
data sets will consume only approximately 1K bytes worth of mail space and
will not ever exceed 1.5K.

To begin with, broadcasts will be placed on all of the newsgroups which
currently have been receiving the solar warnings and reports. Some time
later, there may be an opportunity to move this data to another group
dedicated specifically to broadcasts of pertinent information to the public
(ex. no conversations, a strictly moderated group). Please bear with us until
a transition can be made.

As was mentioned in the bulletin requesting comments, this daily
broadcast of solar geophysical indices will be brief and to-the-point. It
consists of a 15-16 line message with a respectable amount of information on
each line.

Please note that this data is also being sent to research institutions
and professional organizations for practical important applications. The
format and content of the data was chosen to provide sufficient information
for these organizations as well as to provide all of the "popular" data used

by amateurs, such as the sunspot number, solar flux, etc.

When you first begin receiving these data sets, expect to see quite a few foreign numbers. A descriptive text explaining each line of the report in full detail will be sent out over the nets. This file will also become available for anonymous FTP on 'solar.stanford.edu' (in the "pub" directory) and on 'nic.funet.fi' (probably in a directory near "pub/dx/solarreports"). This descriptive text will be sent out every two to four weeks to begin with, until the format becomes more familiar.

If all you're interested in is the solar flux, or the sunspot number, then locating the appropriate data in these data sets will be a snap and you can ignore the rest. If you're interested in learning more about the quantities which can affect radio propagation (for example), these data sets will prove to be invaluable in your personal research.

We have software available (for IBM or compatible systems) which will automatically extract the information from the messages you receive and display it in a friendlier format. The program will also archive the data to disk and will generate historical reports or charts from the archived data. For more information on obtaining the software to make interpreting this data easier, send a request for additional information to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

The daily broadcasts will become operational over sci.space and the amateur radio newsgroups within the next 24 hours. Thanks to all those who responded to our call for comments.

** End of Bulletin **

2468. Major Solar Flare Alert - X-class - 07 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 22:49:37 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E4BB.54A517A0.9063@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293832

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MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 22:30 UT, 07 SEPT

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Low Impact Possible

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class X3.3/2B Location: S11W50 (Region 6818)
Tenflare: 280 sfu at 1920 UT Times: Begin=1920, Peak=1927, End=1958

Sweeps: Type II (Importance 2) at 1930 UT, Duration: 26 minutes
Continuum Emission observed at 1956 (Importance 1)

NOTES: An impressive geomagnetic crochet was observed with this event over the low and middle latitudes in the sunlit regions. A moderate to strong intensity SWF (Short Wave Fade) accompanied this flare.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

There is only a very slight chance for a terrestrial impact from this flare event. If an impact does materialize, it is expected to be low in intensity.

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2469. HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-07 23:51:15 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep07.235115.644@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 293833

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============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-250.O
Orbital Elements 250.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 7, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 91239.11038513
Element set: 693
Inclination: 25.7190 deg
RA of node: 128.1149 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6051768
Arg of perigee: 270.8804 deg
Mean anomaly: 24.7543 deg
Mean motion: 2.05882941 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3370
Checksum: 290

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 91243.58630378
Element set: 61
Inclination: 97.8947 deg
RA of node: 285.6544 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011755
Arg of perigee: 295.8610 deg
Mean anomaly: 64.1386 deg
Mean motion: 14.67308288 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.581e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 40050
Checksum: 326

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 91246.73611200
Element set: 803
Inclination: 82.9301 deg
RA of node: 0.8064 deg
```

Eccentricity: 0.0011463
Arg of perigee: 335.9088 deg
Mean anomaly: 24.1539 deg
Mean motion: 13.72210446 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.70e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21036
Checksum: 253

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 91240.98808188
Element set: 282
Inclination: 56.8192 deg
RA of node: 75.2704 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7227247
Arg of perigee: 263.2074 deg
Mean anomaly: 17.6403 deg
Mean motion: 2.09702987 rev/day
Decay rate: -9.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2455
Checksum: 322

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 91243.38600691
Element set: 241
Inclination: 99.0372 deg
RA of node: 211.3032 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541320
Arg of perigee: 131.0680 deg
Mean anomaly: 233.8504 deg
Mean motion: 12.83186350 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.2e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7320
Checksum: 240

Satellite: AO-21
Catalog number: 21087
Epoch time: 91246.28855525
Element set: 127
Inclination: 82.9435 deg
RA of node: 175.9442 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0036975
Arg of perigee: 42.5464 deg
Mean anomaly: 317.8546 deg
Mean motion: 13.74405978 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.76e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2975
Checksum: 340

Satellite: RS-12/13
Catalog number: 21089
Epoch time: 91245.90924146
Element set: 125
Inclination: 82.9197 deg
RA of node: 46.4811 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0030933
Arg of perigee: 63.0640 deg
Mean anomaly: 297.3668 deg
Mean motion: 13.73921031 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.56e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2881
Checksum: 300

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-250.D
Orbital Elements 250.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 7, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 91245.23303272
Element set: 409
Inclination: 98.6612 deg
RA of node: 324.2255 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010934
Arg of perigee: 305.0569 deg
Mean anomaly: 54.9573 deg
Mean motion: 14.29237799 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.24e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8399
Checksum: 314

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 91242.53350837
Element set: 309
Inclination: 98.6686 deg
RA of node: 321.9313 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011080
Arg of perigee: 315.5362 deg
Mean anomaly: 44.4929 deg
Mean motion: 14.29314847 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.84e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8361
Checksum: 310

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 91243.20909950

Element set: 310
Inclination: 98.6686 deg
RA of node: 322.6621 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011169
Arg of perigee: 313.7690 deg
Mean anomaly: 46.2568 deg
Mean motion: 14.29408866 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.43e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8371
Checksum: 309

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 91245.20705798
Element set: 304
Inclination: 98.6679 deg
RA of node: 324.7009 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011593
Arg of perigee: 306.6481 deg
Mean anomaly: 53.3637 deg
Mean motion: 14.29446387 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.91e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8400
Checksum: 316

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 91245.24731658
Element set: 305
Inclination: 98.6679 deg
RA of node: 324.8106 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011924
Arg of perigee: 306.6300 deg
Mean anomaly: 53.3785 deg
Mean motion: 14.29524521 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.02e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8401
Checksum: 289

Satellite: UO-22
Catalog number: 21575
Epoch time: 91243.22656340
Element set: 14
Inclination: 98.5434 deg
RA of node: 316.6501 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0008573
Arg of perigee: 89.1748 deg
Mean anomaly: 271.0421 deg
Mean motion: 14.36146867 rev/day
Decay rate: 9.55e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 648

Checksum: 301

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-250.W
Orbital Elements 250.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 7, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 91244.11355550
Element set: 826
Inclination: 99.1673 deg
RA of node: 259.4571 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014391
Arg of perigee: 208.5491 deg
Mean anomaly: 151.4875 deg
Mean motion: 14.13103454 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.89e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 34624
Checksum: 311

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 91244.14060419
Element set: 671
Inclination: 98.5602 deg
RA of node: 266.4157 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014598
Arg of perigee: 68.0585 deg
Mean anomaly: 292.2126 deg
Mean motion: 14.24263696 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.17e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 25736
Checksum: 327

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 91245.79475229
Element set: 576
Inclination: 82.5412 deg
RA of node: 358.5670 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016677
Arg of perigee: 156.8748 deg
Mean anomaly: 203.3168 deg
Mean motion: 13.84523805 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.75e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 18142
Checksum: 337

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 91245.21449344
Element set: 813
Inclination: 82.5433 deg
RA of node: 324.6926 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016197
Arg of perigee: 292.3349 deg
Mean anomaly: 67.6043 deg
Mean motion: 13.16929405 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.6e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 14913
Checksum: 306

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 91245.29193545
Element set: 576
Inclination: 99.0373 deg
RA of node: 200.6667 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013014
Arg of perigee: 115.4264 deg
Mean anomaly: 244.8303 deg
Mean motion: 14.12268283 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.33e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 15135
Checksum: 287

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 91245.95379105
Element set: 528
Inclination: 82.5183 deg
RA of node: 235.6281 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013025
Arg of perigee: 198.3409 deg
Mean anomaly: 161.7276 deg
Mean motion: 13.84165798 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.29e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12681
Checksum: 331

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 91245.57781232
Element set: 419
Inclination: 82.5478 deg
RA of node: 265.9543 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014966
Arg of perigee: 311.6288 deg
Mean anomaly: 48.3551 deg
Mean motion: 13.15960136 rev/day

Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8913
Checksum: 309

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 91245.62605916
Element set: 278
Inclination: 82.5479 deg
RA of node: 297.4330 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017135
Arg of perigee: 122.8478 deg
Mean anomaly: 237.4335 deg
Mean motion: 13.84009167 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.53e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5971
Checksum: 320

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 91242.91383457
Element set: 214
Inclination: 98.9379 deg
RA of node: 274.9356 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014961
Arg of perigee: 334.5842 deg
Mean anomaly: 25.4585 deg
Mean motion: 14.01156217 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.1e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5067
Checksum: 319

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 91245.89660159
Element set: 229
Inclination: 82.5240 deg
RA of node: 236.0726 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014801
Arg of perigee: 27.3627 deg
Mean anomaly: 332.8316 deg
Mean motion: 13.83376841 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.05e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4695
Checksum: 298

Satellite: MET-3/4
Catalog number: 21232
Epoch time: 91245.81108793
Element set: 69
Inclination: 82.5469 deg

RA of node: 169.7124 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015691
Arg of perigee: 220.5898 deg
Mean anomaly: 139.4055 deg
Mean motion: 13.15988329 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.9e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1733
Checksum: 327

Satellite: NOAA-12
Catalog number: 21263
Epoch time: 91244.09224025
Element set: 43
Inclination: 98.7296 deg
RA of node: 272.6241 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012470
Arg of perigee: 313.5104 deg
Mean anomaly: 46.5013 deg
Mean motion: 14.21553108 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.030e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1554
Checksum: 241

Satellite: MET-3/5
Catalog number: 21655
Epoch time: 91245.83518766
Element set: 17
Inclination: 82.5567 deg
RA of node: 115.9360 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012561
Arg of perigee: 220.0894 deg
Mean anomaly: 139.9303 deg
Mean motion: 13.16778488 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 243
Checksum: 306

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-250.M
Orbital Elements 250.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 7, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 91247.06854257
Element set: 679
Inclination: 51.6029 deg
RA of node: 250.6725 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0020100

Arg of perigee: 86.2372 deg
Mean anomaly: 274.0971 deg
Mean motion: 15.57859455 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.4591e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 31747
Checksum: 319

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 91246.35774853
Element set: 486
Inclination: 28.4629 deg
RA of node: 302.0634 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006185
Arg of perigee: 54.3656 deg
Mean anomaly: 305.7438 deg
Mean motion: 14.88561412 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.369e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7397
Checksum: 323

Satellite: GRO
Catalog number: 21225
Epoch time: 91246.26848447
Element set: 186
Inclination: 28.4651 deg
RA of node: 273.5547 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0009203
Arg of perigee: 173.4040 deg
Mean anomaly: 186.6670 deg
Mean motion: 15.42919064 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.2271e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2326
Checksum: 293

/EX

SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-250.N
2-Line Orbital Elements 250.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 7, 1991

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91239.11038513 .00000007 00000-0 99998-4 0 6933

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2 14129 25.7190 128.1149 6051768 270.8804 24.7543 2.05882941 33708
UO-11
1 14781U 84 21 B 91243.58630378 .00002581 00000-0 46540-3 0 613
2 14781 97.8947 285.6544 0011755 295.8610 64.1386 14.67308288400505
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91246.73611200 .00000170 00000-0 17637-3 0 8036
2 18129 82.9301 0.8064 0011463 335.9088 24.1539 13.72210446210361
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91240.98808188 -.00000098 00000-0 39474-3 0 2820
2 19216 56.8192 75.2704 7227247 263.2074 17.6403 2.09702987 24553
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91243.38600691 .00000022 00000-0 77790-4 0 2417
2 20480 99.0372 211.3032 0541320 131.0680 233.8504 12.83186350 73206
AO-21
1 21087U 91246.28855525 .00000176 00000-0 17402-3 0 1274
2 21087 82.9435 175.9442 0036975 42.5464 317.8546 13.74405978 29753
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91 7 A 91245.90924146 .00000156 00000-0 15432-3 0 1254
2 21089 82.9197 46.4811 0030933 63.0640 297.3668 13.73921031 28819
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91245.23303272 .00000624 00000-0 26118-3 0 4092
2 20437 98.6612 324.2255 0010934 305.0569 54.9573 14.29237799 83993
AO-16
1 20439U 90 5 D 91242.53350837 .00000684 00000-0 28434-3 0 3091
2 20439 98.6686 321.9313 0011080 315.5362 44.4929 14.29314847 83613
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91243.20909950 .00000743 00000-0 30705-3 0 3106
2 20440 98.6686 322.6621 0011169 313.7690 46.2568 14.29408866 83712
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91245.20705798 .00000691 00000-0 28606-3 0 3045
2 20441 98.6679 324.7009 0011593 306.6481 53.3637 14.29446387 84007
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91245.24731658 .00000702 00000-0 29001-3 0 3058
2 20442 98.6679 324.8106 0011924 306.6300 53.3785 14.29524521 84017
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 91243.22656340 .00000955 00000-0 34170-3 0 147
2 21575 98.5434 316.6501 0008573 89.1748 271.0421 14.36146867 6488
NOAA-9
1 15427U 84123 A 91244.11355550 .00000489 00000-0 28264-3 0 8267
2 15427 99.1673 259.4571 0014391 208.5491 151.4875 14.13103454346242
NOAA-10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91244.14060419 .00000817 00000-0 37004-3 0 6710
2 16969 98.5602 266.4157 0014598 68.0585 292.2126 14.24263696257363
MET-2/17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91245.79475229 .00000275 00000-0 23474-3 0 5764
2 18820 82.5412 358.5670 0016677 156.8748 203.3168 13.84523805181421
MET-3/2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91245.21449344 .00000016 00000-0 29820-4 0 8137
2 19336 82.5433 324.6926 0016197 292.3349 67.6043 13.16929405149131
NOAA-11
```

```
1 19531U 88 89 A 91245.29193545 .00000733 00000-0 41893-3 0 5763
2 19531 99.0373 200.6667 0013014 115.4264 244.8303 14.12268283151357
MET-2/18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91245.95379105 .00000129 00000-0 10550-3 0 5284
2 19851 82.5183 235.6281 0013025 198.3409 161.7276 13.84165798126815
MET-3/3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91245.57781232 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4190
2 20305 82.5478 265.9543 0014966 311.6288 48.3551 13.15960136 89137
MET-2/19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91245.62605916 .00000253 00000-0 21738-3 0 2786
2 20670 82.5479 297.4330 0017135 122.8478 237.4335 13.84009167 59717
FY-1/2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91242.91383457 .00000081 00000-0 65673-4 0 2141
2 20788 98.9379 274.9356 0014961 334.5842 25.4585 14.01156217 50673
MET-2/20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91245.89660159 .00000105 00000-0 89701-4 0 2297
2 20826 82.5240 236.0726 0014801 27.3627 332.8316 13.83376841 46952
MET-3/4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91245.81108793 .00000079 00000-0 19071-3 0 696
2 21232 82.5469 169.7124 0015691 220.5898 139.4055 13.15988329 17332
NOAA-12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91244.09224025 .00001030 00000-0 48734-3 0 436
2 21263 98.7296 272.6241 0012470 313.5104 46.5013 14.21553108 15546
MET-3/5
1 21655U 91 56 A 91245.83518766 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 172
2 21655 82.5567 115.9360 0012561 220.0894 139.9303 13.16778488 2439
MIR
1 16609U 86 17 A 91247.06854257 .00024591 00000-0 32630-3 0 6797
2 16609 51.6029 250.6725 0020100 86.2372 274.0971 15.57859455317471
HUBBLE
1 20580U 91246.35774853 .00006369 00000-0 65353-3 0 4869
2 20580 28.4629 302.0634 0006185 54.3656 305.7438 14.88561412 73971
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91246.26848447 .00022271 00000-0 48255-3 0 1865
2 21225 28.4651 273.5547 0009203 173.4040 186.6670 15.42919064 23264
/EX
```

```
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)
```

2470. Understanding the Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 01:09:09 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E4CE.D281E0A0.9235@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293839

```
UNDERSTANDING THE DAILY SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL DATA BROADCAST
--------------------------------------------------------

Revision 1.0

The Solar Terrestrial Dispatch (STD) has begun providing a daily
broadcast of solar geophysical indices over the electronic networks. A
sample broadcast message follows below. This sample broadcast data set will
be fully described in this document.

!!BEGIN!! S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 248, 09/05/91
10.7 FLUX=163.5 90-AVG=206 SSN=204 BKI=5454 3323 BAI=025
BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=2.7E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5454 4333 PAI=029
BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=05:079
XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0914UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0607UT GOES7-MIN=N:-052NT@ 0911UT G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1925UT GOES6-MIN=N:-010NT@ 1439UT G6-AVG=+073,+026,+014
FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18
KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211 28DAY-AP=019,011 28DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
**MINFLR:M4.4@0111;**MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A
!!END-DATA!!

LINE 01
-------
!!BEGIN!! S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 248, 09/05/91

!!BEGIN!! : Signifies the start of the report, for computer-controlled
extraction of the data.

DAY 248 : The day of the year for the report.

09/05/91 : Equivalent Month/Day/Year of the report.

LINE 02
-------
10.7 FLUX=164.5 90-AVG=206 SSN=204 BKI=5454 3323 BAI=025

10.7 FLUX=164.5 : The 10.7 cm solar radio flux as reported by the
NRC-Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory (DRAO) in
Penticton, British Columbia, Canada (formerly produced
by the Algonquin Radio Observatory in Ottawa).
```

90-AVG=206 : This value represents the 90-day average 10.7 cm solar
radio flux.

SSN=204 : This value is the observed sunspot number as observed by
NOAA.

BKI=5454 3323 : These digits represent the 8 three-hourly Boulder K-indices
as observed by the Boulder USGS magnetometer. The first
digit represents the observed K-index for the period from
00:00 UT to 02:59 UT. The second digit represents the
observed K-index from 03:00 to 05:59 UT, and so forth.
If data is unavailable, it is replaced with an asterisk.

BAI=025 : This value is the observed 24:00 UT Boulder A-Index for
Boulder, Colorado.

LINE 03

BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=2.7E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5454 4333 PAI=029

BGND-XRAY=B8.6 : This is the background x-ray flux value as reported by the
Space Environment Laboratories. This value is produced by
observing the background x-ray emissions in the soft-xray
band (1 to 8 Angstroms). Consult the "Glossary of Solar
Terrestrial Terms" as produced by the STD for information
on understanding the x-ray classification scheme. This
document is available for anonymous FTP from the site:
"solar.stanford.edu" in "/pub", or on "nic.funet.fi".

FLU1=2.7E+05 : This value is the observed proton fluence at greater than
1 MeV (million electron volts).

FLU10=8.3E+03 : This is the observed proton fluence at greater than 10 MeV.

PKI=5454 4333 : These digits represent the 8 three-hourly estimated
planetary K-index values for the UT day. The format is
the same as is used for the Boulder K-indices noted above.

PAI=029 : This value represents the estimated planetary A-index value
for the UT day. Occassionally, this value is not available
at the time the data set is compiled. If this is the case,
a preliminary calculation is made to estimate the planetary
A-index value using the planetary K-indices. Although this
will not produce an officially accurate result, the results
calculated in this way are usually accurate to +/- 2 points.

LINE 04

BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=05:079

BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021
These values represent the observed maximum deviation in
the Boulder USGS magnetometer. The values are in nano-
tesla (nT, or reported as "NT" elsewhere in the report).

The first value represents the observed maximum deviation
of the geomagnetic field (using the most disturbed magnetic
component) during the period 00:00 UT to 02:59 UT. In this
example, the maximum deviation observed was 93 nT between
00:00 UT and 02:59 UT. The second value represents the
maximum deviation between 03:00 UT and 05:59 UT. Each of
these values correspond to the observed Boulder K-index
as reported on line 2 of this daily report.

DEV-AVG=045 NT : This value represents the average daily maximum deviation
of the Boulder magnetometer, given in units of nanotesla
(or NT). It is produced by simply averaging the 8
three-hourly maximum deviation values given on this line.

SWF=05:79 : The first value (05) represents the number of possible
episodes of Short Wave Fades (SWFs) observed during the
UT day. Short wave fading is simply a period of time when
the absorption of High Frequency (HF) radio waves increases
which produces a decrease in signal strengths of HF signals
OVER SUNLIT AREAS. In other words, this value represents
the approximate maximum number of times HF signals may have
faded out during the UT day. It is important to note that
SWFs are the strongest over the low and middle latitudes
and are ONLY observed during the daylight hours, preferably
when the sun is higher in the sky.

The second value (79) represents the estimated maximum
number of minutes that solar-flare activity may have
produced observed SWFs. In this example, solar activity
may have produced observed SWFs as many as five times
during the UT day. The estimated maximum number of
minutes that signals may have been degraded was 79.

Please note that these values are estimated maximums.
It is important to remember that most regions of the world
are in darkness for many hours each UT day. During periods
of darkness, SWFs will not be observed. Therefore, these
values are most useful as indicators of the possible
ionospheric disturbances which may have occurred during
the daytime hours. Days with 00 episodes of SWF activity
denote low levels of daytime sporadic HF signal absorption.

LINE 05

XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0914UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5

XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT
This value represents the maximum observed X-ray level
during the UT day, as well as the time of its occurrence.
In this example, x-rays during this UT day peaked at a
class M4.4 level at 01:11 UT.

XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @0914UT
This section of the report represents the minimum observed
x-ray level during the UT day. Same format as the maximum.

XRAY-AVG= C2.5 : This value represents the average x-ray flux observed
during the UT day. This value is determined by averaging
all of the 1-minute x-ray values during the UT day. This
average value might not always be determined by a full set
of one-minute daily values. If data from the GOES
spacecraft supplying this information is temporarily
halted, this value will be calculated from those daily
one-minute values which are received. It is therefore
possible, (although extremely unlikely) that this average
value may be produced from only one or two one-minute flux
measurements.

It is important to distinguish the difference between the
background x-ray flux and the average x-ray flux. The
average x-ray flux is the actual numerical average of all
daily x-ray bursts (including all x-ray flares). The
background x-ray flux is the lowest stable x-ray level
observed during the day which is not associated with x-ray
bursts. The x-ray average will therefore almost always be
higher than the background x-ray flux. In this example,
the average x-ray flux is a fair bit higher than the
background level, possibly due to a number of x-ray bursts
which occurred during the UT day.

LINE 06

NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%

NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT
This is the maximum observed neutron monitor count as
observed by the Thule neutron monitor. It indicates a
maximum observed value of 3% which occurred at 22:50 UT.
Significant maximums of greater than 10% may be related to
Ground Level Events (GLEs) which are associated with near-
relativistic particle bombardments from major solar flares.
These neutron monitor values are determined by examining
the 5-minute averages of the neutron monitor count rates.

NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700 UT
This is the observed minimum neutron monitor count as
measured by the Thule neutron monitor. Values below
-5% may be related to Forbush decreases (FDs) which are
most often associated with strong geomagnetic disturbances.

NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%: This value represents the average neutron monitor count as
observed by the Thule neutron monitor. Average values
below -5.0% are associated with Forbush decreases.

LINE 07

PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB

PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT
This section shows the maximum Polar Cap Absorption (PCA)
level observed during the UT day by the Thule T30A
Riometer. Positive values indicate elevated levels of
ionospheric absorption over the polar regions. As a
result, positive values (particularly in excess of about
1.0 to 2.0 dB) are sufficient to cause notable attenuation
of HF signals over or near the polar regions. Values
larger than 3.0 to 4.0 dB may cause heavy to complete
absorption of HF radio signals over the polar and possibly
some high latitude signal paths. Riometer values less than
or equal to 0.0 dB are associated with negligable
absorption levels over the polar regions. Note that small
levels of absorption (of only a few tenths of a dB) may be
sufficient to cause errors in navigational signals such as
OMEGA navigational signals traversing the polar regions.

PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT
This is the minimum PCA level observed during the UT day.

PCA-AVG= -0.1DB : This is the average PCA level observed during the UT day
and is calculated by averaging the 5-minute averaged
riometer measurements during the UT day.

LINE 08

BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT

BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT
This is the maximum observed value of the Total magnetic
Field (TF). The total field value is calculated by using
all three orthogonal components of the geomagnetic field.
These values are valid for Boulder, Colorado. The field
values are in units of nanotesla (NT). The time of the
maximum is also indicated.

BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT
This is the minimum observed value of the total field at
Boulder, Colorado.

BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
This is the daily average of the total magnetic field
strength as observed at Boulder for the UT day.

LINES 09 & 10

GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0607UT GOES7-MIN=N:-052NT@ 0911UT G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1925UT GOES6-MIN=N:-010NT@ 1439UT G6-AVG=+073,+026,+014

These two lines report the maximum, minimum and observed
average values of the geomagnetic field at geosynchronous
altitudes as observed by the GOES-6 and GOES-7 spacecraft.
GOES-7 is the primary spacecraft and is therefore reported
first.

The first capital letter following the "GOES7-MAX="
statement indicates which component of the magnetic field
experienced the maximum value observed during the UT day.
There are three possible letters which may be used here,
representing one of the three possible magnetic components:
P = The component parallel to the Earths rotation
axis. Positive values are northward. Negative
values are southward.
E = This is the Earthward component. Positive
values represent a downwardly directed field
(ex. toward the Earth or Earthward).
N = This component is perpendicular to the other
two. Positive values represent a westwardly
directed field. Negative values are eastward.
The figure following the "P:", "E:", or "N:" is the
observed magnitude of that component, followed by the time
that the value was observed. In this example, the GOES-7
spacecraft Earthward magnetic component was the observed
maximum component during the UT day. The magnitude of this
maximum Earthward component was +113 nanoteslas. This
represents a downwardly directed magnetic field with a
strength of 113 nT. GOES-7 observed this max at 06:07 UT.

This same format is followed for the minimum values
observed on GOES-7 as well as for the values on GOES-6.

G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
This line reports the average geomagnetic field strengths
for the three magnetic components of the GOES-7 spacecraft.
The first value will ALWAYS represent the Parallel magnetic
component. The second value will ALWAYS represent the
Earthward magnetic component. And the last value will
ALWAYS represent the Perpendicular component. So in this
example, the average daily magnetic field strength for the
parallel component was +67 nT. The Earthward component had
an average field strength value of +63 nT while the
perpendicular component had an average value of +2 nT.

This same format is followed for the average values of the
GOES-6 secondary spacecraft.

LINE 11

FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18

FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150
The first three values represent the 72-hour forecast
10.7 cm solar radio flux values as produced by the Solar
Terrestrial Dispatch (STD). The second group of three
values are the 72-hour 10.7 cm solar radio flux forecast
values as issued by the Space Environment Services Center.
If either of these two forecasts are unavailable, "N/A"
will be used in place of the digits.

BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18
The first group of three values represent the 72-hour
forecast Boulder A-Index (BAI) values as issued by the
Space Environment Services Center. The second group of
three digits represent the 72-hour forecast Planetary
A-Index values (PAI) as issued by the United States Air
Force (USAF) Global Weather Central.

LINE 12

KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211 28DAY-AP=019,011 28DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322

KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211
These digits represent the 48-hour K-index fourcasts as
released by the Space Environment Services Center. The
first value represents the forecast K-index value for 00:00
to 02:59 UT. The second value represents the forecast K-
index value from 03:00 UT to 05:59 UT, etc. The sixteen
digits define the expected K-indices for the next 48 hours.

28DAY-AP=019,011: These values are the historical estimated planetary A-index
values that were observed 28 days ago (approximately one
solar rotation). The first value represents the observed
estimated planetary A-index value 28 days ago. The second
value represents the value observed 27 days ago. These
two values may help serve as a guide to the possible
intensity of recurrent geomagnetic phenomena.

28DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322
These digits are the estimated planetary K-index values
that were observed 28 days ago. The first group of eight
digits (2333 4333) represent the three-hourly planetary
K-indices that were observed 28 days ago. The second
group of eight digits (2233 2322) represent the K-index
values that were observed 27 days ago.

LINE 13, 14...

WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
MINFLR:M4.4@0111;MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A

These lines summarize the Warnings and Alerts which are active at
the end of the UT day. Each warning category is prepended with a SINGLE
asterisk. Each alert category is prepended with DOUBLE asterisks. The end
of each warning and alert is appended with a semicolon if more warnings
follow. If no warnings follow, a carriage return concludes the category.
Warnings and alerts may span several lines. These WARNINGS are valid:

*MAJFLR = Potential Major Flare Warning
*PROTON = Potential Satellite Proton Event Warning
*PROTFLR = Potential Proton Flare Warning
*GSTRM = Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning
*MSTRM = Potential Minor Geomagnetic Storm
*JSTRM = Potential Major-Severe Geomagnetic Storm
*AURMIDWCH= Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH
*AURMIDWRN= Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING
*AURLOWWCH= Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH
*AURLOWWRN= Low Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING
*PCA = Potential Polar Cap Absorption Event Warning

The following ALERTS are valid:

**MAJFLR = Major Solar Flare Alert
**MINFLR = Minor Solar Flare Alert
**MINSTRM = Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**MAJSTRM = Major Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**SVRSTRM = Severe Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**PCA = Polar Cap Absorption Event Alert
**PCAENH = Polar Cap Absorption Enhancement Alert
**PROTN10 = Satellite Proton Event Alert at > 10 MeV
**PROTN100= Satellite Proton Event Alert at > 100 MeV
**PROTNENH= Satellite Proton Enhancment Alert at > 10 MeV
**MAGSI = Magnetic Sudden Impulse Alert
**245STRM = 245 MHz Radio Noise Storm Alert
**TENFLR = Tenflare Alert
**SWEEP = Sweep Frequency Event Alert
**FORBUSH = Forbush Decrease Event Alert

Each of the alerts may be followed by a colon and very terse descriptive
text describing parameters of the event. For example, the alert section
within this example reads:

ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
MINFLR:M4.4@0111;MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A

This line consists of FIVE alerts (each set of double asterisks denotes the
start of a new alert): One major flare alert, three Minor Solar Flare alerts
and a Tenflare alert. In this example, the major flare was a class X1.1/2B
event located at N20E29 within Region 6857. It began at 05:23 UT, peaked at
05:55 UT and ended at 06:41 UT and was associated with a Type II sweep
(importance 2) at 05:51 UT and a Type IV sweep (importance 3) at 06:02 UT.
If a tenflare would have been associated with this event, it would have been
treated as a separate alert with a time corresponding to the time of the

major flare. In this ficticious example, no tenflare was observed.

The first minor solar flare was a class M4.4 which occurred at 01:11 UT. The second was a class M2.3 at 05:28 UT. The third was a class M1.6 at 12:09 UT and the Tenflare was observed at 22:00 UT. The DURation of the tenflare was unknown (not available) at the time the report was compiled.

Notice that the last alert is not followed by a semicolon. This marks the end of the alert section.

LAST LINE

!!END-DATA!! : The last line of the daily report will ALWAYS contain this final statement, which signifies the end of the data set.

FINAL NOTES

Additional warnings and alerts may be added to those mentioned here. The format of this data set may also change over time. Data may be added or deleted from the existing data set. However, for the most part, the structure will remain the same. Comments may be appended to the message following the dataset (ex. following the !!END-DATA!! marker), although this will not be a common practice. The length of the daily data set should be approximately 15-16 lines, but may vary slightly depending on the number of warnings and alerts that are active during each day.

This is the same data set that is sent to other organizations and institutions for research or professional purposes. Individuals or organizations with a need to directly receive this data through email should send requests for placement on the mailing list to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu. Only those with a professional need, or those who receive the data too late to be of value, are encouraged to request direct access to the mailing list.

There may be infrequent days when no data sets are broadcast. This may be due to local computer problems, or perhaps possible problems with sites forwarding the data sets through the nets. In most circumstances, the data sets should arrive daily. They are usually released once a day, sometime after approximately 02:00 to 03:00 UT. This time lag into the new UT day is required so that all of the data associated with the previous UT day may be collected and processed for inclusion with the daily data set.

** End of Daily Solar Geophysical Broadcast Description **

2471. H.R. 1674, Technical reasons for owning a scanner needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 01:23:14 UTC
From: whs70@taichi.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep8.012314.14011@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 293841

Today I had the opportunbity to personnally meet with two NJ congressman.
I briefly told them both about my being against section 8 of HR 1674.
They both expressed interest in hearing why an outright ban should not
be implemented. Now I need to document as many things I can and send
them both a written explanation. So, at least one individual previously
posted a list of excellent reasons why we should not ban any equipment
simply because it can receive cellular, etc. Unfortunately I don't
have a copy of that.

Could any of you that have input please email it to me ASAP so I can
get something to them quickly.

Note, if email to me bounces, try one or the other of the addresses
in my "sig" file below.

Thanks.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) || email
Bellcore, Morristown, NJ || UUCP bcr!taichi!whs70
(Bell Communications Research) || or
201-829-2879 Weekdays || Internet whs70@taichi.cc.bellcore.com
---

2472. TS-820 digital display problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 01:36:39 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109080136.AA14651@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293840

Jeff Gold, AC4HF, mentioned a problem with the digital display on his 820. First check the output from the 5-volt regulator, "5V-AVR" board. This thing can lose regulation, causing all sorts of funny things to happen in the counter. By the way, Jeff, any idea why my 820 won't come on the first time the switch goes on?
73
Dube AB5AP

2473. Grounding mobile radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 02:02:14 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109080202.AA15237@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293842

>From: jpoller@novell.com (Jack Noze)
>Subject: Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing
>Message-ID: <1991Sep6.201635.2818@novell.com>

>1. To eliminate RFI, it is best to wire radios directly to battery.
> Most high quality radios have positive and negative leads, and the
> chassis of the radio is tied to the vehicle chassis.

It is always best to keep ground leads as short as possible. The longer
they are, the more susceptible to noise pickup they are. I'd connect
my ground lead to a solid metal ground as near the radio as I could, and
run the hot lead to the battery, with some bypassing at both the battery
and at the radio.

>2. The wiring scenario above can cause a problem when the ground strap
> between the battery and vehicle chassis snaps, a not so uncommon
> occurance.

I've been driving and owning automobiles since 1950, and I have yet to have
this happen. In fact, only once have I known anyone to have this happen; and
that was when the person let acid eat into the battery cables. I don't think
it is a very common occurrence.

> In this case, the radio becomes part of the return path
> for major current drawing devices such as the starter motor, and
> can lead to radio destruction, or worse, fire.

This is a grand reason for grounding as near the radio as possible, aside from
noise considerations.

73,
Dube AB5AP

2474. Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory (2nd REPOST)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 03:06:00 UTC
From: acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <9109080310.AA25330@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 293845

[Last Modified: 31 Aug 91]

More information about this list can be found in the companion posting
to this file, "Elmers List Info and Administrivia."

73, Paul, KD3FU

Quick Search Index by Subject:

(Note: This index is not necessarily all-inclusive and some Elmers are listed
more than once.)

AMTOR/RTTY MARS

Graham Taylor, Doane
Sayer
MOBILE

ANTENNAS Humphries

Brewer NATIONAL TRAFFIC SERVICE (NTS)
Brubaker
Elmore Doane
Halbert Harding
Potter
Sefranek NOVICE/TECH INSTRUCTION
Stockton
Taylor Larson
Magid
ARES/RACES Reeves
White
Magid
Wilson PACKET

ARRL Harding
Schallehn
Wilson
QRP (LOW POWER)
BLIND OPERATING
Halbert
Doane
RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (RFI)
CALLSIGN PROJECT
Heller
Carruth Stockton
White
CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP)

RECIPROCAL LICENSING/FOREIGN OPERATION
Syriac
Lucas
COLLEGE CLUBS
REPEATERS
Schleck
Graham
CW (MORSE CODE) White

Elmore SATELLITES
Keyes
Stockton Day

EQUIPMENT TESTING SEMINARS/LECTURES

Hare Humphries
Stockton
Tescher UNIX

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ's) Gefaell
Sayer
Schallen Tescher
Syriac
VHF/UHF
HF/CONTESTING/DX
Day
Brubaker Graham
Elmore Humphries
Squicciarini Moore
White Witte

HOMEBREWING/DO-IT-YOURSELF VOLUNTEER EXAMINER (VE) PROGRAM

Halbert Heller
Keyes Kohnen
Kohnen Reeves
Moore Sternitzke
Sefranek Syriac
Stockton Witte
Taylor
Tescher

Usenet Elmers Resource Directory (as of 08/31/91)

John Brewer WB5OAU

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com

Miscellaneous, Wire antennas,

Alan Brubaker, K6XO
alan@pebbles.es.com

HF Antenna Systems
Contest Operating
General HF operations
Propagation

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ
The Ham Callsign Project-part 3 (the 1990 version) - its HERE! Email for info

---

Mark Day, N4OQK
mad@turing.acs.virginia.edu

Ten years experience as a ham including:

VHF/UHF DX
Satellite Communications

Betsey Doane, K1EIC

DOANE@CSTATEU (Bitnet)

DOANE%CTSTATEU.BITNET@YALEVM.YCC.Yale.Edu (Possible Internet path)

I am Section Traffic Manager of Ct. and Packet Region Manager first
Region on the Eastern Area Staff. I would be happy to help folks on
packet operation (AX.25), NTS procedures, Amtor, General Field
Organization, ARRL and Navy MARS. My real loyalty is to NTS! I am
also a blind amateur radio op having been on the air for 31 years and
can probably give a hand with regards to equipment or referrals to
somebody if needed.

Kim Elmore, N5OP
1103 South Gay Drive
Longmont, CO 80501

elmore@rap.rap.ucar.edu
elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu
n5op@n5op.ampr.org

I'm a Technical Specialist in the Colorado Section.
Areas of expertise:
RFI/EMI
Antennas

DX'ing
Contesting
HF propagation
CW

Areas where I have enough knowledge to be dangerous:
Troubleshooting
TCP/IP and Packet
Traffic Handling
Homebrewing and construction practices

<>==============================<>==============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>==============================<>========<>

Enthusiastic new ham willing to help others get licensed, or provide
assistance on homebrew projects, particularly with regard to packet
communications, TCP/IP, Unix-based computers, etc.

KJ6NN
Philip Graham
723 Berkshire Place
Milpitas, CA 95035

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com

My skills are listed below in no special order
- PC RFI reduction (Wrote a chapter for the new ARRL RFI BOOK)
- Repeaters (How to put one up)
- Repeaters (How to use one, without making others mad)
- 1.2 GHz (My repeater is on this band)
- VHF packet only (I hate HF packet)
- HF DX
- HF AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII
- Putting up a tower and/or HF beam

Dan Halbert, KB1RT
QTH is West Newton, MA, near Boston.

halbert@crl.dec.com

Building homebrew QRP gear, Advice on simple antennas

Steve Harding KA6ETB

Primary interest NTS:
Northern Calif Net (NCN) NTS packet manager
Acting net manager Santa Clara Valley section traffic net (147.165 & 224.14)
Occasional NCS NCN-VHF session (145.41)
Member - BoD Northern Calif Packet Assn.

email: steveh@arasmith.com

Packet: KA6ETB @ N6LDL.CA
Phone: 408.996.2689

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer

Radio Frequency Inteference (RFI) matters
Equipment Testing

Dave Heller K3TX

wells!k3tx@dsinc.dsi.com

TVI (long time manager of major TVI committee)

The VE business (though why anyone would want to know is
beyond me)

General operating (i.e., keep CB'isms off the Ham Bands.)

Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

Vice President, Williamson County (TX) ARC

Advice on 2-meter FM
VHF Antennas
Mobile Installations
Organizing Amateur Radio Seminars and Programs

R.D. Keys

Dept. of Crop Science
NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7620

rdkeys@ccvr1.cc.ncsu.edu

de NA4G, "Boat Anchor Bob", an ol' cw fart .....

If I can be of assistance in older equipment, junk-boxing
your way to hamdom, the cheapskate's approach, let me
know.

22 yrs a ham, extra class, mostly cw, mostly boat anchors
and radio in the traditional sense.

{Telegraphy has been in my family for almost 100 years!}

I'll be glad to help out with tube circuits and VE testing.
(W5YI VE# 3182)

73,
Louis J. Kohnen K2ANC
Penfield, NY near Rochester

K2ANC.Wbst128@xerox.com

Alan Larson WA6AZP

larson@snmp.sri.com

My areas are fairly general, and I teach classes
(Novice, with code, and upgrade sessions) at W6YX. My
main audience is to the Stanford (University)
community.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

I can provide advice & assistance to any hams (or prospective hams) who
might be interested in things like reciprocal licenses, the differences
between European and USA Bandplans/operating practices etc.

Similarly, where to go in Britain to take ham tests, how to get
information on joining RSGB or local radio clubs, details of
hamfests/swapmeets etc. over this side of the pond...

Also advice on old tube-type radios (from the 1940s to the 1960s) and
'low budget' radio - converting commercial VHF 2-way dispatcher radios
to work on packet etc.

Joel Magid WU1F

magid@esis.enet.com

ARES/RACES
Novice Instruction

Tom Moore K1KAY

tom@xn.ll.mit.edu

Junque-box specialties
old conversions vhf-oriented
shoulder to cry (or laugh) on

Dave Potter, K1MBO

potter@think.com

electronics theory, regulations, antennas and
transmission lines, operating practices.

Tony Reeves
KK6XC
QTH Beach Area of So. Los Angeles
Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan beach

tony@hacgate.scg.hac.com

Novice training, local VE for Novice-Tech tests,
General questions

Nick Sayer | Official Scapegoat for the | "And now my
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | MC68HC11 Mailing List. | post is done!"
N6QQQ | To subscribe, send mail to | --buster@acme.edu
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | mc68hc11-request@quack.sac.ca.us |

A little bit of everything including:

RTTY/AMTOR/Packet (hold 20m AMTOR WAS)
Unix and Unix System Administration
Running Unix minicomputer (quack.sac.ca.us) in my living room
Member of staff, KUOP-FM, University of the Pacific

Finishing my BSCS eventually.....

Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD | Internet : steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet : STEVE@KSUVM
Packet: KB0AGD @ K0VAY.#NEKS.USA.NA

A contact for people with question about Kantronics packet
equipment. I am not affiliated with Kantronics, but know quite
a bit about them.

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.packet FAQ list

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
ps67@umail.umd.edu

Miscellaneous, Internet, College Clubs

Ask me about the Ham-Univ mailing list for College Clubs.

Maintainer of this list

Tom Sefranek WA1RHP

tcs@ll.mit.edu

Elmering for the last 20 years.
Almost all fields,
Specializing in power supplies, micro-controllers, antennas

Marty Squicciarini NR3Z

skitch@nadc.navy.mil

DX and Contesting
QSL'ing

Steve Sternitzke, NS5I

sds@sat.datapoint.com

I work with the W5YI-VEC organization ("official" title - assistant VEC)
and I write the VE manuals for W5YI. Add my name to the list of people
who are available to answer questions about volunteer exams, FCC
policies (as related to hams), the licensing question pools, etc.

David Stockton, GM4ZNX

dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com

SWL since 1960
Licensed since 1984 (UK full class A)
Degrees in electronics&comms and digital techniques etc.
Currently senior design engineer doing RF design

Fairly broad interest in amateur radio (but not contests !)

Antennas, Transmission lines,filters from fundamental theory to practice
Receiver structures and circuits from simple to state of the art.
Transmitters, ATUs
Test equipment
Wide experience of troubleshooting/repairing equipment.
Professional experience of EMC/RFI

My morse is flaky, but I keep working on it
No interest in contests
No interest in packet radio or in fixing computers

Diana L. Syriac
Leominster, MA
dls@genrad.com
KC1SP

QSL Bureaus (how to use them)
Volunteer Examiner Service (how to become one)
Macintosh Hamstacks
Civil Air Patrol

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.misc FAQ list

Roger Taylor K9ALD

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

K9ALD RT 5, Box 70, Mahomet, IL 61853 217-586-4958

Help on antennas, MARS, components, Tube circuits,
linear amplifiers, trouble shooting.

Ren J. Tescher Resume~
ren@virga.rap.ucar.edu AAS, Electronic Technology
Technician AAS, Computer Systems Technology
Research Applications Program (RAP) 4 years consumer electronics repair
National Center for 2 years calibration lab and repair
Atmospheric Research (NCAR) 1 year unix sysop

Rm 259 Flatirons West, 2555 55th St. ethernet and serial cable
PO Box 3000, phased-array radar
Boulder, CO 80307 (303)497-8407 doppler weather radar
He knows enough to be dangerous. non-freon appliance repair
PC's
dona nobis pacem strung interior phone lines, too!

Mike Waters AA4MW/7

waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com

Miscellaneous

Put me down for ARES, RACES, and ARRL Field Organization as my
primary areas of interest (I probably qualify at one level
or another for all of the other topics except for perhaps
MARS, CAP, and Skywarn. And if I don't know the answers
I usually know who to ask locally...).

73's de Steve Wilson, KA6S

SCV Section Manager
813 Berryessa St.
Milpitas, Ca 95035

Hm (408)946-7410 Wk (408)473-2580

stevew@wyse.com

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."

Volunteer Examiners
Novice Instructors
VHF and Repeaters
HF Operating
Electronics Theory
RFI
Miscellaneous

End of Directory

2475. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 03:43:19 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep08.034319.11255@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 293847

In article <5355@bnr-rsc.UUCP> mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:
>Is that the same glow-in-the-dark stuff as on old wrist watches and clocks,
>inside light switch handles, etc? The stuff that needs to be exposed to
>light to "charge" after which it glows for an hour or so, and gives off
>a greenish light? If that stuff is a well documented health risk, I have
>never heard of it. Or are we talking about different stuff here.

In the old days, the most common way of making a luminous paint was to mix 1 part of Radium with 1000 parts of Zinc Sulfide. This pigment, combined with varnish would make a paint that would glow dimly all night long. What happens is the Radium decomposes slowly to form alpha particles and Radon gas. The alpha particles excite the Zinc Sulfide to fluoresce and light is emitted. The problem with Radium is it also emits the more dangerous Gamma rays. What was done in more modern watches was to mix the Zinc Sulfide with substances that emit only alpha particles. One such substance that was used in LCD watches was Tritium. Since Tritium is a gas, it was placed in a small ampoule that was coated on the insides with Zinc Sulfide.

(Note, Alpha particles are relatively weak, and as such cannot pass thru glass, or even paper!)

Zinc Sulfide is a rather remarkable material, it makes a great white paint pigment. When a large quantity (eg thick) of Zinc Sulfide is exposed to bright light, it will glow for several minutes. Zinc Sulfide is one of the principal components of old CRT's screens. It and other flourescent materials are what generally shows up in cheap glow toys. It is harmless.

Radium Dials are also generally harmless. There are, however a few things that you should never do with them. One is to eat them (that should be obvious?), another is to live with them in close proximity to your genitles (that means don't wear them as wrist or pocket watches).

And here is a rule that is very important: Do NOT open their enclosures! opening the watch or meter with a Radium dial will first give you a wif of Radon gas, which isn't too terrible a problem, but mostly, it will expose you to any particles of the Radium that might have broken free from the paint. These particles may then get into your lungs, or onto your hands, or may live under your fingernails, and may get eaten. Once the Radium has been ingested, you will then be exposed to ALL of the particles emitted by the Radium for about 1500 years. That is a good way to get cancer.

One more thing, your exposure to the radioactive particles from a small source (such as a watch dial) falls off as the cube of the distance you are from the source. (eg. your exposure at 2 feet is 1/8th your exposure at 1 foot) The gamma radiation of a radium dial is about 1000 to 2000 counts per minute when your geiger tube is right on the dial, but it is virtually unmeasurable

with a geiger-mueller tube at 2 feet.

As to the "Well my R390 glows" "Well mine doesn't!" argument, you are both right. The R390 came both ways. The older ones don't glow, the newer ones do. I suspect, that the substance used in the R390 is NOT Radium. It is probably Tritium, (which was used in the Viet Nam era Army Watches). The Govt employee's that do the surplus screening are generally $4/hour flunkies that couldn't tell a risk from a reward. They remove meter dials, and then surplus toxic chemicals in the same day. (someone once told them about the radioactive Thorium in vacuum tube cathodes, and they started removing them, but that is another story)

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

2476. What are some good ham transcievers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 03:44:35 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <19671@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293846

I recently began my first foray into the world of radio with
the purchase of an R-1 reciever. I'm now reading Now You're
Talking to go for the amateur license I've long coveted, but
never gotten around to getting. Looking to the future, I'm
wondering what kind of base-station transcivers I should be
looking at.

I'm more interested in advice relating to some esoteric listening
interests than transmissions. Specifically I'm interested in
reception in the low MHz range, and maybe RTTY capability. I'd
like for the receive portion of whatever I buy to be digital
capable for future use. Ideally what I would buy would be
a transciever, but if I have to buy a receive-only box to
get the features that I want, that would be OK.

The Icom R-7000 seems nice, but I haven't examined it in detail;
I don't know if it's digital capable.

Pointers will be much appreciated. You can email me, and I'll
summarize to the group if that would be best.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2477. ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 03:53:29 UTC
From: jschwart@bailly.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Sep.7.23.53.28.1991.6153@bailly.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 293835

I am going on vacation, flying from Newark, NJ to SanFransisco
Calif. What are the current airline policies concerning 2m ht's on
airplanes. I understand that I cannot operate from the plane, but can
I bring it on in my carry on luggage as opposed to putting it in my
suitcase? What rules/security measures apply
73's
Jeff
--

-Jeff
jschwart@bailly.rutgers.edu Amateur Call: KA2QOU

Jeff Schwartz
114 Montgomery St. Apt E-4
Bloomfield, N.J. 07003
201-743-3870

2478. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 07 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 04:14:46 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E4E8.C0C41A80.9275@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293834

```
!!BEGIN!! S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 250, 09/07/91
10.7 FLUX=174.4 90-AVG=205 SSN=147 BKI=4332 3231 BAI=013
BGND-XRAY=C2.7 FLU1=1.6E+07 FLU10=9.4E+04 PKI=4333 3221 PAI=014
BOU-DEV=061,032,028,019,022,019,026,007 DEV-AVG=026 NT SWF=05:155
XRAY-MAX= X3.3 @ 1927UT XRAY-MIN= C1.6 @ 0022UT XRAY-AVG= C7.7
NEUTN-MAX= +005% @ 1705UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 2240UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.9%
PCA-MAX= +1.1DB @ 1935UT PCA-MIN= -1.0DB @ 1755UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55326NT @ 0240UT BOUTF-MIN=55251NT @ 1929UT BOUTF-AVG=55302NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1902UT GOES7-MIN=N:-025NT@ 0755UT G7-AVG=+071,+056,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+109NT@ 1902UT GOES6-MIN=E:-005NT@ 0752UT G6-AVG=+081,+022,+014
FLUXFCST=STD:170,175,185 ; SESC:170,165,160 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,20,20 / 20,30,30
KFCST=2234 4344 4445 5444 28DAY-AP=020,052 28DAY-KP=3344 4432 2555 5665
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X3.3/2B,S11W50(6818),1920-1927-1958,II=2@1930,CTM=1@1956;
**TENFLR:280SFU@1920,DUR:11;**MINFLR:M2.1@0753;**MINFLR:M4.1@1007;
**MINFLR:M2.1@1250
!!END-DATA!!
```

2479. RACES Bulletin #186

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 05:30:30 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9109080531.AA07631@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293838

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.186

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.186 DATE: September 9, 1991
SUBJECT: PRESS - PUBLIC RELATIONS, Part 5/5
Tell the press officer you have a member of the press on
site, and relay the press request. Usually you can get a quick
"statement for use if asked" from the PIO on site.
Stay within the accepted and acknowledged guidelines for
what can and can't be said.
Now, tell the press exactly what it is you are doing to aid
the situation. Explain any interesting equipment or tactics.
Remember, what may be routine to you, such as using ATV, or
packet, or using a computer to send a Morse message, may peak the
interest of the reporter.
TV is another facet of this wonderful game. A few tips:
* Look directly at the reporter, not the lens of the camera.
* Be absolutely relaxed.
* Keep your answers very very short and to the point.
What I have attempted to give you is a very quick glimpse
into the care and feeding of press for our own public relations.
Every incident is unique, but the simple matter is that if
we feed and care for the press with "good stuff" before an
incident, then in an incident you can bet your bottom dollar that
the press won't forget you.
Summing it all up: If we have a story to tell -- outside of
the an ICS incident -- tell it as best you know how. Keep It
Simple Stupid (KISS) when dealing with the press.
If you need PR or press during an ICS incident, be sure you
go through proper channels. Let's not cross thread the brass
screw.
####
EOM

2480. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 06:19:35 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E4FA.30C2B240.9469@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293844

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
September 06 to September 15, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

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SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 07 SEPTEMBER

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6805 N23W90 235 0750 DAO 06 006 BETA
6810 S20W67 212 0360 HAX 02 002 ALPHA
6811 S21W55 200 1080 EKI 11 024 BETA GAMMA
6812 N11W83 228 0150 CSO 07 005 BETA
6814 S23W47 192 0030 BXO 04 003 BETA
6815 S10W53 198 0120 CSO 06 003 BETA
6817 S25E42 103 0330 HSX 03 001 ALPHA
6818 S12W39 184 0690 DAI 10 034 BETA
6819 S26E08 137 0060 CRO 03 003 BETA
6820 S11E28 117 0030 BXO 04 004 BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar
longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology
used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical
maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on
the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 07 SEPT.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6813 N12W69 214 NONE
6816 S11E04 141

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 07 AND 09 SEPTEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
```

6778 S08 049
6777 N23 047
6784 S20 045
6781 S18 029
6782 S09 028
6795 S12 017

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of
Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (06 SEPT - 15 SEPT)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | * | * | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | * |***|***|***| | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***| * | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
-----------------------------------------------------------

_____________________________________________________________
298 | |
290 | * |
282 | ***** |
274 | ***** |
266 | ******* |
258 | ******** |
250 | ******** |
242 | ********* |
234 | ********** |
226 | *** ********** |
218 | ***** **** ********** |
210 | ************ * ************ |
```

```
202 | * ************** ************ |
194 |**** *************** ************* ** |
186 |****** * ***************** ***************** |
178 |****** ****************** ****************** * |
170 |****** ******************* ********************** **|
162 |******* ********************* ************************|
154 |****************************** ************************|
146 |****************************** ************************|
138 |************************************************************|
----------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: July 10, 1991
```

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

```
------------------------------------------------------------
212 | |
211 | ***** |
210 | ******** |
209 | *********** |
208 | ************ |
207 | *************** |
206 | ***************** |
205 | **** ********************|
204 | ******* ********************|
203 | ********* ***********************|
202 | *********** ***********************|
201 |** ************** ***********************|
200 |*** ***************** ************************|
199 |**** ********************************************|
198 |***** *******************************************|
197 |******* ******************************************|
196 |******** *****************************************|
195 |************************************************************|
194 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: July 10, 1991
```

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS

```
------------------------------------------------------------
498 | |
478 | * |
```

```
458 | * * |
438 | * *** |
418 | ***** |
398 | ****** |
378 | ****** |
358 | ******** |
338 | ******** |
318 | ** ******** |
298 | ** ********* |
278 | ******** ********* |
258 | ******** ********** |
238 |* ********* ************ * |
218 |* *********** ************ *** * |
198 |* * *********** ** * ************ * **** ** |
178 |**** *************** * * ********************** |
158 |****** ******************* ************************ |
138 |****** ********************** ************************|
118 |****** ********************** ************************|
098 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: July 10, 1991
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as calculated by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (06 SEPT - 15 SEPT)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |***|***|***| * | * | **| **|***|***|***|
------- | POOR | | | |* *|* *|* |* | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | * | * | * | | | | | * | * |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* *|* *|* *|** | * | **|***|***|* *|* *|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | *|* *|* | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| **| * | | | * | * | **| **| **|
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* |* |* *|***|***|* *|* *|* |* |* |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
NOTES:

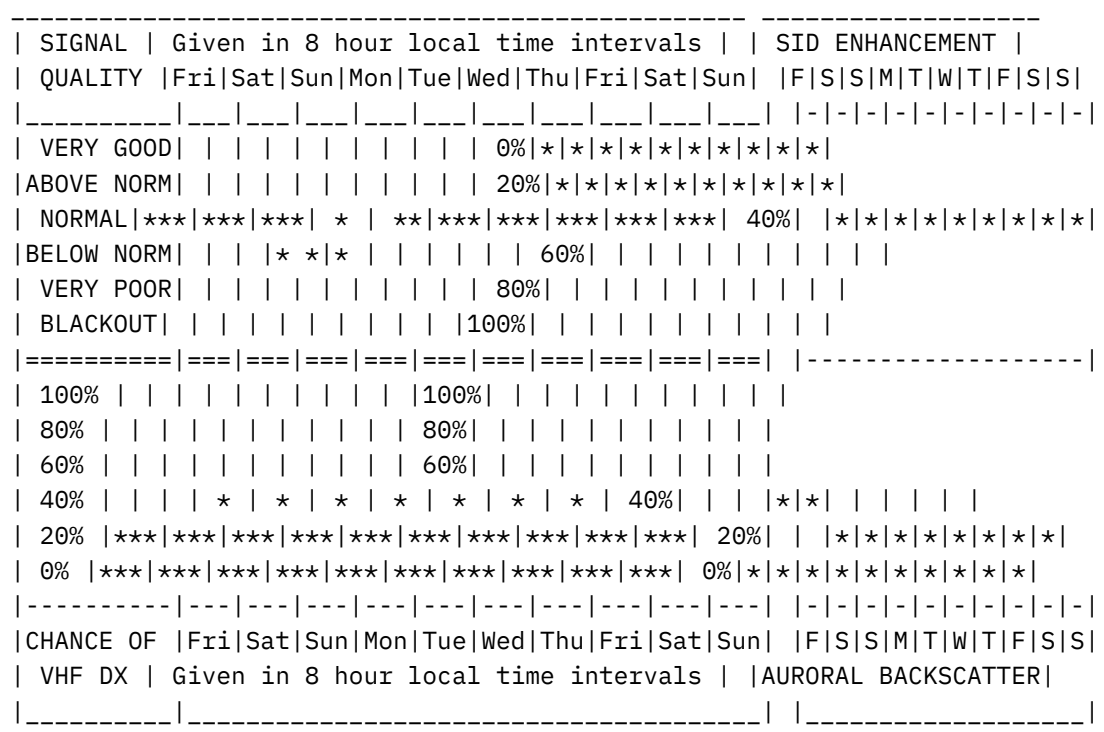
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (06 SEPT - 15 SEPT)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

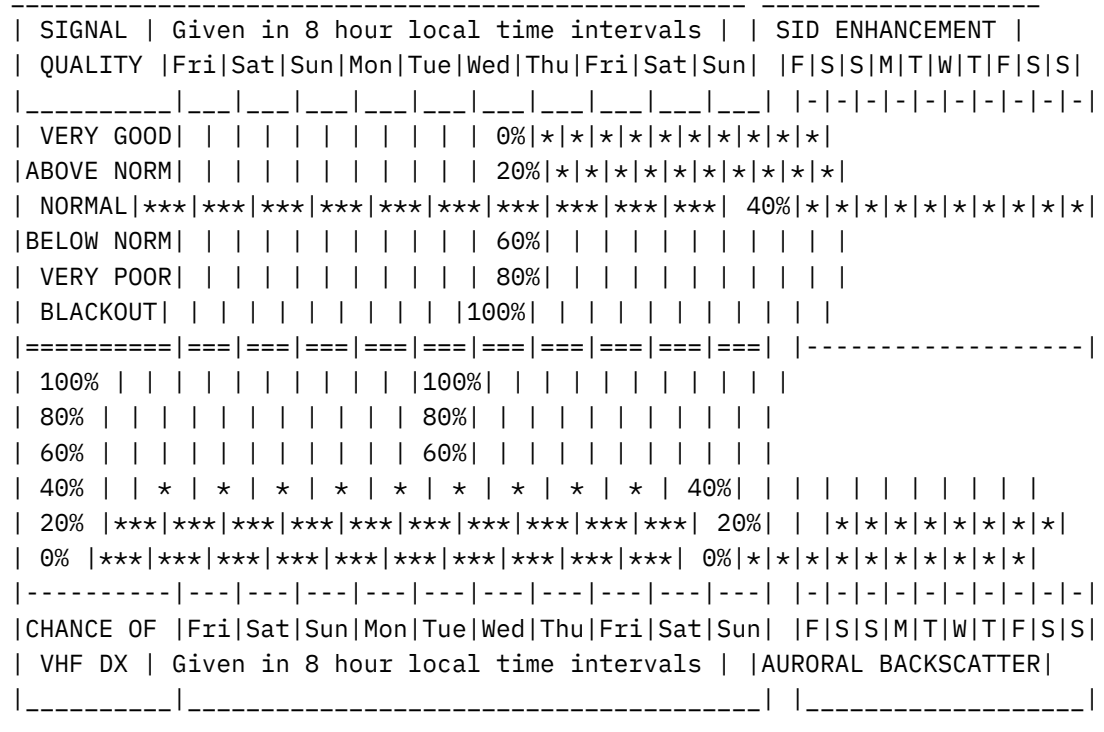
HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|* *|* *|***| * | * | **|***|***|***|***| 40%| |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| * | * | |* *|* *|* | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | |*| | | | | |
| 40% | | | *|* *|* *|* | * | * | * | * | 40%| | |*|*|*|*| | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	*	**	***	***	***	***	***	40%		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM				* *	*					60%									
VERY POOR|									80%|								
BLACKOUT										100%									
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40%|		|*|*|			
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER

LOW LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM|									60%|								
VERY POOR|									80%|								
BLACKOUT										100%									
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document

"Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (06 SEPT - 15 SEPT)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | * | * | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * | | * |***|***|***| * | | | |
65% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | |***|***| * | | | | |
65% | LOW | * | * |***|***|***|***| * | * | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

2481. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 250.01 FROM AMSAT HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 07:08:31 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep08.070831.273@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 293851

```
============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-250.01
AMSAT-NA APPOINTS NEW OFFICERS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 250.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 7, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA President Doug Loughmiller (KO5I) Announces New Officer Selections

As everyone is aware a number of officers have recently resigned their positions
for a variety of reasons. In response to these resignations I am making the
following appointments to fill these key positions.

Bruce Rahn (WB9ANQ) has agreed to serve as interim Vice President of Operations
until a permanent replacement can be selected at the AMSAT Annual meeting in
November. Bruce has played a key role in the commanding of the Microsat satel-
lites and was recommended to fill the position by the former AMSAT Vice Pre-
sident of Operations, Courtney Duncan, (N5BF) who had worked closely with Bruce
on various operational issues. Bruce will continue to serve as lead Microsat
command station in addition to assuming his interim duties.

Filling the slot of Executive Vice President which was left open by the resign-
ation of Dr. John Champa (K0OCL) is Bill Tynan, W3XO. Bill needs no introduction as he is a
founding
member of the organization and has most recently served as the Vice President
Of Manned Space Operations for AMSAT. Bill has voiced an interest in serving in
this capacity and I am pleased that Bill has seen fit to volunteer his expertise
and energies to fulfilling this role. He indicates that he wishes to continue to
oversee the organizations Manned Space activities until a replacement can be
identified and brought up to speed in this area. K8OCL has indicated a desire
to change his focus of activities upon the more technical aspects of satellite
construction and indicates that he will continue to serve as a active volunteer
and board member.

Finally, I have appointed former Vice President of Field Operations Mike
Crisler (N4IFD) once again to this position replacing Dr. Jeff Wallach (N5ITU).
Jeff has been particularly busy with his professional work load leaving little
time for volunteer day to day activities of the Field Organization. While Jeff
is stepping down as the VP of Field Operations he has indicated that he wishes
to continue to participate in various AMSAT activities. N4IFD has recently
returned to the Field organization by contributing to a wide variety of activit-
```

ies including hamfest and convention support, most notably this year's Dayton Hamvention.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank Courtney, John and Jeff for all of their contributions to the AMSAT organization their participation has been greatly appreciated.

I know all of you will join me in welcoming Bruce, Bill and Mike into their new positions. We look forward to working with all of these capable gentlemen as they assume their new responsibilities.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-250.02
AO-13 OPERATIONS UPDATE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 250.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 7, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

James Miller (G3RUH) Explains Current And Future AO-13 Operations

AO-13 SCHEDULE

91Aug15 to 91Sep18 ! 91Sep18 to 91Dec12
Attitude: 180/(12-0) ! 180/0

Mode-B : MA 000 to 095 ! MA 000 to MA 095
Mode-JL : N/A ! MA 095 to MA 125 Except Nov 17- Dec 25
Mode-LS : N/A ! MA 125 to MA 130 B Transponder OFF
Mode-S : N/A ! MA 130 to MA 140 MA 10-40
Mode-B : MA 095 to 256 ! MA 140 to MA 256
Omnis : MA 230 to 030 ! MA 230 to MA 030

ATTITUDE CHANGE NEWS

The planned re-orientation to Blat/Blon 180/20 was completed on Aug 15 and the transponder schedule changed to continuous mode-B.

At this attitude the sun angle (angle of the sun to the solar panels) was 31 degrees, resulting in an effective illumination of 100*Cos(31) = 86% of maximum. However with the satellite antennas pointing 20 degrees out of the orbit plane, the "squint" or "pointing" angles were very, very poor.

To improve this situation, the attitude latitude was steadily reduced, 2 degrees at a time, and is presently Blon/Blat 180/1, with an associated Sun angle of 39 degrees, or 78% illumination. The illumination is improving about 4% a week, so that on Sept 18 when the Sun angle falls below 30 degrees, Modes JL and S will be restored as previously announced.

ILLUMINATION INVESTIGATION

As the attitude latitude was lowered the Sun angle was implicitly worsened, ultimately reaching 43 degrees, or 73% illumination. This is the poorest value

at which we have ever operated AO-13.

However, tests via the Whole Orbit Data collection facility showed that the battery remained adequately charged (just) during the heaviest useage at a weekend.

The implication of this important trial is that during future attitude changes over the next two years our out-of-plane ALAT values can be restricted to about +10 degrees instead of the +25 degrees which had be feared.

This then will ensure continuous good service on mode-B at these times.

FEEDBACK WANTED

There has been much animated discussion recently on AO-13 about the utility of Mode-L. The feeling is essentially that "too much time is devoted to a transponder used too little by too few".

So be it. I (and Peter DB2OS and Graham VK5AGR, the other active command stations) would welcome constructive discussion about this. Suggestions as to alternative ways of structuring the schedule would be welcomed.

Remember in your "wild" deliberations the following constraints:

* Modes L and S are only useful when the squint angle is less than 20 degrees.

* Mode S transponder is only ON when mode-B is selected, and works FAR better if mode-B's passband is OFF (no transponder).

* Mode S beacon only when L is ON and J is OFF.

* Mode J can only be ON when mode L is ON

When all the feedback is in, say by Christmas 1991, we will be able to assess the suggestions, and see how best to reconfigure the flight software to accommodate them where possible.

If there is no feedback, then of course there can't be any changes made! Contact as below, or your local AMSAT representative and ask them to contact:

James G3RUH @ GB7DDX)
Peter DB2OS @ DK0MAV) or UO-14/FO-20
Graham VK5AGR @ VK5WI)

Information Source

Up to date details of operations from the AO-13 controllers, are ALWAYS available on OSCAR-13's PSK, RTTY and CW bulletins. RTTY is at 15-20 and 45-50 after each hour and CW is at 00-05 and 30-35 after each hour. Frequencies are 145.812 MHz and 435.656 MHz +/- doppler.

[ANS thanks James Miller (G3RUH) for the information for this bulletin]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-250.03
CURRENT AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 250.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 7, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Transponder Schedule / AO-10 Available for use

The AO-13 transponder schedule is as follows:

| 15AUG91 to 18SEP91 |
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Mode-B | MA 000 to MA 095 |
Mode-JL | N/A |
Mode-LS | N/A |
Mode-S | N/A |
Mode-B | MA 095 to 256 | Perigee eclipses, Min 9, typical
Omnis | MA 230 to MA 030 | 29, max 60 mins until end 1991

The spacecraft attitude has been calculated to be:

BLON/BLAT 180/1

The elimination of Modes JL, LS and S are due to poor pointing angles (squint angle) that will result with the reorientation to 180/0. This schedule will last only a month and beginning on 18-SEP-1991 AO-13 is scheduled to a return to an "All Modes" transponder schedule after another set of magnetorquing procedures is completed. This temporary cessation of UHF transponder operation presents an "opportunity" for all Mode J/L, LS and S operators to improve on your station without loosing any valuable operating time on the bird.

OSCAR-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use OSCAR-10 if you hear the beacon or the transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-250.04
PACSAT NEWS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 250.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 7, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Schedule Announced

AO-16 Command Station Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, has announced the following PACSAT Experimenter's Day schedule for the remainder of September and first week of October:

DATE START TIME END TIME MODE

11 Sep 0210 UTC - 11 Sep 0320 UTC - 12 Sep RCO
18 Sep 0530 UTC - 18 Sep 0640 UTC - 19 Sep RCO
25 Sep 0530 UTC - 25 Sep 0500 UTC - 26 Sep RCO

02 Oct 2110 UTC - 01 Oct 2040 UTC - 02 Oct RCO

RCO: Raised Cosine Only

Operation of the S-Band transmitter with the raised cosine transmitter will resume in the fall.

While Experimenter's Day operations are scheduled to be conducted weekly, users are reminded that these operations may be shortened or canceled to allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins in the BBS and the telemetry text frame of AO-16 for changes to the schedule.

Users are requested to send reception reports and comments to WB9ANQ: @AO-16, @LO-19, @UO-14, or via CompuServe to 74017,2454.

/EX

Distribution:
ANS >INTERNET:ans@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
Bob Douglas [76236,3024]
Mike Parisey [70611,2460]
John Shew [70244,2302]

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2482. What is the Hz of my Body's electromagnetic emissions in the dark?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 07:20:06 UTC
From: jcr@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep8.072006.23189@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 293852

Could someone please e-mail me what electromagnetic frequencies my body
is transmitting.

How many WATTs of light do I radiate in the dark?
gggg

2483. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 07:52:18 UTC
From: kmcqueen@Spies.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep8.075218.27054@Spies.COM>
Source record: 293854

I have carried my HT on my hip on flights throughout much of the US.
At most, they usually ask me to turn it on and make some noise with
it at the security gate. I usually just turn it on and open the squelch.

There are however, regulations about operating any kind of radio
while in flight. This includes receive as well as transmit.
--
==========
Name: Keith McQueen Home: (801)224-9460 ...uplherc!wicat!keithm
Ham: N7HMF @ nv7v.ut.usa.na Work: (801)224-6400 kmcqueen@spies.com

2484. Re: Help with 12v flourescent light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 13:07:35 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep08.130735.14596@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293857

In article <73190032@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>Does anyone have info on making flourescent lights work on 12 vdc? Perhaps
>a pointer to a magazine article or other info source. I am looking for some
>thing to handle a 15 watt tube.

A straight inverter will handle this. 15 watt inverters are simple.

>Along the same lines, has anyone converted a PC power supply to 12 vdc?

This is fairly straight forward. The +12 can be used as is to power your
drives and RS232 ports. -12 can be made from +12 with a simple charge
pump, you don't need much. And if you need -5 at all you can regulate
it from -12 with a zener. The big problem is +5. You need lots of it
and it's inefficient to brute force regulate it down from +12 with a
pass regulator. A switching regulator can be used to do it with good
efficiency. It's easiest to simply use an inverter and leave the PC
supply alone, but you can modify the PC supply to operate off +12.
You have to replace the primary on the inductor with fewer turns of
heavier wire and use much heavier switching transistors.

Gary KE4ZV

2485. Re: Zero beating a transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 13:44:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep08.134444.14865@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293858

In article <227@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:
>
>>Somehting that may influence this technique... My Icom IC735 has
>>a "cw sidetone pitch" control buried somewhere inside. Since I
>>bought the rig new and haven't changed the factory adjustment then
>>maybe this is a moot question, but what if the cw sidetone pitch
>>was changed? Would that affect the procedure?
>>
>>One net Elmer suggested that I look in my manuals to see if the
>>cw sidetone pitch control also changes the cw offset frequency.
>>If it does, then the above technique is valid. If not.......
>
>Only considerably more expensive radios include circuit that
>changes the CW offset *and sidetone* simultaneously. I don't
>think the IC-735 allows adjustment of its sidetone pitch;

This is correct. The IC735 uses a twin T oscillator Q51 to generate
the sidetone. R230, a pot accessable thru a hole in the bottom cover,
will allow you to vary the insertion level of the tone relative to
the received signal. It does not adjust the frequency of the oscillator.
A second control accessable thru the bottom cover will let you set
the tone of received audio, but this is just an ordinary "tone" control
like on your HIFI, it does not effect the frequency of the sidetone.

The sidetone is nominally 800 hertz which is the same as the CW filter
center frequency of the radio. You can "tweak" this by varying the values
of R227 and R228. It should be very close and you probably shouldn't
bother trying to substitute resistors to exactly hit the magic frequency.
Mine measures 803 hertz. That's certainly close enough.

Gary KE4ZV

2486. Re: Grounding mobile radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 14:21:31 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep08.142131.15044@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293859

In article <199109080202.AA15237@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
>>From: jpoller@novell.com (Jack Noze)
>>Subject: Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing
>>Message-ID: <1991Sep6.201635.2818@novell.com>
>
>>1. To eliminate RFI, it is best to wire radios directly to battery.
>> Most high quality radios have positive and negative leads, and the
>> chassis of the radio is tied to the vehicle chassis.
>
>It is always best to keep ground leads as short as possible. The longer
>they are, the more susceptible to noise pickup they are. I'd connect
>my ground lead to a solid metal ground as near the radio as I could, and
>run the hot lead to the battery, with some bypassing at both the battery
>and at the radio.

Of course you want your *ground* connection as short and direct as possible
to the frame of the vehicle. However, *ground* and the *negative* return
lead are *not* necessarily the same thing. Many unibody cars have panel
to panel resistances as high as 2 ohms. This much resistance in a 12 volt
circuit is going to guarrantee modulation of the power system voltage,
not only by the varying current draw of the radio in transmit (SSB) or
receive (audio), but also every *other* electrical system on the vehicle,
such as the air conditioning fan, are going to *share* this resistive
path back to the negative post of the battery. *They* will modulate the
power being fed to your radio as well. By running a separate negative
lead to the battery, you avoid all this noise modulation getting into
your radio's power system. *Ground*, the *RF* return circuit, is the
connection you make from the *chassis* of the radio to the auto body.
This should *not* be the same connection that carries the DC negative
return current or you risk an RF feedback loop.

>>2. The wiring scenario above can cause a problem when the ground strap
>> between the battery and vehicle chassis snaps, a not so uncommon
>> occurance.
>
>I've been driving and owning automobiles since 1950, and I have yet to have
>this happen. In fact, only once have I known anyone to have this happen; and
>that was when the person let acid eat into the battery cables. I don't think
>it is a very common occurrence.

It is a quite common occurrence. Ask the electrical technician at your
dealership how many of these he has seen. Vibration often shakes loose
the hardware connecting this strap to the engine and corrosion often
makes this connection highly resistive. The straps rarely completely
open, but they don't have to to allow tens of amps of surge current

flow through your radio during starting.

>> In this case, the radio becomes part of the return path
>> for major current drawing devices such as the starter motor, and
>> can lead to radio destruction, or worse, fire.
>
>This is a grand reason for grounding as near the radio as possible, aside from
>noise considerations.

Because of the noise considerations it is recomended by *all* the major radio manufacturers that you *do not* depend on a body ground for your negative return circuit. They all recomend that you run both the positive and negative leads to the battery and that you fuse *both* leads near the battery.

Would you consider cutting one lead of the 110 VAC cords on your line powered equipment short and tieing it to your metal bench for the *ground* return for the power draw? After all the neutral is *grounded* at the power panel, what's the difference?

[Note for those who don't know better, DON'T TRY THIS AT HOME!]

Gary KE4ZV

2487. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 14:27:53 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep8.142753.10407@anasaz>
Source record: 293864

In article <231@arrlhq.UUCP> jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
]In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
]>Perhaps at some point it will be possible to break these deed restrictions
]>by showing that the contract was involuntary (ie - you had no choice
]>but to buy a house with deed restrictions prohibiting antennae). Until
]>that time comes, these things make zoning restrictions look pretty mild.
]
]On the other hand, your neighbors could use the same argument to break
]the covenants against all kinds of things that *you* may not want in
]your neighborhood.

Yes, that's true. Perhaps if we had more diversity in CC&R's, then
there would be a CHOICE. I suspect lots of hams would be glad to give
up the right to dictate the color of their neighbor's house in order
to acquire the right to put up an antenna.

]>Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
]
]Yeah, join the state militia.

The militia, as defined at the time of the Bill of Rights, included all
able bodied men (all right, they were sexist at the time). It was not
organized, and you did not have to join it. See talk.politics.guns for
detailes on constitutional history.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 john@anasaz.UUCP
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2488. Multi-mode data controllers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 15:30:31 UTC
From: benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu
Message-ID: <2230@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 293861

I am considering purchase of an all-mode digital data controller
(PK-232, KAM, or MFJ-1278). I have been running 1200bps VHF packet
for a while with the Heath Pocket Packet TNC. I have also had a
chance to play with a PK-232 to try the other modes on HF. My main
interests are to be able to do some HF AMTOR and RTTY DXing, and some
9600 bps packet on VHF. I am having trouble deciding which box is
the best. Following is a summary of what I have determined so far.
Comments and corrections welcome.

My requirements:
* ASCII, BAUDOT, AMTOR 476 and 625, HF and VHF AX.25 packet, WEFAX, NAVTEX
* true DCD
* TCP/IP compatibility (KISS, PERSISTENCE, SLOTTIME)
* TNC 2 compatible
* external modem port
* supports external modem speed of 9600bps
* supports terminal speed of 9600bps
* tuning meter

Things that would be nice to have:
* multi-level grey for FAX
* SSTV
* automatic signal analysis mode
* modem using DSP (who else besides AEA?)
* programmable frequency shifts and tones
* dual ports that can be used at the same time

Current contenders (AES prices):
MFJ 1278 $259
Kantronics KAM $289
AEA PK-232 $319
AEA DSP-1232 $789

My questions:
- Do all of these meet my requirements?
- How many accessories have to be purchased to get operational?
- Are there other units I should be considering?

Thanks,
Phil

2489. Listing of longitude & latitudes of American cities?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 16:45:05 UTC
From: mrl@nerus.pfc.mit.edu
Message-ID: <8SEP91.16450597@nerus.pfc.mit.edu>
Source record: 293856
Cross-posted to: alt.astrology,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anyone know where I can obtain a listing of longitudes & latitutdes for American cities via the network? Thanks.

Mark

2490. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs Horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 17:14:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep8.171409.413@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 293735

>There is also the PIA factor: we don't want to all change our
>antennae to vertical, so, Mike, make yours horizontal when you
>get it back up.

Some hams who don't have the space (or should I say territory) for a large antenna farm may still want to do VHF/UHF DX-ing on multiple bands. The log-periodic antennas readily allow some activity across many such bands. I do know of at least one such antenna on the market that covers from 50 MHz to 1300 MHz. Granted it is not going to be the great performer that a long yagi on each band would be, but not everyone can do that, either.

The catch is that if you have ONE antenna, you have to decide what the polarization of that ONE antenna will be.

I say stay with horizontal on 222 MHz unless you can get everyone on all the VHF and UHF bands to all switch to vertical en masse. I doubt it.

Q: was the vertical idea thought up as a way to make use of the existing installed base of vertical yagis that are tunned to the upper 3 MHz of the band for FM repeaters?

--

/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | "The problem with \
\ depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown /
**/

2491. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 17:17:37 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep8.171737.972@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 293734

gregm@hpcvra.cv.hp.com. (Greg May) writes:

>Maxon's info:
> Maxon Systems Inc.
> 8610 NW 107th Terrace
> Kansas City, Missouri 64153
>
> 800-922-9083 (Consumer Products)
> 800-821-7848 (Land Mobile Radio)
>Consumer products group has the 49MHz stuff. Interesting enough,
>they do not have any commercial gear with the ear-mic -- only the
>consumer stuff like 49MHz and one CB radio. (I wonder if this implies
>how well the ear-mics work.)

There are some ear-mike and throat-mike gear advertised in the land mobile
trade rags, but other than Maxon. They don't advertise consistently so
you will probably have to still hunt around.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | "The problem with \
\ depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown /
**/

2492. Major Solar Flare Alert - X-class - 08 Sept.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 18:21:11 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E55E.FF94B780.9754@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293860

/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 15:30 UT, 08 SEPT

/\

Low Impact Possible

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class X1.0/2N Location: S13W58 (Region 6818)
Tenflare: 390 sfu at 0907 UT Times: Begin=0905, Peak=0922, End=0929

Sweeps: Type II (Importance 2) at 0919 UT, Duration: 10 minutes
Type IV (Importance 1) at 0946 UT, Duration: 79 minutes

NOTES: A moderate to strong intensity SWF has been observed with this
event. The duration of the SWF was fairly brief, however.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

There is a slight risk for a terrestrial impact from this flare event.
Nothing significant is expected. If an impact does materialize, it is
expected to be low in intensity.

Region 6818 is capable of continuing its energetic flare production.
Further major flares are possible from this region.

/\

2493. Re: Listing of longitude & latitudes of American cities?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 21:22:39 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep8.212239.9151@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 293871

In <8SEP91.16450597@nerus.pfc.mit.edu> mrl@nerus.pfc.mit.edu writes:

> Does anyone know where I can obtain a listing of longitudes & latitutdes for
> American cities via the network? Thanks.
>
> Mark

There is a geographical name server available by telnetting to:

martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000 (IP number 141.212.100.9)

The "3000" refers to the 3000 socket it is on. How you tell telnet
about the socket is sytem-dependent, but a string like:

telnet <host> <socket#>

usually works.

The name server offers the ability to look up geographical names
providing information about population, longitude and lattitude, state
and country, etc.

There is also some fancy extension to ow the viewing of maps via
X-windows, but I haven't been able to confirm this feature. Anybody?

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

2494. Re: Listing of longitude & latitudes of American cities?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-08 21:24:00 UTC
From: acm005@ZEUS.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9109082128.AA14249@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 293862

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Path: news.unomaha.edu!news
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Subject: Re: Listing of longitude & latitudes of American cities?
In-Reply-To: mrl@nerus.pfc.mit.edu's message of 8 Sep 91 16: 45:05 GMT
Message-ID: <1991Sep8.212239.9151@news.unomaha.edu>
Sender: news@news.unomaha.edu (UNO Network News Server)
Organization: University of Nebraska at Omaha
References: <8SEP91.16450597@nerus.pfc.mit.edu>
Date: Sun, 8 Sep 1991 21:22:39 GMT
X-News-Reader: VMS NEWS 1.11

In <8SEP91.16450597@nerus.pfc.mit.edu> mrl@nerus.pfc.mit.edu writes:

> Does anyone know where I can obtain a listing of longitudes & latitutdes for
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The name server offers the ability to look up geographical names
providing information about population, longitude and lattitude, state
and country, etc.

There is also some fancy extension to ow the viewing of maps via
X-windows, but I haven't been able to confirm this feature. Anybody?

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

2495. Re: looking for manual and or schematics for HW-7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 00:36:33 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1440@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 293868

In article <3302@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>, msw1633@rigel.tamu.edu (WHITSITT, MARK STEVEN) writes:
> I am looking for a manual and or schematics for the Heathkit HW-7. If anyone has
> a set or just part of what I need and might be willing to help me out, drop me a
> line via e-mail. Thanks.

Hi Manuals has the manual you are looking for. They offer high
quality reproductions of manuals for most older ham rigs and shortwave
receivers. Their catalog is $2.00 from:

Hi Manuals
P.O. Box 802
Council Bluffs, IA 51502-0802

They prefer money orders, rather than personal checks.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP
or, kt7h@polari.uucp
or, 3288544@mcimail.com

2496. Unsubscribe me

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 02:38:20 UTC
From: ikt8@rzvax.ethz.CH
Message-ID: <21*.S=ikt8.OU=rzvax.O=ethz.PRMD=switch.ADMD=arcom.C=CH.@MHS>
Source record: 293877

```
Please unsubscribe me from info-hams
```

2497. Re: Kenwood TS820S digital display problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 02:39:34 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep9.023934.18388@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 293867

Flaky TS-820S display?

I recall this problem being discussed in QST several years ago.
The problem was caused by a poor ground connection on the display
board. The cure was to use a star-type lockwasher on the
foil side of the board over the screws holding the board.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

2498. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 08 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 03:28:15 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E5AB.6C41D880.10087@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293863

```
!!BEGIN!! S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 251, 09/08/91
10.7 FLUX=196.1 90-AVG=204 SSN=194 BKI=4434 3333 BAI=019
BGND-XRAY=C3.2 FLU1=1.6E+06 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=4324 4443 PAI=023
BOU-DEV=052,057,030,051,036,037,029,022 DEV-AVG=039 NT SWF=06:177
XRAY-MAX= X1.0 @ 0912UT XRAY-MIN= C2.6 @ 1524UT XRAY-AVG= C7.2
NEUTN-MAX= +005% @ 2110UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 2225UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.8%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 0305UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 2015UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55324NT @ 2314UT BOUTF-MIN=55244NT @ 1753UT BOUTF-AVG=55299NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+125NT@ 1727UT GOES7-MIN=N:-029NT@ 1014UT G7-AVG=+071,+057,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+125NT@ 2145UT GOES6-MIN=N:-014NT@ 1307UT G6-AVG=+076,+023,+013
FLUXFCST=STD:218,225,230 ; SESC:210,210,205 BAI/PAI-FCST=20,30,30 / 35,50,75
KFCST=4445 5444 4445 5444 28DAY-AP=052,018 28DAY-KP=2555 5665 4243 4322
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWCH
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.0/2N,S11W50(6818),0905-0912-0935,II=2@0919,IV=1@0946;
**TENFLR:390SFU@0907,DUR=11;**MINFLR:M2.1@0154;**MINFLR:M1.0@0818;
**MINFLR:M1.1@0831;**MINFLR:M2.7@1144;**MINFLR:M1.6@2044
!!END-DATA!!
```

2499. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning - Valid: 10 Sept.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 03:51:46 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E5AE.B4A59DC0.10245@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293869

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 03:00 UT, 09 SEPTEMBER

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 10 - 12 September
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 10 - 13 September

POTENTIAL LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MINOR
POTENTIAL HIGH LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MAJOR
PROBABILITY OF ASSOCIATION WITH SSC: 50%

POTENTIAL DURATION OF GEOMAGNETIC STORM: 3 - 4 Days

POTENTIAL PEAK LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 5 - 6
POTENTIAL PEAK HIGH LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 7 - 9

POTENTIAL FOR LOW LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: MODERATE
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD - FAIR on 10 Sept.

POTENTIAL FOR MIDDLE LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: FAIR - POOR on 10 Sept.

POTENTIAL FOR HIGH LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: POOR - VERY POOR on 10 Sept.

SOURCE OF EXPECTED ACTIVITY: Well placed coronal hole,
Disappearing Solar Filaments,
Major Solar Flares.

** End of Warning **

2500. MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING - 09 SEPT.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 04:10:21 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E5B1.4D3D1D40.10396@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293874

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 03:00 UT, 09 SEPTEMBER

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 10 - 12 September
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 10 - 13 September

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: 47 - 55 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: VERY GOOD

There is a good opportunity for middle latitude observations of auroral activity on 10 - 11 September. The combined effects of a well placed coronal hole, several solar filament disappearances, as well as possible effects from recent major solar flares should produce at least a moderately energetic auroral activity. Expansion and equatorward migration of the auroral oval will occur with this activity. The estimated equatorward boundary of the auroral oval for northern hemisphere observers is between 47-55 degrees north latitude. There is also a moderate probability for auroral observations from Australian and New Zealand regions (particularly on the southward sides of these regions). Lunar phase will not be a factor, so observations from dark-sky sites could yield positive results.

** End of Warning **

2501. LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH - 09 SEPT.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 04:26:37 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E5B3.92C57D60.10546@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293865

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 03:00 UT, 09 SEPTEMBER

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MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 10 - 13 September

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: 47 - 55 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM LOW LATITUDES: FAIR

The probability for energetic auroral activity over the high and middle latitudes is sufficient to warrant a Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH. This watch is in effect from 18:00 UT on 09 September to 24:00 UT on 12 September. Conditions may become favorable for isolated auroral activity observations from low latitude sites (ex. equatorward of 40 N latitude). Lunar interference will be low, which should provide optimum conditions for observing auroral activity from dark-sky sites at low latitudes. The UT days of 10 - 11 September are expected to be the most energetic days although a moderate risk will continue through to 13 September.

** End of Watch **

2502. Working_ZL_in_CQWW_SSB_contest.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 04:54:58 UTC
From: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz
Message-ID: <9109090454.AA03813@frc.maf.govt.nz>
Source record: 293866

For all of you serious contesters who failed to nail ZL in last
year's CQWW SSB contest: your troubles are over.

The Kiwi Contest gang will be putting ZM2K on the air in a
multi band multi operator effort.

A better site, much improved antennae and shorter feeder runs should
ensure not-to-be ignored signals.

Looking forward to good condx, see you on October 26, 27.

73's Bert, Zl2BSJ.

Wilbert Knol, mail: MAFFISH Research Box 297 Wellington New Zealand
phone: (04)861029 x8666
radio: ZL2BSJ packet:ZL2BSJ@ZL2WA
email: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz

2503. Re: ARRL VEC EXAM SCHEDULE 8/22 - 10/7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 05:15:47 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1311@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 293872

PENNSYLVANIA:
3 0CTOBER 91 Levittown.
Contact Dave Heller, K3TX 215-946-1040

2504. Re: ARRL/VEC Exams 9/4 to 10/21/91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 05:22:18 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1312@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 293873

VE test: PENNSYLVANIA 10-03-91

Levittown. 946-1040 Dave Heller, K3TX

2505. FLEA at MIT Sunday 15 Sept Cambridge MA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 05:47:16 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep9.054716.2223@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 293870
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.cb,ne.forsale,ne.general,comp.sys.ibm.pc.misc,comp.sys.mac.misc

This comming Sunday the next...

***** 50 cent buyers discount with hardcopy of this notice ********

COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS - HAM RADIO - COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS

FLEA all SUMMER at MIT
Sunday, September 15th, 1991
9AM-2PM

Come to the city for a great flea - plenty of free parking.

MIT's electronics and ham radio flea will take
place on the third Sunday of each month this summer,
April thru October.

There is tailgate space for over 400 sellers and
free, off-street parking for >1000 cars!

Buyers admission is $1.50 (you get 50c off if
you're lucky enough to have a copy of our add)
and sellers spaces are $8.00-each at the gate
or $5.00 if mailed by the preceding 5th. A sellers
Season Pass for all 7 sundays is available for $28
if purchased by April 21st

The flea will be held at the corner of Albany and
Main streets in Cambridge; right in the Kendall
Square area from 9AM to 2PM, with sellers set-up
time starting at 7AM.

!! RAIN or SHINE !! Have no fear of rain, a covered
tailgate area is available for all sellers (6'8" clearance).

Talk-in: 146.52 and W1XM/R-449.725/444.725 (PL 114.8/2A).

Sponsors: MIT Electronics Research Society
MIT UHF Repeater Association (W1XM)
MIT Radio Society (W1MX)
Harvard Wireless Club (W1AF)

For more info / advanced reservations 617 253 3776

******** 50 cent buyers discount with hard copy of this notice ************

2506. Re: Shopping in Silicon Valley

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 06:53:06 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <4528@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 293875

jerryp@key.COM (J. R. Pendleton) writes:

>Just a quick followup to the Silcon Valley shopping list:

>Don't forget "the Garage" on West San Carlos street, near the
>convention center (is that where the conference is going to be?)

Now called "The Tech".

Some cute exhibits, but I certainly wouldn't drive an hour
to see it.

It will be a very interesting museum in five years.
--
Andrew Scott Beals KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

2507. KENWOOD DG-5

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 09:28:57 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9109090928.AA07154@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 293728

I'm looking for schematics or other info for the KENWOOD DG-5 Digital-Display.

Also if somebody knows where to buy this display I will be interrested.

Wim NIJNTJES call sign: PE1NTW
Bartokhof 41
2402 GD Alphen a/d RIJN
The Netherlands
Tel +31-1720-44825
fax +31-20-5479647

Or comments or info via this HAM INFO please.

2508. Re: pneumatic mast info needed...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 09:30:48 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610052@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293763

The Brit. govt. seem to have just flogged off a quantity of the CLARK masts
just mentioned, and they have now appeared on the government surplus market.
I've seen them advertised by both John's Radio (Birkenshaw, Bradford, Yorkshire

and Anchor Surplus (the cattle market, Nottingham)

The only troubles I've heard about involve getting water in them and it freezing in winter,
jamming the mast til spring....

2509. APT-Sats: Status SEP 08, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 12:09:46 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5584@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 293876

Observerd at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, SEP 08, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

No APT-signal from new METEOR 3-5 was received during several
predicted passes up to now in the range 136.00 to 137.99.
No other APT-sources were observed 0600 - 1800 UTC.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

2510. TS820S Digital Display Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 12:23:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <19F902F257DF203374@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 293729

> The digital readout sometimes only comes on with a
> single digit, or it will be working fine then the
> digital display lights will become less bright and
> then fade to one digit. After a while the display
> will come back and work fine.

My TS820 has the same problem. Someone sent me a Kenwood Tech Note that addressed the problem. The solution involved cleaning contacts with some recommended chemical and making sure that socket clips were tight in the connectors joining the various modules involved with the digital display. Unfortunately, in recopying the tech note, I threw it all away and have been unable to procur another copy. You might look for it, and if you find it (or if anyone else has it) I would love to get another copy of it.

steve - W3GRG 500 Chancery Place
mosier@uncg.bitnet Greenboro, NC 27408
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

2511. AMSAT Nets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 12:30:09 UTC
From: George_Muzyka@kcbbs.gen.nz
Message-ID: <1991Sep9.123009.3781@kcbbs.gen.nz>
Source record: 293855

I use to listen, here in New Zealand, to some AMSAT nets on HF frequencies, AMSAT-VK and AMSAT-UK, but haven't heard either lately (propagation and heavy traffic would be the likely reasons).

Here's a list of what AMSAT nets I know about, and I would very much appreciate any additions or corrections. Thanks.

AMSAT NETS ON HF FREQUNCIES:

MONDAY 1900Z AMSAT-UK Net 3780 kHz +/- QRM
WEDNESDAY 1900Z AMSAT-UK Net 3780 kHz +/- QRM
SATURDAY 1000Z European AMSAT Net 14280 kHz +/- QRM
SATURDAY 1100Z Sputnik Net 14270/14295 kHz
SUNDAY 0900Z AMSAT South Africa Net 14280 kHz
SUNDAY 1000Z AMSAT Australia Net 7064 kHz
SUNDAY 1900Z AMSAT International 14282 kHz
SUNDAY 2300Z ? AMSAT Net 18155 kHz

Note: Times not given in North American UTC times. :-)

What is the ``Sputnik Net'', by the way?

When I use to hear G3IOR hosting the European AMSAT Net it was always very weak and it was skillful listening to make out the words, although it was mostly G3IOR's good, professional vocal style that helped. VK5AGR's voice differs by being cool and relaxed, which unfortunately gets stomped out by the high amount of 42 metre traffic (shortwave broadcasters and heavy VK and ZL ham traffic).

Any extra info. would be most appreciated.

Regards, and 73s.

George Y. Muzyka
(George_Muzyka@kcbbs.gen.nz)

2512. 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 12:44:50 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109091250.AA04016@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293730

A couple of responses to recent postings:

Reduced intereference from nearby FM transmissions is indeed an advantage of horizontal polarization. It's my opinion, however, that we'll all gain more QSOs by being vertically polarized than we'll lose to interference. It's a trade-off, sure.

As for the PIA factor, well, that doesn't wash with me. If we just wanted to avoid hassle, we'd probably be on FM instead of SSB/CW. controlled AM.
MRO

2513. Re: Low budget ham radio: How?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 12:55:17 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.684425717@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 293731

markz@ssc.UUCP (Mark Zenier) writes:
>In article <5344@bnr-rsc.UUCP>, mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:
>> I see frequent references, here and elsewhere, to getting into ham radio
>> with as little as a $50 investment....

>Two routes as I see it. 1) The swap meet scrounge - look for cheap used
>equipment. 2) Maximize your knowledge flow while minimizing your cash
>flow - junk box construction.

I attended a hamfest last Saturday. Here are some of the low-cost
possibilities I saw:
* Swan 350 with power supply: asking $120. Don't remember if a
mike was included.
(I use a 350 as the main rig in my shack. SSW/CW on 80, 40, 20,
15, and 10 meters, about 200 watts DC; nice old rig.)
* Swan 350C with power supply plus digital readout and something
else "unusual": asking either $175 or $275 (I don't remember)
and had NOT sold it by the time I left.
* TWO Kantronics 30-meter QRP rigs: asking $40 each, including a
microphone (!not legal on 30 meters!), don't remember if it also
included a key. About 20 watts. Needed external 13.8 volts
power supply (or car battery).

Last (1990) summer someone GAVE our local "middle school" radio club an
EICO 720 CW transmitter with send/receive relay and a Hammarlund
receiver. Transmitter was in fine shape (6146 final, about 60 watts),
but cost about $50 to get the receiver up to specs. (There was an AM
modulator for the EICO at the above-mentioned hamfest, but the "seller"
wouldn't go below $20, so I didn't even try to get it for the club!)

In 1970 I bought NINETEEN brand-new TCS-13 war surplus (literally)
transceivers (1.5-12 MHz, two 1625's [12-volt version of the 807] in
the final stage, with two MORE 1625's for AM modulation!) for $12.51
EACH from the Dept. of Defense. Power supplies were NOT included, but
keys, mikes, antenna tuners, and spare parts were. A few years ago I
bought another at a nearby hamfest for six bucks. I sold most of the
original 19, but one still sits on my operating desk and the other
waits as a spare; both are heavily modified (mostly I removed the AM
modulator on one and changed the link-tuning on both to PI outputs, but
withOUT modifying their outside appearance. Power supply is home-
brewed, and I also acquired a set of dynamotors for the ultimate in
mobile operation! (Whiiiiiiinnnnnnneeeeeeee!)

>>I guess most stuff
>> would be homemade, and the receiver would be an antique.

Last Xmas I built a 6L6 special transmitter: one tube (plus three more in the power supply!), about 10 watts out on 80 meters. Total junk box design, on wooden "breadboard". Best DX so far is Saskatchewan from Kansas. This coming XMAS I'm hoping to build the matching receiver, probably a two-tube regenerator with a few-tube audio section.

>No problem, there's a club that has contests with antique equipment.
>You get bonus points for running gear older than certain dates.

My entire station (described so far) qualifies!

The last issue of the "Ham Trader Yellow Sheets" carried SEVERAL advertisements for TenTec Triton IV's (also known as the Model 540), a "modern" (circa 1975?) solid-state 80-40-20-15-10 meter SSB/CW 100-watt transceiver with AC power supply for around $300. I also have one of these on my operating desk, with a converter which also covers 160 meters. Although I have the AC power supply, I also run my on a trickle-charged car battery which sits on a shelfe underneath my desk.

>> How does one check out a homemade transmitter, without access to $100K
>> worth of testing equipment?....

Attach it to a dummy load (usually a common light bulb of about the expected power output, and key it up! Listen to your transmitter on your receiver (assuming they are separate), or ask a nearby ham to listen to you. With the older, smaller transmitters, there isn't much that CAN go wrong!

>> What if you
>> accidentally spill off the edge of the legal band, because your frequency
>> scale is out of calibration? Do they send the goon squad after you?

>Yes, they will. In the old days, they used crystal calibrators....

Don't try to "squeeze" the band edges.
LISTEN to your transmitter on your receiver.
I bought a one-tube crystal calibrator for the middle school's Hammarlund at Saturday's hamfest; paid $2.00.

It is relatively easy to get on the air with less cost than a one-soda-pop-per-day drinker spends per year. And one year of a one-pack-per-day smoker's expenditures will buy really nice rigs!
--Myron.
per
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

2514. Re: Re: radium dial paint (was R-390 Caution)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 14:22:56 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610053@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293769

All those dream pilots who pounce an any surplus aircraft instruments at rallies are reasonably safe as long as the things remain sealed. The real risk comes from engraving filled with radium based paint on panels and knobs.

2515. Re: What is the Hz of my Body's electromagnetic emissions in the dark?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 14:42:59 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.684427466@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 293732

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jcr@milton.u.washington.edu (Jeff Fires) wrote:
[...]
> How many WATTs of light do I radiate in the dark?
^^^^^
Probably almost none. Unless, maybe, you once worked in a factory
painting watch dials with radium!

But it is relatively easy to calculate your total energy expenditure:
* How many "large" (kilo-) calories do you consume each day?
(Maybe 2500?)
* Convert large calories to watts: 1 large calorie = 3.968 BTU,
so 2500 calories in 24 hours = 413 BTU/hour = 121 watts/hour
(if I haven't made any mistakes).
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

2516. STS48 elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 15:28:44 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9109091528.AA23402@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 293733

Here are the predicted orbital elements for STS-48 which is set for
launch Thurs (9/12) at 6:57 EDT.

PREDICTED STS-48 ORBITAL ELEMENTS
STS-48
1 00048U 91256.01871775 .00025000 00000-0 25600-3 0 18
2 00048 57.0028 235.6208 0009777 274.2670 85.7272 15.08500193 25

Satellite: STS-48
Catalog number: 00048
Epoch time: 91256.01871775 (13 SEP 91 00:26:57.21 UTC)
Element set: JSC-001
Inclination: 57.0028 deg
RA of node: 235.6208 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-48
Eccentricity: .0009777 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 274.2670 deg Pre-launch nominal Day 1 vector
Mean anomaly: 85.7272 deg
Mean motion: 15.08500193 rev/day G. L. Carman
Decay rate: 2.5000e-04 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 2

=======

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antennae bristle with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

2517. Re: Morse code timing (was: morse code for suns)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 16:17:07 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360026@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 293768

```
PARIS = .__. ._ ._. .. ... = 45
WORD = .__ ___ ._. _.. = 43
```

2518. Re: Morse code timing (was: morse code for suns)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 16:18:56 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360027@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 293767

Sorry my mistake, you are right - both are 43

2519. Re: Gelcells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 17:15:45 UTC
From: jdobbs@mwunix
Message-ID: <1991Sep9.171545.25837@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 293738

I have been following the battery discussion with much interest. From the discussion, it seems that the best use of gelcells is as a trickle charged backup power system rather than trying to use them as primary power for any length of time (and especially if used indoors). I have been interested in operating battery powered over a period of time or an event (like Field Day or a camping trip) in order to avoid the use of a noisy generator and it seems that some other battery type (such as marine/RV deep cycle?) is more appropriate for this. Any comments or experience?

John Dobbs

2520. Re: 19-set/R390 radioactive paint.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 17:28:27 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5382@ksr.com>
Source record: 293736

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Take care with exposed radium paint. The breakdown product of radium is
>radon, a gas, and if you breathe this stuff you could be a goner from
>lung cancer. Both are alpha emitters, so as long as you don't get any
>inside your body you're ok. But it's difficult to avoid breathing while
>using radio equipment.

Ha! Once again, the inherent superiority of Morse Code is proven!

Close-captioning for the humor-challenged:
THE PRECEEDING MESSAGE WAS A JOKE. HAD IT BEEN AN ACTUAL STATEMENT, YOU
WOULD HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED AS TO WHICH NEWSGROUP IN YOUR AREA TO TURN TO
FOR AN UNENDING FLAMEWAR. THIS WAS ONLY A JOKE.

2521. Request for Info/Help: CW "Decoders"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 17:36:42 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109091336.aa27196@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293740

Does anyone have hands-on experience or familiarity with any of the "automatic CW decoder" units currently on the market? I've seen one in operation....the "Air-1" which works with a VIC-20 keyboard....it seemed to work pretty well in the "demo" mode at the hamfest, but that's pretty sterile. Before I shell out $100 it would be helpful to hear from someone who owns or has used one....or a similar unit....on-the-air.

The "Air-1" connects across phone or spkr leads for RX and direct to key input for TX. It has a send buffer of about 2400 characters, variable send speeds, memories, etc....and they claim it copies up to about 70 wpm.

Realizing such a unit would have it's limitations:

.....in actual use, do you leave it "on-line", and simply tune for a CW signal until it starts reading out on the screen?

.....should I expect trouble with copying anything but the strongest of signals? (i.e., will it handle any amount of QRM, QRN, fading, etc?)

.....how sensitive is it to "fist quality"?

.....will it kiss me good-night?

ANY information will be gratefully received.....(thanks in advance!!)

Jerry, K1MER

2522. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 17:51:25 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep09.175125.1027856@locus.com>
Source record: 293741

In article <231@arrlhq.UUCP> jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>>Perhaps at some point it will be possible to break these deed restrictions
>>by showing that the contract was involuntary (ie - you had no choice
>>but to buy a house with deed restrictions prohibiting antennae). Until
>>that time comes, these things make zoning restrictions look pretty mild.
>
>On the other hand, your neighbors could use the same argument to break
>the covenants against all kinds of things that *you* may not want in
>your neighborhood.
>

I'm with Jon on this one. I signed the stupid CC+Rs (prohibits
any kind of antenna whatsoever, including cordless phones) when I
bought my house. Then, I waited until most of my neighbors moved in.
I then went and talked to them, explaing that I was a radio amateur
and wanted to erect some antennas. I also asked them to let me know
quickly of any TVI/RFI. I also pointed out the CC+Rs prohibited any
kind of antennas and that they could ask me not to erect them.

No one refused permission. Several folks were interested in learning
more aboutg radio. One guy is a CBer who is especially interested. I've
had nop TVI/RFI complaints, and no neighbor complaints. The CC+Rs we
signed were to insure that the development company could sell all the
homes; the CC+Rs even have a clause that invalidates itself once all
the homes sell.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

2523. Re: Radium based folk-lore

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 17:54:05 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <18361@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 293737

In article <CRBANYAN.WENEWKIR.7358.1991.090713.0613.06> WENEWKIR@CREMS.CR.ROCKWELL.COM (William E. Newkirk) writes:
>There was a program that ran a few years ago on Cinemax called "Radium City"
>and was a documentary on Ottawa, Illinois.
> Rather
>striking picture of the landfill where the Radium Dial plant was buried when
>it was demolished -- the area where the building is buried melts the snow on
>the ground above it.

My friend says his septic tank does the same thing. Maybe it's radioactive, too. Seriously, they were pulling your leg. The snow might melt where the plant used to be, but it isn't due to leftover radium. Decaying radium releases heat, but you'd need a whole lot of it to melt snow. More likely, (assuming that the snow really does melt) it's due to things rotting underground.

Not really amateur radio, though.
--
Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN USA
perryr@purccvm
N9LFF

2524. Re: Zero beating a transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 18:23:22 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.91Sep9142322@rinhp825.gmr.com>
Source record: 293739

In article <227@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:

>Somehting that may influence this technique... My Icom IC735 has
>a "cw sidetone pitch" control buried somewhere inside. Since I
...stuff deleted...

Only considerably more expensive radios include circuit that
changes the CW offset *and sidetone* simultaneously. I don't
think the IC-735 allows adjustment of its sidetone pitch;
...stuff deleted...

Have fun, and 73.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z

(blush) I goofed. (more blushing) I was sure that I read that
my rig had the pitch control but upon going back to the manuals
to see exactly how it worked, I was unable to find the reference
that I was sure I had read just two months before.

I attempted to post that discovery to the net but an unknown
error bounced the post and I never got around to re-posting it.

For the record: The Icom IC735 has a CW sidetone loudness control
but no sidetone pitch control. The sidetone frequency is fixed
at approximatly 900 Hz. While neither the user manual nor the
service manual specifically say so, the implication is that the
same frequency is used for the CW offset.

Sorry for any confusion that I may have caused.

Thanks very much Dave for setting the record straight.

Val (Trying very hard to stay under 1 error at a time.) Breault

The opinions expressed by Mr. Breault do not reflect the opinions
of the General Motors corporation or the GM Research Laboratories.
--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

2525. Re: Morse code timing (was: morse code for suns)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 18:45:45 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570160@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293744

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

> "PARIS " was chosen as the standard length word for speed measurement.
> with an inter-word space, it lasts for a period of 60 dots
^^
50

. _ _ . . _ . _ . . . . . .
1 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 7 = 50
^ ^
^Inter-character spacing Inter-word spacing^

See any ARRL Handbook. WPM = dots-per-minute / 25, where a "dots per
minute" is what you get if you hold down the dot lever on your keyer
(includes the dot plus the inter-dot space).

This should probably go into the FAQ file.

AL N1AL

2526. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 19:06:10 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep9.190610.12662@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 293696

I have a Rolex Submariner watch with a luminous dial that I wear
every day. How can I dispose of this health hazard?
-Ken

2527. Re: Morse code timing (was: morse code for suns)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 19:56:42 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep9.195642.21916@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 293748

One reason to use PARIS is that for text word counting purposes the average word is usually taken to be five characters long. I don't know if anyone has any solid numbers that would show PARIS has any more statistically average distribution of dit's and dah's than any other five character word having the same timing.

For some reason, continuous strings of characters, as in transmitted and copied code groups, are very often divided into groups of five as well. A Human Factors engineering course I once took suggested uses of groups of "items" in fives (when no more obvious or better method of organization presented itself).

And of course, hams always copy five-by :-)

Cheers!
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

2528. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 20:05:07 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.684446707@node_d3ff>
Source record: 293743

In <Sep.7.23.53.28.1991.6153@bailly.rutgers.edu> jschwart@bailly.rutgers.edu (Jeff Schwartz) writes:

> I am going on vacation, flying from Newark, NJ to SanFransisco
>Calif. What are the current airline policies concerning 2m ht's on
>airplanes. I understand that I cannot operate from the plane, but can
>I bring it on in my carry on luggage as opposed to putting it in my
>suitcase? What rules/security measures apply
>73's
>Jeff
>--

> -Jeff
> jschwart@bailly.rutgers.edu Amateur Call: KA2QOU
>
> Jeff Schwartz
> 114 Montgomery St. Apt E-4
> Bloomfield, N.J. 07003
> 201-743-3870

On many domestic flights on several different airlines over the last several years, I have carried my HT in my briefcase. I have NEVER been asked what it was, or to demonstrate that it works or any of the other such thinks that would be expected from a functioning security screening! (On a few occations they have, though, carefully checked out the small umbrella which also resides in the briefcase.

73m es have a gud trip.

Sarge - W0RIJ

2529. Grounding Mobile Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 21:49:56 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109092149.AA25140@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293742

Subject: Grounding mobile radios

Gary, KE4VZ, responds:

>In article <199109080202.AA15237@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
>>>From: jpoller@novell.com (Jack Noze)
>>>Subject: Re: vehicle radio grounding/fusing

Lots deleted

>>>1. To eliminate RFI, it is best to wire radios directly to battery.

>>It is always best to keep ground leads as short as possible. The longer
>>they are, the more susceptible to noise pickup they are. I'd connect
>>my ground lead to a solid metal ground as near the radio as I could, and
>>run the hot lead to the battery, with some bypassing at both the battery
>>and at the radio.
>
>Of course you want your *ground* connection as short and direct as possible
>to the frame of the vehicle. However, *ground* and the *negative* return
>lead are *not* necessarily the same thing. Many unibody cars have panel
>to panel resistances as high as 2 ohms. This much resistance in a 12 volt
>circuit is going to guarrantee modulation of the power system voltage,
>not only by the varying current draw of the radio in transmit (SSB) or
>receive (audio), but also every *other* electrical system on the vehicle,

Gary makes some good points. However, running a separate ground lead to the
battery is the EASY way, but not necessarily the BEST way. A compleat inst-
allation would comprehend all the following:

(1) Engine electrically connected to the chassis via heavy braid.
(2) Hood electrically connected to the body or frame via braid.
(3) Trunk lid electrically connected to body or frame via braid.
(4) Axles electrically connected to the frame. (For FWD vehicles,
the connection should be both inboard and outboard of the CV joints).
(5) Wheels electrically connected to the axles.
(6) All doors electrically connected to body.
(7) Body electrically connected to the frame (at several points).

Using braid, such as coax shielding, works best. Certainly, this is
NOT an easy undertaking. It takes 30 minutes or less to run a #10
wire from the radio ground to the battery ground; which is why I suspect
that radio manufacturers recommend it (and, to address the original
point, I'd fuse this line IF I were ever to use it, for the very reasons
cited).

>>>2. The wiring scenario above can cause a problem when the ground strap
>>> between the battery and vehicle chassis snaps, a not so uncommon
>>> occurance.
>>
>>I've been driving and owning automobiles since 1950, and I have yet to have
>>this happen. In fact, only once have I known anyone to have this happen; and
>>that was when the person let acid eat into the battery cables. I don't think
>>it is a very common occurrence.
>
>It is a quite common occurrence. Ask the electrical technician at your
>dealership how many of these he has seen.

This is the only point I can't agree with. I'll abide by my own experiences. When you get slow cranking with what should be a good battery, you should immediately look at these connections. A .05-ohm resistive connection will show up quickly with the heavy cranking current draw (60 amps x .05 gives a 3-volt drop in addition to normal circuit drops), but may not affect the radio.

>Would you consider cutting one lead of the 110 VAC cords on your line
>powered equipment short and tieing it to your metal bench for the *ground*
>return for the power draw? After all the neutral is *grounded* at the
>power panel, what's the difference?

This is rather far-fetched, but, for the sake of argument: Assuming that this lead would ALWAYS be the neutral (grounded) lead, I'd have no qualms about it, because I'd make sure all the connections were adequate electrically. In this case, also, it is EASIER to use existing wiring.... But a solid metal workbench might just offer less resistance than the #12 or #14 wire usually found in these installations. To be "further-fetched", let's connect the workbench to a metal building which I might use for my shack. With proper electrical connections between the aluminum sheets, and between the workbench and shack, I'd have a "real shield". :)

>Gary KE4ZV

73,
Dube AB5AP

2530. watts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 22:41:46 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <56887@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 293750

mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) says:

>>But it is relatively easy to calculate your total energy expenditure:

(etc)

>>so 2500 calories in 24 hours = 413 BTU/hour = 121 watts/hour
^^^^^^^^^^

>>(if I haven't made any mistakes).

You have, Myron, you have....

>>Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor

Hmmm, 'nuff said :-)

One way of doing it is to assume the human body is a black body at
300K ("assume a spherical horse"...) and estimate the area, giving
the luminosity. I asked this on a test once and my vague memory
is that it's closer to 1KW, but the calculation is left as an
exercise for the student - or Associate Perfessa :-)

Oh well, OK: assume human is 2m x 0.7m (x2 for front and back), and
at T = 300K. Since I can't remember Stefan-Botzperson constant,
scale to sun, R = 7E5 kms, T = 6000K, L = 4E33 erg/s, gives 1.25 KW.
So we are perhaps radiating at about the limit for amateurs anyway...

The peak of human radiation would come at about 10 microns, with
the same assumptions.

What was the question?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

2531. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 22:57:39 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.684457059@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 293753

>On many domestic flights on several different airlines over the last several
>years, I have carried my HT in my briefcase. I have NEVER been asked what
>it was, or to demonstrate that it works or any of the other such thinks that
>would be expected from a functioning security screening! (On a few occations
>they have, though, carefully checked out the small umbrella which also resides
>in the briefcase.

>Sarge - W0RIJ

While we're on the subject, just how much damage can those luggage
scanners (X-rays?) do to electronic devices? I always pull my scanner
out of my briefcase before I let them nuke it! What's the real scoop?

David
N5OFQ

2532. Help with 12v flourescent light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 23:38:56 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9109092307.AA25256@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293745

Jim, WA6SDM writes:

>Does anyone have info on making flourescent lights work on 12
>vdc? Perhaps a pointer to a magazine article or other info
>source. I am looking for something to handle a 15 watt tube.

A convenient source for 12 volt powered flourescent lights can be found at a place specializing in lamps for boats. Most small private yachts use 12 VDC power sources. My boat has two different types of lamp--one contains a single 7.5 Watt tube, another larger unit contains two tubes. Inside the lamp is a small circuit board which contains a blocking oscillator, which switches and transforms the 12VDC to about 200 VAC for the flourescent tube. These lamps are quite efficient, since they use relatively high-frequency AC (I think mine oscillate in the upper part of the AM broadcast band).

I got involved with these lamps because they generate copious amounts of interference on my Loran-C receiver (100 KHz), and just about any other receiver up to about 30 MHz. I was able to significantly reduce the interference by soldering a small solid tantalum capacitor (computer mother boards are full of these) of about 10 microfarads across the 12 Volt terminals at the oscillator board. This made the oscillator signal much more pure, and consequently it had less bandwidth.

If these are unavailable where you live, try a large mail-order boating supplier like Westmarine.

Good luck and 73,

Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
jshch@alaska.bitcom

2533. Position logger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-09 23:58:38 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9109092317.AA26110@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293751

Tom Serkowski asks for help in developing a device for Glider
flight recording.

Just a suggestion....Have you considered using Loran-C instead of
GPS? Loran-C is in widespread use in both aircraft and ships
(even small boats like my 30 foot motor-sailer).

Advantage: 1. Loran-C receivers are available in the $300
range.
2. Many of these have a standardized interface
(I believe it's the NMEA standard, whatever that is)
that allow the receiver to feed other devices.
3. Loran-C acquisition time is usually shorter than
GPS, which has to wait for satellites to fly over.

Drawbacks: 1. No altitude display is available--position
readout is only Loran T-D's or T-D's converted inside
the receiver to Lat/Long.
2. You'd need to get time information from a local
clock.
3. Loran-C interface may not be RS-232.

Good luck and keep flying!

Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
jshch@alaska.bitnet

2534. SHORTWAVE RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 00:20:24 UTC
From: gc2j+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <scn0z8u00awREDaVMf@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 293752

I am selling the following equipment which I bought half a year ago. If interested, please contact me. Only serious buyers please.

1. Sony ICF-2010 World Band Receiver
2. Sony AN-1 Active Wide Range Antenna
3. Passsport to WorldBand Radio 1990 (book)
4. Shortwave Directory (book)
5. World Radio & TV Handbook (book)

The entire package is for $530.00 .negotiable.

2535. Re: ht's on planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 00:27:13 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2175@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293755

In a similar vein, has anyone had any problems taking your R-390
on the plane? I suppose one should not mention the radium meter
faces at the x-ray counter...

:-)

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

2536. Comm 64 and PK-232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 01:00:23 UTC
From: david@wilson.JOBSOFT.COM
Message-ID: <56@wilson.JOBSOFT.COM>
Source record: 293709

Does anyone have info on the hardware/software required to add a serial link to the Commodore 64? If such a beast is available for it please forward a phone number or address for the info. There is a VP8 station that has a PK-232 and a Commodore 64. He needs to have whatever is required to make the two useful (is this really possible ?? :-)).

Thanks, will forward the reply

73, Dave

--
David R. Wilson, WB4LHO
Smyrna, Tennessee USA
INET: david@wilson.jobsoft.com
UUCP: ...!uunet!mjbtn!wilson!david

2537. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 01:42:41 UTC
From: nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.014241.25732@ecst.csuchico.edu>
Source record: 293756

In article <jrsargeant.684446707@node_d3ff> jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov (JACK SARGEANT) writes:
>In <Sep.7.23.53.28.1991.6153@bailly.rutgers.edu> jschwart@bailly.rutgers.edu (Jeff Schwartz) writes:
>
>
>> I am going on vacation, flying from Newark, NJ to SanFransisco
>>Calif. What are the current airline policies concerning 2m ht's on
>>airplanes. I understand that I cannot operate from the plane, but can
>>I bring it on in my carry on luggage as opposed to putting it in my
>>suitcase? What rules/security measures apply
>
>On many domestic flights on several different airlines over the last several
>years, I have carried my HT in my briefcase. I have NEVER been asked what
>it was, or to demonstrate that it works or any of the other such thinks that
>would be expected from a functioning security screening! (On a few occations
>they have, though, carefully checked out the small umbrella which also resides
>in the briefcase.

On certain airlines, they do not allow electronic devices of any
kind to be carried or turned on while on the airplane. On one such trip,
I had a simple handheld scanner with me. They asked me to remove the battery
pack from the scanner and put it away.

--
Michael Larish | 31x-ray1078 X-Ray Sideband Club, Paradise, CA
aka Nomad the Wanderer | C&M Radio Group - Frequency: 27.215 MHz AM
nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu | Chico State Amateur Radio Society
CSU Chico, CA | Future Ham Operator

2538. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 02:03:29 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.684468209@node_d3ff>
Source record: 293760

In <horak.684457059@convex.convex.com> horak@convex.com (David Horak) writes:

>>On many domestic flights on several different airlines over the last several
>>years, I have carried my HT in my briefcase. I have NEVER been asked what
>>it was, or to demonstrate that it works or any of the other such thinks that
>>would be expected from a functioning security screening! (On a few occations
>>they have, though, carefully checked out the small umbrella which also resides
>>in the briefcase.

>>Sarge - W0RIJ

>While we're on the subject, just how much damage can those luggage
>scanners (X-rays?) do to electronic devices? I always pull my scanner
>out of my briefcase before I let them nuke it! What's the real scoop?

>David
>N5OFQ

It has never hurt anything which I have carried to be x-rayed. That includes
the HT, a portable dictating unit and tapes, floppy disks, an IBM convertable,
and a camera & 35 mm film. (I usually ask that the camera and film be hanc
checked, but have forgotten and let it be x-rayed.)

I have heard reports of disketts and film being damaged, but at least one roll
of unexposed film was x-rayed 3 times, and one set of floppies went through
5 or 6 times, and all were OK afterward.

Sarge

2539. cq club stns de W9YH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 02:18:17 UTC
From: aaa33750@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.021817.27894@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 293757

Any club stations out there?
I just want to correspond and see who is interested in a net.
73
de drew kb9fko@uiuc.edu pres
Synton ARC University of Illinois W9YH

2540. Re: Help with 12v flourescent light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 02:24:18 UTC
From: hank@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <27193@well.sf.ca.us>
Source record: 293774

Real Goods (Ukiah, CA, 707 area code) sells 12v ballasts. A
fluorescent lamp and fixture work, just change out the ballast.
Or they have a whole range of fixtures designed for 12v use.

2541. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 02:31:43 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.684469903@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293759

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #885 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91242.92618352 .00000231 00000-0 26650-3 0 4391
2 00424 80.4613 212.4645 0021884 221.0658 138.8834 13.67568688442794
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91241.40415723 -.00000079 00000-0 99999-4 0 6031
2 03029 13.7299 17.4300 0010968 153.2594 206.8788 1.00274849 87183
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91249.12746714 .00080531 20768-4 35813-3 0 8386
2 04966 51.5253 132.2987 1942724 319.1766 27.8270 11.78273973642503
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91246.28963627 -.00000020 00000-0 32113-4 0 2867
2 07646 49.8264 210.0594 0206293 214.6350 144.0960 13.82163054837063
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91235.30090587 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2900
2 08820 109.8192 143.1571 0044024 146.2965 214.0574 6.38664367101531
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91244.51237722 -.00000186 00000-0 79862-4 0 3248
2 10637 32.9726 111.6699 1382782 5.6835 356.0072 1.00247571 10897
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91244.71122262 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7145
2 10684 63.9766 75.8568 0130164 197.3115 162.3098 2.00552578 84701
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91247.22125925 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4445
2 10893 64.2173 316.6384 0191492 34.9342 326.3785 2.00528005 97572
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91246.70598771 .00000106 00000-0 99999-4 0 1894
2 10953 7.9811 61.2539 0005123 80.2203 279.9805 1.00285447 1527
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91248.31668434 .00001475 00000-0 54024-3 0 5774
2 10967 108.0082 159.6840 0002302 232.6604 127.4346 14.36859661690367
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91245.43843111 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4775
2 11054 63.7023 312.7648 0064047 121.4630 239.2571 2.00572916 94557
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91247.71272625 .00000135 00000-0 15144-3 0 7891
2 11080 99.1636 146.8731 0009326 341.3811 18.7001 13.83581982649506
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91244.58886420 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2396
2 11141 63.9059 75.8194 0052772 327.7865 32.0222 2.00541027 93236
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91245.71737485 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2108
2 11690 64.3900 78.0802 0128119 201.1928 158.3375 2.00551388 99115
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91244.12483139 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5114
2 11783 63.2620 312.2439 0192258 28.6625 332.4527 2.03456701 83208
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91244.62472902 .00000105 00000-0 99999-4 0 1740
2 12472 4.5524 70.2960 0001656 30.9785 329.2662 1.00311386 36655
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91241.25191442 .00000118 00000-0 12634-3 0 7543
2 13301 82.9313 339.6982 0028942 35.9130 324.3986 13.67939596457562
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91248.92055668 .00000656 00000-0 15527-3 0 9275
2 13367 98.1077 306.1163 0001736 160.6310 199.4891 14.57176446486215
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91248.01920415 .00000022 00000-0 27457-4 0 114
2 13777 99.0096 82.5166 0012310 241.2889 118.7037 13.98985302109138
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91238.99785417 .00000149 00000-0 14598-3 0 8439
2 13916 82.9400 49.8522 0039260 7.0731 353.0982 13.74168853422524
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91247.69243013 .00000125 00000-0 99999-4 0 4394
2 13969 5.5259 61.5984 0003963 132.8040 227.4240 1.00266921 3807
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91227.67855796 .00000109 00000-0 99999-4 0 5119
2 14050 3.2829 73.0639 0000974 321.5342 38.6540 1.00289591 2399
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91239.11038513 .00000007 00000-0 99998-4 0 6933
2 14129 25.7190 128.1149 6051768 270.8804 24.7543 2.05882941 33708
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91246.43009463 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 108
2 14189 63.6009 73.9661 0139937 226.3713 132.5168 2.00567740 59659
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91248.68685696 .00001168 00000-0 26954-3 0 7761
2 14780 98.2287 308.2573 0002135 146.0833 214.0490 14.57097362399591
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91248.63255051 .00002460 00000-0 44352-3 0 621
```

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2 14781 97.8934 290.5126 0011737 278.6183 81.3682 14.67331931401249
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91248.60025972 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3048
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2 21695 31.3404 13.9065 0191055 106.5575 255.6135 14.72566001 980
1991 062D
1 21697U 91 62 D 91245.55145792 .00029232 00000-0 34419-2 0 62
2 21697 31.3346 33.2722 0191379 77.7227 284.5004 14.71486585 516
1991 062E
1 21698U 91 62 E 91248.40092659 -.00174655 00000-0 -21745-1 0 73
2 21698 31.3501 15.9646 0190756 105.3260 257.1117 14.71230119 932
--
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2542. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 09 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 03:14:45 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E672.B3C576E0.12509@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293758

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 252, 09/09/91
10.7 FLUX=181 90-AVG=203 SSN=175 BKI=4344 5435 BAI=029
BGND-XRAY=C1.2 FLU1=5.5E+05 FLU10=8.7E+03 PKI=3344 4445 PAI=028
BOU-DEV=043,038,051,067,080,055,027,091 DEV-AVG=056 NT SWF=01:010
XRAY-MAX= C6.3 @ 0702UT XRAY-MIN= C1.1 @ 1446UT XRAY-AVG= C1.8
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0710UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0430UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 1545UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 1945UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55363NT @ 2320UT BOUTF-MIN=55244NT @ 1740UT BOUTF-AVG=55298NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+131NT@ 0835UT GOES7-MIN=N:-026NT@ 1153UT G7-AVG=+071,+066,+006
GOES6-MAX=P:+133NT@ 2024UT GOES6-MIN=E:-026NT@ 0920UT G6-AVG=+081,+009,+034
FLUXFCST=STD:190,197,203 ; SESC:190,195,200 BAI/PAI-FCST=30,30,20 / 60,100,40
KFCST=4445 6543 4556 6544 28DAY-AP=018,018 28DAY-KP=4243 4322 1112 3445
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWCH
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M2.0@0608
!!END-DATA!!
```

2543. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 03:31:46 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.033146.1525@anasaz>
Source record: 293777

In article <1991Sep09.175125.1027856@locus.com> dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
]had nop TVI/RFI complaints, and no neighbor complaints. The CC+Rs we
]signed were to insure that the development company could sell all the
]homes; the CC+Rs even have a clause that invalidates itself once all
]the homes sell.

I have never seen CC&R's that are self invalidating! You are fortunate - the
standard boiler plate used here in AZ leaves the restrictions on FOREVER.
--
John Moore HAM:NJ7E/CAP:T-Bird 381 ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john
USnail: 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale,AZ 85253 anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Voice: (602) 951-9326 john@anasaz.UUCP
Opinion: Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment!
Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are all my fault, and no one elses.

2544. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert - 10 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 04:13:14 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E67A.DECAAC40.12723@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293762

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 03:50 UT, 10 SEPTEMBER

/\

ATTENTION:

A minor geomagnetic storm has begun. Geomagnetic activity surpassed the minor storm event threshold near 03:00 UT on 10 September. Storming began increasing in intensity after approximately 02:00 UT. Conditions are expected to continue to intensify, particularly over the high latitude regions. Major to severe storming is expected there. Middle latitudes should witness mostly minor to periods of major storming. Activity should peak later this UT day or during the UT day of 11 September.

Conditions should begin to abate on 12 September.

** End of Alert **

2545. Re: Morse code timing (was: morse code for suns)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 05:13:49 UTC
From: lyndon@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <lyndon.684479629@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 293765

edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:

>One reason to use PARIS is that for text word counting
>purposes the average word is usually taken to be five
>characters long. I don't know if anyone has any solid
>numbers that would show PARIS has any more statistically
>average distribution of dit's and dah's than any other
>five character word having the same timing.

I have seen this word pop up over the years as the WPM benchmark,
however I haven't seen anything official about it, either.

On the other hand, Communications Canada tells their designated
examiners (Canadian equivelent of the FCC's VE (sic)) that "PARIS"
sent 12 (or 5) times in 60 seconds is the calibration benchmark
for us to use when making our Morse examination tapes.
--
atha!cs.athabascau.ca!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Packet: ve6bbm@ve6mc.ab.can.noam
As a math atheist, I should be excused from this. --Calvin

2546. GAP Antennas: Fact or Fiction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 05:33:48 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <1894@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 293766

I'm interested in contacting anyone who has direct experience with the GAP antenna - specifically the new model that covers 80-10m as well as 6m and 2m. What I would like to know is: does this thing work? and if so, why?

I had a chance to play around with the 5 band version (80-10m) today. The documentation was sparse at best. There was no mention of how to tune the antenna, despite the fact that you *have* to tune it to your favorite segment of 80m. I also found that their "factory tuned - no adjustments required" setup had the antenna resonant at around 6900 KHz on 40m, and the antenna only provided full band coverage on 20m. They claim full band coverage everywhere except 80m. (Yes, the antenna had the counterpoise wires attached.)

So, was I test driving a dud? Or is this thing just braindead from the start? Has anyone seen anything approaching a halfways competent technical review of this product? Any ideas as to the theory behind its operation?

--
atha!cs.athabascau.ca!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
Packet: ve6bbm@ve6mc.ab.can.noam
As a math atheist, I should be excused from this. --Calvin

2547. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #653

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 06:59:18 UTC
From: H08QC@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109100708.AA25340@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293761

Reply to W9YH drew kb9fko@uiuc.edu Message Dated 10 Sept.

I am the President of the Amateur Radio Club of Queens College, CUNY
We have a fairly active membership of licensed operators, and are hoping to
increase our non-licensed base with the goal of making them "No-Kodes".
Our club could greatly benefit in joining any sort of net, whether it
be a Bit-net (haha) or 15 meters, take your pick. Our main problem right
now is to attract people into the hobby, encouraging them to upgrade and
get them on the air often. If there are any other people who would also be
interested in forming some kind of net, let Drew know.
- Ronnie Birnbaum N2GVF/ae
*** PRESIDENT, QUEENS COLLEGE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB NEW YORK CITY ***

2548. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 07:47:56 UTC
From: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz
Message-ID: <H8m381w164w@lancea.actrix.gen.nz>
Source record: 293764

jschwart@bailly.rutgers.edu (Jeff Schwartz) writes:

> I am going on vacation, flying from Newark, NJ to SanFransisco
> Calif. What are the current airline policies concerning 2m ht's on
> airplanes. I understand that I cannot operate from the plane, but can
> I bring it on in my carry on luggage as opposed to putting it in my
> suitcase? What rules/security measures apply

New Zealand follows IATA rules, so you should be the same.

Unless the particular airline has its own restriction, there's
nothing to stop you taking it as hand-luggage. You can even
listen (using headphones) after takeoff and prior to descent when
the seatbelt sign is off. I've been aked to remove my (CD-player)
headphones during takeoff. Presumably they don't want you rocking
to the rhythm, or listening to a qso, when they're giving crash
instructions.

Yes. Transmitting is out. As a side-note. Our Minister of Police
was recently fined for answering his cellular telephone while on
an internal flight. A bit of a publicity gimmick, to show that he
was "not above the law". Given the current popularity of politicins,
I think most New Zealanders would prefer he'd been kicked off ... :-)

_______ Email: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz / andrewes@met.govt.nz
//// ZL2AJH

2549. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 10:29:23 UTC
From: michaelb@wshb.csms.com
Message-ID: <1123@wshb.csms.com>
Source record: 293711

>>My R-390A has both meters, neither one glows in the dark.
>
>I thought so too, until one night I looked at it with eyes adjusted to
>darkness for a long time. The glow is really faint, but enough to make the
>meters readable (only the needle and the numbers glow).
>
>Really folks, does anyone have any hard data about the harm this level of
>radioactivity can cause?

None. Don't worry about it. The radium dial is a fixed alpha emitter. What
that means in laymans terms is that IF you break the glass over the meter
AND stick you eye right next to the meter you may receive some radiation
damage to the retina of you eye. (But probably more from the glass
shards :-)) The real problem with radium dials is the possibility of
ingesting the stuff. If you scrape the radium paint off the dial and eat
it you would face a small and perhaps, but perhaps not, statistically
measurable increase in risk of developing lukemia or bone cancer. If you
don't ingest the stuff you are in absolutly no danger whatsoever.

Michael
--
Michael Batchelor--Systems/Operations Engineer #compliments and complaints
WSHB - An International Broadcast Station of # letterbox@csms.com
The Christian Science Monitor Syndicate, Inc. #technical questions and reports
michaelb@wshb.csms.com +1 803 625 5552 # letterbox-tech@csms.com

2550. R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 12:03:12 UTC
From: TSDIMO%GOR1@leav-emh.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109101204.AA06945@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293770

Transmission Systems Dept, 791-4409
The TM for the AN/GRC-26D Radio Set indicates that two audio level meters contained Ra226. One with 0.69uCi and the other with 0.40uCi. Several other components have radioactive tubes, depending on the version of the radio set. I quote from the TM:
"The compoonents are potentially hazardous when broken. See qualified medical personnel and the local Radiological Protection Officer immediately, if you are exposed to or cut by broken components."
NEVER place radioactive components in your pocket.
Use extreme care NOT to break radioactive components while handling them.
NEVER remove radioactive components from cartons until you are ready to use them.
This radio set is/was mounted on a 2 1/2 ton truck, and had plenty of room for two operators. I spent a lot of time in the shelter for several years back in the sixties. Handle the meters and tubes with common sense and you will have no problem. By the way, the meters were easy to see in the dark, so long as your eyes were adapted to the dark (night vision).

Larry Carr
Info Officer, TSD

2551. 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 12:25:14 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109101230.AA08061@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293771

Phil -

The vertical idea wasn't thought up to make use of any surplus
FM antennas - it was proposed to make fuller use of the 222-225
MHz band. That's all. In the past, SSB/CW types could hardly
communicate with FM/repeater types. Now that we're all going
to share a 3-MHz slice of spectrum, I thought that it might
make sense for us to be able to talk to each other.
Since there are far more FMers than SSB/CW ops, it seemd logical to
propose that we SSB/CW people do the changing to vertical polarization.

W9IP

2552. Re: watts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 12:54:07 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.684507309@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 293772

oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) says:
>>>But it is relatively easy to calculate your total energy expenditure:
> (etc)
> >>so 2500 calories in 24 hours = 413 BTU/hour = 121 watts/hour
> ^^^^^^^^^^
> >>(if I haven't made any mistakes).

>You have, Myron, you have....

So why didn't you also correct the error?
(i.e., just drop the "/hour")

>>>Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor
>Hmmm, 'nuff said :-)

Low blow!-)
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

2553. ht's on planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 13:49:18 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9109101349.AA18405@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 293773

I have always carried my scanner and HT on airliners as I've gone from here to there. You should not have any problem carrying eletronic items in carry-on luggage. Here's an example of what I mean by 'not have any problem':

I was set to travel to Norway during the height of the Iraq war. I decided that I was going to carry several pieces of electronics even though the airport restrictions were reported to be extremly tight. The night before I left I packed the following into my briefcase (for carry-on): Game-Boy, CD player, Sony ICF7600DS, BC 200XLT, Yaesu FT-470, and batteries for ALL the items. I had the following X-Rayed 4 times domestic and 2 times international and was only asked to open the briefcase once; that's right ONLY OPENED (didn't have to remove a thing), just once!

This experience is quite indicative of my experiences travelling. So, take whatever you want and have a good time!

trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antennae bristle with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

2554. Re: Help with 12v flourescent light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 14:15:45 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.91Sep10101545@rinhp825.gmr.com>
Source record: 293775

Jim, WA6SDM writes:

>Does anyone have info on making flourescent lights work on 12
>vdc? Perhaps a pointer to a magazine article or other info
>source. I am looking for something to handle a 15 watt tube.

Another convenient source for 12 volt powered flourescent lights can
be found at a place specializing in travel trailers or other RV's.

I paid about $20 for the one I have in my camper - works great.
If your time is worth anything at all you'll probably find it's
better to buy than to make.

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

2555. Re: Gelcells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 14:17:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.141734.24313@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293691

In article <1991Sep9.171545.25837@linus.mitre.org> jdobbs@mwunix (John Dobbs) writes:
>
>I have been following the battery discussion with much interest. From the
>discussion, it seems that the best use of gelcells is as a trickle charged
>backup power system rather than trying to use them as primary power for
>any length of time (and especially if used indoors). I have been
>interested in operating battery powered over a period of time or an event
>(like Field Day or a camping trip) in order to avoid the use of a noisy
>generator and it seems that some other battery type (such as marine/RV deep
>cycle?) is more appropriate for this. Any comments or experience?
>
>John Dobbs

Gell cells are about the best batteries to use indoors because they don't outgas or spill like traditional liquid electrolyte lead acid batteries. The main problem with them is that they aren't usually made in deep cycle designs. There are exceptions. Camcorder batteries and cell phone batteries are often gell cells and *are* of deep cycle design. If you treat them nicely and don't rapid charge them and don't discharge them too rapidly, they last a long time and supply nearly their full amp-hour rating of power.

If you need a lot of amps and you can locate your batteries outside, then the marine deep cycle batteries are the way to go. They're much cheaper per amp hour than gell cells and only require a bit of care to keep the electrolyte levels constant. I have a bank of eight 90 amp hour batteries here as backup power.

If you really want stationary plant power levels and very long battery life, then you should consider Edison cells. They typically last 20 years. They are very bulky for the amount of power they store, must be operated upright, and cost like the dickens. The phone companies had tons of them, and may still use them for all I know, to back up their central offices. I had some of these ex-phone company units several years ago. They were in glass cases, very big. I gave them away when I moved, pity.

Gary KE4ZV

2556. Re: Grounding Mobile Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 14:44:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.144407.24601@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293692

In article <199109092149.AA25140@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
>
>Lots deleted
>
>Gary makes some good points. However, running a separate ground lead to the
>battery is the EASY way, but not necessarily the BEST way. A compleat inst-
>allation would comprehend all the following:
>
[lots more good stuff deleted]

Getting good electrical conductivity between all parts of the vehicle is always a good plan, but single point grounding has it's merits too, even after you've done all that nice bonding. Primarily it eliminates any possible common ground paths that may induce noise and, if it fails, gives you an inoperative radio rather than the "glitch demon from hell" that drives you crazy with it's weird intermittant noises.

>>It is a quite common occurrence. Ask the electrical technician at your
>>dealership how many of these he has seen.
>
>This is the only point I can't agree with. I'll abide by my own experiences.
>When you get slow cranking with what should be a good battery, you should
>immediately look at these connections. A .05-ohm resistive connection
>will show up quickly with the heavy cranking current draw (60 amps x .05
>gives a 3-volt drop in addition to normal circuit drops), but may not
>affect the radio.

Unfortunately most people don't notice problems until they're sitting on the side of the road stranded with smoke boiling out from under the hood. You and I would notice, but we aren't the average motorist. Even so, straps have been known to suddenly fail without warning. I got Email from a fellow describing a problem with an MG where the bearings in the rear end kept failing. It seems the engine strap had fallen off and yet the engine still would start with the return path being through the transmission housing, drive shaft, rear end, bearings, suspension, and back through the body. The bearings were being electroplated away! This drove him crazy for *months*.

>>Would you consider cutting one lead of the 110 VAC cords on your line
>>powered equipment short and tieing it to your metal bench for the *ground*
>>return for the power draw? After all the neutral is *grounded* at the
>>power panel, what's the difference?
>
>This is rather far-fetched, but, for the sake of argument: Assuming that
>this lead would ALWAYS be the neutral (grounded) lead, I'd have no qualms

>about it, because I'd make sure all the connections were adequate
^^^

2557. Re: Gelcells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 14:52:46 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.145246.4156@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 293681

On John's question about use over a period of time:

The Williamson County ARC has for at least the last two years used a gel cell to power the Novice station for the entire field day activity. Radio was Yaesu 757GX, and it was definately _not_ operated QRP :-) The battery is rated 60 amp/hours (I think).

At the house our two meter station is operated exclusively on a gel cell. When the operating voltage no longer displays the freq properly on the LED display, we charge it up. 40 amp/hour battery.

More than one club meter keeps a gel cell charged via a solar panel.

--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

2558. Info-Hams Digest V91 #653

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 15:06:04 UTC
From: LJACK@umab.umd.edu
Message-ID: <9109101507.AA16648@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293776

"The Airlines and HT's"Jeff Schwartz inquires:
".....What are the airline policies concerning 2 meter
HT's aboard airliners.....?"

For what it is worth, in other words an antidotal tale of one man's experience after serval hundred thousands miles aboard the (generic) "Friendly Skies" may I add:
I have never once had anyone-'security personnel'-ever question any radio equipment carried thru the check points in US airports. This has been from cities all over the states. It seems that you are basically up against the local law when it comes to what you can take past the metal detectors. Those people are no different than the rest of us- some are just doing their jobs and use a bit of native intelligence, others are out to make both a reputation and your day. It goes without saying, how you look, dress and speak will directly influence how fast you transit thru their little sphere of influence. But there is nothing against you carrying a radio onboard a commerical (US) flight. Using it is another matter.

In the years past it was the captain of the 'plane that could determine what did and didn't go on aboard his flight. I have asked the attendants to speak to the captains on numerous flights, for permission to operate a hand-held. I would always ask before take off and surprisingly I would allowed to operate. Many of the captains would want to know the frequencies and power and such; also they wanted to be sure that it would not bother any of the other passengers, but I always was surprised at their willingness to allow what I thought must be illegal. Moral, it never hurts to ask. It may have changed. Certainly 2 meters has- ever try it from 37,000 feet? forget repeaters, and I don't need to explain that one. Simplex can be fun but as the years have past I have evolved into a reader-sleeper-window gazer and the radio stays in the bag in the overhead compartment. Not all captains allowed this, but a surprisingly number did. Continuing with--
Antidotal tales (or : things that happened to me. or: why I read this stuff-it could happen to me)
As recently as 1989 on board a United flight out of
Billings Montana my friend N3FWA asked the captain for permission to use her 220 (sorry, that should now be 222) MHZ HT. It was granted. From the t airprt I talked to her half 'way to Denver Colorado. When the plane landed he asked her how far she'd talked, and was amazed it did better than his aircraft VHF (108-136 MHZ) radios. I think another ham was born.

On one flight I asked, was invited into the cockpit, introduced to "K7+++" the captain, and given the go ahead. He asked which seat I had (over the wing) and said if there was space in First Class I could move up there, no charge, to get out from the wing's shadow. As I said it never hurts to ask! But Federal rule changes may have made this only a history lesson- Today I

like to sit and stare out the window.
****
Don't worry about the X-ray machines. They use such a soft voltage it doesn't do any harm. Some of my HT have begun growing warts on them from those machines, but they still work the same. Cameras loaded with film are a different story- regardless of what the 'security people' tell you. Have them hand checked and carry your film seperate- in a clear plastic bag speeds thing up.
Now if you are the type that likes to live life on the cutting edge trycarrying a handgun onboard, even with all your federal papers. But that's another story

Pleasant journey!
KL7GLK / V77LJ

2559. Re: GAP Antennas: Fact or Fiction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 15:39:41 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.153941.5350@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 293682

Last year one of the magazines (sorry, references at the house) had a very positive review of the DX GAP. At the time of the review they were not advertising the 2 meter capability, but the reviewer tried it then and found it satisfactory.

A local ham told me the company changed the assembly h/w at some point in time and it was more stable and exhibited the expected bandwidth with the newer setup.

Their is no "tuning" of this antenna, the 80 meter coverage is determined during assembly, and the rest of the bands _should_ be under 2:1 vswr if properly erected. I've asked the company for their literature as I, too, am interested in buying one of these. Their phone rep was friendly and told me several Dxpeditions had successfully used the DX Challenger.
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

2560. HF mobile ant. advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 16:28:29 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610054@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293720

Johnm sent me an elmer request, his mail got here, my reply bounces, his query is of general interest, so I'll reply here.

The request was for general advice on mobile antennas with a view to 10m DX.

There are two final limitations; what your car can carry and the clearance heights of your local bridges, tunnels, power lines :-). Directional antennas are obviously unsuited to mobile use. Horizontal polarisation with an omni - directional pattern can be achieved with a "HALO" but any horizontal job will suffer from ground proximity directing your power upwards at a high angle. This leaves just the verticals (and, if you want to look it up, a thing called a discontinuous ring radiator which arrears in some of the ARRL antenna books - it looks like a horiz loop over a groundplane)
Most mobile antenna designs are shorter than resonant lengths, and use some form of loading to shift their resonance down to the wanted band - hence the usual plug together loading coils and whip sections.
The radiation from an antenna is predominantly magnetic field up to a few wavelengtha away, then the electric field develops and a "mature" electro-magnetic wave is formed. For this reason it is usual to measure antennas in their "far-field", say 20 wavelengths out. The effectiveness of an antenna is a function of how well the best bits, with the highest currents are put in the clear. Verticals of 1/4 or 5/8 have the most current low down. A base load coil used to reduce the length needed to give resonance, lowers the best parts still further. radiation is shifted upwards. Using a loading device higher up is better. The ultimate is no loading device and a resonant length. A capacity hat at the top is best if you can't get a resonant length. On 10m you have a chance, but remember those who want to work 80m.

The 5/8 is easier to match than the 1/4wave, the 1/4 wave has a lower drive impedance, it finds the average sized car a more effective groundplane. The 5/8 has more "gain" due to vertical directivity BUT its main output is high above the horizon. I think that you will find that a 1/4 wave puts more of your power in useful directions. There is an awful lot published on mobile and general vertical antennas, the above guidelines should, I hope, help people decide which to try. Antennas for limited space are marvellously unpredictable and you just have to experiment eventually.

Cheers ! de GM4ZNX

2561. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #643

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 16:35:13 UTC
From: Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"10-Sep-91..9:35:13.PDT".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293678

In response to all the hula balue aboe horizontal versis vertical polorization
on 220.
Whats the fuss about?
use an antennia that will allow either polarization. it is a simple matter to
build such an antennia on one boom and simply switch between vertical and
horizontal. The sattilite boys do it all the time.
as a matter of fact there is a company just now putting such an antennia on the
market for not only 220 but for all bands above 2 meters. these antennias can
be either poloraty or circular with direction switching.
They can be custom built to your specs as far as gain and polorization and the
prices are competitive with the big name junk aluminum peddlers.
for more information call
Carl at
(714) 947 8979

2562. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 16:40:12 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9109101640.AA13557@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 293680

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 026 (OPDX.026)
September 9, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, NT2X, WB3JFS, WB3LHD, WK3N, KJ3Q, K4CEF, KC8FS, W8GMH, KQ8M and WB8VPA for the following DX information.

3B7, ST. BRANDON. Jackie, 3B8CF, finally showed up as 3B8CF/3B7. His activity seems to have started on August 6th around 1230z. He will be active for 15 days on CW, SSB and a possibility of RTTY operations. Word has it he is running a 100 watts into a dipole. Jackie's daily CW operations will be on 14025 kHz around 1200 to 1300z. On SSB he can be found on Snookie's 21335 DX net at 1700z and also on the 14256 DX net around 0200z to 0300z. QSL 3B8CF/3B7 via 3B8CF's callbook address. UPDATE 09/08/91: 3B8CF/3B7 was on 28545 kHz around 1300 to 1400z.

5A, LIBYA. INDEXA net reported a rumor that a group of "CN" operators will activate 5A beginning same time around September 20th to the 30th.

9M2, WEST MALAYSIA. Esheeand, 9M2FK, would like to tell everyone he can be found on CW every Saturday and Sunday from 1030 to 1145z on 14017 kHz +/- QRM. He says after that time he has severe QRM from neighborhood applicances. Esheeand also likes to have QSO's and not just an exchange of RST. He is looking for contacts with North and South Dakota as well as VE4 and VE5 stations. His signal is usually weak, because he is only running 50 watts into a delta loop antenna. QSL 9M2FK via YU1HA.

CY9, ST. PAUL ISLAND. The Canadian government will be closing down the lighthouse and island because of new electronic automation is being installed. Word has it the INDEXA group is negotiating with the government to open up the island once every 5 years for amateur radio operations.

FR/G, GLORIOSO ISLANDS. FR5ZU is to sign /G this month or October, but there have not been any reports of activity as of yet. After Glorioso, he is to make a trip to Tromelin.

S2, BANGLADESH. Jim, VK9NS, was overheard saying that there will be six officially sanctioned stations operating in S2-land within the next couple of months.

VK9, COCOS KEELING ISLANDS. Peter, VK9YJ, who visits the island once in a while for maintenance, is active again on the Family Hour DX Net. Check 14226.5 kHz around 1130 to 1430z. QSL to: Peter James, Box 60, Lara, Australia 3212.

VS6, HONG KONG. Phil, VS6CT, said he will be looking for DXers needing VS6 for a new one during October on Saturdays and Sundays 0000-0200z on 28480 kHz.

XZ, MYANMAR. XY0RR continues to be active. The guys in the northen latitudes have had better luck this week working the XY. This weekend they showed up on 17 meters. CW activity was on 18070 kHz, SSB activity was on 18333 kHz and there was a report of RTTY operation going on 18081 kHz as well as 14081 kHz. Length of operations is unsure, but the following message from NT2X via The Tri-State DX Cluster may shed some light: (09/06/91 1304Z) "I've just spoken with Gena, UA9MA, one of the operators at XY0RR and this is what he has to say: They are operating from the Golden Triangle, not from the islands and using all wire antennas. Putting up the big log-periodic is dangerous; he hinted at their precarous position and that they are trying to keep a low profile. Four more days of operating from the same position and then they will have to move. (ed. meaning the 10th or 11th) Gena couldn't tell me if they are going to quit after four days. Over 40,000 QSOs have been made. The operators are "OK", except for Harry, RA3AUU, who has a stomach sickness. Unfortunately, they are under considerable strain from the operation and are getting "battle fatigue". They are also eating only once a day. (Gena didn't explain why.) Clarification was made about operation between September 6-9, on 21 MHz. They will only be QRV on 21035, anyone operating on 21020 is a SLIM. A request had been made to cut down the spread of 100 kHz. Gena's reply was: "Everyone is awfully weak, we have no choice but to go wide, otherwise we can't hear well." I also suggested to go by call areas and the suggestion was taken. I don't know if and when I can provide the next update, so try to work them while you still can, don't waste any time now."-- 73's de Ed Kritsky/NT2X

YA/T6, AFGHANISTAN. It was reported in the INDEXA Net, that Jacky, F2CW, is waiting written permission and documentation to operate from Afghanistan. Also, INDEXA reported the T6AS group's documentation has been approved by the ARRL, but there has not been an official announcement made yet in the ARRL Bulletins.

ZA, ALBANIA. All the press releases and information look very promising on the upcoming ZA operation. Starting day could be between September 12th thru the 15th. The callsign of ZA1A will be used and the following frequencies will be used: CW 14020, 21020 and 28020 kHz -- SSB 14145, 21245 and 28345 kHz. Let's hope the Amateur Radio Community will be on their best behavior for the Albanians. There should not be any problems as far as operating techniques, because the Albanians are being taught by well qualified DXers. Sponsoring organizations include the IARU, ARRL, ARI, JARL, NCDXF and Yaesu. QSL route for ZA1A is via NCDXF, Box 1, Los Altos, ca 94023. Bureau QSL cards will go via W6OAT.

40 METERS DX ACTIVITY.
3C1EA 7066/7158 0500z 7P8EG 7058/7158 0245z
4K2PGO FJL 7007 0310z HS0AC 7004 1130z
5B4ADA 7002 0312z JA1NUT 7003 1100z

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

2563. ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 16:43:24 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109101243.aa18779@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293679

scott writes:
>
> This is an idiotic argument.
.
.
(deleted to create more white space)
.
.
>... If your rig were covered with a mixture of
>DMSO and strychnine, for example, you'd be completely unable to use the code
>key to call for help. However, with a VOX system you wouldn't even need to
>hit that PTT button. You could crisply and cleanly state your difficulty
>into the microphone and help would be on the way in a jiffy.
>--scott
> (smiling softly to himself)

What is this VOX stuff anyway? Is this the device Mrs. Fletcher uses
when she says: "Help me, I've fallen and can't get up!"
or
is it like the clapper (or jacker), you know: "Clap on. Clap off?"
Heard any good jokes, lately?

Whats PTT anyway, Praise The Transmitter :^?

2564. Re: Radium based folk-lore.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 17:00:28 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <91253.46829.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>
Source record: 293684

I saw a photograph of a young girl with glowing fingernails; the caption said that she worked at a radium plant, and that such stunts were routine. I myself had a World War II vintage aircraft sextant that I kept as an antique. I happened to place a giger counter near it one day (yes, I happen to own a giger counter, and keep an informal record of background radiation records), and the sextant drove the counter right of the scale! It was hard gamma, too, as a three-inch thick steel anvil placed between the sextant and the counter had no effect on the count. I ended up calling our state radiological officer, who came right out, placed the thing in a lead-lined container, and sent it off to the Dept of Energy for disposal! Those old optical instruments can be really hot, so watch it.

2565. Solar effects on power & communications systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 17:59:38 UTC
From: rcmcc@hera.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.175938.17853@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 293685

The September 1991 issue of IEEE Power Engineering Review
has two very interesting articles on the effects
of solar flares and the solar wind on the power system
grid and communications systems.
Those of us who are used to dealing with microamperes
and maybe amperes to power rigs don't usually
pay attention to a power journal with mega-amperes.
Check this issue out.

Ron McConnell, w2iol

2566. Re: ht's on planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 18:06:22 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <7972@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293683

In article <2175@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
>
>In a similar vein, has anyone had any problems taking your R-390
>on the plane? I suppose one should not mention the radium meter
>faces at the x-ray counter...

I don't know about you but I have trouble taking my R390A ANYWHERE. That monster is awfully big and damned heavy! I'd sure like to see someone hoist one into the overhead storage rack of a 737.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2567. Re: Gelcells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 18:39:29 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <23221@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 293686

In article <1991Sep9.171545.25837@linus.mitre.org>, jdobbs@mwunix (John Dobbs) writes:
>
>I have been following the battery discussion with much interest. From the
>discussion, it seems that the best use of gelcells is as a trickle charged
>backup power system rather than trying to use them as primary power for
>any length of time (and especially if used indoors).

The other good use (I think) would be for the case where your power supply
isn't quite up to what your rig needs on transmit. So the battery discharges
on transmit and charges on receive (or when not operating). As long as you
aren't too much of a motormouth you won't deep cycle.

>interested in operating battery powered over a period of time or an event
>(like Field Day or a camping trip) in order to avoid the use of a noisy
>generator and it seems that some other battery type (such as marine/RV deep
>cycle?) is more appropriate for this. Any comments or experience?

If you know you will consistantly deep cycle the battery, then NiCd's
start to look better. Other factors: Does weight matter? Do you need
to be able to tip it over without spilling anything?

-don perley
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2568. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 18:59:48 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <23222@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 293687

In article <jrsargeant.684468209@node_d3ff>, jrsargeant@lescsse (JACK SARGEANT) writes:

>>>On many domestic flights on several different airlines over the last several
>>>years, I have carried my HT in my briefcase. I have NEVER been asked what
>>>it was, or to demonstrate that it works or any of the other such thinks that
>>>would be expected from a functioning security screening! (On a few occations

On a recent domestic trip I was asked to turn on both my HT and camcorder.
I don't know what they would have done if the batteries were dead.

>It has never hurt anything which I have carried to be x-rayed. That includes
>the HT, a portable dictating unit and tapes, floppy disks, an IBM convertable,
>and a camera & 35 mm film. (I usually ask that the camera and film be hanc
>checked, but have forgotten and let it be x-rayed.)

In general, the denser the circuitry on a chip, the more sensitive it is
to damage from x-rays etc. I think the damage is pretty much cumulative
and linear (many small doses == one big dose).

Some processes are more resistant than others, but most owners of electronic
toys have no way of knowing what scale the IC's are or what process.

How concerned you should be I guess depends on how often you fly and how
hard it would hit you financially if your HT mysteriously stopped working.

I always ask for hand checking of sensitive toys. Only once have I been
refused (in Holland).

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2569. Intermod Software Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 19:38:29 UTC
From: rliles@spuds.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.193829.6517@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 293694

Sender:
Followup-To:
Distribution:
Organization: Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne FL
Keywords: what what?

I am looking for PC software, capable of intermod product calculations, for
multiple transmitters/receivers. This software will be used for repeater
site management to determine potential system interference in the VHF/UHF
spectrum.

Information and source of software for this application would be appreciated.

73, Ray
WA4VME
--
Ray Liles ## P.O. Box: 883
RLILES@hsscam.mis.semi.harris.com ## Mail Stop: 58-32
phone: (407) 729-4640 ## Melbourne, Fl. 32902-0883
fax: (407) 729-4029 ##

2570. Intermod Calculation Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 19:43:55 UTC
From: rliles@spuds.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.194355.6618@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 293695

I am looking for PC software, capable of intermod product calculations, for multiple transmitters/receivers. This software will be used for repeater site management to determine potential system interference in the VHF/UHF spectrum.

Information and source of software for this application would be appreciated.

73, Ray
WA4VME
--
Ray Liles ## P.O. Box: 883
RLILES@hsscam.mis.semi.harris.com ## Mail Stop: 58-32
phone: (407) 729-4640 ## Melbourne, Fl. 32902-0883
fax: (407) 729-4029 ##

2571. Gap Verticals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 19:52:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GAF5LACR7KDQFWWT@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293698

Gap Verticals,

Well, just been spending a bunch of time testing out my new Gap Vertical. I went to a big ham fest and was going to put up a tower and a beam. Got talked into the Gap (time and money considerations). I had a Parallel dipole (10,15,20,40,80) and a seperate 15m dipole. The parallel was a real pain tuning, and finally found it so narrow banded, I bought a tuner-it workd real well and did a lot of DX and did real well in pileups. The 15m (about $7.50 not including the cable) is resonant across the entire band and I can work anything I can hear-including getting through most anywhere on 80 watts against some kilowatts with Yagis and other directional antennas.

The Gap doesn't need to be tuned. It is very simple to put together (about 45 min) the only hard parts are to bury the counterpoise wires and cable. It met all claims as to the SWR on bands it claimed, and did a little better than it says on a few. If you want an all band antenna that you won't need a tuner for, that won't cost a lot it is pretty hard to beat.

I have done a lot of comparison between it and my dipoles. The 15 meter dipole almost always beats out the gap. Sometimes it is 2-4 s units better. I can sometimes not hear things on the gap that will come through on the dipole. When I use the tuner with the parallel dipole it will most of the time also beat out the Gap by a little. I have found that most of the time that I am not on 15m I use the Gap, because I don't need to use the antenna tuner, and having a tube rig, that becomes a big convenience. I have worked a good amount of DX with it and got good reports. My friend has one with a kenwood 440s and loves it. Everyone I met at the ham fest swore by them.

If you are looking for inexpensive, versital and does it all I think it probably will beat out almost all other verticals and many other antennas, if you are looking for top performance it may not be the way to go

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U.
[EOB

2572. Re: Heath Most Accurate Clock vs WWV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 19:59:21 UTC
From: cjackso@uswnvg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1219@uswnvg.UUCP>
Source record: 293701

In article <228@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Phil Benchoff) writes:
>>a while. He called WWV and Heathkit. One of them said that this
>>problem is related to the new digital voice and that they are working
>>on it. Has anyone else heard anything about this?
>
>word transmitted at 100 Hz beneath the voice modulation. Result: Some or
>all field hardware set up to decode and use that BCD information can't
>handle it.
>
>David Newkirk, WJ1Z
>Senior Assistant Technical Editor
>American Radio Relay League
>-----------------------------------

Well, I think some folks need to get their facts straight.....

FACT: I own a Heath 'Most Accurate Clock' and have had it since about 2 months after they introduced it (sometime in 1988, I believe). I've had various and sundry problems with it over the years, related primarily to the heat the thing generates internally and the general lack of stability in their tone decode circuitry. HOWEVER, it was in 'HI SPEC' last night, and continues it's 'normal' operating pattern of being in 'HI SPEC' (ie, it has synced to WWV in the last 10 minutes) about 17 or 18 hours/day (except when a PCA or other solar 'event' knocks out reception, as happened much of August). So, let's put this one to bed. Followups to /dev/null, please.

Now, there ARE some well-documented (ie, Heath will TELL you about them, and they have been written up in several magazines) problems with the GC1000, most of which center around the sensitivity of the tone decode board to heat, misuse, abuse or general wear and tear. I've had mine open (the clock) about 6 times over the years I've owned it, and EACH time I've opened it, I've had to go back later an REopen it to readjust the tone decode. Also, the Heath manual's method of adjustment is NOT adequate for reasonable operation with anything but a 20db over S9 signal. To get reasonable (ie, 'HI-SPEC' often enough so that it will continue to display the .1 second digit, about once/day) operation, one MUST use a counter to accurately adjust the tone decode circuitry. Heath will tell you (at least they told me a few years back and I wrote it down at home) what to do if you call 'em.

73!
--

Clay Jackson - N7QNM
US WEST NewVector Group, Inc
clayj@cjsysv.wa.com | ...uunet!uswnvg!cjackso

2573. Origional HR1674 Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 20:49:30 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <9713@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293693
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Could someone please post (or send me mail) of the origional outline
and description of HR 1674. Someone a while back posted it in
rec.radio.amateur.policy but I forgot to get a copy. I'm thinking
about submitting a copy of HR 1674 to comp.risks, thus letting
more people know about these possible restrictions. OR, if someone
else would like to submit this to comp.risks, feel free to. Read
any comp.risks post for submition policy.

thanks,

Steve Kuo
N8OPH
sdkuo@oakland.edu

2574. Datong Filters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 20:50:55 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <4164@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 293690

The Datong audio filter has been recommended to me, but
I can't seem to find a supplier. Does anyone have this kind
of information?

73's

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw
"I get my kicks on Route 66" - really - I live on it

2575. Re: Solar effects on power & communications systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 21:01:01 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <7989@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293700

In article <1991Sep10.175938.17853@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> rcmcc@hera.uucp (27272-mcconnell) writes:
>The September 1991 issue of IEEE Power Engineering Review
>has two very interesting articles on the effects
>of solar flares and the solar wind on the power system
>grid and communications systems.
>Those of us who are used to dealing with microamperes
>and maybe amperes to power rigs don't usually
>pay attention to a power journal with mega-amperes.

Yeah I remember those "hummer" guys from college days. They think high frequency is 61 hz. On the other hand we digital guys think high voltage is 6 volts and the microwave guys think anything under a ghz is DC! All in one's perspective I suppose.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2576. Antenna Advice *** Magnetic Loops ***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 21:27:57 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9109102127.AA23964@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293688

Kok Chen writes.....

>I tried to order Hart's book something like a year or two ago and
>never received it. The distributor (same one that used to put out
>AntennaX?) apparently went QRT. But, those interested in the Hart Loop
>can look up the ARRL Antenna Handbook, where it is described in good
>detail.

Yep, the same distributor that put out AntenneX handled the book...when they went belly up, I still had about 8 or 9 issues remaining on my AntenneX subscription. Quite a nasty mess, I understand, from what Pete, KH6CTQ, told me about some telephone conversations he had with W5QJR about the folding of AntenneX...bottom line was that it looks like we'll never see the rest of that subscription (Pete got burned, too...).

73, Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

2577. Re: RACES Bulletin #185

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 22:19:18 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3319@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 293697

In article <5s1u81w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>When setting policies you should keep in mind a couple of things that
>are real irritants to the press. One is the guy who essentially says
>"I don't know what I'm doing, I'll have to get the PR guy". Makes the
>people doing the work look incompetant. Another is that the photogs want
>pictures, not info. The "wait here until it's all over and then the PR
>guy will tell you what happened" attitude will ruin your good publicity.

I think you missed this one a little bit. There is a difference questions between "What is happening?" and "What are you doing?" The first question is being dealt with by the poster, while your dealing with the second.

They are quite different in scope. The RACES bulletin is ABSOLUTELY correct about not giving out information about the event. That isn't the ham's job. The answer isn't "I don't know." but rather "I can't help you with that, please go see the PR Officer."

It is a completely different matter to blow-your-own-horn with the press about what you are doing, and this can be done without giving ANY information about the event itself....thus answering the 2nd question.

>The workers need to learn the difference between fact and opinion and
>be allowed to give the simple facts. "We're amateur radio operators and
>we're passing messages between this cammand post and the one at the
>hospital" will get you a much better understanding by the community than
>the "go talk to the PR flack" response.

Lastly, it isn't our place as ARES/RACES to change the stated policy of the agencies we are trying to help. That last word is the key "HELP." It isn't helping the served agency or ham radio to have the operator or entire group tossed out of the operation for not obeying the policies of the served agency.

>Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA

Steve Wilson KA6S

2578. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 22:28:40 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <21696@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 293702

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:

>>Consumer products group has the 49MHz stuff. Interesting enough,
>>they do not have any commercial gear with the ear-mic -- only the
>>consumer stuff like 49MHz and one CB radio. (I wonder if this implies
>>how well the ear-mics work.)

Maxon earmikes work very well. They are sold private labeled for
radio shack in addition to their brand name. A friend and I used a pair
for communicating while on dirt bikes. The VOX is nice - except when
ya gotta say "OH SHIT".

>There are some ear-mike and throat-mike gear advertised in the land mobile
>trade rags, but other than Maxon. They don't advertise consistently so
>you will probably have to still hunt around.

I have some literature around here on a couple of brands. The commercial
stuff is VERY expensive. By VERY I mean several hundred bux. The Maxxon
stuff works fine for non-military/police work so give it a try.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga | "It's not a bald spot, its a solar panel for a
jgd@dixie.com | a sex machine."

2579. IC-745 MOD WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 23:09:51 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <46843@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 293705

What is the mod to enable general coverage transmit on the
Icom IC-745?? Thanks.
Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

2580. AUTEK NON-CLICKING/ON-OFF NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 23:11:23 UTC
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <46844@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 293706

Does anyone know the modification for disabling the loud
click that occurs when you turn on the Autek QF-1A filter?
Thanks.
Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

2581. Re: Request for Info/Help: CW "Decoders"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 23:17:15 UTC
From: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz
Message-ID: <9109102317.AA15987@frc.maf.govt.nz>
Source record: 293699

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Re:Request for Info/Help: CW "Decoders"
From: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz (Wilbert Knol)

Jerry,

My advice would be: don't waste your money on CW decoding machines.
I've yet to see a device that will allow you to reliably conduct a CW QSO
on any one of the HF bands.
Without exception they drop out of sync at the first burst of static or QSB.
Employing PLL type and LP filters they won't decode while tuning (as you
would by ear), nor will they copy chirpy or drifting signals.
Also old timers still doing the old 25 wpm at 75 years of age can be a
problem, you'd need a combination of pretty good hard- and software to
simulate the flexibility of the human brain to be able to copy some of the
stuff floating around our bands.
However, some modems work well in the relatively QRM/QSB free environment
of the VHF and UHF bands and even on HF you can get the odd station at 599+
sending machine generated CW. If you are happy with that, by all means, go
to it.
For serious CW QSO's on HF there is only one option: copy by ear.

73's, Bert, ZL2BSJ.

Wilbert Knol mail: MAFFISH Research Box 297 Wellington New Zealand
phone: (04)861029 x8666 radio: ZL2BSJ/QRP packet:ZL2BSJ@ZL2WA
or ZL2BSJ-1 (PMS) on Wellington data 146.625 email: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz
---

2582. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 23:44:28 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1493@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 293712

In article <1991Sep9.220244.23404@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>In article <1991Sep6.172709.27551@acuson.com> sifakis@acuson.com (George Sifakis) writes:
>>Really folks, does anyone have any hard data about the harm this level of
>>radioactivity can cause?
[humerous comment deleted]

But I too serve as a recycling center for disposing of R-390s and 75A4s
:-)

> Seriously, though, I doubt that the fairly low levels would be dangerous.
>There may be some small gamma emission, but compared with the output of
>soft X-rays from a good transmitter, it's probably minimal. Those 833's
>though, I would check...

So long as the material remains IN the meter/dial there is no problem.
If the glass breaks or you open it for any reason there are two dangers
as pointed out (1) the radon gas and (2) the actual radium/phospher.

When I worked with the dials (back in the 60's young man Hrrrumph), we
were told to be sure that the coating STAYED on the dials and be VERY
sure to wash it off before eating etc..

The problem comes from ingesting tiny amounts ofthe material since it is
then in very close contact with your tissue for a very long time! That
will certainly cause a cancerous tumor in time. How long depends on how
much material, how long it is there, how active it is and your
particular metabolism.

I would suggest that if the case is even doubtful it is simply not worth
the risk. A replacement meter is around $10, a new body costs much more
:-).

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Labor, n.:
One of the processes by which A acquires property for B.
-- Ambrose Bierce, "The Devil's Dictionary"

2583. Re: reducing HT power / RFC 2 meter amp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-10 23:55:09 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.235509.13176@sequent.com>
Source record: 293703

Note to those with the RFC 2-23 two meter amps. They should allow between 2 and 5 watts in and operate fine. Turns out they have made a few revs of the circuit, and in middle rev changed the SWR detect. It is too sensitive, such that OK SWR but high power can cause the amp to lock out until you power cycle. I had a new one that worked fine on 2 or 5 watts input, and another 2nd hand one that only worked on 2 watts in. Decided to investigate and found this to be reason.

I called manufacturer and they had me send in the unit, and fixed for no $$. Don't know if that deal always applies but I thought it quite nice.

[Disclaimer: This was case for me some months back. If you have a unit that you don't believe will allow 5 watts input, please check with factory before you try it. I certainly don't want to cause any problems with your amp!]

dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063
--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

2584. Radium watch...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 00:37:02 UTC
From: nessinger@atmo3.atmo.arizona.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep10.173702.1@atmo3.atmo.arizona.edu>
Source record: 293704

Any watch that has been coated with radium is not strong enough to have any strong health risk. BUT that all depends on where you keep it. A wrist can be exposed to more radiation without danger. But your eyes, gonads or other vital organs are more sensitive to radiation and have a higher risk of damage. So a wrist watch with radium shouldn't pose any danger while a pocket watch would. But on the other hand (the right) no exposure is best. If all else fails, give the watch to a high school or college for a demo of radiation.

P.S. Radium isn't a gamma emmitter, and if it were a geiger counter (GM tube) couldn't detect them.

2585. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 01:19:26 UTC
From: cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <3718@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 293689

In article <horak.684457059@convex.convex.com>, horak@convex.com (David Horak) writes:
>
> While we're on the subject, just how much damage can those luggage
> scanners (X-rays?) do to electronic devices? I always pull my scanner
> out of my briefcase before I let them nuke it! What's the real scoop?
>
> David
> N5OFQ

Don't worry about it. No electronics of the type you find in scanners
is going to be affected by X-Rays of that energy and intensity. At
least not permenantly. Sensitivity is a function of complexity. Communications
sattelites are a LOT more complicated and take a lot more radiation than
that.
Possible exceptions: Magnetic media, although I have never had a problem
with such. Some sorts of very high density non-volitile memory might
also have problems if left in the X-ray for a while.

Luke Hamaty

2586. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 10 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 04:30:32 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E746.7406B260.14446@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293707

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 253, 09/10/91
10.7 FLUX=184.6 90-AVG=203 SSN=180 BKI=5643 3333 BAI=028
BGND-XRAY=C1.4 FLU1=1.3E+05 FLU10=8.6E+03 PKI=5652 3423 PAI=032
BOU-DEV=115,126,048,022,030,025,026,026 DEV-AVG=052 NT SWF=02:018
XRAY-MAX= M2.9 @ 2111UT XRAY-MIN= C1.2 @ 0116UT XRAY-AVG= C2.9
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1235UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1450UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 2015UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2345UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55359NT @ 0256UT BOUTF-MIN=55280NT @ 1744UT BOUTF-AVG=55316NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+166NT@ 0351UT GOES7-MIN=N:-028NT@ 0701UT G7-AVG=+072,+082,+006
GOES6-MAX=P:+145NT@ 2301UT GOES6-MIN=E:-017NT@ 0532UT G6-AVG=+080,+007,+032
FLUXFCST=STD:193,200,210 ; SESC:195,200,210 BAI/PAI-FCST=30,20,20 / 40,40,30
KFCST=4565 5443 4565 5443 28DAY-AP=018,038 28DAY-KP=1112 3445 5554 4444
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWCH
ALERTS=**MINSTRM;**MINFLR:M2.9@2111
!!END-DATA!!
```

2587. CTCSS decode on IC02AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 04:40:50 UTC
From: msw1633@summa.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <3394@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 293708

I have an Icom 02-AT that has CTCSS encode and was wondering if there is any way of getting CTCSS (PL) decode for this radio. Is there something I can add or is there a mod for it?

Thanks

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Bitnet: MSW1633@TAMSIGMA College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man" -- another Schadelism

2588. Trunked Radio Systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 06:30:33 UTC
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <kcre09INN8o1@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 293710

Within the last few years I have heard about trunked radio systems, but know little about them. This weekend one of my friends showed me his trunked radio he uses with the sheriff's office. Each time he keyed up, the radio would beep three times from the speaker. He also had a function on the radio was able to check if he was paged.

How are trunked radio systems different from standard repeaters?

-Steve Schallehn KB0AGD
Kansas State University

2589. Re: Zero beating a transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 09:47:43 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610055@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293790

I find that I need to have my sidetone and the beat note of the incoming signal at different pitches to avoid confusion, EG. when someone breaks in while you're running full QSK.

There is seems to be no way to truely zero-beat an incoming signal with the modern Japanese sets, in the way that used to be used in the old frequency measuring competitions.
All the suggestions to date make the assumption that the RC sidetone oscillator is at the same pitch as a signal exactly netted would give. The stability of crude RC oscillators is very poor compared to the sub Hz precision that could be achieved by actual zero beating if you used a seperate Rx to hear the beat between your Tx and the incoming signal.

OK, I'm being pedantic, but the original questioner used the term "zero-beat", so a thorough answer should explain the special significance of the words. As his requirement was for advice on placing his transmision within the other guy's passband, The tune-until-his-note-matches-your-own-sidetone process will work, PROVIDED CW pitch (aka BFO) and any sidetone pitch control are set appropriately. Some practice at tuning to and fro across his signal and then stopping roughly in the centre is quite successful and allows you to keep any pitch controls at the settings you prefer for the actual QSO.

The G-QRP club along with many similar organisations conducted tests and a survey, they found that most (but not all) found CW easier to copy, and more comfortable with a pitch in the region of 500Hz. My main HF set has a "cw pitch " control and I find it most comfortable set to about 400 Hz. The sidetone is set by component values to roughly 800Hz

To get sidetone while receiving, I must switch off Vox/QSK

I must then either tune to a pitch 1 octave below my sidetone, or set my BFO to its centre detent and tune for a beat then return the BFO to 400Hz

I must now turn on Vox/QSK to be able to transmit

This is a nuisance everytime I want to net onto a signal, so I just guess the centre of my passband - a narrow filter helps. Most people I know just tune instinctively like this.

THE BEST solution is rare nowadays, the Tx carrier oscillator can be used in place of the Rx BFO by pressing a single button near the main tuning knob. this causes the tone you hear to pass through 0Hz exactly ay your transmit frequency equals the signal frequency. This occurs smack in the middle of your filter passband too. It's so easy, poke the button, tune for zero frequency (a true zero-beat) let go the button, transmit. All other controls are not touched, you are within Hz of your target FAST and ready to go with your favourite settings undisturbed

It is rather a shame that "spot" or "net" buttons are rare.

With the new homebrew rig, I'm using a DDS synthesised BFO. All synths are locked to one master reference standard oscillator, so I can arrange this without any extra hardware. Many thanks to all in this string, you have caused me to plan this area better than I would have done otherwise.

73 de GM4ZNX

2590. Myanmar ops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 09:56:15 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <67|?57B@csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 293713

Has anyone got a list of the calls of the Soviets presently operating from Myanmar? I got to know RA3AUU quite well in Moscow last year and am wondering who is with him.

Thanks in anticipation,

Simon G0GWA.

2591. College Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 10:00:01 UTC
From: clemens@acpwvw.UUCP
Message-ID: <9109110600.AA17254@acpwvw.uucp>
Source record: 293823

```
>Any club stations out there?
>I just want to correspond and see who is interested in a net.
>73
>de drew kb9fko@uiuc.edu pres
>Synton ARC University of Illinois W9YH

Yes!

Richard Clemens, KB8AOB
West Virginia Wesleyan College ARC
Buckhannon, WV 26201

]A[ Rich Clemens, West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannnon, WV 26201
]/[ Associate Professor of Business and Computer Science
]U[ Internet --> tuccia!acpwvw!clemens@ms.uky.edu
]X[ Amateur Packet Radio --> kb8aob@w8sp.wv.usa.na
```

2592. Re: Morse code timing (was: morse code for suns)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 10:06:41 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610056@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293791

You have to include inter- letter and inter-word spacing when you use these to relate dot times to words-per-minute.

"word" is a nice joke, but these things are the domain of international committees and a place name is often language independant and international committees ar fomously humour-impaired (unless they met at paris that time :0)X

2593. Kenwood MODS database - NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 10:39:53 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9109111039.AA23320@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 293714

Subject: Kenwood MODS database needed

I noticed a posting of the TS820S mods on the net recently which came from
part of a large database of Kenwood mods.
I am trying to locate the complete listing of Kenwood mods via e-mail
and was wondering if someone help me out on this. I can also send blank
diskettes if that way is better.
My intention is to load it on to the local BBS in the "W" files.
Thanks es 73,
Rich
WB2JBS
rharel%fab8@sc.intel.com

2594. Motorola Radius 433-438 Mhz (How ???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 10:48:11 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9109111048.AA23360@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 293715

Is there a way that I can program a Motorola Radius UHF mobile xcvr
with the standard Motorola software ? I need to have it programmed in the
433-438 Mhz range and in the software - this window is missing. I know
it has been done before, just can't remember the source of info.

-Rich
rharel%fab8@sc.intel.com

2595. Re: FCC address change/license renewal ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 12:42:45 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610057@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293792

Vox is a theatrical prop used to assist in humour generation as are the venerable custard pie, banana-skin, revolving bow-tie and exploding cigar

It is simple to use, just leave it on and forget.

All the best bits (loudest bits) of any domestic arguments are then transmitted for the fun and enjoyment of other amateurs

I haven't done it yet myself, but I've come close GM4ZNX

2596. New WWV data format needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 12:51:58 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep11.075158.5665@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 293716
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

HELP!

Does someone have the new data format for the 100Hz sub-carrier info contained in the WWV broadcasts? I can always call and/or write to WWV directly, but maybe someone has already done this. Any help?

Thanks!
--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

Internet Address: gibbonsj%iccgcc.decnet@consrt.rok.com

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

2597. Scanners, ht's, covenants, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 12:57:16 UTC
From: scott@ecs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <14695.28ce12ac@ecs.umass.edu>
Source record: 293786

Shouldn't topics such as: HR 1674, scanner laws, ht's on planes, and restrictive covenants be posted to rec.radio.amateur.policy rather than to this one? The definition of that group is "Radio use & regulation policy". I realize the definition of this group is "Amateur radio practices, contests, events, RULES, ETC. (Caps mine - for emphasis). That's a bit confusing (rules in one - regulations in another). If I remember rightly, the other group was formed to rid this group of unending "no-code" arguments, etc.

If the policy group is now to have a reason to exist at all, it has to be considered as being more than just "a place for people to post controversial things I do not care to read".

If items dealing with airline regulations, policies on scanners, and rules about antennas continue to be posted here, what is the purpose of the other group, and why should it continue to exist?

2598. RS scanner mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 13:06:40 UTC
From: powell@interlan.Interlan.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep11.130640.10925@interlan.Interlan.COM>
Source record: 293718

I have a few questions and comments about the Radio Shack 400 channel scanner, model 2004, or 2024, I think.

I want to perform the mod to increase the scan rate.
What diode do I cut and where is it located?

It's to bad that RS did not include an S meter in that *HUGE* LCD display that this unit has.....

Does anyone know of an S meter kit that can be somewhat easily installed without hurting the performance of the scanner?

I am VERY please with the performance and features of this scanner.
I just wish it came stock with an S meter.

Mucho Thanks!

-glen

--
Fundsalo Racing (used with permission) -- 73 CP Firebird, 85 Quattro
The Few..... The Proud..... The Concurrently Executed.....
Ex-Alliant

2599. Radium

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 13:49:14 UTC
From: namerow@pokvmcr3.vnet.ibm.COM
Message-ID: <9109111351.AA22597@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293717

The number of 'radioactive' substances we inadvertently handle in every day life is amazing. For a real surprise, but a geiger counter near a Coleman lantern wick sometime!
-Wayne
N2MCM

2600. Re: Trunked Radio Systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 14:10:18 UTC
From: bobw@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep11.081018.49153@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 293719

In article <kcre09INN8o1@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>, steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn) writes:
> Within the last few years I have heard about trunked radio systems, but
> know little about them. This weekend one of my friends showed me his
> trunked radio he uses with the sheriff's office. Each time he keyed up,
> the radio would beep three times from the speaker. He also had
> a function on the radio was able to check if he was paged.
>
> How are trunked radio systems different from standard repeaters?

Trunked radios (sounds like a Motorola system your friend has) has a series of repeaters at a single site. One of the repeaters is a control channel with a continuous stream of data coming from it. The mobiles read this data stream to determine the status of the site. When the mobile wants to transmit it sends a data stream to the control repeater which in turn assigns the mobile which repeater to connect to. Each time the repeater unkeys the assignment may change. The sites may have up to 20 repeaters linked through the central controller. The 3 beeps mean that a channel assignment was made. Each radio is given an individual unit id as well as a fleet id for all of the units in the company. Each fleet is unique from every other fleet. From the mobile unit there is no way to monitor other conversations on the channel. The control channel regualtes traffic flow. Telephone interconnects are also handled through the control channel. A repeater is linked through the phone line and attached to the mobile. Depending on the radio a full duplex conversation can then be started. Motorola is in the process of linking trunked (SMR) sites together with data systems to provide a nationwide data communications netwrok with mobiles. Trucking companies are the primary target for this service.
Non Motorola systems use a different approach. The repeaters at the mountain site each transmit a short burst of carrier at 30 second intervals. The mobiles then determine which channel is available and connect through a free repepater. Almost all of the smarts in these systems are in the mobile. The Motorola system has smarts in the radio and in the central controller at the repeater site.
--
Bob Wood WA7MXZ bobw@cc.usu.edu
Utah State University bobw@usu.bitnet
Chemistry and Biochemistry tel. (801) 750-1614
UMC 0300
Logan, Utah 84322-0300

2601. Trunked Radio Systems.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 15:47:23 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <11.Sep.91.17
Source record: 293725

Steve Schallehn was asking about these; basically all the radios are frequency agile; you do not know between successive mic-presses which frequency you are going to transmit on. When 'idle', all the radios listen on one common control channel; the base station or repeater transmits a constant signal on this frequency (this signal contains information about the base station, such as what frequencies are available from it; the receiver can also use this signal to, for example, measure the strength of signal from the base/repeater and so decide whether the signal is good enough to give an acceptable service quality).
When you hit the transmit switch, the repeater & mobile both agree on a frequency to use, tune to it, and you get your link. When you de-key the transmitter, the frequency you were using is released for use by another person. If you are out of range of the repeater, you cannot transmit. This has advantages where people drive from one area to another; with normal CTCSS-type radios you can transmit on a frequency allocated to someone else if you happen to move into a different geographical area; with a trunked system, unless the repeater 'gives you permission' to transmit, you do not get a slot and your TX is disabled.
Its also possible for the mobiles to dynamically tailor their power output on the basis of the signal received on the control channel; this reduces 'spill-over' between regions and allows frequency re-use on a finer scale.
This, and the dynamic frequency re-use, result in greater efficiency of spectrum utilisation (something we must encourage, since it helps to take some of the pressure off *our* bands!).
The 3 beeps are produced when your transmitter has moved to a frequency under command of the repeater, and you are allowed to start speaking.
Because its all digitally controlled, the control channel can be used to broadcast paging-type information to the mobiles. Theres also the ability to interleave voice and data; the control channel may be used to send special alerts, group pages etc.
This is how the 'who called you' information can be passed. Its also possible for a user to 'ping' each mobile to see if he has his radio switched on or if he has switched off... Big Brother is watching.....!

Another big advantage to the users of such a service is that its harder for people with scanners to listen in, since the frequencies in use change between 'overs'. In order to follow such conversations, you would have to have a receiver that could decode the digital squawks and work out which frequency to tune to.

Finally, the best thing (from the perspective of the service-provider) is that you can account for the time each registered user has spent talking, and then invoice him for it every month.....!

Here in the UK, a trunked system has been established in the frequency band 174-216MHz following the total closedown of VHF TV broadcasting some years ago.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org
'If we encounter any problems, fear not, for I still have the magic Fish'

2602. NOVEMBER NAMPA IDAHO HAMFEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 16:17:40 UTC
From: barry@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950004@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 293803

QST QST QST...

On Saturday, November 2, 1991 the Annual Nampa, Idaho Hamfest will be held at Nampa Civic Center from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. This hamfest will specialize in new and used Amateur Radio Gear and Personal Computer Equipment. This is an ARRL affiliated event.

The gathering last year was very successful and we will have more dealers present this year from the surrounding states. There will be seminars, VE testing at 9:30 a.m. (walk-ins welcome) and self-contained RV parking.

General admission is $2.00. Dealers will get two 8 foot tables and admission for one person for $60.00 and must pre-register. Non-dealers may receive one 8 foot table space for $5.00 preregistered and $7.50 for at-the-door registration plus free admission for one person.

Each admission includes a free raffle ticket for the possibility of winning a handheld radio and other prizes.

To preregister for a swap table send your name, callsign, address, and phone plus check or money order to Nampa Hamfest Committee, c/o Jay Dyer WA7VEF, 2013 S. Powerline Road, Nampa, ID 83686.

For further information call WA7VEF Jay Dyer, (208) 467-3245 or KA7BER Elvin Hightower, (208) 466-2011 in the evening MST. You may also e-mail me for more info.

The Nampa Civic Center is at 311 3rd Street South in Nampa Idaho (18 miles west of Boise in Southwest Idaho). Talk-in frequencies are 147.84/24 & 448.600/443.600. Dealer setup is Friday evening or Saturday morning.

73,

Barry Kurtz N7MKN

Disclaimer: These comments are my own and have no relationship to Hewlett-Packard or its business purposes.

2603. Re: 1N4003 and 1N4002 diodes-substitute?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 16:21:57 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360028@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 293819

Y E S !!!!

1n
1N4002 is 100V diode & 1N4003 is 200V

from the log of AA6AD

2604. fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 16:31:13 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920022@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293799

Several people have commented on the importance of proper use of fuses for mobile installations. Does anyone know of a good source of in-line fuse holders? Radio Shack only has some light duty ones. I would think that for proper installation of a 45 watt mobile rig you would use 12 or 10 guage wire and an 8 or 10 amp fuse. A 100 watt HF radio would use even larger components.

73, Paul AA6PZ (packet AA6PZ @ N6IIU-1.NOCAL.CA.USA)

2605. RE:antenna advice *** Magnetic Loop ***continued

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 16:35:29 UTC
From: sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0kKXVt-0000E9C@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 293721

I shall gather some info and send it. I have a program in GWBASIC, I'll
send that straight and also uuencoded if you have uudecode to recover it.
The program lets you play with different values and see the results, e.g
it calculated the capacitor on 80m for my loop (hexagon 8 x 2.5 ft) 397Pf and
I measured 394Pf. The antenna is made of copper tubing (aluminium he30 also)
bent to form a circle with a gap (say 3 in.) at the top, a capacitor with
reduction drive is connected via heavy straps/wires across the gap, soldered
or welded. The bottom centre has the outer braid of 50 ohm coax soldered to
it.the coax inner attached to the loop at a point 1/10th the loop circumf.
along from the point where coax braid is, adjusted to find lowest swr point.
1. Shape not critical, can be a square, hexagon (approx. a circle) or circle
(ideal).
2. The capacitor has very high voltages across it on transmit.
3. It is very narrow band, my brother thought his was not working, then
realised it was off resonance and he could hear nothing.
4. Loop circumference needs to be less than .25 wavelength at highest freq.
e.g a 3ft dia. loop is great for 20 - 10m inclusive, provided you have
a capacitor that goes down to about 5Pf needed on 10m.
5. Most efficient capacitors are vacuum and split-stator.
6. 100W gives about 5kv across the capacitor, so wide spaced is needed
7500V/in is the design value. I used a small single gang cap in my loop
max was 10W for the spacing, at 15W you could hear the flashover.
7. To tune.... adjust on receive for max signal strength/noise, go to Xmit
and adjust capacitor again for lowest swr.
Bandwidth is only a few Khz, so you have to retune when you move freq.
BUT IT WORKS FINE! ....
I haven't got the original QST article, I've only got an extract from it
and that was adequate.
*** Indoor/restricted-space antennas *** article by
PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk (G6WBJ).
**** also gives further insight.

Be contacting you soon again.
73....SID .....G3VBV.

2606. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 16:41:30 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <4563@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 293724

cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu (W. Luke Hamaty) writes:
>Possible exceptions: Magnetic media, although I have never had a problem
>with such. Some sorts of very high density non-volitile memory might
>also have problems if left in the X-ray for a while.

The problems with magnetic media and x-ray machines aren't the x-rays
themselves but the big honking mother magnets that they use in order
to run the machine itself.
--
Andrew Scott Beals KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

2607. Re: 19-set/R390 radioactive paint.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 17:23:07 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <57201@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 293722

jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:

>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>Take care with exposed radium paint. The breakdown product of radium is
>>radon, a gas, and if you breathe this stuff you could be a goner from
>>lung cancer. Both are alpha emitters, so as long as you don't get any
>>inside your body you're ok. But it's difficult to avoid breathing while
>>using radio equipment.

>Ha! Once again, the inherent superiority of Morse Code is proven!

Wait, I thought we have _already_ established that those who
use CW haven't really been breathing for a long time now :-).

73,

Kok "I use CW" Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

2608. HT's on planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 17:41:37 UTC
From: lowell@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep11.174137.10583@techbook.com>
Source record: 293780

Last time I checked into it (I asked the airline and also read the airline "magazine") You should not use any radio for transmitting or receiving unless first cleared by the Captain... I asked the Captain and he didn't know so checked on his airline's policy. Their worry is that the local oscillator in the radio might interfere with thier radio and navagation devices. There are some restrictions regarding computers as well.
Another thought... Eproms may be erased by uv light.... and Xrays as well. The intensity and duration of exposure to XRays in the airport security devices is, however, not likely to do the job, though. Once I carried a commodore 64 disk drive in a back pack on an airline and they asked me to plug it in and prove that it worked (and presumably not something else). I had no power cord or computer with me and couldn't do it. An airline representitive had to come to the security gate and give his approval for me to take it. Luckily, the plane was late due to bad weather.

--
lowell@techbook.COM ...!{tektronix!nosun,uunet}techbook!lowell
Public Access UNIX at (503) 644-8135 (1200/2400) Voice: +1 503 646-8257
Public Access User --- Not affiliated with TECHbooks

2609. Re: watts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 18:21:20 UTC
From: markz@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1453@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 293800

In article <56887@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
> mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) says:
> >>But it is relatively easy to calculate your total energy expenditure:
> >>so 2500 calories in 24 hours = 413 BTU/hour = 121 watts/hour
> >>(if I haven't made any mistakes).
>
> You have, Myron, you have....
> Oh well, OK: assume human is 2m x 0.7m (x2 for front and back), and
> at T = 300K. Since I can't remember Stefan-Botzperson constant,
> scale to sun, R = 7E5 kms, T = 6000K, L = 4E33 erg/s, gives 1.25 KW.
> So we are perhaps radiating at about the limit for amateurs anyway...

Huh. 2500 Kcal = 10.467 Megajoules divided by 24*60*60 seconds per day
gives 121 watts per person. You can't get more out than you put in.

If you can get 10 times the radiated power as the chemical energy
input, the Department of Energy would be real interested. Call
Carl Sagan, call Pons, call Fleishmann -- not only have we solved
the energy crisis, you've found the missing mass of the universe. ;-)

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com mzenier%polari@sumax.seattleu.edu

2610. Re: Solar effects on power & communications systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 18:29:24 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570161@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293808

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, crisp@mips.com (Richard Crisp) writes:

>... and the microwave guys think anything
>under a ghz is DC! ...

You mean it ISN'T???!!! Golly, the things you learn on the Usenet...

AL N1AL

2611. Re: making a HT put out less power

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 18:29:56 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920024@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293796

> Corallary question: What is the easiest way to get 7.2V out of 12V
> at about a coupla amps or so?

Hum, let's try Ohm's law. 5 volts / 2 amps = 2.5 ohms.

The power dissipated will be 10 watts.

With a little tinkering with the resistor value, you should be able to
adjust the power out to the value you desire. Of course, on receive,
the voltage will jump up to 12 volts, but that should be no problem with
that HT. Unlike the suggestions of dissapating the RF power, you can
even use wire-wound resistors and not need to use coax connectors.

73, Paul AA6PZ

2612. R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 18:30:25 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.684613825.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 293727

Amid the clamor about the potentiality for R-390 owners to glow in the dark, one question hasn't been answered: what's an R-390 or R-390A? I gather it was a military receiver. What were it's specs?
As an asside, although radon gas **can** be a problem in home basements when the houses are too tightly sealed, I doubt that the amount of gas emitted from a meter after the glass has been broken is enough to worry about -- unless you live in a sealed container. Radium is a problem if you eat it but I don't make a practice of licking my fingers in the ham shack. I also wash my hands thoroughly before meals and don't snack in the shack. Alpha particles won'd even penetrate the skin on your hands -- I handled isotopes in physics labs in college barehanded all the time (the old AEC would have had a cow, but what the hay!). Moral: if you've got a R-390 or R-390A, don't eat it for breakfast! Gives new meaning to brushing after every meal, no?

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | or K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Be careful what you wish -- you might
| get it!

2613. Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 18:38:50 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.684614330.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 293778

Amid the Sturm und Drang of the code/no-code license debate and the debate over waiver of high-speed code exams for handicapped hams (I think this sucks, BTW), it occurred to me to wonder if anyone has gathered in one place or reference all the changes in privileges/freq allowances/exam requirements/logging requirements/etc for the amateur service from, say, the establishment of the Federal Radio Commission (FRC) in 1927 to the present. The chronology of such events as, say, the eleimination of classes A-B-C in 1951, the reintroduction of "Incentive Licensing" in 1967 with Docket 19582 (I believe), the modification thereof in 1968/1972 due, in part, to low occupancy of the Extra CW bands, etc., would be interesting. If such a reference exists, could one hope it to be in recorded form or in Braille or in machine-readable form (he said, hopefully)?
Amateur band freq charts over the years would be fun, too. (Don't we wish we had the 2.5-meter band just prior to WW2 -- 110 mHz and above?)
Thanks in advance.

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | or K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Be careful what you wish -- you might
| get it!

2614. Gel-cells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 18:42:24 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.684614544.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 293779

It would appear that from the welter of advice about the care and feeding of gel-cells and ni-cads that the only reliable way to take care of them is to let someone else do it who will supply you with power, who can make sense of all the contradictatory advice given in this newsgroup and who can afford to buy more batteries (with no expense to you, of course) if they picked the wrong advice! :-)

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | or K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Be careful what you wish -- you might
| get it!

2615. help!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 18:57:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <C7EE591220206F8F@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 293781

Anybody reading this know how to subscribe to this service? I was somehow
dumped. All attempts to re-subscribe using methods which have worked
in the past don't work. (Beware the WOUFHONG!) (sp??)

Tnx in advance, k9cun

derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

2616. Call request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 19:30:24 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9109111927.AA05202@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 293783

Who has the IP address of the ETHZ.ch in Switserland?

Wim NIJNTJES @ pe1ntw

2617. RTTY/ASCII Code conversion HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 20:13:25 UTC
From: cole@jazz.concert.net
Message-ID: <1991Sep11.201325.21169@rock.concert.net>
Source record: 293785
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Greetings!

I am attempting to convert a file (of which I assume to be RTTY) to SOMETHING readable (which I assume to be plain text). To help explain, here's a sample of the original file:

a:MaORl5\DI2>X1Hf\jO=9k5U>2[mJI__ZPBacJgg3f]4HoLf@Fhl?mWc0SkNJ (more and more)

I have coded a C program that extracts 5-bit values from the above stream, and compares those values to Table 11 on page 19-19 of the 1990 ARRL Handbook. For example, with an initial offset of 0, the program produces:

OWDFOHXL<FIGS>-6.+/"<SP><SP>)('/<BEL><BLANK>+/")8?.&<SP>./:0,6629)0064)6/<LTRS>PSE<LF>OPFR
BPMWBSHHLIXNB<SP>EIGIT<LTRS><FIGS>6/-,'/<BEL>!<BEL>/'2<SP><CR>4

from the above example snippet.

The program would of course produce different results with an initial offset, but it's all garbage anyway. Has anyone ever done this succesfully? If you're wondering, this data was captured by a Mac running AEA PakRATT hooked up to a TS-440 (I forgot the frequency.) I also assume that all data transmitted is present in the stream.

This began as an interesting diversion, but now IT'S DRIVING ME CRAZY!!! I would really like to see something useful come out of this, but if it's not possible to do, then I'm bailing out now before I waste much more time.

What help can you give? What about parity, start/stop bits, data loss, bit inversion before conversion? Any and ALL _explicit_, _detailed_ HELP will be greatly appreciated!!!

73 de KC4WEJ,
Derrick

--- --- --------- --- --- ---------
/ _/ // ______// \ / // ______/ Derrick Cole (cole@concert.net)
/ /_/ // /_____ / /\ \ // /_____ MCNC Center for Communications
/__/ /__//________//__/ __//________/ Research Triangle Park, NC

2618. Re: RE:antenna advice *** Magnetic Loop ***continued

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 20:23:00 UTC
From: gb@cs.unc.edu
Message-ID: <6078@borg.cs.unc.edu>
Source record: 293723

Has anyone tried the homebrew plate glass capacitors described in the second antenna compendium for use with a loop? These consist of two metal plates (one fixed, one moving) separated by a thin sheet of glass. The author claimed greater than 10kV breakdown. He used a simple screw drive to move the upper plate. This linear design has no sliding contacts so it should be low loss.

73, wa4fut

2619. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 20:57:31 UTC
From: levy@levy.fnal.gov
Message-ID: <XY_KKA+S@linac.fnal.gov>
Source record: 293784

In article <3718@unccvax.uncc.edu>, cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu (W. Luke Hamaty) writes:
> Don't worry about it. No electronics of the type you find in scanners
> is going to be affected by X-Rays of that energy and intensity. At
> least not permenantly. Sensitivity is a function of complexity. Communications
> sattelites are a LOT more complicated and take a lot more radiation than
> that.

Ah, but they're also shielded against it where necessary.

> Possible exceptions: Magnetic media, although I have never had a problem
> with such. Some sorts of very high density non-volitile memory might
> also have problems if left in the X-ray for a while.

True.

>
> Luke Hamaty

Mark

2620. Re: Repeater Controllers was (Re: Palomar Telecom RBC-700 info)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 21:20:57 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <4879@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 293806

In article <1991Sep04.080714.22999@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <6861@lupine.ncd.com> phil@pepper.NCD.COM (Phil Graham) writes:
>
>[lots of discussion of Palomar and ACC controllers deleted]
>
>Just a quick note of praise for the S-Comm 5k controller.

Hmm. I've been missing the threads recently - has any body mentioned
"True value software" and the repeater controller John Moore makes?
(yup, NJ7E here on the net, at the same place Iwork (anasazi),and no, this
message was (1) NOT prompted by him and (2) I have no financial interest
in TVS (True Value Software)).

Just curious. Anybody out there actually USED one of John's controllers?

Rusty

2621. Re: HR 1674 - We don't stand a chance....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 21:35:29 UTC
From: jpotts@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920025@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293798

Why bother letting them know that you are a ham. Just give them the info that it is a stupid law and why.

73's from John Potts, kb6wgl

2622. Re: ht's on planes\

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 21:55:34 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920026@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293797

I generally carry my HT with me on airplanes. There have only been two occasions where I was even asked about it. Once, when Air Force 2 happened to be at the same airport waiting for the vice-president. The other time was at London's Heathrow. They asked me to open both the HT and the camera flash so they could see the batteries. Of course I had my reciprical license available, but the lady was not interested in it.

73, Paul AA6PZ

2623. Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning Downgraded - 11 Sept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 22:14:04 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E7DB.073142A0.15649@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293726

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

DOWNGRADED: 21:30 UT, 11 SEPTEMBER

/\

MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 12 - 13 September (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >55 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR

The Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning has been downgraded to a WATCH.
Auroral activity peaked during the UT day of 10 September and provided some
fairly impressive activity over many middle latitude regions. Conditions
have since stabilized.

Auroral activity will again become moderate to possibly high over the high
latitude regions. This activity should be sufficient to produce moderate
levels of activity over the northerly middle latitude regions, and low to
moderate levels of activity over some north-central latitude regions.

This WATCH will remain in effect until 13 September. Most of the activity
should occur during the UT day of 12 September. For North American
observers, please note that this corresponds to the evening and early
morning hours of 11/12 September.

** End of Warning **

2624. Re: 222 MHz: vertical vs. horizontal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 22:17:39 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep11.221739.26998@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 293787

MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:

>The vertical idea wasn't thought up to make use of any surplus
>FM antennas - it was proposed to make fuller use of the 222-225
>MHz band. That's all. In the past, SSB/CW types could hardly
>communicate with FM/repeater types. Now that we're all going
>to share a 3-MHz slice of spectrum, I thought that it might
>make sense for us to be able to talk to each other.
>Since there are far more FMers than SSB/CW ops, it seemd logical to
>propose that we SSB/CW people do the changing to vertical polarization.

Oh, so what you REALLY are saying is that you want to use the
SAME ANTENNA for both SSB/CW and FM.

I can see that for someone with only one antenna, this is an advantage.

However SSB/CW work typically requires a tight narrow beam antenna that
is well optimized for its portion of the band (typically 300 to 600 kHz
of good performance). FM sometimes uses beam antennas, but much more
often uses omni-directional antennas even on a base station tower.

One can make one antenna serve both types of operation, but neither
will be served well. The best combination is a beam for SSB/CW and
an omni for FM.

Personally I don't think the tradeoff of losing the polarity isolation
to gain the ability to use a comprising antenna is worth it.
--
/**\
/ Phil Howard -- KA9WGN -- phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu | "The problem with \
\ depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown /
**/

2625. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 22:41:54 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2192@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293788

In article <CMM.0.90.0.684613825.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>Amid the clamor about the potentiality for R-390 owners to glow in the
>dark, one question hasn't been answered: what's an R-390 or R-390A? I
>gather it was a military receiver. What were it's specs?

The R-390/URR and the R-390A/URR are early sixties vintage navy HF receivers. They cover 0-30 Mhz in 30! bands. The frequency display is a Veeder-Root odometer type dial counter which reads in Kilocycles with one additional wheel indicating tenths of Kc's (hundreds of Hz). Tuning is done using two large dials, one for Megacycles and one for Kilocycles. It's a real pain, for instance, to go from 3980 to 4020 Mhz - you have to turn the Megacycles dial one click to the right, and then the Kilocycles dial about nine full turns to the left.

Both radios - and they are totally different inside - were designed by Collins however there were other second source manufacturers including Capehart and Motorola. The most sought after models naturally come from Collins. Collins spent $2 Million developing just the VFO module and at the time it was an extrordinary expense for the company.

The R390A is by far the better of the two. It has 4 of the nice Collins mechanical IF filters plus an 800 Hz audio mechanical filter. Selectivity is adjustable in 6 ranges from 16Kc to .1Kc (100Hz) Great for CW on just about any band, however, fine tuning is sometimes difficult especially if the main tuning dial does not turn easily (which is common).

The rig was not made to receive Single Sideband however by carefully adjusting the BFO frequency and the RF Gain, it can do a fair job at it. There was a "sideband adapter" for it, but I don't know the military nomenclature and have never seen one. There have been several "product detector" mods for the rig, but I've yet to run across one myself. Anyone have any info on this?

The internal construction was somewhat unusual. There are virtually no variable capacitors in the tuning circuits, everything is done with PTO's (Permeability Tuned Oscillators) and Permeability Tuned IF's. The First IF frequency is variable, and there is a rack of about 30 tuning slugs which move in and out of the IF cans using a very complicated multiple gear and cam arrangement. I've got one of the original service manuals and the radio alignment procedure is about 50% mechanical, 50% electrical.

There are more gears in the these things than in your average Mazda - it looks like a clock factory in there :-).

If you look up the word "anchor" in the dictionary, you'll likely see a picture of an R-390. The 390A weighs in at about 75 pounds and the dimensions are roughly 12"H x 19"W X 16" deep. Better wear your steel-toed boots when handling this one.

Despite it's unusual construction, it's a great performer overall. It's admired my many of us who really appreciate how "real" radios _were_ built.

Rumor has it that the Navy still uses the 390A on some of its ships.

There was also a 391 and a 392, but I've never seen or heard of what they look like.

Despite this somewhat longish posting, it doesn't begin to scratch the surface on the series. You'll just have to get one and see for yourself. Prices range from $50 for a junker 390, to around $600 for a completely reconditioned $390A. Typical 390A's are in the $150 to $300 range.

73's

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

2626. What is...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 22:47:33 UTC
From: cole@jazz.concert.net
Message-ID: <1991Sep11.224733.21979@rock.concert.net>
Source record: 293789
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Greetings, again!

What is 6-bit RTTY? I assume it's a twist to 5-bit RTTY, but with different translations and transmission schemes (i.e., start/stop bits, etc.) Does anybody out there have a conversion table and/or a time sequence? Any and all help will be greatly appreciated!!

73 de KC4WEJ,
Derrick

___ ___ _________ ___ ___ _________
/ _/ // ______// \ / // ______/ Derrick Cole (cole@concert.net)
/ /_/ // /_____ / /\ \ // /_____ MCNC Center for Communications
/__/ /__//________//__/ __//________/ Research Triangle Park, NC

2627. IX1BZO ADDRESS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 22:59:50 UTC
From: aq474@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep11.225950.1837@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293782

Does anyone have the address for IX1BZO? This is the QSL Manger for
8Q7CO. It is not listed in the callbook or supplement.

TNX & 73's de KB8NW Tedd

2628. ALINCO Transceivers - any good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-11 23:00:04 UTC
From: donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570162@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293815

Hello Net

I was looking at the ALINCO DR110T and DR112T twice-meter mobile transceivers.

The price on these radios seem too good to be true...about $300 new.

Is ALINCO any good? Anyone have one? Anyone have trouble with servicing the units? Why are they so cheap compared to the rest of the market? How do they perform on packet?

Thanks
Don Montgomery, K6LTS
donrm@hpnmdla.HP.COM

2629. Re: Gel-cells

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 00:52:29 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.005229.5983@anasaz>
Source record: 293807

In article <CMM.0.90.0.684614544.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
]It would appear that from the welter of advice about the care and
]feeding of gel-cells and ni-cads that the only reliable way to take
]care of them is to let someone else do it who will supply you with
]power, who can make sense of all the contradictatory advice given in
]this newsgroup and who can afford to buy more batteries (with no
]expense to you, of course) if they picked the wrong advice! :-)

Or, you can call the manufacturer (like I did) and get the straight
poop in their applications data book. Then, you can even post from it
and get flamed because you are "wrong."
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

2630. Re: Antenna Tuner Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 02:57:29 UTC
From: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <iq5587w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 293801

chuckb@babbage.ecs.csus.edu (Chuck Bland) writes:

>
>
> I'm in the midst of building an HF Antenna Tuner, using
> Homebrew Link-Coupled coil assemblies. One for each band.
>
> I have been able to find many articles on how to build
> one, but noone seems to be getting into HOW link-coupling
> really works and how the particular coil design I'm using
> is derived. In this case, two identical tank coils are
> mounted on each side of the link coil. What is the interaction
> like ? How does one determine the values to use for each
> band ?
>

Chuck, I am assuming what you want to build is a balanced wire tuner. The best advice I can give you is to purchase the book Practical Antennas for the Radio Amateur by Robert Myers, W1XT. (SCELBI Publications, P.O. Box 3133, Milford, Connecticut 06460. There's a good section telling you how to do just that, with various coil and capacitor sizes, etc.

I just built one using a 500 pf and 150 pf capacitor along with a B&W 3026 coil (2" diameter, 8 t /in #14 wire). I used a dip meter to see how much of the coil I needed to resonate at various frequencies with my capacitors and built accordingly. (6 Turns, actually, lets me cover 80, 40 and 20 with a switched in 220 pf fixed for 80M). I use clips to attach the antenna to the appropriate locations on the outer coils (found by trial and error).

I use a 3.5 Mhz doublet fed with 450 ohm ladder line and my tuner to cover 80, 40 and 20.

If you need schematics, etc, e-mail.
73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

2631. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 11 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 03:08:25 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E804.26520600.16105@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293804

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 254, 09/11/91
10.7 FLUX=177.5 90-AVG=202 SSN=160 BKI=3225 4332 BAI=017
BGND-XRAY=B9.9 FLU1=6.8E+04 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=4224 4332 PAI=017
BOU-DEV=033,014,019,070,063,028,033,010 DEV-AVG=033 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.7 @ 0332UT XRAY-MIN= B9.4 @ 1845UT XRAY-AVG= C1.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1430UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2015UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1230UT PCA-MIN= -2.8DB @ 0925UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55319NT @ 0130UT BOUTF-MIN=55262NT @ 1713UT BOUTF-AVG=55299NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+112NT@ 0408UT GOES7-MIN=N:-036NT@ 1053UT G7-AVG=+078,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+151NT@ 0030UT GOES6-MIN=E:-018NT@ 1054UT G6-AVG=+089,+007,+028
FLUXFCST=STD:185,192,200;SESC:182,185,190 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,018,018/030,030,020
KFCST=3345 5333 3345 5333 28DAY-AP=038,020 28DAY-KP=5554 4444 4433 3434
WARNINGS=*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=*245STRM:@0500-1241
!!END-DATA!!
```

2632. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #653

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 03:14:56 UTC
From: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <LJ6588w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 293802

LJACK@umab.umd.edu (Larry Jack KL7GLK) writes:

>
> "The Airlines and HT's"Jeff Schwartz inquires:
> "......What are the airline policies concerning 2 meter
> HT's aboard airliners.....?"
>
> For what it is worth, in other words an antidotal tale of one man's experienc
> after serval hundred thousands miles aboard the (generic) "Friendly Skies"
> may I add:
> I have never once had anyone-'security personnel'-ever question any radio
> equipment carried thru the check points in US airports. This has been from
This is not always true in other countries. Several years ago I flew
twice a month from Vancouver BC to Ottawa ON to give a lecture at the
Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior. I never had any trouble at
the Vancouver end, but there was always some officious twit at the Ottawa
airport who would insist that you remove your battery from the radio and
seal it into a plastic bag. Presumably, this was so you couldn't use it,
although no one ever checked to see if you put the battery back in. I've
never tried to use it enroute, tho, I always had a low estimation of the
rf shielding of aircraft avionics.....
73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

2633. sat rcvr manf info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 03:23:05 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <4171@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 293793
Cross-posted to: rec.video,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I've tried the following request twice in rec.video.satellite,
but gotten no response.

I'd greatly like to find the manufacturer's address or other
contact information for the following vintage (circa 1985)
satellite receivers:

1. TOKI model TR99
2. Royal-Sat model BR300

Specifically I'd like schematics (on the BR300 so I can modify
it for VCII compatibility) or other information (on the TOKI
so I can find out what the specs on the LNA/converter are).

Please E-Mail... I'll gladly pay cost of photocopying if you
have a manual on one of these.

THANKS!

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw
"I get my kicks on Route 66" - really - I live on it

2634. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 04:08:16 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <239@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293633

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

*In article <231@arrlhq.UUCP> jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
*]In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
*]>Perhaps at some point it will be possible to break these deed restrictions
*]>by showing that the contract was involuntary (ie - you had no choice
*]>but to buy a house with deed restrictions prohibiting antennae). Until
*]>that time comes, these things make zoning restrictions look pretty mild.

*]On the other hand, your neighbors could use the same argument to break
*]the covenants against all kinds of things that *you* may not want in
*]your neighborhood.

*>Yes, that's true. Perhaps if we had more diversity in CC&R's, then
*>there would be a CHOICE. I suspect lots of hams would be glad to give
*>up the right to dictate the color of their neighbor's house in order
*>to acquire the right to put up an antenna.

rest deleted.

Yes, but would the ham be willing to give up the right to restrict their
neighbors from tending cows or operating an after-hours disco in order to
acquire the right to put up an antenna? Imagine how you would feel if
some federal agency decided to pre-empt the restrictions against things
that *you* **absolutely** didn't want in your neighborhood. There are
always two sided to every issue. Don't get me wrong, I don't like
restrictive covenants, but the US Government has decided to keep its nose
out of private contracts and terms of sale. That is a refreshing change
from the norm, except for the fact that it affects me! ;-).

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what
(203) 666-1541 - voice | you can accomplish
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | if you don't care
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | who gets the credit. - origin
RFI, QRP, mobile, | unknown.
transmitter and receiver testing |

2635. SSTV and the amiga

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 04:11:15 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.3872@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 293794

I have built an SSTV transmit program for the amiga... it currently does 8 sec b/w (but all the hooks are there for the other common modes), sending native iff images - anyone interested?

--

Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

2636. Earthquakes and radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 04:45:10 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.COM
Message-ID: <9109120445.AA27686@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 293809

There's a person named Jack Coles in San Jose, California, who has
predicted a large earthquake before 2PM (PDT, I assume) tomorrow.
The relevance here: he claims he sees RF signals that precede quakes.
He uses spectrum analysers (he said he has several on a fragment of
interview that I cought on KPFA Monday) and the picture of him in
today's SF Chronicle shows a couple of spectrum analysers and a R390
(A), complete with meters, radioactive or not.
There is official skepticism.

73, doug

2637. G4PMK Spectrum Analyser....KITS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 06:05:40 UTC
From: sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0kKk9i-00005SC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 293795

As stated previously, BONEX supplies all the bits/article, but not the
PCB's.
I spoke to John Badger of Badger Boards (where I got mine) and he does a
complete kit for 68.00 UK Pounds + 5.00 Pounds for a case (may be too bulky
and increase the postage), undrilled.
The 3 tinned and drilled PCB's are .... RF Board, Video/Sweep board and
Marker (1/10Mhz)/Power Supply board.
The kits contain all active and passive components, i.e everything you
need to get it working. I have asked John to supply the article with kits,
but it would be wise to mention you need the article as well.
Perhaps someone could persuade QST or CQ to republish this article.
Badger Boards
1180 Aldridge Road
Great Barr
Birmingham
B44 8PE
England.
Tel. 44-21-366 6047

*** on their own, the PCB's cost 12.48 Pounds ****
73 ....SID ...G3VBV.

2638. wot wot?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 08:41:42 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <57047@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 293805

markz@ssc.wa.com says:

(I said)
>> Oh well, OK: assume human is 2m x 0.7m (x2 for front and back), and
>> at T = 300K. Since I can't remember Stefan-Boltzperson constant,
>> scale to sun, R = 7E5 kms, T = 6000K, L = 4E33 erg/s, gives 1.25 KW.
>> So we are perhaps radiating at about the limit for amateurs anyway...

>Huh. 2500 Kcal = 10.467 Megajoules divided by 24*60*60 seconds per day
>gives 121 watts per person. You can't get more out than you put in.

Some of us are big eaters :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

2639. Re: Morse code timing (was: morse code for suns)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 09:18:28 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610058@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293630

Thanks Al, Definately FAQ fodder. I mis-remembered the number, didn't bother to count then doubled the felony by using the bad number in a calculation, and did not check. What can I do but aploogise to all.

10 Hz dot waveform = 12wpm the UK test speed (& how I cal keyers)
also popolar with ccw experimenters.

Cheers
David

2640. Re: Datong Filters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 10:51:14 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610059@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293632

DATONG electronics limited
CLAYTON WOOD CLOSE
WEST PARK
LEEDS
WEST YORKSHIRE
LS16 6QE
UNITED KINGDOM

international phone 44 532 744822 fax 44 532 742872

Will get you info from the horses mouth (well David Tong's anyway)

They enjoy an excellent reputation for their filters and for their service.

cheers,
GM4ZNX

2641. Kenwood TS-440S and DSP 100 unit ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 11:02:03 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9109121102.AA15334@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 293810

Does anyone know if it's possible to hook up the DSP unit Kenwood now sells
as an outboard option for the TS-850 and TS-450 - to a Kenwood TS-440S ??
-Rich
rharel%fab8@sc.intel.com

2642. antenna advice *** Magnetic Loop ***continued

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 11:32:17 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <12.Sep.91.12
Source record: 293811

WA4FUT asks:-

>Has anyone tried the homebrew plate glass capacitors described in the second
>antenna compendium for use with a loop? These consist of two metal plates
>(one fixed, one moving) separated by a thin sheet of glass. The author claimed
>greater than 10kV breakdown. He used a simple screw drive to move the upper
>plate.
>This linear design has no sliding contacts so it should be low loss.
>
If you only need a small capacitance-swing (single-band antenna?) then why not
fix BOTH the metal plates and simply move the glass plate into the air-gap?
The change in dielectric-constant between >all glass< and >all air< would
probably give a suitable tuning range. I have seen military UHF PA stages
use this method, but with a plate of PTFCE (yes PTFCE - its more rigid
than PTFE) instead of glass.
Having none of the moving-parts 'live' to RF would probably make the
construction much simpler too.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org

2643. Getting good RF/DC ground from 2nd floor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 11:56:24 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.115624.2981@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 293812

I am in the process of getting an HF station on the air. My shack is
on the second floor of a house, some distance from any source of good
earth ground. The discussion in the ARRL Radio Amateurs Handbook points
out that such a distance can lead to problems with RF grounding as the
ground cable may be some multiple of 1/2 of the transmitted wavelength.
They suggest an alternative that completely eliminates the DC ground,
but does provide for a reasonable RF ground using a radial system.
Does anyone have experience/suggestions for obtaining a good RF ground
AND a good DC ground for the equipment when the operating location is
on the second (or higher) floor of a house/apartment?
My cold water system, unfortunately, utilizes PVC pipe as far as I can
tell. So, that alternative wouldn't work for me. Thanks for any suggestions.

Richard Eckman KD4AUS
NASA Langley
Hampton, VA

eckman@dobson.larc.nasa.gov

2644. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #653

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 13:06:32 UTC
From: pete@strata.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.093732@strata.bellcore.com>
Source record: 293649

In article <9309@perryd>, perryd@Software.Mitel.COM (Dave Perry) writes:
|> In article <LJ6588w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca> emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
(Robert Smits VE7EMD) writes:
|> >the Vancouver end, but there was always some officious twit at the
Ottawa
|> >airport who would insist that you remove your battery from the radio
and
|> >seal it into a plastic bag. Presumably, this was so you couldn't use
it,
|> >
|> Huh. I must have run into the same guy when I flew to Calgary a few
weeks
|> back. I didn't bother to tell him about the other two packs I had
with me :-).
|> Maybe he was concerned about the pack leaking nasty things out
because
|> of the lower air pressure?
|>
|> Dave
|> --
|> Dave Perry VE3IFB@VE3JF
|> perryd@software.mitel.com

No, it wasn't because of leakage. It was to prevent you from using the
radio. I had the same experience 15 years ago when I drove to Windsor
Ontario from Detroit. When I crossed the border, the border patrol
sealed
my microphone in a plastic bag so I couldn't operate the radio. They
informed me as such. That was back when I needed a permit to operate
in
your country. I'll have to admit I haven't been up that way since
then.

Pete

Peter B. Glenn | MAIL: 445 South St., Morristown, NJ 07962-1910
Bellcore (MRE 2E-375) | INTERNET: pete@bellcore.bellcore.com
(201) 829-4422 | FAX: (201) 829-5884 HAM CALLSIGN: KC2KI

2645. Re: ht's on planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 13:29:56 UTC
From: daveh@compnect.UUCP
Message-ID: <1014@compnect.UUCP>
Source record: 293643

In article <9109101349.AA18405@lanslide.hls.com>, trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
> I have always carried my scanner and HT on airliners as I've gone from
> here to there. You should not have any problem carrying eletronic items
> in carry-on luggage. Here's an example of what I mean by 'not have any
> problem':
> I was set to travel to Norway during the height of the Iraq war. I decided
> that I was going to carry several pieces of electronics even though the
> airport restrictions were reported to be extremly tight. The night before
> I left I packed the following into my briefcase (for carry-on): Game-Boy,
> CD player, Sony ICF7600DS, BC 200XLT, Yaesu FT-470, and batteries for ALL
> the items. I had the following X-Rayed 4 times domestic and 2 times
> international and was only asked to open the briefcase once; that's right
> ONLY OPENED (didn't have to remove a thing), just once!

My experiences duplicate almost exactly what is described above. I have
been taking scanners, portable shortwave radios and HTs on both domestic
and international flights for years. So far I have had more of a
problem getting my camera and film hand checked than I have had getting
electronic equipment through airport security. So far, only in Norfolk,
VA have they even asked me turn turn on any of the radios. It was my
PRO-2004, but they had a 110 VAC outlet nearby, so it wasn't a problem.
My experiences include Dulles and National Airports in DC, Los Angeles,
San Francisco, JFK in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Charleston and others in the US. Internnationally I've
carried my radios through Heathrow in London, Paris, Stuttgart,
Copenhagen, Glasgow, Oslo and several small domestic airports in Norway.
The tightest security was in Heathrow, but they only hassled me about
my camera, not my radios. Surprisingly, I didn't have an problems with
customs, either in the US or abroad. Of course I still recommend
carrying proof of ownership with you and reciprocal operating permits
for any ham gear.

--
Dave Hultberg Packet: KA3UZR @ K3WKK.PA.USA.NA Fidonet: 1:270/101.28
daveh@ka3uzr.UUCP CI$: 72437,3215 FAX: 717-790-3689
Snail mail: 1407 Concord Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-1955

2646. How to cure IC-W2 bad TX audio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 13:30:19 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.133019.637@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 293813

A couple of weeks ago I posted an inquiry about bad transmit audio in a IC-W2 handheld. I would like to thank everybody who sent in their response.

Some said their radios work well, one said his doesn't and one told Icom America had repaired similar symptoms in his friend's radio. A later comparison with a healthy unit confirmed that the fault wasn't between the operator's ears...:-)

However, Jukka, OH2BUA, a good friend of mine happened to work me with his brand new IC-2SRE. He had audio characteristics astonishingly similar to my radio. As a result to my complaints he opened his radio and cured the problem. Last Monday I did the same job and here it comes:

--------------------------- W A R N I N G ------------------------------

Servicing your radio by yourself may void the warranty. The author takes no responsibility whatsoever of the possible hassles with warranty codes intended for technically non-experienced radio users.

If you are not a qualified radio service technician on if you are not accustomed to work with extremely miniature surface-mount components, return your radio to the dealer with the following instructions.

--------------------------- W A R N I N G ------------------------------

Radio: IC-W2A/E, IC-2SRA/E, IC-4SRA/E

Trouble: Weak transmit audio, deviation below the specifications, high end of the speech spectrum missing.

Tools needed: A good soldering iron with a sharp tip, desoldering braid, solder, sharp-nosed pliers, small cross-point screwdrivers.

Cure:

1. Open the radio case following the instructions in the owner's manual (p. 45).

2. In radios fitted with the UT-63 board, pull out the board.

3. Unscrew the two small screws holding the tin plate against the bottom ends of the band modules. Pull out the plate.

4. Pull out the band modules.

5. Now you see the microfone fitted to the mother board. It should fit neatly against the inside of the fascia panel. If it doesn't, carry on.

6. Unsolder the microphone leads from the mother board. BE CAREFUL not to overheat the board and the wire insulation.

7. Pull out the microphone and the rubber gasket.

8. Re-install the gasket. Pull in the microphone so that it fits inside the gasket well and press it firmly to the end.

9. Re-solder the mic wires.

10. Install the band modules, the tin plate and don't forget the screws.

11. Replace the rear panel.

12. Tighten the 7 screws.

13. Test the audio response.

(c) OH2BUA and OH3BK, 1991. Unlimited reproduction allowed.

2647. Re: Radium based folk-lore.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 13:48:05 UTC
From: daveh@compnect.UUCP
Message-ID: <1015@compnect.UUCP>
Source record: 293645

In article <91253.46829.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>, M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:
> I myself had a World War II vintage aircraft sextant that I kept as an
> antique. I happened to place a giger counter near it one day (yes, I
> happen to own a giger counter, and keep an informal record of background
> radiation records), and the sextant drove the counter right of the scale! It
> was hard gamma, too, as a three-inch thick steel anvil placed between the
> sextant and the counter had no effect on the count.

Steel doesn't provide very good shielding from gamma rays. While 2
inches of lead will stop 1/2 of the gamma radiation, if I remember
right, it takes 10 inches of steel to provide equivalent shielding. I
once had one of those glow in the dark divers watches. When I joined
Rickover's nuclear Navy they checked it out with a radiac before
allowinw me into the plant. It was really hot, but the radiation was
beta particles not gamma rays. Needless to say, they wouldn't let me
wear the watch on duty and I didn't want to wear it again anyway.

--
Dave Hultberg Packet: KA3UZR @ K3WKK.PA.USA.NA Fidonet: 1:270/101.28
daveh@ka3uzr.UUCP CI$: 72437,3215 FAX: 717-790-3689
Snail mail: 1407 Concord Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-1955

2648. Re: Trunked Radio Systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 13:53:08 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.135308.5488@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 293814

In article <kcre09INN8o1@matt.ksu.ksu.edu> steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn) writes:
>Within the last few years I have heard about trunked radio systems, but
>know little about them. This weekend one of my friends showed me his
>trunked radio he uses with the sheriff's office. Each time he keyed up,
>the radio would beep three times from the speaker. He also had
>a function on the radio was able to check if he was paged.
>
>How are trunked radio systems different from standard repeaters?

A trunked radio system is more like a cellular radio network.

All the repeaters are linked to an exchange and the system has automatic channel selection and direct dialing. You can have a private conversation with another unit or an open-channel "round-table" between several units. Some systems even have access to the public telephone network.

A trunked system usually has several channels at one repeater site.

Usually the main difference to a cellular network is that you don't have hand-over, i.e. when you get to the boundaries of the coverage area of one repeater the QSO ends. the trunked systems tend to be more limited when it comes to the service area of one operator, too.

>
>-Steve Schallehn KB0AGD
> Kansas State University

Benjamin OH3BK

2649. Re: Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 13:58:51 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109121358.AA22636@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293817

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ, stated in his posting that said (if I read it right) waiver of high-speed code for handicapped people sucks. Why does it "suck", Mike?

73,
Dube AB5AP

2650. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 14:06:09 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <yoZ681w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 293597

freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:

> Amid the clamor about the potentiality for R-390 owners to glow in the
> dark, one question hasn't been answered: what's an R-390 or R-390A? I
> gather it was a military receiver. What were it's specs?

Right. Built to the same specs as tanks. If you were in the Navy, it doubled
as a boat-anchor. Was the only one that you could haul back up and let
the water drain out and use as a rcvr again :-).

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

2651. Re: HR 1674 - We don't stand a chance....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 14:18:18 UTC
From: brian@beerwolf.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.141818.5854@umbc3.umbc.edu>
Source record: 293816

This reminds me of the ECPA of 1986. It was then that the cellular companies first got congress under their control. There is some belief that somehow unprotected conversations over an otherwise public medium should be private. Personally, I think this is rediculous.

What's more insane, is that since a portion of the cellular band was stolen back from the high end of the old UHF TV band, any sufficiently old TV has the ability to tune cellular calls. Does this make me a criminal for owning such a TV ??

Let's face it, technology has increased at an incredible rate while the average IQ of our statesmen has gone down steadilly.

-Brian

2652. Magnetic Loop Design program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 14:40:40 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xeroxcom.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"12-Sep-91..7:40:40.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293818

To Sid, G3VBV,

Thanks for the Magnetic Loop Design Program, but please send it in the BASIC format also so that we can type it in directly. Not all of us have direct downloading to a computer file.

Thanks and 73,

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

2653. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 14:47:42 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.144742.17003@microsoft.com>
Source record: 293826

In article <2192@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
> In article <CMM.0.90.0.684613825.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
> The R390A is by far the better of the two. It has 4 of the nice
> Collins mechanical IF filters plus an 800 Hz audio mechanical filter.
> Selectivity is adjustable in 6 ranges from 16Kc to .1Kc (100Hz) Great
> for CW on just about any band, however, fine tuning is sometimes
> difficult especially if the main tuning dial does not turn easily
> (which is common).

I thought I read that the R390 was the preferred model because
IT contained the mech filters while the 390A had crystal filters.
Am I mistaken? Also, for those poor souls who have never heard what
a real radio with mechanical filters sounds like, you wouldn't
believe the difference between a Collins mech filter and a "modern"
import crystal filter. Who has the mech filter mods for Icoms?

> The internal construction was somewhat unusual. There are virtually
> no variable capacitors in the tuning circuits, everything is done with
> PTO's (Permeability Tuned Oscillators) and Permeability Tuned IF's.
> The First IF frequency is variable, and there is a rack of about
> 30 tuning slugs which move in and out of the IF cans using a very

Unusual, maybe, but if you're used to working on the 75A- series
of receivers, it's easy to get used to. The 75A-s also have
RF amp tuning ganged to this slug table. The tunable front end
works wonders---my 75A-2 is much less susceptable to front-end
overload than my IC-765. Icom take note.

> If you look up the word "anchor" in the dictionary, you'll likely

When I looked it up, I found another Collins product, the 32V-2.
I think mine tips the scale at about 125lb. It's all transformers.

Is the R390/A the RX that's sometimes called "the best HF RX ever
built" or is that the 651J? Whichever is is, I want one. Now if
I can just figure out how to wire it up to that nice Icom
transmitter...

2654. Re: Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 15:24:39 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.152439.21504@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 293820

In article <199109121358.AA22636@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
>Mike Freeman, K7UIJ, stated in his posting that said (if I read it right)
>waiver of high-speed code for handicapped people sucks. Why does it "suck",
>Mike?
>
>73,
>Dube AB5AP

Well, not to really get into why the use of a term like 'sucks' is pejorative, and offensive (and not something one would expect a well trained and socialy constructive Amateur Radio Operator would say) The reason that it 'sucks' would seem to be that there are a lot of people who think that code is a rite of passage that must be shared by ALL people. Some feel that since 'they did it' that others should pay the same price. In general it merely seems to be a form of bigotry one could expect from people who express themselves with terms like it 'sucks'

Give it no thought. The world is full of bigots and loudmouths. Just do unto others as you would have them do unto you, and hope that people like K7UIJ have the opportunity to grow up and become useful members of society.

FLAME OFF
--
<>==============================<>==============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>==============================<>========<>

2655. Re: Fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 15:43:30 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9109121543.AA08614@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293822

73, Paul AA6PZ (packet AA6PZ @ N6IIU-1.NOCAL.CA.USA) writes:

> Several people have commented on the importance of proper use of fuses
> for mobile installations. Does anyone know of a good source of in-line
> fuse holders? Radio Shack only has some light duty ones. I would think
> that for proper installation of a 45 watt mobile rig you would use 12 or
> 10 guage wire and an 8 or 10 amp fuse. A 100 watt HF radio would use
> even larger components.

I recently installed wires (10 guage) and 15 amp fuses in my car.
After a couple of days searching, NAPA Auto Supply was the best source.
They carry these items for connecting trailers, boats, etc. Purchased
a quick-disconnect for the power source there too.

73,
ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG@AH6AA
BITnet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.Bitnet
Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

2656. Re: Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 15:44:49 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1499@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 293578

In article <CMM.0.90.0.684614330.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>Amid the Sturm und Drang of the code/no-code license debate and the
>debate over waiver of high-speed code exams for handicapped hams (I
>think this sucks, BTW),

I'm not sure if you object to no-code or CW waivers here. I have no
comment on no code (I have already said my piece on that :-)).

However you need to look MUCH more closely if you think the CW waivers
for handicapped hams is any "giveaway". I have just reviewed the
procedure as part of the VE cerification process and it is certainly no
"easy out" for anyone.

First the test may be modified in any way that is required to allow the
person to take it. Flashing lights, hand signals, sending a word at a
time then responding are only a few of the extremes suggested by the
FCC. They also suggest substituting a sending test (using just about ANY
means to send CW at the required speed).

ONLY if NONE of these can possibly work is a waiver allowed. Then a
physiscian must go over the person's capabilities and the requirements
for CW (there is a special FCC letter to the physician which details
these requirements). Only if there is simply NO way for the person to
take the test can the physician certify a waiver. My impression is that
so long as someone is breathing they should be able to find SOME way to
take the test under these rules! I will admit that I don't know much
about the specific limitations of many handicaps though.

My opinion is that if someone truly is that limited in their physical
capability but has the "guts" and persistance to become a ham anyway
then a waiver of ONLY the CW is a very reasonable thing to do.

>it occurred to me to wonder if anyone has
>gathered in one place or reference all the changes in privileges/freq
>allowances/exam requirements/logging requirements/etc for the amateur
>service from, say, the establishment of the Federal Radio Commission
>(FRC) in 1927 to the present.

I think the QCWA has a project like that. I am too young for them so I
don't know for sure. (Only licensed 31 years :-))

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Love at first sight is one of the greatest labor-saving devices the
world has ever seen.

2657. Re: fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 16:19:56 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <50451@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 293824

In article <32920022@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:
>Several people have commented on the importance of proper use of fuses
>for mobile installations. Does anyone know of a good source of in-line
>fuse holders? Radio Shack only has some light duty ones. I would think
>that for proper installation of a 45 watt mobile rig you would use 12 or
>10 guage wire and an 8 or 10 amp fuse. A 100 watt HF radio would use
>even larger components.

Most auto parts places sell what they call "heavy duty" fuse holders. They
are the in-line type, use ATO fuses (the flat blade-type fuses), and have
(usually) 12 gauge wire on them. These are OK, but personally I would
suggest using something with beefier leads if you're drawing more than
20 amps, especially if whatever mode you're using is high duty cycle. 20
amps is usually the cutoff point for 12 gauge wire when insulated and
bundled - it's sort of a judgement call on your part as to what gauge
you think is best for safety reasons as well as voltage drop.

I run about 220 watts on VHF SSB from the car; between the rig and the
amp it draws close to 35 amps. The fuse holder I use is an ATC type.
ATC is also called "MAXI-FUSE" - it looks like an ATO fuse except about
3 or 4 times the size. The fuses are available in 20 to 60 amp values.
The fuse holder has 6 gauge wire on it, and a weatherproof boot that
fits over the fuse. The price isn't too unreasonable - about $7 each.
I bought mine at a connector supply house in Denver (GC Connector?). I've
been told these types of holders are often used in RV's, so you might
be able to find them at an RV place. The fuses themselves can be found
at just about any auto parts place (fuses cost about $1 - a little steep).

BTW, I've found that finding heavy gauge fine-strand wire is a bit of
a pain. The brand I found that is about the best available is
S.I.W. AMP KING - it comes in 12, 10, 8, 6, and 4 gauge. It is
VERY flexible (strands look like about 28 gauge) so it's nice for
running to the equipment. You can probably find somebody that
stocks wire from S.I.W. without too much of a problem, or you can
get it from Gateway Electronics (stores in various places around
the U.S. - I got mine from the Denver store).

73 and good mobile dxing.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

2658. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 16:25:47 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10194@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 293628

In article <2192@west.West.Sun.COM>, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
|> The R-390/URR and the R-390A/URR are early sixties vintage navy HF
|> receivers.

Army too!! That's where I first became acquainted with it.

|> The rig was not made to receive Single Sideband however by carefully
|> adjusting the BFO frequency and the RF Gain, it can do a fair job at
|> it. There was a "sideband adapter" for it, but I don't know the
|> military nomenclature and have never seen one.

Not only havfe I seen one, but I have one. Unfortunately, I have never seen a manual for it and don't know how to make up the wiring harness that connects them together. That means that although I can use it for SSB reception, I don't get any of the AFC (which is as mechanical as the tuning) functionality. It appears to add yet another stage of conversion and greatly improves the already remarkable performance.

|> I've got one of the
|> original service manuals and the radio alignment procedure is about
|> 50% mechanical, 50% electrical.

Now that's something I can really use. Mine is long overdue for re-calibration.

I would never even consider parting with mine. They are still great radios.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2659. Re: ALINCO Transceivers - any good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 16:54:31 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.115431.23636@hemlock.cray.com>
Source record: 293827

In article <14570162@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Don Montgomery) writes:
> Hello Net
>
> I was looking at the ALINCO DR110T and DR112T twice-meter mobile
> transceivers.
>
> The price on these radios seem too good to be true...about $300
> new.
>
> Is ALINCO any good? Anyone have one? Anyone have trouble with
> servicing the units? Why are they so cheap compared to the rest
> of the market? How do they perform on packet?

I have an Alinco 110 I use on packet. It works very well.

Except the display is back-lit LCD, and the bulbs burn out (and
are a royal pain to replace). Unless they've changed the display
I'd recommend against buying one. Shame, RF-wise I like the 110, but
what good is it if you can't tell what freq it's on :-)

If someone's got a fix for the bulb-burning out problem, I'd
love to hear about it..

Regards,
--
andyw. (W0/G1XRL)

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

2660. Dual-Band Mobiles w/ext 440 Rx?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 16:57:35 UTC
From: wille@hpcc01.corp.hp.com
Message-ID: <31640004@hpcc01.corp.hp.com>
Source record: 293640

Do any current dual/twin-band (2M/440) mobile rigs have mods
(like removing/adding a diode, etc.) to extend the RECEIVED
frequency range on 440? My frequencies of interest go as
high as 483 MHz.

If you know of a dual-band mobile rig that can modified for
extended 440 coverage I'd appreciate hearing from you via
e-mail. Please e-mail to "wille@cup.hp.com". I will e-mail
to any who wish to receive similar info.

Thanks and 73

-Ross

Oh yeah... Also any dual-banders that you'd stay away from :-)

+==+
Ross Wille - N6SJD	Email: wille@cup.hp.com or wille@hpcuoa.cup.hp.com
Hewlett Packard	Ham Radio Packet: N6SJD @ N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
Cupertino, CA	Phone: (408)447-0215, Fax: (408)447-4909
"Undetectable errors are treated as if no error occurred." - IBM Manual
+==+

2661. ZA Albania info from Olli, OH0XX/EA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 17:34:24 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.173608.26336@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 293821

PRESS RELEASE # 3 (Sept 12. 1991)

ZA GROUP SEEN AT THE ZURICH AIRPORT

The initial three-man team of N7NG, OH1RY, and OH2BH was seen at the Zurich airport on Thursday, September 12, 1991, meeting up with their German and Swiss partners for a last minute planning session before boarding a Swissair flight at 1:00 pm... destination Tirana, Albania.

Some interesting items were noted before their departure:

- This initial group and the following sub-groups are traveling to Albania without a visa. A special arrangement has been provided by the Albanian government to facilitate this multi-national team.

- Eight (8) complete stations with multiple beams and amps -- all donated to the Albanians -- have arrived safely in Tirana and are in storage at the PTT facilities.

- Other operating areas such as the low bands, six meters, and RTTY have been discussed with the Albanian authorities and they seem to have no objections. The main goal of providing at least one initial contact with every needy DXer will be given preference over multi-band requests.

- Establishing amateur radio in Albania did not happen accidentally, but is the result of a two-year project which culminated in the signing of a well defined and detailed plan in early 1991. The initial work has included several visits by the Albanians to Finland as well as several visits by OH2BH to Albania.

- During the opening day of Amateur Radio in Albania, Sept. 16, 1991, the Albanian President will be in Finland signing, for Albania, the well known treaty for European Security and Arms Reduction.

- Following the initial training course, the ARI (the Italian Amateur Radio Society) will be inviting the course participants to Italy for further training.

More news will be transmitted soon from Tirana.

=-=-=-

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
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146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

2662. Re: Kenwood TS-440S and DSP 100 unit ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 17:44:31 UTC
From: obrien@Aero.org
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.174431.20267@aero.org>
Source record: 293825

In article <9109121102.AA15334@hermes.intel.com>, rharel@fab8.INTel.COM (RICHARD HAREL) writes:
|> Does anyone know if it's possible to hook up the DSP unit Kenwood now sells
|> as an outboard option for the TS-850 and TS-450 - to a Kenwood TS-440S ??

Does anyone, in fact, have any notion as to what the DSP unit is
supposed to DO? Kenwood seems a little light on specifics, especially
on the receive side...
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aerospace.aero.org

2663. Re: WANTED: Hallicrafters Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 18:11:38 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420047@col.hp.com>
Source record: 293634

What would you bid for an SX-42 with matching speaker? Or do you not need one?

2664. Re: Kenwood TS-440S and DSP 100 unit ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 18:15:40 UTC
From: phil@pepper.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <6924@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 293591

In article <9109121102.AA15334@hermes.intel.com>, rharel@fab8.INTel.COM (RICHARD HAREL) writes:
|> Does anyone know if it's possible to hook up the DSP unit Kenwood now sells
|> as an outboard option for the TS-850 and TS-450 - to a Kenwood TS-440S ??

Based on how the DSP connects to my TS-950SD, I do not think it is possible. There are extra connectors that give an IF to the DSP.

Phil
DE KJ6NN

2665. Re: ALINCO Transceivers - any good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 18:33:03 UTC
From: minh@spa1.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Sep12.183303.2244@jato.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 293629

Followup-To:
Distribution:
Organization: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA
Keywords:

I heard that Alinco fixed the LCD burned-out problem with the newer model
DJ-112.

2666. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 18:46:53 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570163@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293639

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:

>There was also a 391 and a 392, but I've never seen or heard of
>what they look like.

If memory serves (you know what they say about getting older), the R-392 was the 24 volt version of the R-390. No inverter/dynamotor/etc. was used -- they ran 24V on both the filaments and the PLATES! The audio output tube was a real hog to get enough current to flow with only a 24v supply.

Fair Radio had a sale on them for $75 each many years ago. I wish I'd bought one. They were real easy to convert to solid state because you could do it one stage at a time.

AL N1AL

2667. Re: Kenwood MODS database - NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 19:34:17 UTC
From: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <uVe781w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 293644

rharel@fab8.INTel.COM (RICHARD HAREL) writes:

> Subject: Kenwood MODS database needed
>
> I noticed a posting of the TS820S mods on the net recently which came from
> part of a large database of Kenwood mods.
> I am trying to locate the complete listing of Kenwood mods via e-mail
> and was wondering if someone help me out on this. I can also send blank
> diskettes if that way is better.

You can get the complete Kenwood files on the Kenwood BBS at
213-761-8284. That's where I got mine, and this includes some mods and a
lot of service bulletins. There's a zipped file including 'em all, or you
can just download which one you want. It supports 2400 baud last time I
called.
73, Bob, VE7EMD

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

2668. R-390 and R-392

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 19:56:28 UTC
From: 5346P%NAVPGS.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9109122004.AA01806@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293635

Just to clear up some of the R-39X confusion:

The 390 is the version with LC filters, the 390A had the mechanical filters. The 390 is a little more sensitive, the 390A has *great* selectivity. Both are excellent receivers......

The 392 is a 24-28 volt "clone" for vehicular use -- by which I mean a platform on the back of a jeep, not a comm van on the back of a 2 or 5 ton truck. The case is made of solid aluminum with NO air communication with the outside world. The tubes are hard to find in some cases, but the 392 is much easier to convert to solid state than the 390. Like the plain 390, the 392 uses LC filters but I think it only had 4 bandwidths (1,2,4,8 KHz). Power consumption is only about 75 watts total (3 amps at 24 volts or thereabouts) which is about the same as a 390 with the crystal oven turned off.

I've owned both and loved them.

Josh Rovero, Dept. of Oceanography, Naval Postgraduate School
LCDR USN BITNET: 5346p at NAVPGS INTERNET: 5346p AT cc.nps.navy.mil

2669. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #653

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 20:02:06 UTC
From: perryd@Software.Mitel.COM
Message-ID: <9309@perryd>
Source record: 293638

In article <LJ6588w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca> emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca (Robert Smits VE7EMD) writes:
>the Vancouver end, but there was always some officious twit at the Ottawa
>airport who would insist that you remove your battery from the radio and
>seal it into a plastic bag. Presumably, this was so you couldn't use it,
>
Huh. I must have run into the same guy when I flew to Calgary a few weeks back. I didn't bother to tell him about the other two packs I had with me :-). Maybe he was concerned about the pack leaking nasty things out because of the lower air pressure?

Dave
--
Dave Perry VE3IFB@VE3JF
perryd@software.mitel.com

2670. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 21:00:42 UTC
From: 2543byrnek@vms.csd.mu.edu
Message-ID: <0094E891.8F414B20@vms.csd.mu.edu>
Source record: 293631

I have an Alinco DJ-100 and one of the optional gizmos is an ear mic similar
to the Maxon type. It is not a VOX, there is a PTT button on the cord.
I can't say for sure, but I believe that it runs about $60.

Technicals:

Plug: submini STEREO (if anyone can get these plugs, please email me!)
Pin-out: Tip - Earphone
Ring - Mic
Sleeve - Ground

The tansmitter is keyed whenever the mic line is shorted to ground, or if
the mic line is connected to a mic, with the ground on the other side.
This way, they just put a SPST momentary switch on the mic line for PTT.

```
ear phone mic
| | | |
| +-------| |-----------+ |
| |_| |
| / PTT button
| ~~~--------------/
+-----------O
```

Alinco DJ-100 / DJ-120
Speaker-Mic plug

(hey, there's only so much you can do with ASCII characters!)

Keep in mind, that in the case of ear-mics, both the mic and ear lines
are put on the same element. The state of the PTT selects if it will act as
a speaker or a mic.

Note: If you hook both the mic and the speaker lines together, you may have to
put some resisters in there (on the mic line) to keep it from keying (IE: kee
p the radio from seeing the earphone as a short.

The better way to do this would be to get a switch that goes from one
connection to another when you push it. (but still return to the original
position)

Mike Gordon N9LOI Email: 99681084@uwwvax.uww.edu

2671. Response to "ALINCO Transceiveirs; are they any good?"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 21:11:13 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109122111.AA17983@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293636

I've recently acquired a DR110T for the sole purpose of using it on packet. Their propaganda advertises it as "true FM" which may, or may not help data integrity. I've been using it in that service and it is working just fine.
Prior to "going data," I used it for a few weeks in place of my Kenwood TM231A for a mobile rig. Subjectively, it appeared to be much more prone to intermod in areas of high RF pollution. The microphone is not ergonomically desinged. I got cramps in my chubby little fingers after a few minutes of motor mouthing on the DX repeater.
End of review. Good luck.
73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC
Editor, National Contest Journal (NCJ)

Remember, when you buy ham gear, this is "amateur" radio.

2672. Yagi Analysis Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 22:01:46 UTC
From: goris@conan.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500014@conan.HP.COM>
Source record: 293646

Can anyone give a review of the various software packages advertised in QST for YAGI design? There seems to be quite a price range. All I really want to do is optimize/analyze a 2M 6-element beam. Does someone out there have a copy of some SW they could just run my design through? Is there any public domain SW that analyzes YAGIs?

Thanks!

Andy Goris AA0CM goris@hpfclm.hp.com

2673. Cable/mast interfere with V. Yagi??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-12 22:17:49 UTC
From: goris@conan.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500015@conan.HP.COM>
Source record: 293647

I have a practical question concerning vertically polarized yagis (in this case 2M and 70 cm):

If you mount a verticaly polarized beam antenna using a conductive mast, how much does the mast effect the pattern and forward gain of the antenna. Presume that the mast is not a multiple of 1/4 wave, and that it is several inches from any of the elements, but still in the plane of the elements. Also assume that we're talking about a 4-element or larger beam --- maybe as high as 8-10 elements.

Suppose I have a NON-conducting mast. Now I need to get the cable away from the antenna without interfering with the field. If I just run the cable down the mast, HOW MUCH will it effect the forward gain, again assume that I don't run it too close to the elements, etc., etc (unless there is some reason this would help the pattern). If I run the cable out the back, behind the reflector (cable looks like an extension out of the back of the boom), and then drop it to the ground, should this have less effect on the pattern/gain than dropping the cable in the middle of the boom/parallel to the elements? How many dB of difference will this make?

These topics do not seem to be covered well in the antenna books I have, so they must be either (a) not commonly encountered (hard to believe, given that 2M is usually vertically polarized) , or (b), the effect is small enough that nobody cares.

Andy Goris AA0CM goris@hpfclm.hp.com

2674. Hams Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 00:33:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GAI80UVQY8DROY7D@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293637

Just another note to let everyone know that there is another club station accessing this echo ....

Tennessee Technological University
Amateur Radio Society of Tennessee Tech (TTARS)
Cookeville, TN 38505
Station Call: WA4UCE

Address: PACKNET @TNTECH

Give us a call here if interested in conversing with other clubs.

Jon Brazelton / N4VRN
Repeater Manager

2675. Re: Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 01:20:54 UTC
From: k7uij@pacifier
Message-ID: <JXu781w164w@pacifier>
Source record: 293653

jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:

> In article <199109121358.AA22636@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM wri
> >Mike Freeman, K7UIJ, stated in his posting that said (if I read it right)
> >waiver of high-speed code for handicapped people sucks. Why does it "suck",
> >Mike?
> >
> >73,
> >Dube AB5AP
>
>
> Well, not to really get into why the use of a term like 'sucks' is pejorative
> and offensive (and not something one would expect a well trained and socialy
> constructive Amateur Radio Operator would say) The reason that it 'sucks' wou
> seem to be that there are a lot of people who think that code is a rite of
> passage that must be shared by ALL people. Some feel that since 'they did it'
> that others should pay the same price. In general it merely seems to be a for
> of bigotry one could expect from people who express themselves with terms lik
> it 'sucks'
>
> Give it no thought. The world is full of bigots and loudmouths. Just do unto
> others as you would have them do unto you, and hope that people like K7UIJ
> have the opportunity to grow up and become useful members of society.
>
> *FLAME OFF*
> --
> <>==============================<>==============================<>========<
> || Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer || Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU || \ |

My apologies to Mr. Gefaell (and others who were offended) -- I should have said "stinks" or "is reprehensible" or "flies in the face of the dignity of humankind" etc. I was typing fast and chose the shortest word without respect to connotations. Sorry.

Now then: Dube and Jon deserve a longer explanation. I am not saying "I did, it, therefore you should". Nor am I talking about a "right of passage" (though at one time Morse code was considered such by many).

First of all, I am blind. I cannot pass judgment ethically on the efficacy of the high-speed code waiver for other disabilities than blindness (though I think many with other disabilities might agree with what I shall say below). In the case of the blind, at least, code poses no significant barrier. To allow the waiver for the blind is to deny them one of the outstanding benefits of ham radio -- the gift of treating them on a basis of absolute equality with their fellow (nonhandicapped) hams. I am proud of the fact that I got my licenses the same way everyone else did. To have given me a waiver says, in effect, that I am not expected to perform to the same

standards as others -- in effect, to say that I am inferior. The blind, at least, have been struggling for thousands of years to break the bonds of supposed inferiority. We don't need laws and regulations which enforce false stereotypes.

In other words, one of the virtues of amateur radio was/is that it is (and always has been) a place where the disabled were treated with dignity and on a basis of equality. I, for one (and most blind hams I know), don't want this attitude to be eroded. Hence, my views on the waiver, at least as far as the blind are concerned.

Be assured that I do not (and cannot) speak for other disabilities.

It might also interest the Net that at its 1991 convention, the National Federation of the Blind passed a resolution opposed to the waiver as it affects the blind.

'Nuff said and my apologies for any flames that have ensued or that will.

This really oughtta go to "rec.radio.amateur.policy" but thought Dube deserved a thoughtful answer in case he doesn't read that group.

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
301 N.E. 107th Street | or freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
Vancouver, WA 98685 | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Ask not for whom the <^G> tolls.

2676. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 12 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 05:40:46 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E8E2.98622980.17666@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293641

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 255, 09/12/91
10.7 FLUX=183.1 90-AVG=202 SSN=175 BKI=2332 3221 BAI=009
BGND-XRAY=B8.1 FLU1=1.3E+05 FLU10=9.1E+03 PKI=2222 3222 PAI=008
BOU-DEV=170,021,023,013,021,014,011,007 DEV-AVG=035 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.9 @ 1247UT XRAY-MIN= B7.5 @ 2253UT XRAY-AVG= C1.0
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0725UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1255UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 1510UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 0440UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55316NT @ 1337UT BOUTF-MIN=55272NT @ 1710UT BOUTF-AVG=55302NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+110NT@ 1702UT GOES7-MIN=N:-006NT@ 0926UT G7-AVG=+081,+053,+006
GOES6-MAX=P:+118NT@ 2129UT GOES6-MIN=E:-009NT@ 0914UT G6-AVG=+094,+003,+028
FLUXFCST=STD:187,187,191;SESC:185,185,190 BAI/PAI-FCST=016,016,020/015,015,015
KFCST=3235 4233 3323 5432 28DAY-AP=020,022 28DAY-KP=4433 3434 3434 3343
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2677. Re: HR 1674 - We don't stand a chance....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 05:51:41 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <8203@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293642

In article <1991Sep12.141818.5854@umbc3.umbc.edu> brian@beerwolf.umd.edu writes:
>
>This reminds me of the ECPA of 1986. It was then that the cellular companies
>first got congress under their control. There is some belief that somehow
>unprotected conversations over an otherwise public medium should be private.
>Personally, I think this is rediculous.

This is exactly what neds to be noted. In 1986 the first breach of the rights
of folks who wish to passively monitor the airwaves that impinge on their
bodies happened. (The camel has arrived on the scene).

Now in 1991, the radio grabbers are ready for their second wave, HR1674.
(The nose of the camel is in the tent).

The next thing that will happen a few more years down the road will
be the banning of radios capable of receiving utility and public
service broadcasts. (We will have the whole camel in the tent by then).

It is important to realize that the radio grabbers do their grabbing a little
bit at a time. Their strategy is precisely the same as the gun control folks,
they are just a few years behind. This insanity must be stopped NOW!

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2678. Re: Getting good RF/DC ground from 2nd floor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 07:55:35 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.075535.10246@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293655

In article <1991Sep12.115624.2981@news.larc.nasa.gov> eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) writes:
>
> I am in the process of getting an HF station on the air. My shack is
>on the second floor of a house, some distance from any source of good
>earth ground. The discussion in the ARRL Radio Amateurs Handbook points
>out that such a distance can lead to problems with RF grounding as the
>ground cable may be some multiple of 1/2 of the transmitted wavelength.
>They suggest an alternative that completely eliminates the DC ground,
>but does provide for a reasonable RF ground using a radial system.
> Does anyone have experience/suggestions for obtaining a good RF ground
>AND a good DC ground for the equipment when the operating location is
>on the second (or higher) floor of a house/apartment?
> My cold water system, unfortunately, utilizes PVC pipe as far as I can
>tell. So, that alternative wouldn't work for me. Thanks for any suggestions.

In theory, if you run a balanced antenna, you don't need a ground for RF at all. In practice, unless you operate from a Zeppelin, effects of surrounding structures will upset the balance of your antenna and you should use a good RF ground.

When you are a long way from a true earth ground, such as your case, you need to provide a ground path that is low impedance at every frequency that you may operate, and at frequencies where you *don't* want to operate. Since you are dealing with RF, you need to use ground conductors that have a large skin effect such as copper braid or wide copper flashing strap. This will lower the impedance of the ground path. But being far from ground adds another complication, your ground strap may be quarterwave resonant at a given frequency and act as an effective open circuit. The way around this is to use *several* ground leads, each of a different length, connecting the equipment to the ground. This way at least one of the straps will not be resonant at a given frequency and will short the ones that are.

Use of an artificial ground, a tuner for your ground lead, that makes the lead appear to be halfwave resonant at your operating frequency will help with fundamental frequency grounding, but will not be a ground for spurious products outside the fundamental. Thus you may still have harmonic currents circulating on your equipment.

For RF and lightning protection grounding, you want the ground lead to be large and very straight. Sharp bends will introduce inductance that will impair the effectiveness of the ground. For safety grounding the only concern is that the conductor be heavy enough to reliably trip the breaker if a fault should occur.

In some special cases it is desirable *not* to have an RF ground, but a safety ground is always required. In these cases use a choke in the safety ground lead or use the inner conductor of a piece of coax with the braid connected only at one end. This forms a waveguide beyond cutoff filter.

Gary KE4ZV

2679. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 12:46:14 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10195@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 293648

In article <1991Sep12.150211.7394@news.larc.nasa.gov>, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
|>
|> I do not believe that the sideband unit was a military component, but it
|> was definitely available for commercial versions of various Collins rigs.
|> It has four tubes in a small cabinet and I believe it is a real product
|> detector. RCA also made a sideband detector for the beasties, but I have
|> only seen one of them.
|>

As is usually the case with military gear, there were more than one type of Sideband Adapter.

Mine has more tubes than that just in the power supply. It is almost twice the size of the R390 itself, and weighs easily twice as much. It offers a mechanical AFC as well as sideband detection. If you think the R390 was stable after warm-up, hang this sucker on and you can watch as it tunes itself to keep on frequency.

Boy would I love to have 2 of these hooked up to a diversity unit like we used for RTTY in the good old days. :-)

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2680. Re: Repeater Controllers was (Re: Palomar Telecom RBC-700 info)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 13:05:20 UTC
From: hideg@amadeus.erim.org
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.130520.22120@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu>
Source record: 293671

References:<20950003@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com> <1991Aug28.105820.6003@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
<6861@lupine.ncd.com> <1991Sep04.080714.22999@ke4zv.uucp> <4879@anasaz.UUCP>

In article <4879@anasaz.UUCP> rusty@anasaz.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
> In article <1991Sep04.080714.22999@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary
> Coffman) writes:
> >In article <6861@lupine.ncd.com> phil@pepper.NCD.COM (Phil Graham) writes:
> >
> >[lots of discussion of Palomar and ACC controllers deleted]
> >
> >Just a quick note of praise for the S-Comm 5k controller.
>
> Hmm. I've been missing the threads recently - has any body mentioned
> "True value software" and the repeater controller John Moore makes?
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ ^^
> (yup, NJ7E here on the net, at the same place Iwork (anasazi)...

Please, describe these items in more detail!

Steve Hideg N8HSC
hideg@amadeus.erim.org

Light fuse and get away.

2681. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 13:31:51 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.133151.24873@anasaz>
Source record: 293674

In article <239@arrlhq.UUCP> ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
]In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
]
]*In article <231@arrlhq.UUCP> jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
]*]In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
]*]>Perhaps at some point it will be possible to break these deed restrictions
]*]>by showing that the contract was involuntary (ie - you had no choice
]*]>but to buy a house with deed restrictions prohibiting antennae). Until
]*]>that time comes, these things make zoning restrictions look pretty mild.
]
]*]On the other hand, your neighbors could use the same argument to break
]*]the covenants against all kinds of things that *you* may not want in
]*]your neighborhood.
]
]*>Yes, that's true. Perhaps if we had more diversity in CC&R's, then
]*>there would be a CHOICE. I suspect lots of hams would be glad to give
]*>up the right to dictate the color of their neighbor's house in order
]*>to acquire the right to put up an antenna.
]
]rest deleted.
]
]Yes, but would the ham be willing to give up the right to restrict their
]neighbors from tending cows or operating an after-hours disco in order to
^^^^^^^^^^^^- yes - see below. After-hours disco is a zoning
issue, not a CC&R issue - as is raising cattle.

]acquire the right to put up an antenna? Imagine how you would feel if
]some federal agency decided to pre-empt the restrictions against things
]that *you* **absolutely** didn't want in your neighborhood. There are
]always two sided to every issue. Don't get me wrong, I don't like
]restrictive covenants, but the US Government has decided to keep its nose
]out of private contracts and terms of sale. That is a refreshing change
]from the norm, except for the fact that it affects me! ;-).

I don't think you are reading very carefully here. I did NOT advocate
federal intervention in CC&R's. I did suggest that if everyplace you
try to buy has identical CC&R's that restrict ham radio, then the
private contracts are not voluntary, in which case those CC&R's may
be held invalid. I think you would agree that there should be diversity
in CC&R's. In most cases that I have seen, the CC&R's are VERY restrictive -
basically prohibitting any alteration in the exterior appearance of
a property without homeowner association permission. In addition, a very
wide range of things are absolutely prohibitted.

If people want to live in tightly controlled neighborhoods, that's fine with me. However, when EVERY new development has these extreme restrictions, then choice has been removed - and I think that is very wrong.

Why should I be forced to either live in an old, run-down, crime ridden neighborhood, or move 30 miles from downtown, in order to put up a beam?

I currently live in a neighborhood with strong, and consistently enforced CC&R's. I ended up here after TWO YEARS of searching for a suitable home that did not have these restrictions. This particular home is situated in such a way that I can put up a beam at 16' without it being visible to neighbors, and I have done so. I would love to put it at 40', but I recognize that in this neighborhood of expensive homes located in a semi-rural area of great natural beauty, this would not be aesthetically acceptible to my neighbors. However, it would have been nice to have some choice in the matter, and to be able to chose a place where I have less control over my neighbors' property in return for them have less control over mine! One property that I considered had cattle being raised next door, and yet it was still restricted from having any outdoor antennae!

CC&R's are strong today because people have so much of their net worth invested in their homes that they are fearful of any neighborhood change that would affect the value. Also, an awful lot of people in today's society are intolerant of any deviance from the norm. While I understand their feelings, I don't think a universal application of restrictive CC&R's, with the resultant forced conformity of everyone, is a very healthy or desirable phenomenon. And, from a LEGAL point of view, if these CC&R's become universal, they take on the aspect of an involuntary contract, at which point they can be challenged. A private contract is not valid if one party signed under duress!

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

2682. Latest UK calls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 14:13:27 UTC
From: prs@oasis.icl.co.uk
Message-ID: <73@oasis.icl.co.uk>
Source record: 293662

Latest UK calls as of 13/9/91

Class A Class B

Full licence: G0PUJ G7KZW

Novice licence: 20AAL 21AEA

Peter

Peter Swynford is available... tel: +44 344 424842 x 2625 / Bracknell 424842
or at prs@oasis.icl.co.uk /..!uunet!mcsun!ukc!iclbra!prs / G0PUB@GB7BEQ.GBR.EU
Disclaimer: See Paragraph 2.4.a of section 1.a (article 7) (iii) of the
Town and Country Planning Act, 1967.

2683. Used gear

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 14:32:21 UTC
From: FDBBC@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109131437.AA08902@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293656

Does anyone out there know where I can buy some used ham equipment within a ca 50 mile radius of New York City? I want to get back on the air after too many years. Thanks.

Fred Bogin WA6WUP

2684. Re: ht's on planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 14:58:03 UTC
From: jeffr@erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.145803.2049@erg.sri.com>
Source record: 293654

>
>In a similar vein, has anyone had any problems taking your R-390
>on the plane? I suppose one should not mention the radium meter
>faces at the x-ray counter...
>

As long as I remember to fuse both the positive and negative
power supply leads of the '390, I've not had any problems. . .

- jeffr N6MNI

--

{rutgers, ames, mordor, sri-unix, zodiac, csi}!jeffr%erg.sri.com

2685. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #663

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 15:31:00 UTC
From: PAT@POMONA.CLAREMONT.EDU
Message-ID: <2CC95EC04E202502@POMONA.CLAREMONT.EDU>
Source record: 293652

Hello all fellow Hams

I have an Alinco DJ-560 Handheld I have had it for about a year now and have nothing but the most excellent report to give. It has been thru the most rugged and tuffest terain and abuse that I feel most commercial handheld would go thru and has come out a champion.

If you would like any other information Please feel free to contact me thru direct E-Mail

Pat@pomona.claremont.edu
Pat@Pomona.bitnet

talk to you Later
Pat,KC6TDR

2686. Re: MAXON's Ear Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 15:56:57 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <42080003@hpcvra.cv.hp.com.>
Source record: 293667

I just received my Maxon ear-mics in the mail. Since I didn't
have the article before ordering I did not get the cables
with the nice connector on it to connect to the ear piece.
So as a word of warning for those who might be interested,

you might want to order the cable at the same time and save time
and shipping costs.

coil cable to ear-mic: #504-460 @ $4.20 each plus the $3.00
shipping. (This cable is for the 49-F5 which does not have
a plug on the radio side - only wire ends.)

2687. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 16:07:27 UTC
From: phil@pepper.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <6928@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 293604

In article <239@arrlhq.UUCP>, ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
|> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
|>
|> *In article <231@arrlhq.UUCP> jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
|> *]In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
|> *]>Perhaps at some point it will be possible to break these deed restrictions
|> *]>by showing that the contract was involuntary (ie - you had no choice
|> *]>but to buy a house with deed restrictions prohibiting antennae). Until
|> *]>that time comes, these things make zoning restrictions look pretty mild.
|>
|> *]On the other hand, your neighbors could use the same argument to break
|> *]the covenants against all kinds of things that *you* may not want in
|> *]your neighborhood.
|>
|> *>Yes, that's true. Perhaps if we had more diversity in CC&R's, then
|> *>there would be a CHOICE. I suspect lots of hams would be glad to give
|> *>up the right to dictate the color of their neighbor's house in order
|> *>to acquire the right to put up an antenna.
|>
|> rest deleted.
|>
|> Yes, but would the ham be willing to give up the right to restrict their
|> neighbors from tending cows or operating an after-hours disco in order to
|> acquire the right to put up an antenna? Imagine how you would feel if
|> some federal agency decided to pre-empt the restrictions against things
|> that *you* **absolutely** didn't want in your neighborhood. There are
|> always two sided to every issue. Don't get me wrong, I don't like
|> restrictive covenants, but the US Government has decided to keep its nose
|> out of private contracts and terms of sale. That is a refreshing change
|> from the norm, except for the fact that it affects me! ;-).
|>
I am all for keeping government out of private contracts, but here in California (Land of the Lawyer), it is impossible to purchase a new home that does not have CC&R's on the house. So your only choice is to purchase a home that is at least 25 years old. So is that a choice? I think not. I am fortunate that I was able to buy a new home and beat the CC&R's that my development had... Not sure if everyone can do this. I also had no choice since I was already in the house when I got active in Ham radio again.

Right now I think California home buyers might have a chance to get CC&R removed from the purchase of a new home since the recession has slowed new home sales... But this will not last... I already see indications that the crazy California home market is starting up again :-(

Phil
DE KJ6NN

2688. Re: Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 16:26:25 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.162625.13066@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 293660

In article <JXu781w164w@pacifier> k7uij@pacifier (Mike Freeman) writes:
>jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:
>
>> In article <199109121358.AA22636@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM wri
>> >Mike Freeman, K7UIJ, stated in his posting that said (if I read it right)
>> >waiver of high-speed code for handicapped people sucks. Why does it "suck",
>> >Mike?
>> >
>> >73,
>> >Dube AB5AP
>>
>>
>> Well, not to really get into why the use of a term like 'sucks' is pejorative
>> and offensive (and not something one would expect a well trained and socialy
>> constructive Amateur Radio Operator would say) The reason that it 'sucks' wou
>> seem to be that there are a lot of people who think that code is a rite of
>> passage that must be shared by ALL people. Some feel that since 'they did it'
>> that others should pay the same price. In general it merely seems to be a for
>> of bigotry one could expect from people who express themselves with terms lik
>> it 'sucks'
>>
>> Give it no thought. The world is full of bigots and loudmouths. Just do unto
>> others as you would have them do unto you, and hope that people like K7UIJ
>> have the opportunity to grow up and become useful members of society.
>>
>> *FLAME OFF*
>> --
>> <>==============================<>==============================<>========<
>> || Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer || Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU || \ |
>My apologies to Mr. Gefaell (and others who were offended) -- I should have
>said "stinks" or "is reprehensible" or "flies in the face of the dignity of
>humankind" etc. I was typing fast and chose the shortest word without
>respect to connotations. Sorry.

Yeah, I can certainly understand your explanation. I also unhesitatingly accept your apology as well. HOWEVER, I'd like to briefly point out that NOT THINKING about something doesn't justify or excuse it. Often it is the act of THINKING conciously about how we effect others that is the act of decency which is required in society.

>Now then: Dube and Jon deserve a longer explanation. I am not saying "I did,
>it, therefore you should". Nor am I talking about a "right of passage"
>(though at one time Morse code was considered such by many).

It's funny, but among the distractors in the first part of element 2, the novice writtene exam, for the question 'What is the purpose of the Amateur Radio Service' the phrase 'The preservation of historical Operating Techniques' or something similar is included. As a Distractor, it is intended to strenghten the knowledge and understanding that this is NOT a requirment, nor a purpose for the Amateur Radio Service.

I suppose the idea one should get is that while some people like to do things for the joy they take in it, not all persons should have to enjoy the same things. If there was a technical, or compelling reason why people should have to be skilled in the sending and/or receiving of the Morse code, then it would still be a requirement. As it is demonstrably NOT compelling, it is NOT a requirement. It is now, given current technology a mode for the ENJOYMENT of those given to such things.

>First of all, I am blind. I cannot pass judgment ethically on the efficacy
>of the high-speed code waiver for other disabilities than blindness (though
>I think many with other disabilities might agree with what I shall say
>below). In the case of the blind, at least, code poses no significant
>barrier.

What you are saying is that blindness, itself, is not a limitation to the ability to send and/or receive the Morse code. I, and I'm sure others agree, think that this is great. Blindness, as with many other diferences in ability, can be challenging, and the lack of ability to do certain things is frustrating and dificult. IT is great that the ability to send and/or receive the Morse code is not among those areas denied to persons with visual challenges.

To allow the waiver for the blind is to deny them one of the
>outstanding benefits of ham radio -- the gift of treating them on a basis of
>absolute equality with their fellow (nonhandicapped) hams. I am proud of the
>fact that I got my licenses the same way everyone else did. To have given me
>a waiver says, in effect, that I am not expected to perform to the same
>standards as others -- in effect, to say that I am inferior.

Whoa there! In the first case, it is a WAIVER, not a denial. ANYONE is welcome to take the tests just like anyone else, no stopping after characters or word groups, full speed, audible, etc... There is NO regulation which phrohibits an diferently abled person from the 'standard form' of the examinations, both written and code.

Secondly, *YOU* may be quite proud to have taken the examinations the 'standard way' BUT, *YOU* have no right to demand that ALL diferently abled persons must subscribe to the same self and world view that you subscribe to. To some, nay MANY people, there are OTHER challenges that they wish to focus on which do not include taking the Amateur Radio Examinations in the standard form. Among these people are those who would like to participate in the Amateur Radio Service. For these people, the accomodation given them in light of their diferent abilities allow them to participate without an inordinate amount of challenge.

>The blind, at
>least, have been struggling for thousands of years to break the bonds of
>supposed inferiority. We don't need laws and regulations which enforce false
>stereotypes.

Accomodating persons of diferent ability, when those accomodations do not make a tangible diference in their qualifications, or skills is not enforcing stereotypes (which are, by definition, false.) I'll leave specific discussion of stereotyping and bias/discrimination for other newsgroups.

>In other words, one of the virtues of amateur radio was/is that it is (and
>always has been) a place where the disabled were treated with dignity and on
>a basis of equality. I, for one (and most blind hams I know), don't want
>this attitude to be eroded. Hence, my views on the waiver, at least as far
>as the blind are concerned.
>Be assured that I do not (and cannot) speak for other disabilities.
>It might also interest the Net that at its 1991 convention, the National
>Federation of the Blind passed a resolution opposed to the waiver as it
>affects the blind.

It is most unfortunate that any individual, or group would deign to speak out to deny accomodation for people. As I pointed out before, not all persons have the same goals or desires as you do. For some people, there are other challenges which supersede that of learning high speed Morse code.

These people may be undertaking challenges that would leave you, or me broken. They may be undertaking challenges which would be trivial for us, but for them have great importance and distinction. We should, I feel, allow these people access to fields like Amateur Radio as freely as possible, and high speed Morse code does not seem like a necessary barrier.

Of course, I must not be alone in these thoughts, after all, it is THE LAW.

>'Nuff said and my apologies for any flames that have ensued or that will.
>This really oughtta go to "rec.radio.amateur.policy" but thought Dube
>deserved a thoughtful answer in case he doesn't read that group.

I don't know if Dube got your reply, but I obviously did. I appreciate the time and effort you put into a thoughtful and cogent reply. Please understand that I appreciate your point of view, and I hope you appreciate mine :)

73 es CUL de KD4CQY --... ...--

--
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>

2689. Re: College Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 16:28:08 UTC
From: mjmccorm@eos.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.162808.7695@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 293659

We would also be interested in a college club net!

W4ATC ST.A.R.S.
Box 7911, Daniels
NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695

Mike McCormick, AC4AN

2690. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 16:29:53 UTC
From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <3784@sunpix.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293658

In article <1991Sep12.150211.7394@news.larc.nasa.gov>, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
> In article <2192@west.West.Sun.COM> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd SUN Phoenix SE 602-275-5537 x17) writes:
> >it. There was a "sideband adapter" for it, but I don't know the
> >military nomenclature and have never seen one. There have been several
> >"product detector" mods for the rig, but I've yet to run across one
> >myself. Anyone have any info on this?
> I do not believe that the sideband unit was a military component, but it
> was definitely available for commercial versions of various Collins rigs.
> It has four tubes in a small cabinet and I believe it is a real product
> detector. RCA also made a sideband detector for the beasties, but I have
> only seen one of them.

I'm pretty sure there WAS a 19" rack-mount (about 3.5" of rack space)
product detector SSB adapter as a military gadget.
Looked something like the RTTY adapter
that was also often used with the R-390. I think these both had
CV-xxxx/URR designations (CV-3920/URR ??) but can't remember more
than that from 20 years ago when I worked for the Naval Electronic
Systems Test & Evaluation Facility (boy, did we have lots of good
toys to play with).

Nick KD4CPL
nick.england@east.sun.com

2691. Re: Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 16:40:08 UTC
From: geb@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11753@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 293657

Since I am a codeless technician (although I passed the
General part of the theory test), I haven't taken a code test, but
my understanding was that one only has to demonstrate the ability
to understand the code, not send it. Certainly sending at high speed
could be difficult for some persons, such as those
with cerebral palsy, who could benefit greatly from ham radio.
But what sort of handicap keeps someone from understanding code
that does not also hinder other sorts of communication as well?
Are there deaf hams? I could understand waiving code for them,
as they could still use RTTY and AMTOR quite usefully. What
sorts of handicaps have had the code waived in the experience
of the VEs out there?

If I could write the regs, I would have the code test only for
those who wished to use the CW part of the bands. I can't see
its relevance for SSB, AM, Amtor, RTTY, etc., etc. I would hope
WARC 92 may see some worldwide changes in these rules, as CQ
magazine suggested a few months ago.

--

Gordon Banks N3JXP | "When in danger, or in doubt
geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | Run in circles, scream and shout" --Heinlein
---

2692. Re: Request for Info/Help: CW "Decoders"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 17:04:58 UTC
From: gss@edsdrd.eds.com
Message-ID: <334@dominion.edsdrd.eds.com>
Source record: 293607

In article <9109102317.AA15987@frc.maf.govt.nz>, wk@frc.maf.govt.nz writes:
>
> Also old timers still doing the old 25 wpm at 75 years of age can be a
> problem, you'd need a combination of pretty good hard- and software to
> simulate the flexibility of the human brain to be able to copy some of the
> stuff floating around our bands.

I'm sure that was just an off-hand remark, but are you implying that more experienced hams can't cut it at fast CW? My father in law is 81 years old, has been an Amateur Extra for many years, and I've heard some pretty good CW coming out of his rig.

Oh, BTW, I passed my novice exam on Aug 18, and am "patiently" :-) waiting for my license. In the meantime, I'm studying the Technician material (I got "Now You're Talking" per net recommendation, and like it pretty well). I've also gotten Morse Tutor for the PC, and have worked up to about 8-10 WPM; hopefully, I'll be able to go for a General class license early next year, if not sooner. My father in law is going to help me look for a good, cheap, used rig (hopefully those aren't totally contradictory adjectives) in a couple weeks. Oh well, enough rambling for now.

---

73 DE ??8??? (hurry up, FCC) Gary

Gary Schiltz, EDS R&D, Auburn Hills, MI, gss@edsdrd.eds.com

2693. Re: fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 18:37:54 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920027@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293670

Thanks for the info.
I guess I got off to a false start by taking the set of leads with in-line fuse holders that came with the radio. That uses 3AG size fuses, whereas all of the auto people now use the blade type.

email also suggested Radio Shack. However their in-line fuse holders are only meant for wire up to 14 (or is it 12) guage. Now, 14 guage wire will certainly carry 10 amps with plenty of margin as far as the heating of the wire and accompanying insulation. However in a mobile installation where there are only 12 volts available, a drop of of a half a volt is an important consideration.

2694. Super long play RECORDERS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 18:43:51 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.684787431@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 293663

In every issue of Popular Communications, there is an ad for a super long play recorder from AMC Sales Inc. It uses a "modified" Panasonic Slimline cassette recorder to stretch a one hour tape into six hours. My question is, how do they modify it? Is it a simple mod, such as putting a different motor in it? I currently have a Radio Shack CTR-85 voice actuated recorder that I would like to modify in this manner and I am curious as to what all it involves. I need specifics. Anyone done this?

David

2695. fusing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 18:58:39 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9109131854.AA15931@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293661

Jeff DePolo writes...

>>Several people have commented on the importance of proper use of fuses
>>for mobile installations. Does anyone know of a good source of in-line
>>fuse holders? Radio Shack only has some light duty ones. I would think
>>that for proper installation of a 45 watt mobile rig you would use 12 or
>>10 guage wire and an 8 or 10 amp fuse. A 100 watt HF radio would use
>>even larger components.

>I run about 220 watts on VHF SSB from the car; between the rig and the
>amp it draws close to 35 amps. The fuse holder I use is an ATC type.
>ATC is also called "MAXI-FUSE" - it looks like an ATO fuse except about
>3 or 4 times the size. The fuses are available in 20 to 60 amp values.
>The fuse holder has 6 gauge wire on it, and a weatherproof boot that
>fits over the fuse. The price isn't too unreasonable - about $7 each.

...deleted...

>BTW, I've found that finding heavy gauge fine-strand wire is a bit of
>a pain. The brand I found that is about the best available is
>S.I.W. AMP KING - it comes in 12, 10, 8, 6, and 4 gauge. It is
>VERY flexible (strands look like about 28 gauge) so it's nice for
>running to the equipment. You can probably find somebody that
>stocks wire from S.I.W. without too much of a problem, or you can
>get it from Gateway Electronics (stores in various places around
>the U.S. - I got mine from the Denver store).

This thread, and the power connector one before it, finally got me out shopping for parts to correctly wire up my mobiles...haven't been able to find the ATC fuses and holders Jeff describes above, they sound like just the thing for the job....

As far as the wire goes, I found something interesting while I was out looking...seems that the car audio industry has decided to make some $$$ off the guys that just have to have 1.5kW of raw audio power in their cars... for sale at a local store in the audio dept was a power wiring kit consisting of 20' 8 ga Cu wire, with a 3AG type (but substantially larger, don't recall the designation) inline fuseholder. Total cost: $39.00! They were also selling just the fuseholder for $15.00, so that prices the wire out at just over $1.00/ft.....never realized copper prices were so high :-).

Maybe I should go into business selling these guys omenmeters and joltmeters, so they can tune their power feeds for minimum SWRs :-) :-)

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM

2696. ARRL Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 19:11:33 UTC
From: dihle@awis.AUburn.EDU
Message-ID: <9109131911.AA27664@awis.auburn.edu>
Source record: 293664

Does anyone know of a source of ARRL bulletins for 1991. I was
keeping them on a PBBS but they got deleated. Would like to
recover the set for this year if possible. thank you for any help.
73 david

David M. Ihle Internet dihle@awis.auburn.edu |
WB5MSB Amateur radio WB5MSB@K4RY.#AUALA.AL.USA.NOAM |
NOAA/National Weather Service (205) 844-4514 (voice) |
SE Ag Weather Service Center 534-4511 (FTS) |
Auburn University, Alabama (205) 844-5933 (FAX) |

2697. NASA frequencies for Shuttle mission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 19:20:01 UTC
From: hhg9751@tamsun.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <3470@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 293666

Not to long ago there was a posting which outlined NASA
frequencies used in conjunction with the Shuttle missions.
If someone still has a copy could they please repost it
or e-mail a copy? Thanks!

2698. Re: Callbook lookup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 19:32:25 UTC
From: rjp2@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.193225.179@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 293665

In article <1991Sep11.234528.21472@acuson.com>, sifakis@acuson.com (George Sifakis) writes:
> |
> |
> |If you have any questions, send mail to callbook-help@sat.datapoint.com.
> |Thanks,
> |Lee Ziegenhals, N5LYT
> |7 June 1990
> |
>
> George, KC6NDY

Question -- re: sending mail to callbook-help@sat.datapoint.com.
Do we really need special PATH setup to get to above destination.

Could you give more detailed info on how to get to
"sat.datapoint.com"?

Thanks in advance -- Bob. k9cgd
Any help appreciated.

2699. A complete list of morse code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 19:42:32 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11932@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 293668

I wonder if there is an ftp-able COMPLETE list of morse code for
letters, other special characters, and prosigns. My ARRL book does not
have a list. The Novice test requires only a few special characters and
prosigns. I know those, but not the others.

I also noticed that some code is expressed as either a prosign or
a special character (e.g., =). I hope the list explains this too.

Thanks.

Kyongsok Kim
Dept. of Comp. Sci., North Dakota State University

e-mail: kkim@plains.nodak.edu; kkim@plains.bitnet; ...!uunet!plains!kkim

2700. Re: The Usenet Un-Net, Part II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 19:51:52 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <4891@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 293675

In article <1991Sep04.211935.10121@ka3ovk> albers@ka3ovk.UUCP (Jon Albers) writes:
->
->OK, I will call on 28.410 or 28.390 at 1600Z on Saturday, September 7th.
->If you don't hear me, try calling for the "Usenet Un-net" yourselves and
->see if you get any response. Let me know what happens and if/how well you
->can hear me or others. (I hope the storms are gone (solar storms, that is)).
->...
-> Jon Albers,

Ah, yes! The un-net! I've been inactive there due to the move to a new
QTH. RSN I hope to have an antenna up, in which case I'll become active
again on the un-net.

In any case, here is a(nother) reminder to join the un-net on Saturdays!

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ
^^^^^ see, I've not forgotten :-) (at least, my .sig has not :-)

2701. GRE Super Amplifier *** Anyone ever use one of these????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 20:21:24 UTC
From: an305@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.202124.4839@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293669

In Grove catalog. It hooks between scanner and antenna.

Do such things work? I mean, is it really good or does it just
add very little listening POWER. I'm trying to pull in
some low power 460 Mhz range stuff and I'm wondering if this
would be worth trying.

Thanksd

Mack

mdgoodma@crdec8.apgea.army.mil

--
++
+ Mack Goodman an305 or mdgoodma@crdec8.apgea.army.mil +
+ " Whether you think you can or you think you can't, +
+ You're right. +

2702. Help with Apartment Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 20:38:07 UTC
From: isis@pyramid.pyramid.com
Message-ID: <169719@pyramid.pyramid.com>
Source record: 293672

I have currently run out of ideas to fix a problem that I
have with my apartment antenna. I have a B&W AP10 40 to
2m antenna hooked to a Kenwood TS-430S transceiver. Now
for the problem.

I find that I cannot get the antenna to run full power
(100 watts). I get real bad RF bite after about 60 watts
or so. The rig will blink off (shuts down) when trying
to do so. I have the rig hooked to a good coldwater
ground. The ground does help, but only so much. The
SWR I can get to match 1:1 or very close to that. I have
even tried making an RF choke with the coax.

My dad has run this antenna with his TS-530S (tube finals)
and had no problems. He even got some DX with it. I
have had only one contact on 40m with it and they were
less than 100 miles and had trouble copying anything.

Does anybody have any hints, cures, ideas, or anything
to help me get unstuck. Maybe I should just yell louder
out the window :)).

Thanks. 73

-m-------- Mark Cronenwett (415)965-7200 x6978
--mm------- Senior Technician
---mmmm----- Board Analysis and Repair Team Naui AI Z9697
-----mmmmmm--- Pyramid Technology Corporation
------mmmmmmm-- Mountain View, California KA7ULD
mcronenw@pyrman2.pyramid.com

2703. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 21:01:17 UTC
From: marc@ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com
Message-ID: <11089@awdprime.UUCP>
Source record: 293579

While we're talking about classic radios does anyone remember the
Hammurland (sp?) Superpro? I think it was the SP-200. There were a
whole series of them with JX suffixes.

When I was a novice that was my ultimate receiver.

Marc Wiz MaBell (512)838-4780

Yes that really is my last name.
The views expressed are my own.

marc@aixwiz.austin.ibm.com
or
uunet!cs.utexas.edu!ibmchs!auschs!ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com!marc

2704. Re: Repeater Controllers was (Re: Palomar Telecom RBC-700 info)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 22:10:29 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.221029.8190@anasaz>
Source record: 293594

In article <1991Sep13.130520.22120@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu> hideg@amadeus.erim.org (Steve Hideg) writes:
]In article <4879@anasaz.UUCP> rusty@anasaz.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
]> Hmm. I've been missing the threads recently - has any body mentioned
]> "True value software" and the repeater controller John Moore makes?
] ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
]> (yup, NJ7E here on the net, at the same place Iwork (anasazi)...
]
>Please, describe these items in more detail!
]
]Steve Hideg N8HSC

TVS701-C. Controls a repeater and single link. Link control can also be used to control an autopatch (not included). Fully remotely programmable. Designed for inaccessible locations - hence is very reliable and has watchdog circuitry and software to assured continued functioning after power disturbances. Provides 4 channel A/D with .5% accuracy with telemetry by morse code. Has three tiers of priviledges, with all passwords but the highest level programmable remotely using the highest level. Has four spare digital inputs, with telemetry and 2 alarms. Has four spare remote controllable digital outputs. Analog limit alarm is also provided (to detect low battery voltage, etc).

Comes on 3.5x5.25 inch card. Uses MC68705R3 processor. Parameters and call sign stored in EEPROM. Uses 120ma at 12V (but will run from about 8V up to 15V).

Approx 120 are in use by hams and commercial users. Only one has been returned due to a failure (other than those caused by lightning strikes, and one fumble fingered customer who shorted his out). Many are in very inaccessible sites (such as Navajo Mt, Utah). Also used by the Arizona National Guard for their VHF tactical links. Originially developed for the Northlink Association by NJ7E.

$190.00 from yours truly.

[Sorry 'bout the commercial, but he did ask, after all :-)]
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

2705. Morse Code Testing (was FCC Service Regs)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 22:32:48 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.684801168.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 293676

I feel that one more comment is in order and then (barring unforeseen
circumstances), I will refrain from commenting further upon the matter
of code tests and the handicapped -- specefically, the blind. The
question is not whether code tests are relevant but rather whether they
are required for a given class of license and, given that a code test
is required, whether or not it poses a hardship for a blind license
applicant and what sort of message a waiver of the code test sends to
the prospective licensee and to the general public about his abilities
and those of the blind in general (or the lack thereof).
Bright-eyed suggestion: let's go to Hampolicy
(rec.radio.amateur.policy) to continue this.
Cheers!

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | or K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Be careful what you wish -- you might
| get it!

2706. HTs on Planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 22:39:40 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.684801580.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 293677

Per the rules, I have usally ben prohibited from transmitting (or receiving) with radio gear on commercial aircraft. However, back in 1974 or so, I carried a TR22C on a flight from Denver to Portland, ORegon and requested that I be allowed to operate it during the flight. After showing the stewardess how to make the radio transmit, I handed it to her to take to the captain; she brought it back and said "go ahead!". So I worked simplex and heard fifteen repeaters at a time (whenever I hit the mike button) from Denver to PDX.

I've been asked to turn a HT on a few times at airports but have never had any other trouble. Now my long, white, fiberglass cane -- that's another story (it doesn't make the detectors beep but it's like pulling hens' teeth to convince airport personnel of same).

And you should have seen security people when I once carried a metal gavel in my briefcase on a flight from Portland to Seattle! :-) :-)

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | or K7UIJ@pacifier.rain.com
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Telephone (206)574-8221 | Be careful what you wish -- you might
| get it!

2707. Re: Air-1 + VIC-20 as CW Reader

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 22:43:51 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <4892@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 293593

In article <9109041159.aa19734@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:
>G&G Electronics offers a morse de-coder consisting of their "Air-1"
>coupled to a VIC-20....supposed to be similar to the old Microlog
>unit? Has anyone had any on-the-air, practical experience with this
>set-up? Does it really work? It seems to demonstrate fine in the
>controlled environment of a hamfest booth, but with QRM/QRN/weak sig/
>etc...."real world"....is it worth $150 ?
>
>Any info on this or other mfg. similar units appreciated.
>
> Jerry K1MER

If you are interested in a slight amount "homebrewing", I'm working on getting the most recent version of "cw" from a friend of mine and sending it to someone here on the net who has promised to make it "ftp-able". I also plan to send it to comp.binaries.ibm.pc as soon as I convert it to zoo (after I get it, of course!).

It uses the PC (sorry, non-pc folks!) to send and receive morse code. You need some kind of interface to the pc - I've designed one that should work better than a simple 741 wired as a comparator... Basically an active filter followed by a comparator, followed by a 555 set up as a pulse extender (you need a high during the entire time of the tone). Anyway, it will cost about $10 for parts, plus $10 for misc stuff that always comes up :-) Plus the computer :-)

Seems to work relatively well.

73 de Rusty

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ

2708. Usenet Un-Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-13 22:56:31 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Sep13.225631.844@ka3ovk>
Source record: 293588

Sorry this is kinda late... I am going to make another try at the Un-net this weekend. Last weekend I got up to my mountaintop perch and called on 28.410 at 1600Z. I had a nice chat with a guy from 7-land, but he had never even heard of Usenet. Once again, Saturday, 1600Z, 28.410 or 28.390, +/- QRM. If you don't here me, but call/hear someone else looking for the net, please let me know by E-mail.

CUL -- Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

2709. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 00:39:40 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <kaufman.684808780@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 293673

john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

-]Yes, but would the ham be willing to give up the right to restrict their
-]neighbors from tending cows or operating an after-hours disco in order to
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^- yes - see below. After-hours disco is a zoning
>issue, not a CC&R issue - as is raising cattle.

ANYTHING can be a CC&R issue, even if it also covered by zoning. In my town there were some subdivisions with CC&Rs prohibiting raising poultry (I lived in one), prohibiting motorcycles, etc. The only things you can't enforce by CC&R are discrimination restrictions (i.e. "no blacks"). Whether or not the neighbors will take action depends on the neighbors and the local owners' association (if any). CC&Rs are civil matters, between the owners. A local jurisdiction (town) has no standing in such matters and can neither help you nor prevent you from violating the CC&R, so long as it is not also covered by ordinance.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu) [former Planning Commissioner]

2710. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 01:29:47 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.684811787@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293581
Cross-posted to: sci.space,sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
STS 48
1 21700U 91 63 A 91256.82357191 .00003806 00000-0 25599-3 0 67
2 21700 56.9902 235.8877 0009668 263.5311 96.5688 15.08899067 121
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

2711. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 01:31:04 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.684811864@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293582
Cross-posted to: sci.space,sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 48
1 21700U 91 63 A 91256.82357191 .00003806 00000-0 25599-3 0 67
2 21700 56.9902 235.8877 0009668 263.5311 96.5688 15.08899067 121
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2712. IRCs For Sale!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 01:31:59 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1991Sep14.013159.1085@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 293584
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

I have in my possession a substantial number of IRCs from UA3DK's recent Vietnam DX-pedition (it's a rather long story ... :-)) He would like help turning them into hard currency to help fund a visit to the States and/or another DX-pedition.

If anyone is interested in buying some, please send me e-mail and I'll give you details.

Of course, they'll be sold at less than the 95-cent face value :-)

Note: I personally will not be taking any money out of this. Although I dislike using the net for financial transactions, I feel even more strongly for the situation of our Soviet colleagues and their difficulty getting currency that is worth anything outside their country.

Thanks!

73,
Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

2713. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 01:55:42 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.684813342@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293587

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #888 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91253.90028568 .00000228 00000-0 26210-3 0 4416
2 00424 80.4620 201.6412 0022138 191.9281 168.1338 13.67573713444291
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91251.37654020 -.00000080 00000-0 99999-4 0 6057
2 03029 13.7836 17.3150 0063437 87.8095 272.6853 1.00270017 87287
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91255.23322565 .00085935 21118-4 38705-3 0 8486
2 04966 51.5108 114.9962 1937153 332.1888 18.7346 11.79345017643225
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91254.17046048 -.00000054 00000-0 52610-5 0 2887
2 07646 49.8250 178.9568 0206029 240.4718 117.5562 13.82162471838159
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91250.33369303 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2927
2 08820 109.8222 148.3049 0043968 143.2128 217.1701 6.38664322102499
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91251.49470664 -.00000186 00000-0 79862-4 0 3269
2 10637 32.9954 111.5998 1380994 5.8207 355.7423 1.00243926 10963
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91250.69471055 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7168
2 10684 63.9696 75.6953 0129878 197.3100 162.2899 2.00552073 84824
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91251.21074562 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4450
2 10893 64.1731 316.5130 0170646 23.0410 337.9150 2.00531278 97651
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91252.68815308 .00000108 00000-0 99999-4 0 1922
2 10953 8.0009 60.9551 0005203 85.3374 274.8719 1.00286593 1589
```

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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91252.70272450 .00001252 00000-0 46484-3 0 5797
2 10967 108.0038 168.7525 0002025 253.5125 106.5792 14.36868779690993
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91252.41841936 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4808
2 11054 63.6787 312.5458 0065341 121.7474 238.9730 2.00573346 94693
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91253.71486282 .00000116 00000-0 13499-3 0 7906
2 11080 99.1633 152.7187 0009180 325.3211 34.7339 13.83583428650330
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91253.56421760 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2420
2 11141 63.8679 75.4699 0060105 307.5935 51.8653 2.00541035 93418
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91251.20225002 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2128
2 11690 64.3753 77.9176 0127565 200.8930 158.6694 2.00551887 99229
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91251.49742921 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5131
2 11783 63.2551 312.0006 0192315 28.6794 332.4429 2.03456557 83356
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91250.60597977 .00000100 00000-0 99999-4 0 1751
2 12472 4.5665 70.2189 0001477 16.9107 343.4150 1.00313193 36712
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91241.25191442 .00000118 00000-0 12634-3 0 7543
2 13301 82.9313 339.6982 0028942 35.9130 324.3986 13.67939596457562
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91253.65861765 -.00000177 00000-0 -34187-4 0 9346
2 13367 98.1020 310.7184 0003902 142.2440 217.9029 14.57161554486903
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91252.52494104 -.00000002 00000-0 10866-4 0 122
2 13777 99.0093 86.9445 0012224 228.2161 131.7956 13.98984892109762
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91252.83210376 .00000157 00000-0 15489-3 0 8445
2 13916 82.9392 39.6149 0038403 329.5324 30.3600 13.74173018424426
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91249.68719015 .00000130 00000-0 99999-4 0 4403
2 13969 5.5330 61.7633 0002879 118.6620 242.0183 1.00283887 3822
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91227.67855796 .00000109 00000-0 99999-4 0 5119
2 14050 3.2829 73.0639 0000974 321.5342 38.6540 1.00289591 2399
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91249.79423996 -.00000080 00000-0 99998-4 0 6955
2 14129 25.7894 126.2397 6056328 273.8972 23.2335 2.05883742 33926
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91251.41592640 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 117
2 14189 63.6019 73.8112 0139896 226.4104 132.4696 2.00567709 59750
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91253.69976746 .00001007 00000-0 23330-3 0 7809
2 14780 98.2281 313.2094 0002346 133.3012 226.8397 14.57107090400322
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91253.13321695 .00002134 00000-0 38581-3 0 658
```

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2 14781 97.8935 294.8478 0011609 262.1509 97.8367 14.67345349401908
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91253.58619236 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3098
2 15039 63.3871 72.7990 0032055 219.9344 139.8682 2.00563136 53077
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91254.59741337 .00000129 00000-0 12714-3 0 1112
2 15055 82.9562 89.5367 0027460 143.6659 216.6365 13.73480644362034
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91253.03139573 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1212
2 15271 62.9703 311.3112 0115475 333.8070 25.6878 2.00568016 50171
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91254.57714649 .00003169 00000-0 40244-3 0 6628
2 15331 82.5429 301.6388 0019766 296.8057 63.1087 14.81278536374835
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91251.90213426 .00000307 00000-0 18527-3 0 8302
2 15427 99.1673 267.4328 0014697 185.8766 174.2216 14.13109331347346
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91251.75434079 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8248
2 16129 64.1154 74.2347 0126114 145.7440 215.1301 2.00565180 43354
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91254.89359727 .00028935 00000-0 37672-3 0 6986
2 16609 51.6030 211.4034 0019905 114.7378 245.5716 15.58274282318690
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91253.73819689 .00000450 00000-0 22856-3 0 4307
2 16613 98.6863 326.1923 0001108 28.0851 332.0385 14.20074596127876
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91254.35151886 .00003177 00000-0 41164-3 0 5001
2 16881 82.5174 0.4069 0019875 316.6741 43.2890 14.80433965275834
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91254.12851630 -.00000026 00000-0 91629-4 0 3817
2 16908 50.0142 309.6824 0011495 261.5248 98.4284 12.44397204231005
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91251.86825922 .00000521 00000-0 24218-3 0 6754
2 16969 98.5599 273.9455 0014373 47.1920 313.0460 14.24271376258463
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91254.10761912 .00000189 00000-0 16555-3 0 9010
2 17527 99.0678 324.7214 0000867 32.1986 327.9228 13.94899215232120
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91251.30759082 -.00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 8836
2 17561 0.0882 273.3431 0004480 209.4870 237.2193 1.00277043 1360
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91254.89359281 .00023884 00000-0 31243-3 0 7011
2 17845 51.6004 211.4053 0019606 115.0867 245.1977 15.58272036253429
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91254.18051000 .00000784 00000-0 42599-3 0 1065
2 18123 98.8075 83.7727 0014405 175.7363 184.3886 14.14727860218159
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91254.39229017 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 8154
2 18129 82.9319 355.1497 0010465 311.1403 48.8848 13.72211598211416
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 91251.56994516 .00000227 00000-0 19482-3 0 7320
2 18312 82.5564 294.8776 0013991 74.0712 286.1985 13.83833690204991
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91251.79297170 .00000289 00000-0 24740-3 0 5793
2 18820 82.5467 353.8025 0017456 140.4361 219.8075 13.84527730182251
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91254.58079186 .00000441 00000-0 21604-3 0 118
2 18822 98.5791 127.8977 0007611 49.9234 310.2587 14.22158304186965
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91254.57357175 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4066
2 19163 64.9176 144.1274 0006797 196.2177 163.8380 2.13102426 25760
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91254.16099039 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4717
2 19165 64.8942 144.1365 0004150 330.6949 29.3595 2.13102605 25757
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91240.98808188 -.00000098 00000-0 39474-3 0 2820
2 19216 56.8192 75.2704 7227247 263.2074 17.6403 2.09702987 24586
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91253.62671147 .00002430 00000-0 32071-3 0 2004
2 19274 82.5221 99.9747 0023008 89.9626 270.4215 14.79523485171461
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91247.26579663 .00000020 00000-0 38518-4 0 8142
2 19336 82.5433 323.2416 0016164 286.7309 73.2039 13.16929601149403
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91254.18104002 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3954
2 19503 65.5283 23.3601 0006396 182.1021 177.8955 2.13103219 23248
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91254.36036292 .00000481 00000-0 28185-3 0 5811
2 19531 99.0393 209.8120 0013185 91.3516 268.9187 14.12277732152633
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91252.51635221 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 2872
2 19548 0.0519 81.9696 0002176 87.1832 190.6360 1.00277982 9424
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91253.28434267 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 1928
2 19749 64.8613 143.8170 0005955 272.0011 88.0081 2.13101677 20758
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91254.74985801 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2096
2 19750 64.8783 143.8003 0005817 250.4663 109.5432 2.13102201 20789
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91252.11958071 .00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2745
2 19802 55.0381 179.7191 0046251 167.7650 192.3499 2.00574715 18758
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91254.27122604 .00020946 00000-0 14010-2 0 1521
2 19822 75.1244 12.5597 4039216 286.9764 33.4568 7.35964858 32439
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91251.95356664 .00000116 00000-0 98730-4 0 5313
2 19851 82.5180 230.8443 0013237 180.5460 179.5684 13.84166967127645
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91251.03557856 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 2354
2 19876 0.2535 31.8831 0001963 306.3523 21.6631 1.00261196 5159
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TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91251.15084367 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2895
2 19883 0.0313 72.5669 0002220 90.0681 197.4439 1.00270698 79380
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91231.50852672 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2760
2 20061 54.9404 358.4543 0097945 187.6917 172.1700 2.00565627 16088
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91251.64647437 .00000128 00000-0 12525-3 0 4306
2 20103 82.9610 314.4053 0036098 229.3421 130.4594 13.73712976109285
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91252.29384119 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2224
2 20185 54.8816 180.4979 0016745 177.2554 183.3099 2.00555002 15077
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 91251.64577891 -.00000253 00000-0 99999-4 0 2826
2 20217 0.4094 10.8802 0001164 34.7350 314.3921 1.00271571 7985
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91187.50546007 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2212
2 20302 54.3689 301.3492 0026165 328.2282 31.6360 2.00558726 12572
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91252.04036740 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4210
2 20305 82.5505 261.3964 0014829 295.8336 64.1256 13.15961170 89980
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91254.57101140 .00000105 00000-0 78888-4 0 3682
2 20322 99.0203 265.7006 0008350 191.1322 168.9659 14.03148801 92785
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91254.70119968 .00023873 00000-0 31243-3 0 8026
2 20335 51.5998 212.3794 0019545 111.7258 248.5513 15.58263417253391
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91236.37724351 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1733
2 20361 55.0581 123.2390 0064655 66.3992 294.3367 2.00559182 3031
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91253.70494873 .00000237 00000-0 12916-3 0 6666
2 20436 98.7359 326.9161 0000538 96.3999 263.7211 14.20035211 84684
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91251.74368580 .00000372 00000-0 16235-3 0 4109
2 20437 98.6611 330.6929 0010812 285.3368 74.6585 14.29243609 84926
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91251.73737797 .00000419 00000-0 18277-3 0 2994
2 20438 98.6645 330.5262 0009690 287.0272 72.9844 14.28782871 84903
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91252.40394281 .00000577 00000-0 24243-3 0 3117
2 20439 98.6674 331.7434 0010352 284.5010 75.4998 14.29326640 85020
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91254.47884679 .00000597 00000-0 25001-3 0 3130
2 20440 98.6674 333.8677 0010352 278.4921 81.5050 14.29422672 85329
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91254.51662878 .00000531 00000-0 22347-3 0 3061
2 20441 98.6670 333.9571 0011014 277.6522 82.3408 14.29455272 85333
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91254.48638593 .00000543 00000-0 22789-3 0 3079
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2 20442 98.6669 333.9978 0011257 277.4258 82.5643 14.29533518 85339
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91252.22801357 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 2276
2 20452 54.3261 237.7099 0042940 53.9535 306.4225 2.00567103 11853
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91254.21740786 .00000328 00000-0 26945-3 0 6236
2 20478 99.1443 326.3350 0000324 124.7677 235.3516 13.94859404 81010
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91240.42539236 .00000072 00000-0 21226-3 0 2443
2 20479 99.0372 208.9113 0541322 137.8288 226.5798 12.83213919 72829
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91243.38600691 .00000022 00000-0 77790-4 0 2417
2 20480 99.0372 211.3032 0541320 131.0680 233.8504 12.83186350 73206
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91253.46828214 .00000672 00000-0 13096-2 0 3444
2 20491 99.0215 235.5423 0471406 55.5669 308.9068 13.02877023 75038
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91254.59649008 .00010465 00000-0 49517-3 0 6417
2 20496 43.1220 348.0312 0021226 322.3102 37.6264 15.19254909 87044
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91254.94988897 .00030577 00000-0 44775-3 0 7158
2 20497 43.1178 206.5333 0018381 110.0198 250.2679 15.54806395 88666
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91251.60838333 .00000099 00000-0 99729-4 0 3806
2 20508 82.9514 89.2651 0044189 176.6188 183.5295 13.73338684 76552
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91253.47462118 .00003228 00000-0 47035-3 0 6229
2 20510 82.5231 42.3579 0018237 253.0476 106.8730 14.75476402 82419
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91255.16999956 .00004707 00000-0 32672-3 0 5504
2 20523 28.3291 178.9708 0013835 345.8996 14.2433 15.03151574 82529
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91236.18192991 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2316
2 20533 55.2025 358.4892 0036113 97.0953 263.3040 2.00550365 10308
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91254.59238507 .00014060 00000-0 65690-3 0 6599
2 20546 94.1241 97.5381 0124540 133.3532 227.8168 15.13066124 78029
HST
1 20580U 91254.20232016 .00004844 00000-0 49276-3 0 4875
2 20580 28.4717 251.8516 0005517 107.1327 252.9705 14.88618188 75143
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91254.12351102 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6854
2 20619 65.1204 23.4762 0023939 210.7143 149.1511 2.13102528 10238
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91253.77213130 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 7170
2 20620 65.1324 23.4843 0007079 46.6650 313.3911 2.13102651 10235
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91254.30071518 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6251
2 20621 65.1423 23.4747 0014059 198.5812 161.3634 2.13102160 10241
Kristall
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1 20635U 90 48 A 91254.76533439 .00023877 00000-0 31243-3 0 5986
2 20635 51.6027 212.0547 0019514 113.8552 246.4438 15.58265809253409
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91253.31967288 .00003601 00000-0 29288-3 0 3711
2 20638 53.0003 207.6170 0011999 241.3879 118.5901 15.01901023 69820
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91252.06027859 .00000208 00000-0 17795-3 0 2818
2 20670 82.5483 292.3253 0017265 105.2475 255.0589 13.84011065 60603
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91253.92882285 .00000671 00000-0 10511-2 0 4456
2 20712 17.8294 237.7458 7199143 153.7610 275.4635 2.32853088 2191
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91252.48235314 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1333
2 20724 54.6514 178.3763 0097743 128.3103 232.5669 2.00564528 8053
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91253.41093791 -.00000096 00000-0 -52281-4 0 2168
2 20788 98.9353 285.2046 0013942 302.6102 57.3716 14.01154113 52146
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91251.97210562 .00000102 00000-0 87495-4 0 2321
2 20826 82.5239 231.2390 0014606 11.3465 348.8021 13.83377981 47799
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91236.55924251 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1322
2 20830 55.0130 121.3905 0070438 113.7279 247.0927 2.00572856 6813
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91247.93786949 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 847
2 20959 54.8930 180.2001 0051102 215.9288 143.7214 2.00566395 5634
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91254.55200097 .00000855 00000-0 32910-3 0 3136
2 20978 98.8293 292.7983 0079462 247.0217 112.2565 14.31228560 40602
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91253.86997550 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3431
2 21006 64.8282 143.2085 0061757 185.7812 174.2252 2.13101975 5919
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91254.98654260 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3636
2 21007 64.8547 143.1996 0038975 179.1321 180.9387 2.13100513 5934
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91253.93099539 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3419
2 21008 64.8332 143.2157 0009281 290.6330 69.3463 2.13100004 5912
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91254.22368980 .00000161 00000-0 15852-3 0 1283
2 21087 82.9443 170.0757 0036857 20.9648 339.3001 13.74408212 30841
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91251.88090678 .00000147 00000-0 14525-3 0 1298
2 21089 82.9197 42.0518 0030912 46.9247 313.4489 13.73922521 29632
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91214.14843109 -.00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 829
2 21140 0.8902 304.9815 0001368 164.1598 250.8897 1.00275872 1328
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91251.75191920 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1451
2 21152 82.9349 357.0213 0042867 149.9295 210.4351 13.73367589 24706
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Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91254.87383488 .00099896 00000-0 28650-3 0 3938
2 21213 72.6924 43.5101 0010360 254.7293 105.2794 15.92706762 26244
Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 91253.88901522 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2649
2 21216 64.8777 23.5639 0008409 212.9546 146.9907 2.13102454 3417
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 91254.41714915 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 2684
2 21217 64.8626 23.5654 0010356 232.5393 127.3653 2.13102402 3425
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 91254.53466123 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 2649
2 21218 64.8606 23.5459 0006028 301.1772 58.7631 2.13102550 3429
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91254.22353715 .00017300 00000-0 37060-3 0 1970
2 21225 28.4730 218.1779 0009785 267.9432 91.9988 15.43164034 24499
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91254.25027490 .00000050 00000-0 11323-3 0 723
2 21232 82.5484 163.7587 0015643 198.2417 161.8148 13.15988314 18440
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91252.53844154 .00000620 00000-0 30059-3 0 519
2 21263 98.7303 280.9787 0011979 286.2169 73.7707 14.21563468 16747
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91254.76533085 .00023873 00000-0 31243-3 0 1118
2 21311 51.6033 212.0561 0019546 113.7824 246.4986 15.58262666253406
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91 39 A 91254.59047440 .00001743 00000-0 26077-3 0 1181
2 21397 82.5303 310.1498 0023571 311.9183 48.0017 14.74026181 14622
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 91245.70380170 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 365
2 21552 55.2794 118.2303 0037017 215.3806 144.4587 2.00564568 1189
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 91254.80008379 .00000659 00000-0 24983-3 0 518
2 21574 98.5159 327.8123 0001328 119.6860 240.4536 14.34149670 8134
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 91254.23448140 .00000814 00000-0 29328-3 0 162
2 21575 98.5414 327.5541 0008726 59.7143 300.4901 14.36164440 8066
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 91253.70923115 .00000723 00000-0 26643-3 0 193
2 21576 98.5367 326.9550 0004754 68.2254 291.9437 14.35343885 7981
Microsat 1
1 21580U 91 51 A 91254.86299700 .00093752 00000-0 10399-2 0 636
2 21580 82.0198 199.7152 0060543 205.0920 154.7593 15.60301957 8713
Microsat 2
1 21581U 91 51 B 91254.83485998 .00078900 00000-0 86347-3 0 534
2 21581 82.0203 199.6781 0062537 207.4157 152.3784 15.60526087 8710
Microsat 3
1 21582U 91 51 C 91254.89242861 .00066532 00000-0 72890-3 0 616
2 21582 82.0151 199.5844 0061304 210.7519 149.0162 15.60621898 8722
Microsat 4
1 21583U 91 51 D 91254.84958512 .00091029 00000-0 97756-3 0 436
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2 21583 82.0164 199.6962 0066093 201.2809 158.6291 15.60687787 8713
Microsat 5
1 21584U 91 51 E 91253.76543720 .00348848 00000-0 37170-2 0 277
2 21584 82.0117 200.9271 0065604 209.0441 151.3325 15.60260766 8549
Microsat 6
1 21585U 91 51 F 91253.10423075 .00065694 00000-0 73538-3 0 528
2 21585 82.0304 201.6322 0060528 211.8614 142.7595 15.60140604 8446
Microsat 7
1 21586U 91 51 G 91254.30826753 .00070045 00000-0 75373-3 0 684
2 21586 82.0205 200.2377 0062304 207.2415 152.5132 15.60989724 8635
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 91249.45976855 .00000157 00000-0 99999-4 0 144
2 21639 0.1016 337.0964 0000998 13.4815 10.2572 1.00283309 239
1991 055B
1 21654U 91 55 B 91247.92299332 .00012020 00000-0 40473-2 0 121
2 21654 7.0561 117.8332 7292598 195.3788 116.4745 2.26248262 481
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 91253.96537010 .00000371 00000-0 94854-3 0 222
2 21655 82.5552 110.1946 0013538 196.8980 163.1654 13.16782267 3508
1991 056B
1 21656U 91 56 B 91253.65905854 -.00000043 00000-0 -12565-3 0 197
2 21656 82.5593 110.4094 0012577 200.1152 159.9476 13.16896649 3452
Progress M9
1 21662U 91 57 A 91254.82947057 .00023917 00000-0 31243-3 0 328
2 21662 51.5907 211.7252 0020776 114.2268 246.1254 15.58280633 3426
RESURS F-13
1 21664U 91 58 A 91255.11525355 .00335409 58302-4 25423-3 0 683
2 21664 82.3050 132.7024 0010005 98.5028 262.1992 16.15074859 3501
Cosmos 2154
1 21666U 91254.26589152 .00000059 00000-0 57988-4 0 312
2 21666 82.9096 172.6489 0023972 208.9012 151.0829 13.72584862 2564
1991 059B
1 21667U 91 59 B 91253.29753277 .00000434 00000-0 44959-3 0 196
2 21667 82.9115 173.3361 0023845 184.1030 175.9933 13.74142803 2577
BS-3B
1 21668U 91 60 A 91249.73158632 -.00000324 00000-0 99999-4 0 102
2 21668 0.2148 241.7888 0010971 59.5774 58.4983 1.00234799 49
1991 060B
1 21669U 91 60 B 91249.87175756 .31671583 -22999-4 43968-3 0 399
2 21669 30.5735 47.0919 0057168 316.9786 44.3014 16.41294808 1972
1991 060C
1 21670U 91 60 C 91252.78405609 .00036004 00000-0 62510-2 0 226
2 21670 28.5528 132.0978 7376927 187.6905 144.1580 2.17408697 327
1991 061A
1 21688U 91 61 A 91254.97288873 -.00009694 00000-0 -67401-2 0 480
2 21688 99.1629 328.1359 0028781 335.1698 24.7142 13.98622035 1926
1991 061B
1 21689U 91 61 B 91253.19435096 .00011314 00000-0 76310-2 0 169
2 21689 99.2758 326.3928 0034388 274.4758 85.2442 14.00233462 1667
1991 062A
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1 21694U 91 62 A 91251.65783738 .00007077 00000-0 83266-3 0 108
2 21694 31.3472 356.2724 0190935 135.5450 226.0681 14.71350612 1414
1991 062B
1 21695U 91 62 B 91252.59862609 .00006066 00000-0 68941-3 0 96
2 21695 31.3405 350.4637 0190950 142.8919 218.5088 14.72611505 1552
1991 062C
1 21696U 91 62 C 91252.60608934 .00034712 00000-0 40691-2 0 54
2 21696 31.3521 350.4840 0189533 144.6066 217.0209 14.71864371 1555
1991 062D
1 21697U 91 62 D 91250.63844173 .00034024 00000-0 39796-2 0 97
2 21697 31.3345 2.4427 0190219 125.9477 235.9328 14.71871453 1264
1991 062E
1 21698U 91 62 E 91252.46959056 .00034665 00000-0 40473-2 0 93
2 21698 31.3370 351.3371 0189818 143.1861 218.2170 14.71986214 1530
STS 48
1 21700U 91 63 A 91256.82357191 .00003806 00000-0 25599-3 0 67
2 21700 56.9902 235.8877 0009668 263.5311 96.5688 15.08899067 121
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tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2714. IC-W2A extended receive?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 02:47:04 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <8261@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293583

I heard that the Icom IC-W2A had extended receive capability that
effectively allowed it to cover most of the range that the IC-R1
handheld scanner does. My IC-W2A's manual has no mention
of extended receive capability other than as follows:

receive coverage: 136-174mhz, 440-450mhz

Does anyone know if the rumor I heard was true or knows of any
mod or undocumented keystroke sequence that will increase the
operating range of the IC-W2A?

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2715. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 13 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 02:50:36 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094E993.FD808620.19109@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293580

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 256, 09/13/91
10.7 FLUX=185 90-AVG=202 SSN=212 BKI=2222 3333 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=B7.6 FLU1=1.6E+05 FLU10=8.2E+03 PKI=2122 3333 PAI=011
BOU-DEV=013,010,014,014,027,030,026,026 DEV-AVG=020 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.6 @ 0517UT XRAY-MIN= B7.2 @ 0907UT XRAY-AVG= B9.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0510UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2310UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1305UT PCA-MIN= -2.3DB @ 1140UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55319NT @ 2352UT BOUTF-MIN=55282NT @ 1911UT BOUTF-AVG=55306NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+124NT@ 1726UT GOES7-MIN=N:-003NT@ 2336UT G7-AVG=+083,+046,+006
GOES6-MAX=P:+133NT@ 1955UT GOES6-MIN=E:-013NT@ 0738UT G6-AVG=+098,-000,+026
FLUXFCST=STD:187,190,190;SESC:190,190,190 BAI/PAI-FCST=016,016,008/015,015,015
KFCST=3245 5222 3234 5222 28DAY-AP=022,022 28DAY-KP=3434 3343 4322 3354
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2716. Is DOVE Talking Yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 03:15:06 UTC
From: undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <VVu982w164w@undrground.UUCP>
Source record: 293599

Well, the subject is fairly explanatory. Can anyone
tell me if DOVE is speaking it's messages of peace yet,
and if so, is it still on 145.825? If not, when is it
going to start??!!

Sean

Sean Petty
undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM

2717. Re: College Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 04:55:13 UTC
From: stankus@leland.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Sep14.045513.16564@leland.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 293585

The Stanford University Amateur Radio Club W6YX
is active. What kind of net did you have in mind

John J. Stankus N5PEE Vicepresident Stanford ARC

2718. Audiophile fools or "You really NEED this."

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 05:21:00 UTC
From: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9109140520.AA29673@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293586

In Info-Hams #665, Jeff Miller NH6ZW wrote:

>Maybe I should go into business selling these guys omenmeters and joltmeters,
>so they can tune their power feeds for minimum SWRs :-) :-)

I had a salesman tell me one day that I just had to have a special cable that had as a core, a bunch of 32 gauge wires, surrounded by a bunch of 24 gauge wires, in turn wrapped by a dozen 16 gauge conductors, because the "higher" frequencies travel at faster velocites than "lower" frequencies on thick wires. And furthermore, higher frequencies "like" to travel on smaller wire where they travel at slower velocities but lower frequencies prefer thicker wire. Therefore, the multiple gauge conductor (carefully researched to get the velocites exactly compensated) insured that the various frequencies would be retarded properly thus preventing highs arriving at the speakers out of phase with the lows. Gosh! 8-{ In fact, the wire gauges worked out as being exactly the right diameters needed because the guy that picked the AWG sizes was trying to address this very problem. It was just that stereo gear wasn't good enough (until digital) to make the "effect" become noticable. Shucks...

Now taking that logic a little further, maybe the same technology should be extended to the power feed wiring because I've been shown convincing evidence (by an audio salesman) that "bigger" amperes travel faster on big wire and "smaller" amperes travel faster on small wire. Since the power is going to be drawn at different speeds from the battery depending on your volume control setting, it should be "compensated" for... Gee whiz...

I wish this was April 1st.

I'm not kidding. Some audio salepeople have told me this straight faced.

Reid, WB7CJO

2719. Re: R-390 and R-392

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 05:37:47 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <215@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 293590

In article <9109122004.AA01806@ucsd.edu> 5346P%NAVPGS.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu (Josh Rovero KK1D) writes:
>
>The 392 is a 24-28 volt "clone" for vehicular use -- by which I mean
>a platform on the back of a jeep, not a comm van on the back of a
>2 or 5 ton truck. The case is made of solid aluminum with NO
>air communication with the outside world. The tubes are hard to find

<*>Could have fooled me that the case mas made of aluminum. I have a friend that was cleaning his Lhama(sp?) pistol and it went off because he forgot the round in the gun. It hit the 392 in the face and just dent it and bounced off. I seen the rcvr it was ok and had the dent. He was really surprised but glad nothing happened to him or it. He also has a Collins S line and a 390a.

Steve Urich
WB3FTP
wells!beyonet!beyo@dsinc.dsi.com

>Josh Rovero, Dept. of Oceanography, Naval Postgraduate School

2720. Re: TPI (Tele-Phone Interfence : -)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 05:42:33 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Sep14.054233.29297@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 293592

salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us (Bob Salnick) writes:

>I have the same problem, and would be *MOST* interested in any suggestions.
>One that I can rule out, however, is using coax for the phone lines. I
>wired my house with coax for just this purpose... I can still send ssb to
>my phones (note: my rig is a 2kw pep rig)

Radio SHack has some clamp-on ferrites. Try them right next to the
phone instrument.

Are they cheap $10 phones? The older "500" set (or "2500" if touchtone)
was not too sensitive. the newer ones are.

Talk to the local AM station. One local 50kw outlet (KRLA) has lots of
problems with local phones and recording studios - and they have developed
answers. I know about this from a recent article in the LA Times. They
also had an article on KALI, a local 10kw outlet with similar problems.
Maybe a SASE to the chief engineers would be appropriate. I haven't talked
to either chief engineer so you're on your own.
--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

2721. Re: Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 06:26:57 UTC
From: dts@peanut.UUCP
Message-ID: <30@peanut.UUCP>
Source record: 293601

I have been listening to arguments over why code should be required at all for amateur radio, and have a comment. Amateur radio has been a fraternal organization of sorts through the years. Much of that fraternal spirit of helping each other and so forth comes through. One particular aspect reminds me of a painful experience in my past with a college fraternity.

The practice to which I am referring is called hazing. It is a practice which has been forbidden for many years by laws at various levels, yet it continues. Hazing, for those who have not experienced it, is a practice of putting aspiring members through a form of torture. This torture is either of a physical nature or a phsychological one. In my case it was the latter, and led to a rather painful several months of recovery. I learned alot about the people I thought I wanted as "brothers" and decided against the whole affair.

The point is this: the reason for subjecting "pledges" (aspiring members) through this practice of hazing is "I had to go through it, so you will too if you want to be a member." This is precisely the argument which many folks are using to defend code. This is NEVER a good enough argument for any such thing. My father had to learn to use a slide rule, since calculators were not available in that day. Should I have had to use one as well, despite calculators?

I have heard the arguments about marginal conditions and need for code and all that, and yes, I have learned code and all. I don't buy the marginal conditions argument. Any decent amount of advance planning will render more than sufficient voice capability on most bands.

Think about your REAL reasons for wanting the code requirement kept, and for wanting to keep people with disabilities from receiving a waiver. Think about whether your reasons are really hazing.

--
Daniel Senie N1JEB UUCP: uunet!lectroid!peanut!dts
Daniel Senie Consulting ARPA: dts%peanut.UUCP@lectroid.sw.stratus.com
48 Elm Street CSRV: 74176,1347
Clinton, MA 01510 PKT.: N1JEB @ KA1SRD

2722. Re: NASA frequencies for Shuttle mission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 06:28:29 UTC
From: n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep14.062829.23041@en.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 293589

From faq4 at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu:

** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
Station VHF 10m 15m 20m 40m 80m
WA3NAN 147.45 28.650 21.395 14.295 7.185 3.860
W6VIO 224.04 21.280 14.282 7.165 3.840
W6FXN 145.46
K6MF 145.585 7.165 3.840
All frequencies are in MHz. Use FM on VHF, USB on 10-20m, LSB on
40-80m.
WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, MD
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA
W6FXN - Los Angeles, CA
K6MF - San Francisco, CA
--
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
^ Scott A. Stembaugh -- N9LJX ^
^ Operations Supervisor, A.D.P.C. ^
^ Purdue University ^

2723. RE: Magnetic Loop Design Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 12:15:36 UTC
From: sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0kLYss-0000KNC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 293595

```
Shouldn't be too difficult to send the program so it can be keyed in,
I'll tackle it sometime next week.
73 ....SID .....G3VBV.
```

2724. RE: Help with apartment antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 12:15:36 UTC
From: sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0kLYss-00008fC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 293596

This means the rig is not at RF earth potential, I used to have this
problem at my old QTH with the same connection to a central heating pipe...
PA taking off and RF bites.
At the new QTH, I have used 1/4 wavelength counterpoises for 80/20/15m,
the recommendation is to connect one for each band though. I have run up to
200W with no problems. I have them connected to the Tuning Unit frame and
strung around the house under the carpets upstairs.
Another suggestion is the MFJ ARTIFICIAL GROUND that allows you to
tune a random length of wire as an effective ground.
With these methods, SAFETY **** use insulated wire and insulate the ends
just in case anyone should come into contact accidentally.
Hope this helps.
73 ...SID ...G3VBV.

2725. Re: Cable/mast interfere with V. Yagi??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 14:22:30 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep14.142230.18552@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293602

In article <56500015@conan.HP.COM> goris@conan.HP.COM (Andy Goris) writes:
>
>I have a practical question concerning vertically polarized yagis (in this
>case 2M and 70 cm):
>
> If you mount a verticaly polarized beam antenna using a conductive mast, how
> much does the mast effect the pattern and forward gain of the antenna.

There is an effect. The longer, higher gain antennas are affected most.
Most satellite users have CP antennas and find that they perform much
better with a fiberglass crossboom than with a metal crossboom. I can
vouch from personal experience that a metal mast does distort the pattern
enough to make a significant difference in the performance of such an
antenna. For the typical FMer's short antenna of 5 to 8 elements, the
main lobe is large enough that pattern distortions go unnoticed by most
operators.

> Suppose I have a NON-conducting mast. Now I need to get the cable away
> from the antenna without interfering with the field. If I just run the
> cable down the mast, HOW MUCH will it effect the forward gain, again
> assume that I don't run it too close to the elements, etc., etc (unless
> there is some reason this would help the pattern). If I run the cable
> out the back, behind the reflector (cable looks like an extension out of
> the back of the boom), and then drop it to the ground, should this have
> less effect on the pattern/gain than dropping the cable in the middle of
> the boom/parallel to the elements? How many dB of difference will this
> make?

Yes, even the coax makes a noticable difference. Routing it out the back
and letting it hang down in a loop to the mast gives a cleaner pattern
than dressing it neatly down the boom and down the mast. Any unintended
metal in the plane of a yagi's elements makes a difference. The degree
of difference depends on the gain of the antenna. It's of no practical
consequence in a low gain yagi, but in a DXer's beam, or a satellite
enthusaist's beam, or a moonbounceer's array, it can make the difference
between success and failure. In one particular antenna I was using for
satellite, a pair of stacked Cushcraft 32-19 long boomers, it made a 3 db
difference in boresight gain.

Gary KE4ZV

2726. Re: Super long play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 15:07:42 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9109141507.AA17314@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 293600

<ogicse!uwm.edu!wupost!cs.utexas.edu!convex!horak@ucsd.edu> writes:

> In every issue of Popular Communications, there is an ad for a super
> long play recorder from AMC Sales Inc. It uses a "modified" Panasonic
> Slimline cassette recorder to stretch a one hour tape into six hours.

My comment: WHY bother to butcher a cassette recorder? Their audio is bad enough at normal speed and would be awful at 1.875 / 6 inches per second.

My solution: I use a VHS VCR on the six-hour speed (with "two-hour" tape).
You can get eight hour recording time with T-160 tape.
With VHS HI-FI, you get REAL high-fidelity performance, in stereo, and LONG recording time. Name-brand "two-hour" VHS cassettes cost about $3.
I record a four-hour radio program every week in VHS HIFI. When I will be away more than one week, I buy an eight-hour tape to record two weeks' worth of four-hour programs.

Just a suggestion from someone who hasn't found any other way to get long-duration high-quality audio records.

Bob Carpenter, W3OTC (yes I'm back on the list)

2727. Re: Help with Apartment Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 15:17:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep14.151706.18845@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293603

In article <169719@pyramid.pyramid.com> isis@pyramid.pyramid.com (Isis Project) writes:
>
> I have currently run out of ideas to fix a problem that I
> have with my apartment antenna. I have a B&W AP10 40 to
> 2m antenna hooked to a Kenwood TS-430S transceiver. Now
> for the problem.

A little more information would be welcome. What is the construction
design of the antenna? I'm not familiar with that model. Is it a
trap dipole, or a vertical, or what?

> I find that I cannot get the antenna to run full power
> (100 watts). I get real bad RF bite after about 60 watts
> or so. The rig will blink off (shuts down) when trying
> to do so. I have the rig hooked to a good coldwater
> ground. The ground does help, but only so much. The
> SWR I can get to match 1:1 or very close to that. I have
> even tried making an RF choke with the coax.

Well RF on the rig sounds like the antenna has no counterpoise. The
1:1 SWR is puzzling. Is this with a tuner, and if so, what kind?
What's the SWR look like on the antenna side of the tuner? Does
adding a few feet of coax between the SWR bridge and the antenna
change the SWR reading? The shutdowns you are experiencing sound
like they are caused by RF getting back into the power supply
regulator. The other more normal type of shutdown, high SWR,
wouldn't "blink" the radio. The fact that an RF choke didn't help
may indicate that the RF is getting in the rig from a path other
than the coax. How far is the rig from the antenna? How far is
the antenna from power wiring?

> My dad has run this antenna with his TS-530S (tube finals)
> and had no problems. He even got some DX with it. I
> have had only one contact on 40m with it and they were
> less than 100 miles and had trouble copying anything.

Did he use it from the same location? If not, what was different?

> Does anybody have any hints, cures, ideas, or anything
> to help me get unstuck. Maybe I should just yell louder
> out the window :)).

Give us details, lots of details so we can draw some informed
conclusions. What you've told us so far is too generic for us
to give you detailed advice.

Gary KE4ZV

2728. HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 15:44:00 UTC
From: RGS%LIUVAX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109141444.AA24537@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293598

>New Zealand follows IATA rules, so you should be the same.

>Unless the particular airline has its own restriction, there's
>nothing to stop you taking it as hand-luggage. You can even
>listen (using headphones) after takeoff and prior to descent when
>the seatbelt sign is off. I've been aked to remove my (CD-player)
>headphones during takeoff. Presumably they don't want you rocking
>to the rhythm, or listening to a qso, when they're giving crash
>instructions.

I just got back from a trip to Atlanta and had no trouble carrying an FT-470 and a Walkman in my briefcase as well as two AC adapters, a SONY ICF-7600D and a Bearcat BC-100XL in my carry-on suitcase (Yes, I know I had more electronics on me than the aircraft!) I do question the listening. Unless the law has changed recently, it is still illegal to turn on a radio in the aircraft either receiving or transmitting. This dates back to the 1950's. I wish I could because the Bearcat has aircraft reception. I usually use it in the terminal to listen to ATIS before boarding. I like to know which runway we are going to use and what the cloud ceiling is.

Robert de N2JTX

Look Ma, no tag line!

2729. ZL phone freqs on 75

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 19:22:59 UTC
From: debry@ds1.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <4286@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 293605

I've lost the e-mail address for the op from ZM2K, so I'll have to post this request.

I'll be operating at N4WW in the CQWW SSB, and I'm glad to hear that you guys will be back, hopefully as a multi-multi. I'm most concerned about working you on 75 (though I hate to admit it, but I missed ZL on 40 last year as well). What frequencies can you operate on phone on 75 down there? Can you work up in the US phone band, or do you normally work split?

Thanks,

Ron

WA6DGX

debry@ds1.scri.fsu.edu

2730. * SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 20:11:36 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <487@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 293618
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0916
* SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0916

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MIR NEWS *
============
The still manned space station MIR passes during the night hours, but
gradually the passes shift to the evening hours thus enabling us to pick
up some radio traffic.

On 28 or 29 August 1991 with the engines of Progress-M9, the orbit of MIR was
adjusted, so Keplerian data older than 29 Aug. cannot be used any longer.
On 4 September 1991 a Moscow TV programm relayed an interview with the crew
by Pyotr Orlov.

Some facts from a reliable source in Moscow:

Until the establishment of a new government for the renewed Union (so after
the Session of the People's Deputies and the new Supreme Soviet) all new
bugeting decisions are forbidden.

The organizations thus far heading Soviet spaceflight will continue their
work. The State Commission for Manned spaceflight did not undergo any changes
and so the Chairman Col.Gen. Ivanov, V.L., Chief Spaceflight Units, and the
members General Kryzhko, Gen. Shatalov, Gen. Kurinnyy and the civilians
Semyonov and Sergeyev are still in command. Due to budgetcuts the 2 EVA-s for
this month have been put back or cancelled, so instead of 8 EVA-s, this crew
will stick to the 6 already executed EVA-s. So, there will be no replacement
of Kristall's solar batteries to Kvant-1, possibly indicating future
changes of Kristall's re-dockin to the axial port and Buran-2 operations.
Operations based on international agreements go on, so the preparations for
the tenth expedition and the guest flight of an Austrian and a Kazakh continue.

[Info via Chris v.d. Berg, NL-9165/A-UK3202]

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : FUJI-OSCAR-20, NASA Catalog Number: 20480, Launched on 07-Feb-90
Orbit : Low-altitude, elliptical, non-sun-synchronous

FUJI-OSCAR-20 is a packet-radio store and forward communications satellite
that also contains a Mode J analog (JA) transponder. It was designed to
replace FO-12, which failed after several years of operation due to a
poor power budget.

Mode JA Inverting Linear Transponder:

Uplink Passband: 145.900 MHz to 146.000 MHz (LSB, CW, 100 watts EIRP)
Downlink Passband: 435.800 MHz to 435.900 MHz (USB, CW, 2 watts PEP)

Mode JD Digital Transponder:

Uplink Frequencies: #1 145.850 MHz
#2 145.870 MHz Connect address is:
Manchester #3 145.890 MHz 8J1JBS
Encoded FM #4 145.910 MHz

Downlink Frequency: 435.910 MHz (BPSK AX.25, 1 watt)

CW Beacon: 435.795 MHz (20 WPM, 60 mW)

Unlike the other packet-radio satellites currently in operation, FO-20
does not require specialized groundstation computer software for BBS
access. Both uplink and downlink packets are sent as plain-ASCII text
or binary data in the case of binary telemetry transmissions. The same
modem hardware used for PACSAT, WEBERSAT and LUSAT can be used for FO-20.

Once connected to the satellite (c 8J1JBS), the BBS responds with:

FO-20/JAS1b Mailbox ver. 2.00
commands [B/F/H/M/R/U/W]
Use H command for Help
JAS>

The spacecraft also transmits BEACON frames containing telemetry or short
text messages, such as:

8J1JBS>BEACON <UI C>:
JAS1b M0 91/08/17 20:04:00
Mailbox is at your service from 91/08/01 05:25:00
The JD Transmitter is available in all orbits
during JD mode.

8J1JBS>BEACON <UI C>:
JAS1b RA 91/08/18 20:18:58
454 484 680 689 854 839 849 834 001 726
615 000 434 486 505 477 494 512 652 000

676 758 653 676 999 643 874 278 208 000
010 111 011 000 111 100 001 111 111 000

These FO-20 packet frames were copied last month at KD2BD during BPSK
modem development and testing.

* TNX FOR RPTS! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent feedback to SpaceNews, especially:

N2GGQ KB4KCH KB8AST

And thanks to PE1MNB in Holland for the QSL card!

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2731. Re: College Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 20:23:41 UTC
From: vic@seas.smu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep14.202341.1241@seas.smu.edu>
Source record: 293522

In article <9109110600.AA17254@acpwvw.uucp> clemens@acpwvw.UUCP writes:
>
>>Any club stations out there?
>>I just want to correspond and see who is interested in a net.
>>73
>>de drew kb9fko@uiuc.edu pres
>>Synton ARC University of Illinois W9YH
>
>Yes!
>
>Richard Clemens, KB8AOB
>West Virginia Wesleyan College ARC
>Buckhannon, WV 26201
>
Add N5NZG @ Southern Methodist University ARC

Vic Hill, N5NZG
Vice-Pres - SMU ARC
(Milt Gosney, KG5RO, faculty rep, sec/treas, money source)
Dallas, TX 75275
--
"I mean, I _am_ the guy who writes down things to remember to say when there's
a party, and then when he finally gets there, he winds up alone, in the corner,
trying to look comfortable examining a potted plant." --Lt. Reginald Barclay
-- Internet:vic@smunews.smu.edu ++ Opinions:I represent myself.--

2732. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 13th September 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 21:50:33 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep14.215033.3594@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 293611

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H256
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 9/13/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 13th September 1991
BID: KT7H256
Part 1 of 3.

To open, let me say that no amateur 'owns' any part of the bands. We
use the bands, or part thereof, by gentlemen's agreement between the
various modes. But again there have been arguments as to who should
be where. It seems that the main protagonists are the packet
operators, followed by CW. So lets try to bring some sanity to the
situation. One of my overseas reporters has suggested the following,
with which I agree in principle. This is for the 14 MHz band, but
other bands may be considered along the same lines.

Packet 14090 to 14110 KHz, RTTY 14070 to 14090 KHz, AMTOR 14050 to
14070 KHz, CW 14000 to 14050 KHz. With the decreased use of CW and
the increased use of the other modes it seems fair to all. Now don't
cry out or abuse me, but write to your local/national magazine, or
your local national radio society and really find out what the
consensus of opinion is. Don't be a dog in the manger. try to find
out what the majority of people really want for the betterment of us
all.

Our thanks this week go to CE3GDN, DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Cluster,
I5FLN, IK5AAX, K4FJ, K0AB, LZ2BE, OD5NG, SP4KM, SP4TKK, TG9VT, VK2EG,
WB2CJL and Pete. Thank you all for your great help with the notes.

- de VK2SG

Bandpass

Friday 6

D44AA 14088 at 0050Z
EA6/AA5UK 14074 at 0700Z ARQ
XY0RR 21081 at 1340Z QSL
9M2AX 21072 at 1500Z
ST0DX 14088 at 2114Z
9X5LJ 14078 at 2120Z
TR8JH 14091 at 2211Z
TU2YK 14082 at 2215Z
```

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H257
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 9/13/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 13th September 1991
BID: KT7H257
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 7

XY0RR 14081 at 1236Z
HL9HH 14083 at 1245Z QSL
BV4VB 21086 at 1443Z
3B8CF/3B7 14066 at 1524Z
EA9KQ 14086 at 1646Z
EA8ATE 21089 at 1710Z
C9RKL 14081 at 1753Z
5N8ALE 14075 at 1841Z
RC2AZ 14087 at 2130Z
FP9SPM 14089 at 2230Z

Sunday 8

JT1KAA 21086 at 0656Z
XY0RR 28081 at 0800Z
JW0CX 14089 at 1140Z
TA7E 21075 at 1207Z ARQ/QSL
TU2YK 21087 at 1351Z
KG6DX 21077 at 1440Z QSL
YI1BGD 28086 at 1450Z
Z21GZ 28088 at 1519Z
9J2DS 21085 at 1526Z
ST0DX 21075 at 1716Z QSL
VU2SJV 21072 at 1812Z
FP9SPM 14089 at 1839Z

Monday 9

JW0CX 14087 at 1023Z
JT1KAA 21084 at 1208Z
XY0RR 14081 at 1345Z
ST0DX 21091 at 1759Z
EL2FE 21084 at 1906Z
3B8DW 14083 at 1907Z
8Q7DA 14087 at 1927Z
3B8FC/3B7 14090 at 1948Z

Tuesday 10

CO2JJ 14088 at 0515Z QSL
HS0AC 14087 at 0900Z
P29BT 14088 at 1249Z
9Q5EE 21074 at 1321Z ARQ
BY1QH 14091 at 1531Z

FP9SPM 14094 at 1701Z
3B8FC/3B7 21092 at 1746Z
ZD9BV 21083 at 1805Z

Wednesday 11

4K2OIL 14088 at 0923Z QSL
JW0CX 14083 at 0926Z
KC6DX 14082 at 1012Z QSL
JT1KAA 21085 at 1030Z
3B8CF/3B7 14085 at 1351Z
EA6/AA5UK 21087 at 1420Z
UG6GE 21090 at 1455Z
4S7RM 21090 at 1704Z

Thursday 12

RB5TF 14091 at 1031Z
VU2RX 14095 at 1531Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H258
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 9/13/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 13th September 1991
BID: KT7H258
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information.

XY0RR cards go to Romeo Stepanenko, Box 812, Sofia 1000 Bulgaria.

HL9HH says to QSL via UB5QDF.

KG6DX is Joe Chalmers, 93 Gardinia Ave, Latte Heights, Guam 96913.

ST0DX says to QSL via WA2NNA.

TA7E is at Box 76, Trabzon, 61000 Turkey.

CO2JJ says to QSL to Box 1, Habana, Cuba.

Cards for KC6DX go via JA2NVY.

4K2OIL will QSL via UA9MA, Box 431, Omsk 644099 USSR.

Notes of Interest.

Albania (ZA) should start to appear around September 15 with some trainees, and later around the 23rd they will be looking for some DX.

3B8CF/3B7 Jackie says that he will be there for about another three weeks, so keep it cool chaps.

YA0RR cards are starting to appear. Dima says that he is busy with the posting.

W6/G0AZT and AA5AU will sign V2 from September 28 to 30 in the RTTY contest. Then they will go to VP2M from September 30 to October 7. QSL W6/G0AZT cards to Box 5194, Richmond, CA 94805 USA, and AA5AU to his callbook address.

San Felix (CE0X/XQ0X) is expected to start around October 1. The gear has been checked and the operator (John) is fluent with its operation. QSL to CE3ESS. More details later.

And finally, John TG9VT has been cleared, and will not have to undergo surgery. It is believed that if his smile had been any wider he would have tripped over it. Good luck John and Chiqui.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

This is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, and is edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA. Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2733. FT-5200, 465 MHz Rx?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 23:25:13 UTC
From: val@swamps.UUCP
Message-ID: <526@swamps.UUCP>
Source record: 293612

Is there anyone aware of whether the Yeasu FT-5200 is capable of receiving in the 465-470 region? It would be useful to know whether hardware mods are necessary.

The Spec sheet for the FT-5200 shows:

430-450 MHz
140-174 MHz (Rx)
140-150 MHz (Tx)

Additionally, has anyone who has considered the FT-5200 looked at other small-sized dual band mobile radios? I'd appreciate any comments, as I am looking for a smaller sized radio to solve mounting problems in a newer car.

Val Christian
uucp: ...uunet!sisd!kodak!swamps!val

2734. Re: Audiophile fools or "You really NEED this."

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-14 23:27:13 UTC
From: jgd@Dixie.Com
Message-ID: <21789@rsiatl.Dixie.Com>
Source record: 293606

fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU (Walter Reid Fletcher) writes:

[speaker cable bs deleted]

>I wish this was April 1st.

>I'm not kidding. Some audio salepeople have told me this straight faced.

It's worse than that. About once a year I pick up a copy of "Audio"
magazine just to get a laugh. It's entertaining to see what new
lies the used car-cum-golden ear bunch has come up with. I'll quote
a couple of the better one:

From Tara Labs, advertizing a speaker cable about an inch in diameter
with hermetic seals on each end.

"Lose yourself in the sound of the new Quantum Series audio cables
from Tara Labs, the makers of the famous Space & Time cables. The
power dynamic sound of the Quantum series cables will transform your
audio system. You'll hear a deep base "puch" and a crystalline treble
clarity that's like hearing music for the first time. Our cable
configuration and natural fibers virtally eliminate electrostatic
noise for pristine high frequency detail and ambience.

"And if that's not enough to give you goosebumps, Quantum Series
cables start at a mere $2.95 per foot"

From Monster Cable above a picture of what looks like 1/2" fiber reenforced
garden hose with connectors. The space between the hose and the gold plated
spade lug (Does it ever strike you funny to see 0000 welding cable being
terminated in a #8 spade lug? :-) is sealed with little rubber bellows
like you might find on your rack and pinion box in your car!

"Every once in a while a product comes along that no audiophile can
dispute. The new M series cables go one step further, bringing
you one step closer to reproducing the musical event (not merely
"music" but a "musical event :-) For the serious audiophile
listener who wants to extrapolate (I think they meant "extract")
every last nuance of the musical performance, we've developed NEW
technologies. Incorporated in every M series cable, Multi Twist (TM)
enhances the mechanical integrity of the cable for a more coherent
reproduction of delicate harmonic structure and detail. Our new
Isotec (TM) dampening material isolates individual conductors from
outside vibrations(!!!) which can generate signals that interefere with
the music.

I really cherish these ads not only for the laugh but also to be able to see an embodiment of one of my philosophies of life. That is "People should have to pay for the priviledge of being stupid."

73 John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga | "It's not a bald spot, its a solar panel for a
jgd@dixie.com | a sex machine."

2735. Re: Audiophile fools or "You really NEED this."

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 01:48:53 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep15.014853.29987@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 293609

In article <21789@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU (Walter Reid Fletcher) writes:
>
>[speaker cable bs deleted]
>>I wish this was April 1st.
>>I'm not kidding. Some audio salepeople have told me this straight faced.
>
>
> "Lose yourself in the sound of the new Quantum Series audio cables
> from Tara Labs, the makers of the famous Space & Time cables. The
> power dynamic sound of the Quantum series cables will transform your
> ......
> "And if that's not enough to give you goosebumps, Quantum Series
> cables start at a mere $2.95 per foot"
>
>From Monster Cable above a picture of what looks like 1/2" fiber reenforced
>garden hose with connectors. The space between the hose and the gold plated
>spade lug (Does it ever strike you funny to see 0000 welding cable being
>terminated in a #8 spade lug? :-) is sealed with little rubber bellows
>like you might find on your rack and pinion box in your car!
>......

What, no oxygen free copper? Then again if I had a 2 kw audio amp, I
wouldn't want to waste a watt either ;-}.

Jerry WB9MRI
--
Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

2736. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 14 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 02:09:39 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094EA57.6EE60600.19890@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293608

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 257, 09/14/91
10.7 FLUX=181.3 90-AVG=202 SSN=204 BKI=4334 4433 BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=B7.6 FLU1=6.8E+05 FLU10=8.0E+03 PKI=4344 4432 PAI=023
BOU-DEV=040,034,023,052,058,055,024,026 DEV-AVG=039 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C5.3 @ 1349UT XRAY-MIN= B7.0 @ 0537UT XRAY-AVG= B9.1
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2130UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 1300UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 0155UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 2255UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55321NT @ 0158UT BOUTF-MIN=55271NT @ 1734UT BOUTF-AVG=55303NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0854UT GOES7-MIN=N:-029NT@ 0937UT G7-AVG=+068,+058,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+111NT@ 2102UT GOES6-MIN=E:-017NT@ 0751UT G6-AVG=+078,+004,+027
FLUXFCST=STD:180,185,190;SESC:180,185,190 BAI/PAI-FCST=016,010,010/020,015,015
KFCST=3234 5222 2134 4111 28DAY-AP=022,053 28DAY-KP=4322 3354 5576 5433
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2737. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 02:32:27 UTC
From: Paul.Heller@p391.f716.n109.z1.FidoNet.Org
Message-ID: <684921885.3@blkcat.FidoNet>
Source record: 293610

KG> I have a Rolex Submariner watch with a luminous dial that I wear
KG> every day. How can I dispose of this health hazard?
KG> -Ken

Place in small cardboard box, wrap in brown paper, affix postage and mail it to me. I'll maintain close, personal guard over it by wearing it on my left wrist at all times. ;-)

/w3ph

* Origin: Paradise Point, Deep Creek Lake, MD (1:109/716.391)

2738. Re: Earthquakes and radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 07:08:40 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep15.070840.14615@xanadu.com>
Source record: 293622

In article <9109120445.AA27686@dirt.cisco.com> faunt@cisco.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>
>There's a person named Jack Coles in San Jose, California, who has
>predicted a large earthquake before 2PM (PDT, I assume) tomorrow.
>The relevance here: he claims he sees RF signals that precede quakes.
[Stuff deleted...]
>There is official skepticism.
>
>73, doug

This a little off the subject, but...

I heard he was taking bets (2:1 odds; you pay him twice the bet if there is an earthquake) that there would be an eathquake (at least 5 on the richter scale) on thursday. Not sure if he's paid off yet. (As far as I know there wasn't an eathquake, btw.)

Now, since he is searching for RF signals (which, btw were also noted by a stanfor univ. project right before the loma prieta quake of '89), I wonder if anyone has thought of generating some false signals around his station. In fact that may be what happened: he did come close to predicting a recent quake off the coast of northern california about a month ago. This 'prediction' was publicized some what after the quake. Then he made this more recent prediction. (Still he could be correct, but off by a few days -we're still waiting and keeping the valuables off high shelves. B^)

Jeff.

2739. Flexible Colinear Antenna for 2 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 10:47:38 UTC
From: jess@admiral.uucp
Message-ID: <4HaB91w164w@admiral.uucp>
Source record: 293518

To those who were interested in receiving the notes on how to build a flexible colinear antenna from coax, I am happy to report that Rich, KA1OF, finally found his paperwork and I have about 20 copies of the notes. Each set consists of one page of explanation and four pages of sketches. As such, unfortunately the notes are not appropriate for upload here so I must resort to mail for distribution.

I'm going to mail them tomorrow to the four or five people who requested them. If anyone else is interested I'll be happy to send them upon receipt of an SASE, to the following address:

Jess Girard ND1L
2 River Oaks Road
Westport, CT 06880

The antenna is made of coax (RG-8/U) with a matching section of RG-11/U. It has about 8 db of gain over a dipole. It can (but need not) be put inside plastic pipe or fiberglass tubing to be self-supporting.

73
Jess
tcp/ip (44.88.0.21)
ax .25 nd1l@kc2fd.ny
jess%admiral@uunet.uu.net

admiral!jess@uunet.uu.net (Jess Girard) <uunet!areyes!admiral!jess>
The Admiral's Public UNIX - Greenwich, CT - System Administrator: Doug Fields
(HST/V32) 203-661-1279 - (PEP/V32) -2873 - (V32) -0450 - (V29/MNP6) -2967

2740. Re: Amateur Service Regs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 14:13:38 UTC
From: geb@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11765@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 293613

In article <1991Sep13.162625.13066@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell) writes:

>
>It's funny, but among the distractors in the first part of element 2, the
>novice writtene exam, for the question 'What is the purpose of the Amateur
>Radio Service' the phrase 'The preservation of historical Operating Techniques'
>or something similar is included. As a Distractor, it is intended to strenghten
>the knowledge and understanding that this is NOT a requirment, nor a purpose
>for the Amateur Radio Service.
>
>I suppose the idea one should get is that while some people like to do things
>for the joy they take in it, not all persons should have to enjoy the same
>things. If there was a technical, or compelling reason why people should have
>to be skilled in the sending and/or receiving of the Morse code, then it would
>still be a requirement. As it is demonstrably NOT compelling, it is NOT a
>requirement. It is now, given current technology a mode for the ENJOYMENT of
>those given to such things.
>

Unfortunately, it still *is* a requirement on HF, even for the use of
the more modern modes like AMTOR.

--

Gordon Banks N3JXP | "When in danger, or in doubt
geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | Run in circles, scream and shout" --Heinlein

---

2741. Re: Audiophile fools or "You really NEED this."

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 17:53:17 UTC
From: mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP
Message-ID: <5407@bnr-rsc.UUCP>
Source record: 293621

In article <21789@rsiatl.Dixie.Com> jgd@Dixie.Com (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>
> ... tons of quoted audio BS deleted.
>
>From Monster Cable above a picture of what looks like 1/2" fiber reenforced
>garden hose with connectors. The space between the hose and the gold plated
>spade lug (Does it ever strike you funny to see 0000 welding cable being
>terminated in a #8 spade lug? :-) is sealed with little rubber bellows
>like you might find on your rack and pinion box in your car!

Funny maybe, but you aren't starting a car with this thing, and the time periods for huge currents flow in the cable are microscopically short, so there is no danger of the tiny spade lug being destroyed by the load. And the resistance losses in the 1/4" or so of spade lug are insignificant to begin with, whereas those that can be saved by using welding cable as opposed to common lamp cord are considerable. The speakers are only 4 ohms, after all.

But technical reasoning aside, it really hurts if as an EE graduate, you accompany a techno-illiterate friend to a high-end stereo store. I did that once and tried to interpose when the salesman very nearly succeeded in selling $800 cables to my friend. I didn't gain favour on either side in the process, though luckily my friend decided to think it over and never did end up buying the things. He already had perfectly adequate large caliber twin lead cable, that contained as much copper as the stuff they were trying to sell him.

Sorry for extending this thread in the wrong newsgroup, I'll shut up now.

Markus Wandel

2742. HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 257.01 FROM AMSAT HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 19:59:18 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep15.195918.17670@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 293616

```
============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-257.01
AO-16 BBS SHUTS DOWN TEMPORARILY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 257.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 BBS "Goes Down" Temporarily During Upload Of New File Server Software

In an attempt to upload a "new-and-improved" version of the File Server
software, known as FTL0, AO-16's on-board computer (OBC) "hiccupped" over
North Africa on 11-Sept-1991 at 20:35 UTC. This immediately sent the AO-16
world-wide Ground Command Team of I2KBD, KB5MU, WD0E, and its Team Leader
WB9ANQ, into action. This latest version of FTL0 had been scheduled to go
into effect early this month and it incorporates many new and excellent fea-
tures which are now available on UO-14's BBS. G0/K8KA and NK6K have corrected
"bugs" and enhanced the efficiency of the BBS operation. The FTL0 uploading
process was begun again on 13-Sept-1991 at 02:50 UTC after NK6K found the
"pesky" parameter which was not set to the "proper" value for AO-16. WD0E
reports that the FTL0 software reload was completed by KB5MU on 14-Sept-91
at 05:00 UTC. All users will be pleased with this new version of the BBS soft-
ware because it now incorporates the "hole-filling" feature. Specifically,
it works like this: If you are "broadcasting" a file from AO-16 and you don't
get it completely downloaded during a pass, you don't have to have the BBS
restart the process again from the beginning of the file on the next pass.
According to WD0E, you simply use the "FILL" function on the newest version
of the PB.EXE program and PB will remember where you were and the broadcast of
the file will start from that point. Also, if you only get "bits-and-pieces"
of a file from AO-16, the "hole-filling" feature will only download what you
need to complete the file. WD0E points that this is much more efficient way
to move files from the PACSATs and encourages users to use this feature for
now on.

The Command Team regrets to inform all users that the files which were stored
aboard AO-16 before the OBC crash are lost. However, the good news is that
the new FTL0 software will allow the number of files to be stored on AO-16's
BBS to be increase from 700 to 800 files! If users wish to utilize the many
new features of this updated FTL0, they need to download from UO-14, or from
COMPUSERVE or from the AMSAT/DRIG land-line BBS the latest version of the
PB.EXE (PACSAT BROADCAST) program. PB.EXE and the associated documentation
can also be found on COMPUSERVE's HAMNET Forum under the file name PB0509.ZIP.
```

Likewise, it can be downloaded from the AMSAT/DRIG land-line BBS, (214) 394-7438, from the "files" menu. This newest version of PB.EXE will have a version number of [910509m] located in its "options-bar." But NK6K would like to point out that older versions of the PB.EXE program will continue to work but obviously you will not be able to use the "hole-filling" features.

Please stay tuned to the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for further updates on the status of AO-16.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-257.02
NEW AO-16 BBS FEATURES: PART I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 257.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

NK6K Explains The New File Server S/W Features For AO-16's BBS, Part I

We have incorporated the latest changes from G0/K8KA into the AO-16 version of FTL0 and MFILE. These changes will be in effect when the BBS comes back up in the next day or two.

Here are the visible and not so visible changes in the new upload.

File Broadcast

The broadcast facility should now be far more useful. The following changes have been made:

1) Only one file per user is allowed in the broadcast queue. If you request a second file while you have another file in the queue, the first file is replaced by the second.

2) A file is removed from the broadcast queue after 10 minutes, even if it has not been completely sent. This will avoid having large files still on the queue after the originator has passed out of range.

3) A queue status message will be sent each 10 seconds. This will let you know if your file is still on the queue, and when you might expect to see your frames. This status message is sent to PBLIST, the format is

PB: call call call

where call is the callsign of the station which requested a file. If a command station has marked a file for permanent broadcast, the file number followed by "L" is displayed. For example,

PB: nk6k g0k8ka 1904L

The left-most call has broadcast frames sending, the next call will be next. Each call gets 10 seconds. This parameter is variable, and may be changed. If there are four users logged in and downloading files, there may only be one or two broadcast frames sent in any one slot.

4) The hole fill command is now implemented. If PB shows that some frames are missing, use the Fill command to get them. Do not use the Begin command a second time.

5) If you request a file that does not exist, you will see a frame sent to your call containing "NO -2".

6) If you request a file when the BBS is shut, or if the broadcast queue is full, you will see a frame sent to your call containing "NO -1". Ten files can be on the queue at one time.

We suggest that you use PG to get a file directory, then use PB to broadcast files and fill holes. Use the PB Grab command to capture files started by other users. You may use the Fill command for files you started as well as for files started by others.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank NK6K for the information which went into this bulletin.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-257.03
NEW AO-16 BBS FEATURES: PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 257.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

NK6K Explains The New File Server S/W Features For AO-16's BBS, Part II

File Wash

The file system wash has changed. Previously, only the in-use file blocks got washed. Now, all file blocks will be washed. This has several side effects.

1) The in-use file clusters will now get washed less often. AO-16 only has about 3MB of file space in use at any one time. It is not the same 3MB though, as files are written and deleted, free space creeps around.

We'll now be washing more than twice that, so the revisit rate will be slower than it was. To make up for that, we'll wash a cluster every two seconds rather than every 4 seconds. A cluster is 1024 bytes. We need to watch to see if this has an visible impact on BBS through-put and power utilization.

2) We shouldn't see the bogus uncorrectable errors that show up because sectors in an free cluster that is appended to a growing file haven't been washed, and can have old errors which have become double bit errors over time. Any double bit error now will be because we aren't washing fast enough, or because a Single Event Upset (SEU) flipped more than one bit in the sector.

3) The amount of memory that gets washed will now be a fixed size, so we can make valid statements about the number of "errors-per-bit-per-fortnight."

4) After this warm start, there will be a large number of single and double bit errors as memory which was never washed gets washed for the first time. It will take 4 or 5 hours to wash all the way through once, these errors should be discarded from the status pool.

5) It will not (and has not) been valid to plot SEUs vs sub-satellite point. Since it can take up to 4 hours to get to a particular block, the correction time can be up to 4 hours away from where the error occurred. We would tend to see errors anywhere on the orbit track within 4 hours of the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA), and in fact the "showlog" program shows this on the UO-14 data. UO-14 washes faster (once a second because their CPU clock is 8 MHz vs the AO-16 4 MHz clock), and has half the memory, so the revisit rate is less than an orbit. SHOWLOG shows two clusters of errors, one over the SAA, and one opposite on the back side. Even though the usage is highest over Europe and the US, where additional errors caused by reading files would be occur, the error rate displayed by showlog is not very high over Europe because the geometry is such that Europe is not seen within a wash time of the SAA.

6) The name of the error log is now ELTLOG instead of ELTLOGXX.

7) If the error record's function type is 2 (read), the file number is not valid. If the function is 1 (wash), the file number has the following meaning:

-2 Free cluster

-1 FAT cluster

0 Directory cluster

other File Number

Bug Fixes
---

1) The correct SSID will now be sent in the broadcast request "ok" messages.

2) Broadcast requests are now added at the end of the current queue rather than a random location.

3) The problem with broadcasting partial files is fixed.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank NK6K for the information which went into this bulletin.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-257.04
AO-13 OPS NETS RETURN!

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 257.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WB6LLO Issues The Following AO-13 Operation's Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are being resumed. AO-13 Mode B Nets on 145.950 MHz,
and Mode J/L Nets on 435.970 MHz will start with the following schedule:

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt NCS
21-Sep-91 14:30 B 146 WJ9F WB6LLO
28-Sep-91 18:00 B 142 WB6LLO WJ9F

Guest commentators are planned. Join the net if you have questions.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-257.05
NEW AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 257.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Fall AO-13 Transponder Schedule Announced; AO-10 Available For Use

The fall AO-13 transponder schedule will be as follows:

! 18-SEP-91 To 12-DEC-91
++
Mode-B ! MA 000 to MA 095 < Except Nov 17- Dec 25
Mode-JL ! MA 095 to MA 125 < B Transponder OFF MA 10-40
Mode-LS ! MA 125 to MA 130
Mode-S ! MA 130 to MA 140
Mode-B ! MA 140 to MA 256 Perigee eclipses, Min 9, typical
Omnis ! MA 230 to MA 030 29, max 60 mins until end 1991

The spacecraft attitude has been calculated to be:

BLON/BLAT 180/1

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view
of your QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AMSAT-OSCAR-10 if you hear the
beacon or the transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-257.06
PACSAT NEWS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 257.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD SEPTEMBER 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Schedule Announced

AO-16 Command Station Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, has announced the following PACSAT
Experimenter's Day schedule for the remainder of September and first week of
October:

DATE START TIME END TIME MODE

18 Sep 0530 UTC - 18 Sep 0640 UTC - 19 Sep RCO
25 Sep 0530 UTC - 25 Sep 0500 UTC - 26 Sep RCO

02 Oct 2110 UTC - 01 Oct 2040 UTC - 02 Oct RCO

NOTE: This schedule will be in effect only when AO-16 returns to service (see other ANS Bulleting about the AO-16 crash)

RCO: Raised Cosine Only

Operation of the S-Band transmitter with the raised cosine transmitter will resume in the fall.

While Experimenter's Day operations are scheduled to be conducted weekly, users are reminded that these operations may be shortened or canceled to allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins in the BBS and the telemetry text frame of AO-16 for changes to the schedule.

Users are requested to send reception reports and comments to WB9ANQ: @AO-16, @LO-19, @UO-14, or via COMPUSERVE to 74017,2454.

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2743. HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 20:00:07 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep15.200007.17774@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 293617

```
============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-257.O
Orbital Elements 257.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 91249.79423996
Element set: 695
Inclination: 25.7894 deg
RA of node: 126.2397 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6056328
Arg of perigee: 273.8972 deg
Mean anomaly: 23.2335 deg
Mean motion: 2.05883742 rev/day
Decay rate: -8.0e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3392
Checksum: 339

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 91253.13321695
Element set: 65
Inclination: 97.8935 deg
RA of node: 294.8478 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011609
Arg of perigee: 262.1509 deg
Mean anomaly: 97.8367 deg
Mean motion: 14.67345349 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.134e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 40190
Checksum: 328

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 91254.39229017
Element set: 815
Inclination: 82.9319 deg
RA of node: 355.1497 deg
```

Eccentricity: 0.0010465
Arg of perigee: 311.1403 deg
Mean anomaly: 48.8848 deg
Mean motion: 13.72211598 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.75e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21141
Checksum: 298

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 91240.98808188
Element set: 282
Inclination: 56.8192 deg
RA of node: 75.2704 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7227247
Arg of perigee: 263.2074 deg
Mean anomaly: 17.6403 deg
Mean motion: 2.09702987 rev/day
Decay rate: -9.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2455
Checksum: 322

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 91243.38600691
Element set: 241
Inclination: 99.0372 deg
RA of node: 211.3032 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541320
Arg of perigee: 131.0680 deg
Mean anomaly: 233.8504 deg
Mean motion: 12.83186350 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.2e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7320
Checksum: 240

Satellite: AO-21
Catalog number: 21087
Epoch time: 91254.22368980
Element set: 128
Inclination: 82.9443 deg
RA of node: 170.0757 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0036857
Arg of perigee: 20.9648 deg
Mean anomaly: 339.3001 deg
Mean motion: 13.74408212 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.61e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3084
Checksum: 290

Satellite: RS-12/13
Catalog number: 21089
Epoch time: 91251.88090678
Element set: 129
Inclination: 82.9197 deg
RA of node: 42.0518 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0030912
Arg of perigee: 46.9247 deg
Mean anomaly: 313.4489 deg
Mean motion: 13.73922521 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.47e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2963
Checksum: 315

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-257.D
Orbital Elements 257.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 91251.74368580
Element set: 410
Inclination: 98.6611 deg
RA of node: 330.6929 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010812
Arg of perigee: 285.3368 deg
Mean anomaly: 74.6585 deg
Mean motion: 14.29243609 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.72e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8492
Checksum: 315

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 91252.40394281
Element set: 311
Inclination: 98.6674 deg
RA of node: 331.7434 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010352
Arg of perigee: 284.5010 deg
Mean anomaly: 75.4998 deg
Mean motion: 14.29326640 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.77e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8502
Checksum: 299

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 91254.47884679

Element set: 313
Inclination: 98.6674 deg
RA of node: 333.8677 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010352
Arg of perigee: 278.4921 deg
Mean anomaly: 81.5050 deg
Mean motion: 14.29422672 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.97e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8532
Checksum: 327

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 91254.51662878
Element set: 306
Inclination: 98.6670 deg
RA of node: 333.9571 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011014
Arg of perigee: 277.6522 deg
Mean anomaly: 82.3408 deg
Mean motion: 14.29455272 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.31e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8533
Checksum: 302

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 91254.48638593
Element set: 307
Inclination: 98.6669 deg
RA of node: 333.9978 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011257
Arg of perigee: 277.4258 deg
Mean anomaly: 82.5643 deg
Mean motion: 14.29533518 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.43e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8533
Checksum: 346

Satellite: UO-22
Catalog number: 21575
Epoch time: 91254.23448140
Element set: 16
Inclination: 98.5414 deg
RA of node: 327.5541 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0008726
Arg of perigee: 59.7143 deg
Mean anomaly: 300.4901 deg
Mean motion: 14.36164440 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.14e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 806

Checksum: 275

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-257.W
Orbital Elements 257.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 14, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 91251.90213426
Element set: 830
Inclination: 99.1673 deg
RA of node: 267.4328 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014697
Arg of perigee: 185.8766 deg
Mean anomaly: 174.2216 deg
Mean motion: 14.13109331 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.07e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 34734
Checksum: 309

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 91251.86825922
Element set: 675
Inclination: 98.5599 deg
RA of node: 273.9455 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014373
Arg of perigee: 47.1920 deg
Mean anomaly: 313.0460 deg
Mean motion: 14.24271376 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.21e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 25846
Checksum: 328

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 91254.36036292
Element set: 581
Inclination: 99.0393 deg
RA of node: 209.8120 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013185
Arg of perigee: 91.3516 deg
Mean anomaly: 268.9187 deg
Mean motion: 14.12277732 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.81e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 15263
Checksum: 302

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 91252.04036740
Element set: 421
Inclination: 82.5505 deg
RA of node: 261.3964 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014829
Arg of perigee: 295.8336 deg
Mean anomaly: 64.1256 deg
Mean motion: 13.15961170 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8998
Checksum: 292

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 91252.06027859
Element set: 281
Inclination: 82.5483 deg
RA of node: 292.3253 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017265
Arg of perigee: 105.2475 deg
Mean anomaly: 255.0589 deg
Mean motion: 13.84011065 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.08e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6060
Checksum: 290

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 91253.41093791
Element set: 216
Inclination: 98.9353 deg
RA of node: 285.2046 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013942
Arg of perigee: 302.6102 deg
Mean anomaly: 57.3716 deg
Mean motion: 14.01154113 rev/day
Decay rate: -9.6e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5214
Checksum: 277

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 91251.97210562
Element set: 232
Inclination: 82.5239 deg
RA of node: 231.2390 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014606
Arg of perigee: 11.3465 deg
Mean anomaly: 348.8021 deg
Mean motion: 13.83377981 rev/day

Decay rate: 1.02e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4779
Checksum: 281

Satellite: MET-3/4
Catalog number: 21232
Epoch time: 91254.25027490
Element set: 72
Inclination: 82.5484 deg
RA of node: 163.7587 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015643
Arg of perigee: 198.2417 deg
Mean anomaly: 161.8148 deg
Mean motion: 13.15988314 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.0e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1844
Checksum: 300

Satellite: NOAA-12
Catalog number: 21263
Epoch time: 91252.53844154
Element set: 51
Inclination: 98.7303 deg
RA of node: 280.9787 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011979
Arg of perigee: 286.2169 deg
Mean anomaly: 73.7707 deg
Mean motion: 14.21563468 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.20e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1674
Checksum: 315

Satellite: MET-3/5
Catalog number: 21655
Epoch time: 91253.96537010
Element set: 22
Inclination: 82.5552 deg
RA of node: 110.1946 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013538
Arg of perigee: 196.8980 deg
Mean anomaly: 163.1654 deg
Mean motion: 13.16782267 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.71e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 350
Checksum: 290

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-257.M
Orbital Elements 257.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX September 14, 1991

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 91254.89359727
Element set: 698
Inclination: 51.6030 deg
RA of node: 211.4034 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0019905
Arg of perigee: 114.7378 deg
Mean anomaly: 245.5716 deg
Mean motion: 15.58274282 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.8935e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 31869
Checksum: 336

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 91254.20232016
Element set: 487
Inclination: 28.4717 deg
RA of node: 251.8516 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005517
Arg of perigee: 107.1327 deg
Mean anomaly: 252.9705 deg
Mean motion: 14.88618188 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.844e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7514
Checksum: 295

Satellite: GRO
Catalog number: 21225
Epoch time: 91254.22353715
Element set: 197
Inclination: 28.4730 deg
RA of node: 218.1779 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0009785
Arg of perigee: 267.9432 deg
Mean anomaly: 91.9988 deg
Mean motion: 15.43164034 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.7300e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2449
Checksum: 311

Satellite: STS-48
Catalog number: 21700
Epoch time: 91256.82357191
Element set: 6
Inclination: 56.9902 deg
RA of node: 235.8877 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0009668

Arg of perigee: 263.5311 deg
Mean anomaly: 96.5688 deg
Mean motion: 15.08899067 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.806e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12
Checksum: 332

/EX

Return-Path: <Postmaster>
Received: by n8emr.uucp (Ohio AMPR Gateway Smail3.1.16.1 #16.30)
id <m0kM2QF-00008yC@n8emr.uucp>; Sun, 15 Sep 91 15:46 EDT
Message-Id: <m0kM2QF-00008yC@n8emr.uucp>
Date: Sun, 15 Sep 91 15:46 EDT
From: Postmaster
To: gws
Subject: BAD packet batch

>From n8emr!KA5LZG Sun Sep 15 15:45:10 1991
Return-Path: <n8emr!KA5LZG>
Received: by n8emr.uucp (Ohio AMPR Gateway Smail3.1.16.1 #16.30)
id <m0kM2Oz-00001pC@n8emr.uucp>; Sun, 15 Sep 91 15:45 EDT
Received: by n8emr.uucp (Ohio AMPR Gateway Smail3.1.16.1 #16.30)
id <m0kM26l-00009cC@n8emr.uucp>; Sun, 15 Sep 91 15:26 EDT
Message-Id: <m0kM26l-00009cC@n8emr.uucp>
Date: Sun, 15 Sep 91 15:42 EDT
From: KA5LZG@n8emr.uucp
To: <ALL@ARRL>
R:910914/2158z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:8283 Z:43232
R:910914/0514z @:W8CQK.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:6056 Z:43229
R:910913/2312 @:WB8BII.#NEOH.OH.USA.NOAM Cuyahoga Falls, OH #:43841 Z:44223
R:910914/0137z @:KA8Z.OH.USA Canton, Oh. #:56407 Z:44705
R:910913/2034 @:WB8LVP.OH.USA.NA Poland, OH #:7681 Z:44514
R:910913/2009 @:KA3SSC.PA.USA.NA Karns City,Pa. #:1547 Z:16041
R:910913/2219z @:KA3NVP.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM #:30275 ARLK047
R:910913/2008 @:WA2PVV.NY.USA.NA Valatie, N.Y. #:54529 Z:12184
R:910913/1857z 4425@N4QQ.MD.USA [Silver Spring,Md] Z:20901
R:910913/1846z 34726@WA3ZNW.MD.USA.NA [Wheaton,Md] Z:20906 F:145.09
R:910913/0952z @:KA3T.MD.USA.NA Mt. Airy #:1238
R:910913/0439z @:KD3O.MD.USA.NOAM #:2756 [MD TELINK] Z:21783
R:910911/0642z @:XE2XPK.#REY.TA.MEX.CEAM Reynosa Mexico #:934 Z:88700
R:910911/0546 @:WB5FRO.TX.USA.NA Weslaco #:624 Z:78596
R:910910/0430 @:KA5LZG.TX.USA.NA Corpus Christi #:9233 Z:78413

QST DE W1AW
KEPLERIAN BULLETIN 47 ARLK047
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT SEPTEMBER 10, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ

```
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

AO-10
1 14129U 83058 B 91239.11038513 -.00000010 99998-4 0 6937
2 14129 25.7190 128.1149 6051768 270.8804 24.7543 2.05882941 33708
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87054 A 91249.06942361 0.00000173 18085-3 0 8063
2 18129 82.9301 359.0837 0011173 329.1347 30.9145 13.72211160210686
UO-11
1 14781U 84021 B 91248.63255051 0.00002446 44352-3 0 624
2 14781 97.8934 290.5126 0011737 278.6183 81.3682 14.67331931401249
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91007 A 91248.89507543 0.00000140 15120-3 0 1271
2 21089 82.9197 44.2663 0030933 55.0302 305.3752 13.73921824 29226
AO-13
1 19216U 88051 B 91240.98808188 0.00000032 39474-3 0 2826
2 19216 56.8192 75.2704 7227247 263.2074 17.6403 2.09702987 24586
UO-14
1 20437U 90005 B 91245.23303272 0.00000703 26118-3 0 4099
2 20437 98.6612 324.2255 0010934 305.0569 54.9573 14.29237799 83993
AO-16
1 20439U 90005 D 91248.06375792 0.00000645 28491-3 0 3103
2 20439 98.6680 327.4296 0010753 298.7626 61.2475 14.29323128 84402
DO-17
1 20440U 90005 E 91247.19901765 0.00000713 31440-3 0 3118
2 20440 98.6682 326.630200010926 301.4582 58.5532 14.29415817 84286
WO-18
1 20441U 90005 F 91245.20705798 0.00000592 28606-3 0 3044
2 20441 98.6679 324.7009 0011593 306.6481 53.3637 14.29446387 84007
LO-19
1 20442U 90005 G 91245.24731658 0.00000631 29001-3 0 3058
2 20442 98.6679 324.8106 0011924 306.6300 53.3785 14.29524521 84017
FO-20
1 20480U 90013 C 91240.42539236 0.00000056 21226-3 0 2446
2 20480 99.0372 208.9113 0541322 137.8288 226.5798 12.83213919 72821
AO-21
1 21087U 91006 A 91248.25414021 0.00000174 17864-3 0 1270
2 21087 82.9435 174.4901 0036948 37.2784 323.0925 13.74406772 30028
UO-22
1 21575U 91050 B 91243.22656340 0.00000851 34170-3 0 141
2 21575 98.5434 316.6501 0008573 89.1748 271.0421 14.36146867 6488

KEPLERIAN BULLETINS ARE TRANSMITTED TWICE WEEKLY FROM W1AW. THE
NEXT SCHEDULED TRANSMISSION OF THESE DATA WILL BE SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1991, AT 2230 UTC ON BAUDOT, ASCII, AND AMTOR.
NNNN

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
```

N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2744. Simplex Auto patch info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 20:05:39 UTC
From: neilr@tekgen.BV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <8353@tekgen.BV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 293615

Do you have experience with a Simplex Autopatch?

I'm thinking about designing and building a simplex autopatch. My questions have to do sensing the incoming carrier in the receiver. I would assume that normal radios produced for amateur service have long time constants in the squelch circuit. That makes them impractical to use `as is'. The controller must sample the receiver for an incoming signal quickly and frequently so as not to break up the telephone audio.

I'm looking for more information on this subject. I would like to enter in a discussion with someone or if you know of further published data I would appreciate it. The tranceiver that I plan on using is the Kenwood TR 7730. Does anyone know if Kenwood has any flyers on mods for it's tranceivers for this type service?

Thanks,

Neil Robin, WA7NBF
(503) 629-1516 or neilr@tekgen.bv.TEK.COM...

2745. R-391/URR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-15 21:45:42 UTC
From: 37147_1234@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1991Sep15.174542.9834@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 293614

I have enjoyed the thread on 390 etc receivers. If you are interested in the 391 I can add a little further info since I have one on the table beside me. There are not very many of these around I suspect since the one I have is serial no. 4 R-391/URR made by Collins. It was made for Signal Corp. US Army, and is nearly identical to the 390 but has an 8 channel selector for remote tuning. I have never touched a 390 ro 390A but read the spec sheets and have the manuals including the "HOW to destroy if captured". I sure hope that the instructions were never followed as I think these are great receivers. I also have a 392 which is really a little brother with not nearly so many knobs or filter positions. Hats off to the Collins group for putting together such a beautiful piece of equipment. It operates better now than any other receiver I've tried (a limited number in nearly 40 years of hamming{)

Marv Sherebrin
Dept of Medical Biophysics
University of Western Ontario
London, ONtario N6A 5C1
VE3FHX

2746. Receiver wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 01:24:48 UTC
From: dkf8117@tamsun.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <3497@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 293620

I have been looking for a receiver/scanner. I have a PRO-34 scanner now,
and enjoy it very much. I am looking in the future for a receiver with
the following capabilities:
FULL coverage from around .1 MHZ to 2 Ghz (around that) just wide band
200 or so channels
Ability to receive/translate RTTY, CM, FAX, etc (built-in or with xtra equip)
Spectrum scope or ability to hook into an external one
scan and store

money IS an object, so if corners can be cut for substantial savings, let me
know. I have seen the Icom R-9000, the "ultimate rcvr" but its price tag
is too high. I would like to get in as cheap as possible with the receiver
and then buy the spectrum analyzer, RTTY xlator etc. later.

Recommendations wanted! Thanks!

Duane

2747. was it an R390? the ham club at college had many moons ago?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 02:29:26 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.022926.10244@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 293623

All these postings about the R390 reminds me of a radio we had at the ham club (w2bsc?) at Steven's Tech in Hoboken, NJ. It was a big monster, did tuning via moving slugs, and vacuum tubes. It had one odd looking tube, which was just a long filiment wound on mica supports. It burned out, and someone ended up faking it's function with resistors. I didn't myself find out what this function was, and why the manufacturer chose to use this tube for this function. This was back in 1974, so my memory is very fuzzy. But seem to remember someone saying that this tube was near the radio's front end.

I remember seeing the manual briefly, and the heading on how to destroy the radio if you anticipate capture by the commies. Think it was Section 86. Maybe that's where the expression "Go 86 it!" comes from.

73 de WA2ISE

2748. Re: Yagi Analysis Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 06:30:45 UTC
From: kwi@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.063045.29652@nntp.hut.fi>
Source record: 293624

In article <56500014@conan.HP.COM> goris@conan.HP.COM (Andy Goris) writes:

>Is there any public domain SW that analyzes YAGIs?

Try anon. ftp funic.funet.fi
/pub/ham/rats/yagimax2

73,
Kaitsu OH6EH/2

--

Helsinki University of Technology, | kwiik@hila.hut.fi |
Metsahovi Radio Research Station | |
Otakaari 5A, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland | oh6eh@oh2rbi |

2749. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 15 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 07:40:49 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094EB4E.DCB80140.20793@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293619

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 258, 09/15/91
10.7 FLUX=180.1 90-AVG=202 SSN=202 BKI=4221 1222 BAI=008
BGND-XRAY=B7.7 FLU1=1.5E+05 FLU10=7.9E+03 PKI=4223 2222 PAI=011
BOU-DEV=052,016,018,009,009,011,014,015 DEV-AVG=018 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C9.4 @ 1428UT XRAY-MIN= B6.8 @ 0405UT XRAY-AVG= B9.3
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 2040UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1950UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.1%
PCA-MAX= -0.1DB @ 2205UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 0010UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55319NT @ 2325UT BOUTF-MIN=55295NT @ 1648UT BOUTF-AVG=55309NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+103NT@ 1804UT GOES7-MIN=N:-011NT@ 0021UT G7-AVG=+078,+051,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+108NT@ 2031UT GOES6-MIN=E:-011NT@ 0847UT G6-AVG=+091,+002,+027
FLUXFCST=STD:179,183,188;SESC:178,180,185 BAI/PAI-FCST=006,006,010/015,015,015
KFCST=2134 4111 2134 4111 28DAY-AP=053,041 28DAY-KP=5576 5433 2246 6444
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
** NOTE : Background x-ray flux and proton fluence values are estimates.
Official values were unavailable for 09/15/91.
```

2750. UNSUBSCRIBE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 10:27:28 UTC
From: ANGELO%IPIFIDPT.BITNET@uicvm.uic.edu
Message-ID: <9109161027.AA00487@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293625

```
unsubscribe Angelo Di Pede
unsubscribe ANGELO@IPIFIDPT.DIFI.UNIPI.IT
UNSUBSCRIBE ANGELO@IPIFIDPT.BITNET
```

2751. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 12:06:30 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.685022790@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293627
Cross-posted to: sci.space,sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 48
1 21700U 91 63 A 91259.35416666 .00002984 00000-0 25599-3 0 214
2 21700 56.9863 225.6877 0007416 319.9440 31.9826 15.00259102 503
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2752. RE: Info-Hams Digest V91 #663

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 12:57:00 UTC
From: GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu
Message-ID: <9109161309.AA07677@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293478

Andy Warner writes:

>I have an Alinco 110 I use on packet. It works very well.
>
>Except the display is back-lit LCD, and the bulbs burn out (and
>are a royal pain to replace). Unless they've changed the display
>I'd recommend against buying one. Shame, RF-wise I like the 110, but
>what good is it if you can't tell what freq it's on :-)
>
>If someone's got a fix for the bulb-burning out problem, I'd
>love to hear about it..
>
>Regards,
>andyw. (W0/G1XRL)
>
>andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835
>

And someone else noted:

> I heard that Alinco fixed the LCD burned-out problem with the newer model
>DJ-112.

I think it's important to clarify this. The DR-110 uses plain old LED digit displays, not LCD. My understanding is that these do go out a lot. Alinco fixed this by placing a backlit LCD into the DR-112. I have a DR-112, and would recommend spending the extra few bucks for the newer model. The LCD would be far superior to the individual LED digits, IMHO.

I use mine on voice and packet. Supposedly, it uses "True FM" and hence is ideal for packet. Don't ask me what that means or why it would matter. :^) All I can say is I got mine at a 'fest for $240, and it's been great. No problems whatsoever, high power output in a small package, and great on packet. Only shortcoming is perhaps a shortage of memories for frequency selections. It has 15, and I'd prefer 20-40.

==
Dave Goodwin |
Assistant Director, Academic Computing | To err is human.
VAX System Manager | To really foul things up,
---| You need a computer.
BitNet/CREN : Goodwin@Smcvax |
Ma Bell : (802)655-2000 X2220 |
Pony Express: Saint Michael's College | -Who Knows?
Department of Computer Services |
Winooski Park |

Colchester, VT 05439 |
Ham Radio : N1HRO |
==========

2753. Audiophile fools or "you really NEED this"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 13:16:27 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109161316.AA15597@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293479

A lot of big bucks are made out of people who become familiar with the terminology, but don't have much of an idea of what it means. Amateur radio has its own snake oil salesmen....
73,
Dube AB5AP

2754. APT-Sats: Status SEP 14, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 13:41:10 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5655@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 293626

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon; Sat. SEP 14, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

The normal situation: No APT from new METEOR 3-5 since its launch, no APT from 1991 061 A (Norad #21688), whose orbital parameters are very similar to the chinese Feng Yun wesats. Tests were in the range 136.00 to 137.99 MHz.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

2755. Observe DISCOVERY ! Re: * SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 13:42:44 UTC
From: p515dfi@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de
Message-ID: <2345@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de>
Source record: 293480
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

>* MIR NEWS *
>============
>The still manned space station MIR passes during the night hours, but
>gradually the passes shift to the evening hours thus enabling us to pick
>up some radio traffic.

Now is *the* time to observe manned S/C over your heads! For Europe, at least, the conditions were perfect this weekend: each night, at least two passes of DISCOVERY and one of MIR were most easily visible to the naked eye (both approached or exceeded the brightest stars). Attention: in several German news media there were times of transit for DISCOVERY published that are *off*by*one*hour*! I've traced back the source, Agence France Presse, and they blame NASA for not providing the time zone, just figures. So here it goes: DISCOVERY crosses Germany each day around 20:27 and 22:08 hours Central European Daylightsaving Time (MESZ) = 18:27 and 20:08 UTC. It's coming from the southwest resp. northwest, crosses through the summer triangle resp. Bootes and Ursa Minor and vanishes in the East. At the second transit you can see it vanish abruptly in the earth's shadow!

Here's a question for orbital mechanists: why do we see space shuttles so rarely here in Germany, despite there being quite a number of high inclination missions? This time, the launch took place near midnight Euro-time, and that made it. Why does NASA usually launch in early morning (being afternoon here - no night passes)? Does this just coincide best with the working times of KSC's employees, is it essential for having the emergency runways in good light - or is there a much deeper meaning? When will we have the next mission like the one right now?

2756. Intermod Software Request - Lost E-Mail Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 13:53:05 UTC
From: rliles@spuds.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.135305.9911@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 293481

Help! I requested information on intermod software availability last week and some kind sole offered to help with freeware software. Well, I scraped up the disks this weekend and got ready to send them--lost the address.

Whoever you are that made the offer, would you please reply again.

Thanks,

Ray WA4VME
--
Ray Liles ## P.O. Box: 883
RLILES@hsscam.mis.semi.harris.com ## Mail Stop: 58-32
phone: (407) 729-4640 ## Melbourne, Fl. 32902-0883
fax: (407) 729-4029 ##

2757. Re: HTs on Planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 14:03:07 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.140307.28620@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 293482

In article <CMM.0.90.0.684801580.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>Per the rules, I have usally ben prohibited from transmitting (or
>receiving) with radio gear on commercial aircraft.

Just for reference, here is the pertinent portion of the Federal Aviation
Regulations (FARs, Chapter 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations):

Part 91 Flight Rules/General

91.21 Portable electronic devices.
(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may
operate, nor may any operator or pilot in command of an aircraft allow the
operation of, any portable electronic device on any of the following
U.S.-registered civil aircraft:
(1) Aircraft operated by a holder of an air carrier operating certificate
or an operating certificate; or [i.e. airlines]
(2) Any other aircraft while it is operated under IFR [Instrument Flight
Regulations].
(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to
(1) Portable voice recorders;
(2) Hearing aids;
(3) Heart pacemakers;
(4) Electric shavers;
(5) Any other portable electronic device that the operator of the
aircraft has determined will not cause interference with the navigation or
communication system of the aircraft on which it is to be used.
(c) In the case of an aircraft operated by a holder of an air carrier
operating certificate or an operating certificate, the determination required
by paragraph (b)(5) of this section shall be made by that operator of the
aircraft on which the particular device is to be used. In the case of other
aircraft, the determination may be made by the pilot in command or other
operator of the aircraft. [i.e. when you fly with an airline, it is not
sufficient (or even required) to obtain permission from the captain to
operate (receive *or* transmit) an ht, you must receive permission from
the airline]

Ta da...Joakim

--
Karen Sturtevant-Karlsson on | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Joakim Karlsson's account. | {backbone}!bloom-beacon!athena.mit.edu!aviator

2758. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 14:10:48 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <5489@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 293484

In article <kaufman.684808780@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>association (if any). CC&Rs are civil matters, between the owners. A local
>jurisdiction (town) has no standing in such matters and can neither help you
>nor prevent you from violating the CC&R, so long as it is not also covered by
>ordinance.

The city of Houston (which, BTW, has no zoning - for now) has passed an ordinance basically stating that it is illegal to violate deed restrictions. In particular, a building permit will not be issued for those things that require one if the proposed construction would violate deed restrictions.

To add to John Moore's comment: there are NO subdivisions currently being built in the greater Houston area that allows antennas above the roofline, and damned few that allow any at all. Choice? What choice?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
If you can't read this disclaimer, thank a lawyer.

2759. Re: IRCs For Sale!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 14:19:43 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190034@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 293396

Have the QSL cards gone out yet? I'm still waiting on mine. I wonder
if a couple of the IRC's for sale are mine!

If anyone has received a 3W3DK card I would like to hear.

Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

2760. Audio and Albania

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 14:29:09 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109161429.AA22486@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293483

It is true that large-gauge stranded copper wire is the most cost effective means to propagate audio from the amp to the speakers. As the audio frequency approaches zero hertz, the impedance approaches zero ohms, requiring a great deal of current to drive the piston of the bass speaker. Also, "skin effect" is a basic factor in all AC signal transmission and is why we use large element conductors in antenna design. These two truisms are why "zip cord" is a poor choice for speaker cables in a "performance" audio system. Beyond that, the manufacturers' claims about all aspects of audio are, at best, subjective and, at worst, deceptive and fraudulent.
There is an incredible disease propagating through the retail sales industry. It consists of 50% ineptitude and 50% insensitivity. Sales people are poorly trained in their products and services and not trained at all in people skills. In the consumer electronics business, there is no consideration given to training sales people in basic electronics theory nor in the function of their products. There is even less training in effective communication with the customer. I find it mind boggling to go into a computer store, audio store and, especially into a Radio Shack and find totally incompetent sales people. They either ignore you, hound you or argue with you. The information they give you is either uninformed, incomplete, incorrect or an outright lie. If a Radio Shack sales person asks to help me, I tell them that I'm making it up as I go along and they, generally, go away.
There is an easy solution. Treat others as you would have them treat you and don't lie. Successful business are finding that out, very slowly. Customer satisfaction and repeat business depends on those two simple principles.

Today is supposed to be the beginning of Ham Radio operation from Albania. The international group will be demonstrating our hobby to the Government officials. Will we treat others as we wish to be treated?

73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC
Editor, National Contest Journal (NCJ)

(PSI%SJOUS1::ASLVX6::TAORMINA)

The views expressed are mine alone. My employer and my publisher probably both read this and cringe. Besides, when you speak, you can only learn what you already know. But when you listen........

2761. Re: Kenwood TS820S digital display problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 14:49:03 UTC
From: DAULIE%BANUFS11.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <91259.163747DAULIE@BANUFS11.BITNET>
Source record: 293487

I had analog problems. The remedy was resoldering the two counter boards
of the digital display. The original soldering was very thinly applied.

/Michel Daulie
on6ml

2762. 8Q7CO QSL.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 14:53:05 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109161053.aa04606@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293488

To: KB8NW Tedd

>Does anyone have the address for IX1BZO? This is the QSL Manger for
>8Q7CO. It is not listed in the callbook or supplement.

Yes, its I8NY formerly, IM1BOZ/0 and SL1M/8U2.

73, G. Larson

2763. Re: SSTV and the amiga

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 14:54:54 UTC
From: u882819@tasman.cc.utas.edu.au
Message-ID: <u882819.685032894@tasman>
Source record: 293486

salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us (Bob Salnick) writes:

>I have built an SSTV transmit program for the amiga... it currently does 8
>sec b/w (but all the hooks are there for the other common modes), sending
>native iff images - anyone interested?

Yes
but now were in the computer age how about a image compressed SSTV
I don't know if this is already about or if it's practical but
It would be great to get it working !

Robin McDonald

2764. K1EA's CT contest software for non W/VE users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 15:03:02 UTC
From: WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET
Message-ID: <91259.162313WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET>
Source record: 293485

Last week I got my copy of the CT software. It's version 7.01, the one which uses only two country files: ARRL.CTY and CQWW.CTY. Apart from the fact that both files were not quite up to date and contained duplicate entries I was extremely pleased when I first checked it.

Only during the weekend, when I tried to use it in the WAE contest as an European user operating from DL land, I realized that it does not work for me as far as the multiplier checking and the scoring is concerned. It was designed for usage by W/VE station.

So I had to select CQWW to get an idea how many countries I had worked and on which bands.

Any ideas or solutions on how to solve this problem and make the program more suitable for European users? Any other suggestions on improvement and/or modifications are highly appreciated.

Wolf, AB6EL, DL3ZBJ.

2765. Re: Hammarlund SP-200 Super Pro

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 15:08:29 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"16-Sep-91..8:08:29.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293489

Marc Wiz asked if anyone remembers the Hammarlund SP-200 Super Pro. Yes, I remember it very well. In fact, I have one which is a pre-war model which has a frequency coverage between 540khz to 31mhz. It was a fine receiver in its day. By today's standards, it is big, bulky and designed for AM only. The separate power supply is something to behold! Mine is in factory stock condition and was still operating the last time I applied power.

It is interesting to note that I haven't seen another like it in many years. I presume that most have been torn up or scrapped as boat anchors. What a shame because Hammarlund made some fine receivers in support of ham radio's development.

In addition to the SP-200, I also have an HQ-140 operating in stock condition.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

2766. Super Morse Program (SM 3.15) Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 15:23:36 UTC
From: feustel@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.152336.22477@netcom.COM>
Source record: 293490

I need a copy of the morse code training program Super Morse SM 3.15.
Can someone point me to a source? Thanks.
--
David Feustel, DAFCO, 1930 Curdes Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46805. (219)482-9631
EMAIL: feustel@netcom.com

2767. Re: Callbook lookup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 15:44:19 UTC
From: lcz@sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <lcz.685035859@dptspd>
Source record: 293491

rjp2@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.j.plechaty) writes:

>In article <1991Sep11.234528.21472@acuson.com>, sifakis@acuson.com (George Sifakis) writes:

>Question -- re: sending mail to callbook-help@sat.datapoint.com.
>Do we really need special PATH setup to get to above destination.

>Could you give more detailed info on how to get to
>"sat.datapoint.com"?

Bob, if your mailer does not understand or cannot route using the domain address, you can use an explicit uucp path. Try:

...!uunet!dptspd!callbook

replacing "..." with whatever path you need to get to uunet.

73/Lee, N5LYT

2768. Re: R-391/URR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 15:51:40 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <T9iD91w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 293412

37147_1234@uwovax.uwo.ca writes:

> tuning. I have never touched a 390 ro 390A but read the spec sheets and have
> the manuals including the "HOW to destroy if captured". I sure hope that the

Don't keep it secret! Some of us have not read this manual. So far nothing
I did intentionally or accidentally seemed to bother a 390. I'm not sure
putting a handgrenade inside would either :-).

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

2769. Re: HTs on Planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 15:55:27 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <41503@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 293498

I will shortly be creating a mailing list for people who want to discuss the issues of using amateur radios (especially walkies) on aircraft, the rules involved, the dangers, conveniences, and costs.

As there is nothing new to be presented on these issues that has not already been discussed to death in the various ham radio newsgroups and mailing lists, this will be a write-only mailing list; no need to subscribe.

Complete copies of applicable FAA and FCC regulations have already been posted, so you need not resubmit them. Other submissions may be sent to flappy-talkie@boring.ucsd.edu for rejection.
- Brian

2770. Re: ALINCO Transceivers - any good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 16:29:52 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1501@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 293497

In article <14570162@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Don Montgomery) writes:
>I was looking at the ALINCO DR110T and DR112T twice-meter mobile
>transceivers.

I assume you mean TWO meters here :-)

>The price on these radios seem too good to be true...about $300
>new.

"When you are number two you have to try harder", When you are number 4
...

>Is ALINCO any good? Anyone have one? Anyone have trouble with
>servicing the units? Why are they so cheap compared to the rest
>of the market? How do they perform on packet?

Yes, I have an ALINCO DR590 in my car and find it works as advertised.
Biggest problem WAS the user manual, it was disorganized and a mass of
"Jinglish". I have since obtained an updated manual (through the net),
and a service manual via HRO - both are as good as anyone's.

As far as I know service for ALINCO is similar to everyone else - ship
it back to the factory. The "big guys" have several repair depots, but
essentially a major problem will have you QRT for a few weeks no matter
WHO made the rig.

Basically I think it is because they are trying to get established.

Haven't used my DR590 on packet, I use an old Tempo VHF-1 plus for that.
Based on that (vast?) experience I would say that your biggest problem
will likely be wiring the connectors. The TNCs are veryt tolerant of
trabceiver foibles.

2771. Re: Super long play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 16:46:13 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2575@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 293499

In article <9109141507.AA17314@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:

<ogicse!uwm.edu!wupost!cs.utexas.edu!convex!horak@ucsd.edu> writes:

> In every issue of Popular Communications, there is an ad for a super
> long play recorder from AMC Sales Inc. It uses a "modified" Panasonic
> Slimline cassette recorder to stretch a one hour tape into six hours.

My comment: WHY bother to butcher a cassette recorder? Their audio is bad enough at normal speed and would be awful at 1.875 / 6 inches per second.

My solution: I use a VHS VCR on the six-hour speed (with "two-hour" tape).
You can get eight hour recording time with T-160 tape.
With VHS HI-FI, you get REAL high-fidelity performance, in stereo, and LONG recording time. Name-brand "two-hour" VHS cassettes cost about $3.
I record a four-hour radio program every week in VHS HIFI. When I will be away more than one week, I buy an eight-hour tape to record two weeks' worth of four-hour programs.

Some decks require that you get a video signal to properly sync the tape. Other than that it is a great way to go. You can even set the timer for particular times to record. The camera remote can turn the record on and off by signal control, depending on the reciever (I am thinking of the R7000).

When I was playing with WEFAX I used my VCR to record the passes. I could set the time for each pass. The big reason for the VCR was the high stability of the recording in terms of "wow" compared to my little sony tpare recorder.

Another hint: if you use cable tv as a video source then you can tune the "directory" channel and use it to time stamp your recordings.

jv

"Koukinaries"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

2772. Re: Callbook lookup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 16:49:35 UTC
From: sifakis@acuson.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.164935.5907@acuson.com>
Source record: 293505

rjp2@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.j.plechaty) writes:

>Question -- re: sending mail to callbook-help@sat.datapoint.com.
>Do we really need special PATH setup to get to above destination.

>Could you give more detailed info on how to get to
>"sat.datapoint.com"?

>Thanks in advance -- Bob. k9cgd
>Any help appreciated.

This is how the mail to the callbook mail server should look like:

---
mail callbook@sat.datapoint.com
Subject:

lookup CALLSIGN
---

where CALLSIGN of course, is the callsign you're trying to get info for.

73, George, KC6NDY

2773. Index to the Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 16:53:43 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.165343.8724@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 293493

```
The following is a list of informational documents for this newsgroup
available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (currently at
IP 128.205.32.3 or 128.205.36.1). Note the addition of the guide for
interpreting the newly-reformatted Solar Geophysical Data bulletins in
file sol_geo_data.

Questions to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

arrl_bib - bibliographies from ARRL literature (ASCII format)
callbook.tar.Z - sources for the marvin callsign server v1.2
carf.db_fcc.Z - Canadian ham database in FCC format
carf.db_orig.Z - Canadian ham database in original format
docket_91-36 - information regarding the proposed scanner regs
elmers_admin - information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list - list of elmers on the network
exam_ops - info on exams and exam opportunities
faq1 - beginning amateur radio questions
faq2 - "where can I find ..." questions
faq3 - amateur radio organizations and publications
faq4 - common advanced and technical questions
florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
intro_to_swl - info for aspiring short wave listeners
intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
newcomers - tips and hints for the newcomer
packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
packet_faq1 - the basics of packet radio
packet_faq2 - Internet resources available for packet
packet_faq3 - networking protocols for packet
phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
qsl_bureau - information about the ARRL QSL bureau
sol_geo_data - desciption of daily solar geophysical broadcasts
sol_terra_terms - glossary of solar-terrestrial terms

Thanks to Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for providing disk space and maintaining
this invaluable resource.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
```

2774. Index to the Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 16:57:00 UTC
From: acm005@ZEUS.UNOMAHA.EDU
Message-ID: <9109161701.AA01101@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 293492

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Path: news.unomaha.edu!news
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Subject: Index to the Supplemental Archives
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.165343.8724@news.unomaha.edu>
Sender: news@news.unomaha.edu (UNO Network News Server)
Organization: University of Nebraska at Omaha
Date: Mon, 16 Sep 1991 16:53:43 GMT
X-News-Reader: VMS NEWS 1.11

The following is a list of informational documents for this newsgroup
available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (currently at
IP 128.205.32.3 or 128.205.36.1). Note the addition of the guide for
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file sol_geo_data.

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newcomers - tips and hints for the newcomer
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Thanks to Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for providing disk space and maintaining this invaluable resource.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

2775. Bilal ISOTRON Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 17:11:59 UTC
From: bwc@chickadee.icd.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.171159.2537@icd.ab.com>
Source record: 293494

Has anybody out there in netland had experience with Bilal ISOTRON antennas?
I am considering getting one for HF. There are very compact and look ideal
for a rather space limited installation. How well do they receive / transmit?
How well to they hold up to the elements: wind, rain, snow and ice? If you
have had any experiece with these antennas please send me E-mail. I will
summarize and post if I receive enough replies.

tnx de KB8MJX

| Barry Cunningham bwc@icd.ab.com |
| Allen-Bradley Company, Inc. or ICCGCC::CUNNINGHAMB |
| 747 Alpha Drive or BWCUNNIN@MRGSD@REMNET |
| Highland Hts., OH 44143 phone: (216) 646-5241 FAX: (216) 646-4484 |
--
| Barry Cunningham bwc@icd.ab.com |
| Allen-Bradley Company, Inc. or ICCGCC::CUNNINGHAMB |
| 747 Alpha Drive or BWCUNNIN@MRGSD@REMNET |
| Highland Hts., OH 44143 phone: (216) 646-5241 FAX: (216) 646-4484 |

2776. Re: Super long play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 17:12:10 UTC
From: bly@btree.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.171210.10114@btree.uucp>
Source record: 293501

In article <9109141507.AA17314@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
><ogicse!uwm.edu!wupost!cs.utexas.edu!convex!horak@ucsd.edu> writes:
>
>WHY bother to butcher a cassette recorder? Their audio is bad
>enough at normal speed and would be awful at 1.875 / 6 inches per second.
>I use a VHS VCR on the six-hour speed (with "two-hour" tape).
>You can get eight hour recording time with T-160 tape.
>With VHS HI-FI, you get REAL high-fidelity performance, in stereo, and
>LONG recording time. Name-brand "two-hour" VHS cassettes cost about $3.
>I record a four-hour radio program every week in VHS HIFI. When I will be
>away more than one week, I buy an eight-hour tape to record two weeks' worth
>of four-hour programs.
>
In fact, you could record the entire 2 meter band (or 6Mhz of any band) at
one time using a modified VCR. You need to modify the front end or
tap into the IF stages. This gives you a recorder similar to the phone
PBX recorders which record all phone lines using a VCR tape.

Roger Bly
ka6mwt

2777. Re: IC-W2A extended receive?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 17:23:39 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <8304@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293495

In article <8261@spim.mips.COM> crisp@mips.com (Richard Crisp) writes:
>Does anyone know if the rumor I heard was true or knows of any
>mod or undocumented keystroke sequence that will increase the
>operating range of the IC-W2A?

I have gotten a very large and much appreciated response for the mods I
requested. Many thanks to all that responded.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2778. Mobile Installation of PRO2006 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 17:24:12 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <9865@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293496

I'm thinking about purchasing a RadioShack PRO2006 scanner and mounting
in my car. I have two questions:
1) Does anyone have/used/seen the mobile mounting bracket that can be
special ordered for $25 (made for the PRO2006)?
2) Does mobile installation of electronic equipment shorten its life?
That is, since mobile installation is subject to more extreme
temperatures and changes. Also, the PRO2006 doesn't seem to be
designed for mobile use, it's a base unit.

thanks,

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu

2779. [rusty@ucsd.edu: Air-1 + VIC-20 as CW Reader]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 17:44:36 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109161344.aa00297@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293500

Thanks, Rusty...Yes, I'd be interested. You can e-mail me at
<jkeller@PICA.mil> or just put it on the net...I imagine there are
some others who might like to try that...especially if the nut is only
$20 or so...
Jerry
K1MER

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: 13 Sep 91 22:43:51 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!anasaz!rusty@ucsd.edu
Subject: Air-1 + VIC-20 as CW Reader
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9109041159.aa19734@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller,
PROC) writes:
>G&G Electronics offers a morse de-coder consisting of their "Air-1"
>coupled to a VIC-20....supposed to be similar to the old Microlog
>unit? Has anyone had any on-the-air, practical experience with this
>set-up? Does it really work? It seems to demonstrate fine in the
>controlled environment of a hamfest booth, but with QRM/QRN/weak sig/
>etc...."real world"....is it worth $150 ?
>
>Any info on this or other mfg. similar units appreciated.
>
> Jerry K1MER

If you are interested in a slight amount "homebrewing", I'm working
on getting the most recent version of "cw" from a friend of mine
and sending it to someone here on the net who has promised to
make it "ftp-able". I also plan to send it to comp.binaries.ibm.pc
as soon as I convert it to zoo (after I get it, of course!).

It uses the PC (sorry, non-pc folks!) to send and receive morse code.
You need some kind of interface to the pc - I've designed one that
should work better than a simple 741 wired as a comparator... Basically
an active filter followed by a comparator, followed by a 555 set up
as a pulse extender (you need a high during the entire time of the
tone). Anyway, it will cost about $10 for parts, plus $10 for misc
stuff that always comes up :-) Plus the computer :-)

Seems to work relatively well.

73 de Rusty

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax

P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ

----- End of forwarded messages

2780. TPI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 18:30:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <B1FCE54640000D86@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 293503

Hey, I know how to get rid of TPI (telephone inteference).

Just use an old fashioned non-electronic rotary dial phone instead
of a pushbutton model from the local drug store.

It worked for me. I dug our old ugly black phone out of
a pile of junk in the garage and installed it beside my
XYL's bed. Now when the phone rings while I am on the air, she
has been trained to answer the correct phone. Besides I like the
way it rings better anyway, sounds like a real telephone.

73, K9CUN, Jack Derry
derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

2781. The world of fantasy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 18:31:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <B21EE7F080000D86@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 293504

While conversing with a salesman who said that only Monster Cable should be used in my stereo system, I recalled that several labs have tested the stuff and not been able to find any measureable difference between MC and lamp cord. His response was that the differences are not discernable with any "present day (it was in 1989) measuring equipment".

He added that it's not possible to measure such things as:

ambience
presence
provocativeness
magnificence...

and a whole lot of other undefined "quantities".

I then explained that listeners participating in blind A-B tests also could not tell the difference between Monster Cable and lamp cord. His response was that blind A-B tests are worthless because the listeners "don't know what to listen for". (???)

He said that only a very small percentage of listeners had the aural ability to act as a relevant listener in this type of test. I asked him how to find out who these people are. He said they are those who, when being tested, can determine that Monster Cable sounds better.

Then I said that if only a very small fraction of people can tell the difference, why should one buy the stuff.

The salesman then terminated the conversation very abruptly.

I'm still not convinced.

73, K9CUN, Jack
derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

2782. QRP kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 18:53:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GANHARRBY8DU6VSJ@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293507

Does anyone know anything about RADIO KITs QRP kits?

How do they compare to the A&A QRP kit?

Is the A&A worth the money?

Thanks

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF

2783. Re: K1EA's CT contest software for non W/VE users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 19:02:09 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.010642.13614@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 293515

In article <91259.162313WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET>, <WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET> writes...
>
>Only during the weekend, when I tried to use it in the WAE contest as an
>European user operating from DL land, I realized that it does not work for
>me as far as the multiplier checking and the scoring is concerned. It was
>designed for usage by W/VE station.

I just spoke with Ken Wolff, K1EA on the phone. He said first of all that he had hoped to get WAE support from the European side in for version 7, but just ran out of time. It is complicated by the fact that European stations receive QTC reports, which CT has no way to handle, thus, he needs a new interface for this. He said that he would work on it this winter, and it should be ready by Version 8, in time for Dayton next year (late April, 1992). He also expressed a desire for a beta tester:

Msg #162 From: K1EA Date: 17-Sep 0054Z Subj: Re: CT for Europe
Somebody has to sit down with his friends and play fake contest for a couple of hours, trying to do everything that might happen...

Any volunteers? Ken will keep me posted on the progress.

- Jim AD1C

=-=-=-

2784. Yagi Analysis Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 19:05:46 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9109161832.AA07864@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293502

Andy Goris, AA0CM writes:

""Can anyone give a review of the various software packages
""advertised in QST for YAGI design? There seems to be quite a
""price range.....Is there any public domain SW that
""analyzes YAGIs?

Try to locate another ham who has a P-C and a copy of the
Callbook on CD-ROM. In addition to the callbook, the CD-ROM
has hundreds of ham related public domain software programs, one
of which is called Yagi Optimizer. I believe its filename is
YAGIOPT.ZIP

I've used this program with very good results. It's rather
user-friendly for such a complex program, and will give you a
complete analysis, including patters, of any yagi whose
dimensions you feed in. My only criticism is that the
documentation is a little vague on the exact details of boom
mounting techniques, and the appropriate way to enter this data.
This may have been improved in later editions...I dunno. I've
seen ads in the mags for later versions, but the price tag scared
me off.

73,
Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
jshch@alaska.bitnet

2785. Re: Getting good RF/DC ground from 2nd floor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 19:17:07 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570164@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293520

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) writes:

> I am in the process of getting an HF station on the air. My shack is
>on the second floor of a house, some distance from any source of good
>earth ground ....
> Does anyone have experience/suggestions for obtaining a good RF ground
>AND a good DC ground for the equipment when the operating location is
>on the second (or higher) floor of a house/apartment?

For RF ground, use a quarter-wavelength radial for each band in use.
You could also tune the ground wire with MFJ's artificial ground (or
build your own with a coil/capacitor), but be aware that this will not
stop the "ground" wire from radiating. You will have to retune for
each band.

Actually, if you have problems with "RF in the shack", the first line
of attack would be to find the real problem and cure it. This might
mean going to a balanced antenna, using a balun, moving the antenna
farther away from nearby conductors, etc.

Forget about trying to get a good ground at VHF harmonic frequencies.
If you have harmonics floating around on the outside of your
transmitter cabinet and/or coax shield then you need either 1) better
shielding or 2) a good low-pass filter.

For a safety gound (60 Hz), just use a three-prong plug and make sure
your (3-wire) electrical outlets are properly installed.

For a lightning ground, bring the coax into the house at ground level.
Install a coaxial lightning arrestor just before the coax enters the
house and ground the lightning arrestor to an 8 foot ground rod using
a short, heavy (#10 would be good) wire. If you can't obtain a lightning
arrestor, just ground the coax shield to the ground rod.

AL N1AL

2786. Re: was it an R390? the ham club at college had many moons ago?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 19:25:35 UTC
From: bill@thd.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.192535.29171@tvnews.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 293506

In article <1991Sep16.022926.10244@cbfsb.att.com> wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:
>It had one odd looking
>tube, which was just a long filiment wound on mica supports. It burned
>out, and someone ended up faking it's function with resistors. I didn't
>myself find out what this function was, and why the manufacturer chose
>to use this tube for this function.

This is a ballast tube. It is used to regulate the filament current in the R390A's VFO and BFO tubes. If you replace it with a resistor, these oscillators will drift. This is not a problem when listening to AM, but SSB listening becomes intolerable (at least on my set).

When the ballast tube in my R390A finally dies, I plan to replace it with a full-wave rectifier and DC current regulator (e.g., 3-terminal voltage regulator and load resistor). BTW, this is essentially the same method Sony used to control the speed of the 60 Hz capstan motor in my 20 year old reel-to-reel tape deck.

--
Bill McFadden Tektronix, Inc. P.O. Box 500 MS 58-639 Beaverton, OR 97077
bill@tv.tv.tek.com, ...!tektronix!soul!bill Phone: (503) 627-6920
"How can I prove I am not crazy to people who are?"

2787. PHONE-FI & RFI Cures, Myths & Legends.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 19:34:52 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109161534.aa22049@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293508

>salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us (Bob Salnick) writes:

>>I have the same problem, and would be *MOST* interested in any suggestions.
>>One that I can rule out, however, is using coax for the phone lines. I
>>wired my house with coax for just this purpose... I can still send ssb to
>>my phones (note: my rig is a 2kw pep rig)

and

>WA6LKI responds:

>Radio SHack has some clamp-on ferrites. Try them right next to the
>phone instrument.

and I add:

Don't waste your money. I tried these Radio Shack "miracles" and they
aren't worth the powder to blow them to HH-land. Instead try a ferrite
rod. Wind 10-20 turns of the phone cable (the one that comes from the wall
jack to the phone), right at the phone end on a 3.5" ferrite rod. If you
transmit when you do the winding you can notice how the interference just
"disappears", the choking action is quite dramatic. You can get ferrite rods
from Amidon Assoc. in CA., or any other supplier that carries ferrite.
I have at least one rod on virtually every RFI susceptible device in my
home. On AC operated devices the power cord is wound on a rod that is placed
right at the entrance to the device. The TV, stereo, TV preamp, etc., also
have the coax wound a rod also.

Don't feel bad. I've been fighting RFI all my (25) ham years and every time I
think I've got it licked, some new "thigga-ma-jig" is brought home that is
RFI prone. Then the de-RFI'ing process starts all over again... Good Luck.

73, Walt - K2WK.

2788. Yagimax.lzh, corrupt file?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 19:40:28 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109161540.aa22105@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293509

Hi.

Several days ago a VE6 chap posted info on a yagi modelling program, 'yagimax.lzh,' that he "commed" over from (VK?) overseas. I downloaded it via anonymous ftp from: aupair.cs.athabascau.ca Trying to decompress it resulted in an error message indicationg a corrupt file. Is it my boo-boo or is the file indeed corrupt. Thanx for your support. 73 - Walt - K2WK.

2789. <None>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 20:21:42 UTC
From: tjarc@sleepy.bmd.trw.com
Message-ID: <1928.28d4afe7@sleepy.bmd.trw.com>
Source record: 293537

Howdy:

I need some info on frequency bands:

First, what is the frequency range for cordless telephones? My
info indicates that it's 46 - 47 Mhz FM. Is that the entire range?

Second, what is the frequency range for cellular telephone. I
figure it's up about 800 Mhz or so.

Thanks in advance.

=Tim=
tjarc@doc.bmd.trw.com

2790. Re: Getting good RF/DC ground from 2nd floor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 20:28:49 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920028@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293521

Richard Eckman KD4AUS writes:
> I am in the process of getting an HF station on the air. My shack is
>on the second floor of a house, some distance from any source of good
>earth ground.

As you know, it will be difficult to get a good ground in your shack.
A balanced antenna, and a balun will do a lot to keep RF where is
belongs. Leakage from the transmitter cabinet may also be more of a
problem than for one closer to ground. You may to improve the
shielding and add more filtering on some of the wires.

Look on the bright side. You won't have to spend as much on coax to
the antennnas. :-)

Gary Coffman gary@ke4zv.uucp
writes:
< ... many lines deleted ......>
>In some special cases it is desirable *not* to have an RF ground, but a
>safety ground is always required. In these cases use a choke in the
>safety ground lead or use the inner conductor of a piece of coax with
>the braid connected only at one end. This forms a waveguide beyond
>cutoff filter.

Although I agree with the rest of Gary's advice, the coax does not
have anything to do with waveguides in this application. Connected as
described, you can not launch any sort of waveguide mode inside the
cable. What this is really is a shorted stub. At a frequency where
the coax is 1/4 wavelength long (after taking into account the
velocity factor of the dielectric, typically about 0.7) it will
present a high impedance resonance. When it is 1/2 wavelength long,
there will be a low impedance resonance. The high impedance will also
occur at odd multiples of 1/4 wavelength; and the low impedance will
repeat at even multiples.

73, Paul AA6PZ

2791. Non-US version of CT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 20:29:35 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9109162029.AA21924@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 293512

Sorry that I don't have a direct answer, but .....

DL3ZBJ enquires about non-W/VE versions of the CT contest software.
I suggest that he contact F6EPY*, who seemed happy with the product and
thus must have a non-W/VE mod for it.

* I can furnish his Paris-area phone number if required.

Bob W3OTC

2792. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 20:53:56 UTC
From: datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.205356.20321@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 293510

I go away for a few months and you are still discussing HTs on aircraft.

After attending a seminar on EMI/EMC, and hearing the story about a plane crash caused (determined by investigating board) that someone listening to a radio Walkman (I don't remember the frequency band), I quit even thinking of listeningto the HT. The problem is the strength of the IF oscillator outputs, some being of a large amplitude swing into the mixer. These do leak from the radio and interfere with aircraft instruments through wiring (or other mechanisms).

So, for my sanity, I disable my radio by removing the battery pack and antenna for the flight, and ask that if you are on my flight, to do the same.

Thanks.

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp.
datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com

2793. Re: Help with Apartment Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 20:54:37 UTC
From: rjp2@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.205437.14100@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 293514

Hi Mark:

The problem is you may have plastic pipe & therefore u may not have
a good RF ground, even though u may good DC ground & you are hooking
to metal pipe now. You might try running separate ground braid to a
good ground rod other other big piece of metal going into the
ground such as metal fence post,etc.
Another possible prob. is u may be too close to antenna & u could try
moving ur rig as far away as possible to see if this helps.

BOB, K9CGD

2794. HELP...need ICOM 230 book

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 21:02:57 UTC
From: pazar@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570165@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293523

HELP...This past weekend at a local hamfest I purchased an Icom IC-230 which has problems. If anyone out there happens to have schematics and/or PC board layouts I sure would like to get a copy. Of course I will be happy to pay for copying and shipping costs. Thanks in advance.

Steve Pazar
pazar@hpnmdla.hp.com

2795. Grove Enterprises / "Credibility" and the AOR AR1000XC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 21:41:21 UTC
From: gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.214121.17327@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 293519
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Gee, didn't see any postings about this yet - at least what has so far arrived at my site...

Got a letter today in the mail from Grove Enterprises Inc. I'm one of the 150 or so people waiting for a AR1000XC/XLT. I've been waiting about 2 months with the repeated promise [from Grove] that I'd get a AR1000XC at a certain data, and of course, I still don't have one.

Well, the letter says that they are dropping this line of AOR products and cancelling all back orders. It also goes on to say...

"This decision does not come lightly; we will lose approximately $100,000 in orders. But the loss in revenue cannot begin to offset the credibility damage we have suffered trusting the word of our supplier."

The letter goes on to recommend alternatives to the AR1000 (ICOM R7000 and PRO 2006) and offers to pay UPS shipping on any replacement order anywhere in the USA until Oct 15,1991.

Gee, "credibility" and "business". Congrats to Bob Grove for his ordering of priorities.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@N9HSI.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

2796. Update to 'An Open Letter to the ARRL' [H.R. 1674]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 22:44:00 UTC
From: 0003829147@MCIMAIL.COM
Message-ID: <21910916224412.0003829147NA2EM@mcimail.com>
Source record: 293516

I apologize in advance if this post is a bit lengthy, what follows is correspondance between myself and the ARRL over H.R. 1674, part of which affects the manufacture of scanner radios. You might find this quite informative as it posts ARRL's position on the bill and their specific reasons behind it. At the same time, I elaborate on the concerns I still have behind this bill.

All follow-ups, whether by post or by mail, are welcome.

Date: Mon Sep 09, 1991 8:55 am CDT
From: Perry F. Williams / MCI ID: 224-2662

TO: * Sander J. Rabinowitz / MCI ID: 382-9147
Subject: H.R. 1674

Thanks for your MCI message of September 5, 1991 regarding H.R. 1674 and scanners. I haven't located your earlier message, and am uncertain whether someone else here has answered it.

The League has not supported legislative approaches to problems of privacy in communications. In fact, a decade ago we helped achieve an amendment to Section 705 of the Communications Act so that it does not apply to transmissions by an Amateur station. Currently, we're attempting, in Private Radio Docket 91-36, before the Federal Communications Commission, to secure a declaration of Federal preemption of local and state laws restricting scanning receivers which are part of amateur radio equipment.

The language related to scanners in H.R.1674 is specific to the domestic cellular radio service (in the 800-900 MHz band). How would that hurt the Amateur Service? If we opposed the bill in principle, would it appear that Amateurs encouraged other folks to listen in on private conversations?

On the other hand, other parts of H.R.1674 as it has emerged are beneficial to the Amateur Service. Wouldn't we put the legislation we want at risk by gratuitous opposition to language we don't believe hurts Amateurs?

Sincerely,

Perry Williams, W1UED
Washington Area Coordinator, ARRL

Date: Mon Sep 09, 1991 7:03 pm CDT
From: Sander J. Rabinowitz / MCI ID: 382-9147

TO: Perry F. Williams / MCI ID: 224-2662
Subject: RE: H.R. 1674

Handling: Receipt
Message-Id: 41910910000314/0003829147NA1EM

Dear Mr. Williams,

Thank you for taking the time to respond to my September 5 letter to the ARRL regarding H.R. 1674. You noted some valid concerns in your reply regarding what ARRL's position should be on the legislation. I therefore would like to clarify my position.

Let me begin with where you wrote:

>The language related to scanners in H.R.1674 is specific to the domestic
>cellular radio service (in the 800-900 MHz band). How would that hurt the
>Amateur Service? If we opposed the bill in principle, would it appear that
>Amateurs encouraged other folks to listen in on private conversations?

I should have stated this in my original post: My concern is not that it affects the cellular band or the transmissions therein. And it has never been my intention to violate the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 (ECPA '86).

My concern is over the way the legislation is written. It is vague--particularly in section 8b) which deals with the "readily altered equipment" clause. What constitutes "readily altered equipment"? I would submit to you that virtually any scanner, including those which receive only up to 512 MHz, can be converted to receive cellular frequencies through the use of a converter device. *Any scanner* under H.R. 1674--indeed, any VHF/UHF radio receiver could be considered "readily altered equipment". That's my biggest concern.

>The League has not supported legislative approaches to problems of privacy
>in communications.

Then we may be in agreement on the issue of that portion of H.R. 1674. It's unnecessary because in the first place ECPA '86 explicitly prohibits listening to cellular communications, and in the second place because even with the implementation of the proposed legislation it is unrealistic to expect that privacy will be assured.

>Currently, we're attempting, in Private Radio Docket 91-36, before the
>Federal Communications Commission, to secure a declaration of Federal
>preemption of local and state laws restricting scanning receivers which
>are part of amateur radio equipment.

And I sincerely appreciate those efforts. But let me ask you: If the manufacture of scanning receivers winds up be sharply curtailed or prohibited because of 8b) of H.R. 1674, what good will that do? "No, you can't buy a scanner, but if you happen to have one, you can use it in your car."

Repeating your question: > How would that hurt the Amateur Service?

You stated yourself that scanning receivers can be and are a part of amateur radio equipment. Even if the manufacture of scanners is to continue under 8b) of H.R. 1674, there would undoubtedly be costs associated with modifying the radios that would be passed on in the cost of the equipment. This cost would be passed on to the people who buy the equipment, including ham operators. Is that fair?

Second, if we were to make this concession, it implies that even amateur radio operators can't be trusted to even *approach* that portion of the band, let alone listen to it. It seems to me that amateur radio operators are in a high position of trust when it comes to the matter of radio in general--both when it's transmitted, and when it is received. We would expect that ham radio operators would be fully knowledgeable of all the rules and regulations related to radio, including ECPA '86. The proposed legislation undermines this trust, by crippling a tool that amateurs use *unnecessarily*. Again, I ask you: Is this fair? My personal answer is no. It isn't fair.

>On the other hand, other parts of H.R.1674 as it has emerged are
>beneficial to the Amateur Service. Wouldn't we put the legislation we
>want at risk by gratuitous opposition to language we don't believe hurts
>Amateurs?

But I have shown that this legislation can and *will* hurt amateurs. It's costly, vague, unfair, unnecessary, and above all it undermines the trust and respect that amateur operators are entitled to.

I do realize this puts the ARRL in a difficult position, incidentally. You mentioned that if you went against this legislation, you would be seen as "supporting illegal listening practices," while at the same time there are provisions beneficial to amateur radio. I hope you would elaborate on those if you have the opportunity. But I would also hope you would not support or deny a bill based merely on perceptions. The consequences of Section 8 of H.R. 1674 are not miniscule. I do hope you will take it seriously.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Sander J. Rabinowitz
1032 Cooks Ct.
Brentwood, Tennessee 37027

Date: Tue Sep 10, 1991 9:57 am CDT
From: Perry F. Williams / MCI ID: 224-2662

TO: * Sander J. Rabinowitz / MCI ID: 382-9147
Subject: H.R.1674, AGAIN

Dear Sander:

You write a good letter -- it's clear you're giving this matter a lot of thought.

My impression of what was meant in Section 8 by "readily altered equipment" is a variation on the "freebander" equipment ploy: "Absolutely do not cut the red wire; it would cause you to listen illegally in the 800-900 MHz cellular telephone range." While a scanning tuner/converter for 800-900 MHz might well be considered to be covered by the phrase, it would seem an improbable stretch to apply it to any receiver designed for other bands.

Nevertheless, there is no reason why you should not let your concerns be known to those who are enacting the legislation. Why don't you convey them to Rep. Jim Cooper of Tennessee's 4th District? He's an active, interested member of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, House Committee on Energy and Commerce. The address is: 125 Cannon House Office Building, Washington DC 20515-4204. H.R.1674 has been approved by the Commerce committee, and could come to the floor for vote of the full House at any time, now Congress is back in session. You may want, therefore, also to send a copy to your own Congressman, Bart Gordon, 103 Cannon House Office Building, Washington DC 20515-4206.

What do we like about H.R.1674? It proposes that the Communications Act be amended so that the Amateur community may assist the FCC in the provision of call signs for amateur radio clubs. Secondly, though it sets up a system of user fees, the bill exempts public-safety licensees (police, firefighters and the like), non-profit entities (e.g., college broadcast stations) and amateurs from the fees. [There is room for debate in principle, as to whether amateurs should oppose user fees; however, all proposals for amateur fees so far have been "front-loaded," disproportionately landing on new and upgrading licensees and burdening the 25,000 or so volunteer examiners who would have to collect and be responsible for government funds.] Finally, the House bill does NOT include an amendment to the Communications Act which had been requested by the FCC. [The FCC's proposed amendment does appear in the Senate version of the Authorization Bill, S. 1132. It would delete a requirement in interference cases that changes in the frequencies, hours of operation or power of a station be subject to a hearing. To our mind, the due process rights of individuals could be sacrificed on the altar of administrative convenience, should the Commission get its way on this.]

Thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

Perry Williams, W1UED
Washington Area Coordinator

Sander J. Rabinowitz | sjr@mcimail.com -or- | +1 615 661 4645
Brentwood, Tenn. | 0003829147@mcimail.com | 8-)

2797. Re: Yagimax.lzh, corrupt file?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 22:49:10 UTC
From: rwa@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.685061350@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 293517

WaltK@pica.army.mil (Walter Kornienko, GC-HSI) writes that the yagi package residing on aupair.cs.athabascau.ca in /ampr/yagimax.lzh might be corrupted.

I moved this file from aupair to my PC, a rather decrepit 8086, via zmodem and unpacked it using a copy of lha270.exe that I snarfed from oak.oakland.edu.

Lha said the archive was ok, and unpacked it without complaint; when I tried to start it (naturally, I did not read the doc! Doc is for when you're stumped, right :-)? it died with a complaint about `illegal function call in <mumble> at line <mumble>' or somesuch.

So I think the package probably needs configuration, or a command-line arguement, or more memory. But I think the archive file proper is OK. Any other volunteers to check this thing out? Thanks in advance. Sure hate to think it might be corrupted (but at least lha doesn't say so.)

regards, Ross ve6pdq
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq@ve6mc

2798. NVIS - Thanks!!!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-16 23:50:07 UTC
From: dcruz@folsm3.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9109162350.AA29302@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 293511

Hi,

Thanks to all who gave me information on the NVIS antenna design.
My friend will work on it and he will send the results to me.
If any of you are interested I'll forward any results which
he might have.

Thanks again and regards, Dave Cruz DCRUZ@FOLSM3.INTEL.COM

2799. Re: Audiophile fools or "you really NEED this"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 00:27:04 UTC
From: wws@raphael.cray.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep16.192704.22698@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 293513

Of course, not to defend these guys, but how many people use
22-gauge aluminum 'speaker wire', 50 feet long per side,
then coil up the remaining 45 feet behind the speakers?
Makes a dandy inductor/dummy load even at audio frequencies.

At $2.95 per foot, I'd measure every inch to my speakers!

Walt
--
Walt Spector
(wws@renaissance.cray.com) " ... deeper bass and cleaner highs
Sunnyvale, California than any I've heard ... "
_._ _._ _.... _. ._. Julian Hirsch

2800. Re: HTs on Planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 02:05:04 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420048@col.hp.com>
Source record: 293524

>/ col:rec.radio.amateur.misc / brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) / 9:55 am Sep 16, 1991 /
>I will shortly be creating a mailing list for people who want to discuss
>the issues of using amateur radios (especially walkies) on aircraft,
>the rules involved, the dangers, conveniences, and costs.
>
>As there is nothing new to be presented on these issues that has not
>already been discussed to death in the various ham radio newsgroups and
>mailing lists, this will be a write-only mailing list; no need to
>subscribe.
hey, wait a minute, if its a write-only mailing list, how is
anyone going to.... oh, I get it.

Seriously, the can-I-take-my-radio-on-a-plane is a reasonable
beginner's questions. Maybe we need to summarize this in a FAQ.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

2801. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 16 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 04:15:09 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094EBFB.4C008C00.22334@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293525

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 259, 09/16/91
10.7 FLUX=174.3 90-AVG=202 SSN=205 BKI=2122 2222 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=B7.1 FLU1=1.5E+05 FLU10=8.5E+03 PKI=2122 2221 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=018,008,016,015,013,011,014,017 DEV-AVG=014 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C8.1 @ 0808UT XRAY-MIN= B6.5 @ 2028UT XRAY-AVG= C1.1
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2255UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0555UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.7%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1705UT PCA-MIN= -3.6DB @ 1220UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55316NT @ 1405UT BOUTF-MIN=55286NT @ 1813UT BOUTF-AVG=55305NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+100NT@ 1856UT GOES7-MIN=N:-002NT@ 0241UT G7-AVG=+080,+048,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+114NT@ 2154UT GOES6-MIN=E:-013NT@ 0719UT G6-AVG=+094,+001,+026
FLUXFCST=STD:170,170,177;SESC:170,170,175 BAI/PAI-FCST=006,006,010/010,010,012
KFCST=2134 4111 2134 4111 27DAY-AP=044,043 27DAY-KP=6664 4433 5664 4434
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2802. Re: Grove Enterprises / "Credibility" and the AOR AR1000XC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 05:10:03 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.051003.17822@anasaz>
Source record: 293380
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Sep16.214121.17327@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
]Well, the letter says that they are dropping this line of AOR products
]and cancelling all back orders. It also goes on to say...
]
] "This decision does not come lightly; we will lose
] approximately $100,000 in orders. But the loss in revenue
] cannot begin to offset the credibility damage we have
] suffered trusting the word of our supplier."
]
]The letter goes on to recommend alternatives to the AR1000 (ICOM R7000
]and PRO 2006) and offers to pay UPS shipping on any replacement order
]anywhere in the USA until Oct 15,1991.
] ------------------------------------
]
]Gee, "credibility" and "business". Congrats to Bob Grove for his
]ordering of priorities.

Bob Grove is a good guy. By the way, I called ACE today to check on the AR3000, and they referred me to a review on it by Bob Grove. I asked if I could buy the scanner from Grove, and they said that he was dropping their line because of supply problems. Apparently other dealers are also dropping their line.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

2803. Re: IC-W2A extended receive?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 06:02:16 UTC
From: esaholm@polaris.utu.fi
Message-ID: <esaholm.685087336@polaris>
Source record: 293526

crisp@mips.com (Richard Crisp) writes:

>I have gotten a very large and much appreciated response for the mods I
>requested. Many thanks to all that responded.

I have recently got an IC-W2E, and I'd also appreciate
those mods, or even hints, where to look them for..

Thanks

2804. Re: R-391/URR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 06:20:56 UTC
From: bill@bert.Rosemount.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.062056.18537@rosevax.rosemount.com>
Source record: 293379

Well, I tried to mail this to you, but the site insisted that
you were not a printer, so now it will be posted to the world.
Is it that the vax does not handle net replies?

Marv,

I saw your posting on the R-391 after a friend in the Netherlands
brought it to my attention. I've developed a strong interest in
the Collins military receivers. They represent the peak of tube
technology in response to ever more wonderful military requirements.
Now I own an R-389 with the early manual, an R-390, and an R-390A
with copied manuals. Copying destroys the arrangement of the
schematic diagrams, but that's all that's available. I also have
a copy of the Collins development study that describes the design
decisions behind the R-390 and the cost-reduced R-390A. It mentions
the R-391, but gives no details. If you have S/N 4, you probably
have a preproduction model. Where'd you find it? My Dutch friend
says he thinks the Swedes have R-391's, which implies that it went
into production.

I'd like to know a little more about the remote tuning of the R-391,
if you'd answer. The R-390(A) has a 10 turn Kc change knob and 30
click Mc change. The R-389 has a 100 turn Kc change knob and a two
position bandswitch (15-500 and 500-1500 Kc). The Kc change has a
motor drive with a manual up/down panel switch. Does the R-391 have
a motor-driven Kc change? How does it do the Mc change?

You know, you may be the only R-391 owner on the net ...

I'll be out of town from Thursday until next month, so I may not
answer right away.

Yours in awe,

Bill, aka bill@bert.rosemount.com (born 1938)

2805. Re: R-390 -- What Is IT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 06:26:49 UTC
From: pollock@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.062649.28947@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 293527

In article <10195@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu> bill@platypus.uofs.edu writes:
>In article <1991Sep12.150211.7394@news.larc.nasa.gov>, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (
Scott Dorsey) writes:
>|>
>|> I do not believe that the sideband unit was a military component, but it
>|> was definitely available for commercial versions of various Collins rigs.
>|> It has four tubes in a small cabinet and I believe it is a real product
>|> detector. RCA also made a sideband detector for the beasties, but I have
>|> only seen one of them.
>|>
>
>As is usually the case with military gear, there were more than one type of
>Sideband Adapter.
>
>Mine has more tubes than that just in the power supply. It is almost twice
>the size of the R390 itself, and weighs easily twice as much. It offers a
>mechanical AFC as well as sideband detection. If you think the R390 was
>stable after warm-up, hang this sucker on and you can watch as it tunes
>itself to keep on frequency.
>
>Boy would I love to have 2 of these hooked up to a diversity unit like we
>used for RTTY in the good old days. :-)
>
>bill KB3YV

I have a solid-state version, the ISB-1 produced by Delta Electronics.
Actually, it is a full independent sideband adapter, with selectable upper
and lower sideband outputs on independent audio channels, and a dsb mode
as well. Painted the same shade of gray as the R-390A, it looks awfully
military to me :-) And when I called Delta, they informed me the filters
had cost about $3,000/set. That makes it sounds even MORE military....
It hooks up to the IF output of the 390.

2806. Re: Grove Enterprises / "Credibility" and the AOR AR1000XC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 06:55:55 UTC
From: jdwhite@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.065555.3384@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 293378
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Sep16.214121.17327@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
>
>Gee, didn't see any postings about this yet - at least what has so far
>arrived at my site...
>
>Got a letter today in the mail from Grove Enterprises Inc. I'm one
>of the 150 or so people waiting for a AR1000XC/XLT. I've been waiting
>about 2 months with the repeated promise [from Grove] that I'd get a
>AR1000XC at a certain data, and of course, I still don't have one.
>
>Well, the letter says that they are dropping this line of AOR products
>and cancelling all back orders. It also goes on to say...
>
> "This decision does not come lightly; we will lose
> approximately $100,000 in orders. But the loss in revenue
> cannot begin to offset the credibility damage we have
> suffered trusting the word of our supplier."
>
>The letter goes on to recommend alternatives to the AR1000 (ICOM R7000
>and PRO 2006) and offers to pay UPS shipping on any replacement order
>anywhere in the USA until Oct 15,1991.
> -----------------------------------
>
>Gee, "credibility" and "business". Congrats to Bob Grove for his
>ordering of priorities.
>
>Gary
>--
>Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
>University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@N9HSI.IL.USA.NA
>Academic and Public Computing
>1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

Unfortunate. I ordered my AOR1000XC from ACE Communications on Sept. 9th. I was informed at that time that the unit would not ship until the end of September. On Sept. 14th, I noticed that the unit had been charged to my credit card. I called ACE to inquire about the status of my order (Did it ship yet?!). I was told that they were expecting a shipment of units today and that as soon as they tested a few out of each batch, they would ship. This surprises be, but I'll be skeptical until it shows up on my doorstep!

--
Jason White // jdwhite@iastate.edu // "Derek Smalls on bass guitar...
"How do you know she's a witch?" \\ ...he wrote this." - Spinal Pap ;-)
"She looks like one!" - Monty Python and the Holy Grail (NI!)

2807. HR1674 - a possible solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 09:13:30 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <17.Sep.91.10
Source record: 293381

A possible way to get round HR1674 and the ECPA legislation is, surely, to describe your scanner not as a scanner, but as a piece of sensitive test-gear which you are using to ensure your ham station is not radiating any harmonics or spurii that may affect other, licensed communications-systems..... :-)

Does ECPA prevent use of spectrum-analysers, Panadaptors etc. that cover the cellular-bands? I suspect not, but surely a spectrum-analyser is a receiver, it just produces a visible rather than audible representation of what is being received.

Note that the above defence has not been tested in a court of law :-)

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org
'Unix is not intrinsically an ~open system~'

2808. Re: Grove Enterprises / "Credibility" and the AOR AR1000XC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 11:43:03 UTC
From: b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.114304.15503@bagate.BELL-ATL.COM>
Source record: 293382
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Sep17.051003.17822@anasaz>, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>
>
> Bob Grove is a good guy. By the way, I called ACE today to check on the AR3000,
> and they referred me to a review on it by Bob Grove. I asked if I could buy
> the scanner from Grove, and they said that he was dropping their line because
> of supply problems. Apparently other dealers are also dropping their line.
> --
> John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
> ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
> "It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
> part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
> - - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -
>
>

I too have been waiting for my AOR 1000XC since July, but I have not yet
received a letter from Grove. Could someone post the phone number for
ACE Communications? I still want to purchase this unit.

-Bob Esposito

Bell Atlantic - (215) 466-6831
b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com

2809. Looking for question pool

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 12:16:14 UTC
From: clemens@acpwvw.UUCP
Message-ID: <9109170816.AA23718@acpwvw.uucp>
Source record: 293539

I am looking for a copy of the current question pool for novice and technician class licenses.

Can anyone point me toward a server that contains such...

[] Rich Clemens - West Virginia Wesleyan College []
[] Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201 []
[] Internet - tuccia!acpwvw!clemens@ms.uky.edu []
[] Packet Radio - kb8aob@w8sp.wv.usa.na [44.58.0.3] []

2810. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 14:15:08 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.141508.20467@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 293383

In article <1991Sep16.205356.20321@javelin.sim.es.com> datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com writes:
>
>After attending a seminar on EMI/EMC, and hearing the story about a plane crash
>caused (determined by investigating board) that someone listening to a radio
>Walkman (I don't remember the frequency band), I quit even thinking of
>listeningto the HT. The problem is the strength of the IF oscillator outputs,
>some being
>of a large amplitude swing into the mixer. These do leak from the radio and
>interfere with aircraft instruments through wiring (or other mechanisms).
>
>Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
>
I'd _sure_ like to see the documentation on this! I regularly read the reports found in Aviation Week and Space Technology concerning aircraft crash investigations and have never seen anything _remotely_ like this. If a Walkman IF does this, think what happens everytime that aircraft goes through active radar! Commercial aircraft manufacturers are _very_ concerned about EMI; the aircraft must fly around and through thunderstorms, etc. where the pulse from lighting is many times stronger than anything you could hope to operate on-board. Pilots I've talked to are primarily concerned about the possiblity of transmitters being received by the aircraft antennas and thus interfering with routine communications. That's why sometimes, where the pilot is given the discretion, you might be allowed to use your H/T after a test transmission. The flight engineer can tell if any interference is present.

I know (not just heard) four pilots who routinely use H/Ts while flying. If it doesn't make them nervous, I'm not going to let it bother me.

BTW, the last time I followed a similar thread in comp.laptops, no hard evidence was presented that any laptop computer had ever interfered with any flight operation. The FAA is one of (if not _the_) biggest CYA organization in the world. And rightfully so! If they had evidence to suggest a direct cause and effect relationship you can be sure that the only way any of the electronic goodies we love would get on-board would be with batteries out, even in checked baggage.

Cheers & 73
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

2811. Re: HR1674 - a possible solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 14:26:26 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.142626.4949@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 293391

>
>Does ECPA prevent use of spectrum-analysers, Panadaptors etc. that cover the
>cellular-bands? I suspect not, but surely a spectrum-analyser is a receiver,
>it just produces a visible rather than audible representation of what is
>being received.

Oh, yes! Despite, you can get a demodulator/audio amp as an option to
almost all spectrum analyzers. And how about a radiocommunications
service monitor? You can get the cheapest brands for a price of not very
much more $$$ than you have to pay for a R9000...

>
>Note that the above defence has not been tested in a court of law :-)
>

Neither have these. My mobile station gets stopped every few months or so,
if it counts for expertise in dealing with the supervisors. I have begun
to suppose they dislike the looks of my halo...:-)

> Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org
> 'Unix is not intrinsically an ~open system~'

Benjamin OH3BK

--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gr|nlund, benjamin@ee.tut.fi, Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of the Association for Adjustment Aces ---------- OH3BK@OH3RBR
"Kyll{ min{ raavin persett{ni jos minua raavituttaa" (kansaned. J. Donner)

2812. Re: Audio and Albania

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 14:34:39 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109171434.AA20539@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293384

Subject: Audio and Albania

While audio and stereo are sort of out-of-place here, I think there is some value to the Ham in reviewing some of the basic electrical principles involved.

>It is true that large-gauge stranded copper wire is the most cost effec-
>tive mean to propagate audio from the amp to the speakers. As the audio
>frequency approaches zero hertz, the impedance approaches zero ohms,

This is not exactly correct. As the frequencey approaches "zero Hertz" (DC), the impedance approaches the resistive value. The capacitive and inductive reactances are infinitesimally small at the audio frequencies, disappearing completely at DC and leaving the R component of impedance. At low frequencies, the resistances of the load, the connecting cable, and the internal source resistance far outweigh any amounts of inductance or capacitance in the circuit.

One could even offer the idea that, to effect the best power transfer, a 4-ohm speaker requires a 4-ohm driving source and a 4-ohm impedance wire pair to connect them. One could, that is, if the length of the wire pair was a significant fraction of the wavelength involved (which is a little over 900 miles at 20 kHz).

>requiring a great deal of current to drive the piston of the bass speaker.

A 4-ohm voice coil load absorbing 100 watts of power (Egads! In whose living room would this be?) would, by I=sqrt(P/R), require 5 amps of current; hardly enough, in my opinion, to warrant copper pipes or welding cable. Using even #18 AWG, a 10-foot length would have a loop resistance of only 0.12 ohm, and using paralleled zip-cord reduces that by half! With resistance the only significant factor, Ohm's law tells us that our losses enroute to the bass speaker very small indeed. In fact, under these condi-tions, it amounts to only 0.3 volt of the 20 volts appearing across the voice coil. Pay about $1.50 more and you can get two 10-foot long extension cords of #14 AWG and reduce the loop resistance to about 0.025 ohm. (clip the connectors off the ends first). :) Now you've reduced your loss under the same conditions to about 0.1 volt; and you have 99.5 watts of booming bass in your living room from the 100 watts at the amp output 10 feet away. I'm talking *real* cost-effectiveness here! Got long runs to your speakers? Then you ought to use the 70-volt system instead of the low-Z stuff.

>Also, "skin effect" is factor in all AC signal transmission and is why we use
>large element conductors in antenna design. These two truisms are why "zip
>cord" is a poor choice for speaker cables in a "performance" audio system.

Sorry, but I can't agree here either. We're still talking 20kHz here, not mHz; but then I don't exactly know what a "performance" audio system is. Maybe it is one that lets you hear frequencies up to many megahertz; and if so, then I'll back off. Otherwise, I'm convinced that "skin effect" has negligible effect in the audio spectrum.

>Beyond that, the manufacturers' claims about all aspects of audio are, at
>best, subjective and, at worst, deceptive and fraudulent. There is an
>incredible disease propagating through the retail sales industry. It consists
>of 50% ineptitude and 50% insensitivity. Sales people are poorly trained

This I mostly agree with. A few years ago, I was told by one of these snake-oil salesmen that my phono cartridge was inferior to the one he was selling because it didn't have something the company had given a name; a name which described an otherwise standard electrical charactistic of all magnetic cartridges. As I mentioned in another posting, this is born of knowing the terminology without the knowledge of what the terminology describes. The Audio market certainly has no monopoly on this situation. It even exists in the Amateur Radio market.

(Radio Shack bashing deja vu deleted)

>Today is supposed to be the beginning of Ham Radio operation from Albania.
>the international group will be demonstrating our hobby to the Government
>officials. Will we treat others as we wish to be treated?

I think we will.

>73 and DX,
>Tom Taormina, K5RC
>Editor, National Contest Journal (NCJ)
>
>(PSI%SJOUS1::ASLVX6::TAORMINA)

73,
Dube Todd AB5AP

2813. Re: Audiophile fools or "you really NEED this"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 14:53:09 UTC
From: jeffr@erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.145309.9411@erg.sri.com>
Source record: 293385

>A lot of big bucks are made out of people who become familiar with the
>terminology, but don't have much of an idea of what it means. Amateur radio
>has its own snake oil salesmen....

How about some examples, fellow netters ? About the only thing
I can remember is the antenna that promised "1:1 SWR 3-30 mHz,"
and turned out to have a big 50 ohm resistor across the coax
connector. This one was lambasted in QST. . .

- Jeff N6MNI

--

{rutgers, ames, mordor, sri-unix, zodiac, csi}!jeffr%erg.sri.com

2814. Re: Audio and Albania

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 14:53:30 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.145330.4057@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293416

In article <9109161429.AA22486@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com> taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM writes:
>It is true that large-gauge stranded copper wire is the most cost effective means
>to propagate audio from the amp to the speakers. As the audio frequency
>approaches zero hertz, the impedance approaches zero ohms, requiring a great
>deal of current to drive the piston of the bass speaker. Also, "skin effect"
>is a basic factor in all AC signal transmission and is why we use large
>element conductors in antenna design. These two truisms are why "zip cord" is
>a poor choice for speaker cables in a "performance" audio system. Beyond that,
>the manufacturers' claims about all aspects of audio are, at best, subjective
>and, at worst, deceptive and fraudulent.

The impedance of a speaker is lowest at, surprise, *resonance*. For most
bass speakers that's around 40-80 Hz in free air. Above or *below* that point
the impedance *rises* sharply. That's why really deep bass is so hard to
make. The impedance of the speaker is so high that little current can be
forced through it. Speaker enclosures are designed to *flatten* the resonance
curve by heavy acoustic *loading* (sound familiar?) in order to extend the bass
response. The typical "high end" audio system supplies an *average* power of
about 10 watts to it's speakers. With 8 ohm speakers that's about 1.12 amps.
On transient peaks the equipment may have to supply up to 200 watts, that's 5
amps. This is well within the capabilities of 16 gauge zip cord. Skin effect
is essentially non-existant at low AC frequencies. At the high end of the audio
range where skin effect begins to be noticable, the drivers are so efficient
that very little power is required to reach ear damaging levels.

Gary KE4ZV

2815. ICOM Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 14:55:10 UTC
From: b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.145510.23322@bagate.BELL-ATL.COM>
Source record: 293387

Now that Grove has dropped both the AOR AR1000XC and AR3000 scanners and has suggested the new ICOM R-100 and R-1 as replacements, I wonder if there are users who could give comments on how these units operate.

Here are some questions:

1. What are the specs, other that freq. coverage?

2. With the R-1's small size, what is the quality of audio?

3. How well can the display be seen (R-1)?

4. Is the priority channel programmable?

Any info/comments would be appreciated.

Bob Esposito - Bell Atlantic
b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com
(215) 466-6831

2816. Hallicrafters S-39

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 14:57:40 UTC
From: jeffr@erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.145740.9530@erg.sri.com>
Source record: 293386

Can anyone give me some information about the Hallictafters S-39 portable receiver ? I know it was built around 1945, and could be operated from AC/DC or internal batteries. . .

Tnx,
- Jeff N6MNI

--

{rutgers, ames, mordor, sri-unix, zodiac, csi}!jeffr%erg.sri.com

2817. Amateur Radio Clubs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 15:22:27 UTC
From: PY2USP@BRUSPVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <9109171520.AA03553@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293390

Hello all,

People who is looking for Colleges Ham Radio Clubs can do it
at HAM-UNIV list: HAM-UNIV@UIUCVMD and there set up QSO's and
chatting about it.

By the way, the "Universidade de Sao Paulo" (Univ. of Sao Paulo-
Brazil) is on disposition for some help.
E-mail to PY2USP@BRUSPVM.BITNET.

Luis Gustavo Gasparini Kiatake

Univ. Sao Paulo - Brazil
Ham Radio Club
PY2USP

2818. Re: Observe DISCOVERY ! Re: * SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 15:26:15 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.152615.4364@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293417
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

In article <2345@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de> p515dfi@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de (Daniel Fischer) writes:
>
>Here's a question for orbital mechanists: why do we see space shuttles so
>rarely here in Germany, despite there being quite a number of high inclination
>missions? This time, the launch took place near midnight Euro-time, and that
>made it. Why does NASA usually launch in early morning (being afternoon here -
>no night passes)? Does this just coincide best with the working times of
>KSC's employees, is it essential for having the emergency runways in good
>light - or is there a much deeper meaning? When will we have the next
>mission like the one right now?

NASA wants the short abort runway at the Cape, the Atlantic abort runway
at Rota Spain, and the once around abort runway at Edwards AFB in California
to all be in sunlight at launch time. That means a mid-morning EDT launch.
As NASA's confidence rebuilds, these constraints are gradually being
lifted again. Plus the current launch was to such a high inclination
that the Rota site and the Edwards site would be unreachable if an
abort occured during the ascent or the first orbit.

Gary KE4ZV

2819. Re: Getting good RF/DC ground from 2nd floor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 15:37:30 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.153730.4464@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293418

In article <32920028@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:
>
>Gary Coffman gary@ke4zv.uucp
>writes:
> < ... many lines deleted ......>
>>In some special cases it is desirable *not* to have an RF ground, but a
>>safety ground is always required. In these cases use a choke in the
>>safety ground lead or use the inner conductor of a piece of coax with
>>the braid connected only at one end. This forms a waveguide beyond
>>cutoff filter.
>
>Although I agree with the rest of Gary's advice, the coax does not
>have anything to do with waveguides in this application. Connected as
>described, you can not launch any sort of waveguide mode inside the
>cable. What this is really is a shorted stub. At a frequency where
>the coax is 1/4 wavelength long (after taking into account the
>velocity factor of the dielectric, typically about 0.7) it will
>present a high impedance resonance. When it is 1/2 wavelength long,
>there will be a low impedance resonance. The high impedance will also
>occur at odd multiples of 1/4 wavelength; and the low impedance will
>repeat at even multiples.

Paul, I have a FEMA pamphlet here on the protection of radio equipment
in the event of a "national emergency". It states that all cables
should be brought into the screened radio room through a pipe
"grounded at one end". They go on to say "this will form a waveguide
beyond cutoff filter preventing frequencies with wavelengths less
than one tenth the pipe length and more than ten times the pipe diameter
from entering the enclosure via the outside of the cables."

Now they may be wrong, and you are certainly right about quarterwave
stubs, but they call the arrangement a waveguide beyond cutoff filter.

Gary KE4ZV

2820. Re: The world of fantasy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 15:48:02 UTC
From: michaelb@wshb.csms.com
Message-ID: <1138@wshb.csms.com>
Source record: 293425

In article <B21EE7F080000D86@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu> DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
>He added that it's not possible to measure such things as:
> ambience
> presence
> provocativeness
> magnificence...
...

>Then I said that if only a very small fraction of people can tell the
>difference, why should one buy the stuff.

You miss the whole point. Monster Cable looks *AWESOME* next to all of that
sleek black equipment with dim blue-green lights. I can assure you that
EVERYONE can tell the difference.

Michael
--
Michael Batchelor--Systems/Operations Engineer #compliments and complaints
WSHB - An International Broadcast Station of # letterbox@csms.com
The Christian Science Monitor Syndicate, Inc. #technical questions and reports
michaelb@wshb.csms.com +1 803 625 5552 # letterbox-tech@csms.com

2821. ZS9Z/1 QSL Route

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 15:56:00 UTC
From: nd2k@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.155600.26725@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 293389

Does anyone know the QSL route for the ZS9Z/1 operation
that took place Dec. 90?

Tnx...

Al Schwarz ND2K
(908) 949-3890
honet4!nd2k

2822. RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 15:59:51 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109171159.aa23755@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293394

>Bob K9CGD writes:
>
>WELL THIS RFI STUFF HAS AS MUCH TRY THIS TO TRY THAT AS ANY SUBJECT ONE COULD TALK ABOUT. KEEP THE THING SIMPLE. THE FERRITE ROD OR FERRITE OF ANY SHAPE IS
>A GOOD WAY TO GO. THE TYPE OF FERRITE MATERIAL IS NOT ALL THAT IMPORTANT.
>BUT THE MORE FERRITE THE BETTER. IF YOU USE TORROIDS BE SURE THAT YOU KEEP AT
>LEAST A 30 DEGREE ANGLE BETWEEN THE START OF THE WINDING AND THE END OF IT.
>BY THAT I MEAN A PIE WEDGE. THE CLOSER THE FERRITE IS TO THE PHONE THE
>BETTER. BUT THIS IS NOT ALWAYS PRACTICAL, IE TRIMLINES ETC. SO PUTTING IN THE WALL OR AT THE FLOOR MAY BE THE ONLY WAY OUT. .01 TO .05 MFD 500V CAPACITORS
>ACROSS THE EAR AND MIC HELP. AND PUT ON ACROSS THE LINE IN THE PHONE AS
>CLOSE TO THE NETWORK OR CKT BOARD AS POSSIBE. IF YOU HAVE A PHONE WITH A LOT OF ROOM IN IT USE 1MH RF CHOKES IN SERIES WITH EACH SIDE OF THE LINE AND A
>.01 TO .05 MFD 500V OR BETTER CAP ACROSS THE LINE AT EACH END OF THE CHOKES.
>YOU SHOULD TREAT ALL PHONES IN THE HOME AS YOU CAN GET FEED BACK FROM ONE TO THEOTHER. ALSO MAKE SURE THE GROUND WIRE IS CARRIED FROM ONE JACK TO THE OTHER
>THIS IS REAL IMPORTANT IF YOUR JACKS ARE WIRED AS A MULTIPLE. THE LAST
>THING TO DO IS LOOSEN THE NUTS ON THE MAIN DISTRIBUTION BOX AND RETIGHTEN THEM.
>THIS GETS RID OF ANY CORROSION. OK I AM DONE GOOD LUCK. OH ONE LAST THING A GOOD SOURCE OF FERRITE CORES FOR RFI IS FROM W1DL IN MASS.
>
>73 BOB K9CGD

Bob,

Understood. If you are lucky you can find a pre-Hong Kong phone filter from AT&T that was quite effective and was modestly priced. For many, especially neophytes and toaster operators, it was a cleaner and easier solution than fartin' around with ferrite rods or cores.

I had the luxury (my wife convinced me it was a luxury) of building my own home. When I wired the shack I put .01ufd disk caps across hot & neutral lines to gnd in each receptacle. I also tied together with wire & gnded the foil of the insulation in the walls of the shack. What this bought me I don't know, but what the hey. A 8'x5/8" gnd rod is only 4' from the rig. All power strips are (common-mode) bypassed with caps and have MOV's. Virtually all power cords, including linear and rig have either ferrite rods or torroids. All entertainment (dubious description) devices have their pwr cords choked and are fed w/coax. Having gone to coax seemed to solve much of the RF overload problems in the TV. But, with the 204BA pointed right at the TV antenna and running a KW output you learn what 50dB down _really_ means. And you learn not to do that, or you send the family to Disney-World for the duration of CQWW.

With all this, I still can't claim to be totally RFI proofed. With the addition of yet another appliance (386/33 PC) I now see the 3rd harmonic of the computer's 66Mhz oscillator on TV Channel 11. The (new) packet setup gets into the el-cheapo-crapo Hitachi portable TV in the bourdois. So, I find myself always one step behind the manufacturers of these electronic marvels. Next house will be wired with fiber-optic cable or run on infra-red beams or lasers.
73 - Walt - K2WK.

2823. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 16:25:30 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.685124730@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293393
Cross-posted to: sci.space,sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

```
STS 48
1 21700U 91 63 A 91260.28856966 .00002980 00000-0 25599-3 0 259
2 21700 56.9849 221.9208 0007573 321.7443 38.3411 15.00212900 654
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 91258.75618350 -.00033184 00000-0 -27068-2 0 21
2 21701 56.9891 228.0992 0007352 283.8047 76.6997 14.99332742 426
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

2824. NASA Predictions???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 16:27:09 UTC
From: mcl9337@grouxo.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <21645@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 293392

{Why haven't I seen any of these lately?? Is there an ftp source for
them?

Thanks...

Mark C. "Bro!" Lowe - KB5III

2825. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 16:31:52 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <24255@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 293402

Hard to imagine that any aircraft flying today could be affected by the
local oscillator in my rig while rejecting the interference from megawatt
ground stations, leaky cable systems, etc. Doesn't `compute'.

--

-- --
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling

Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

2826. Re: was it an R390? the ham club at college had many moons ago?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 17:12:16 UTC
From: enders@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <11985@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 293400

In article <1991Sep16.192535.29171@tvnews.tv.tek.com> bill@thd.tv.tek.com (William K. McFadden) writes:
>
>This is a ballast tube. It is used to regulate the filament current in
>the R390A's VFO and BFO tubes. If you replace it with a resistor,
>these oscillators will drift. This is not a problem when listening to
>AM, but SSB listening becomes intolerable (at least on my set).
>

The trick is to balance the voltage as well as the current. I ran a
few experiments, and when the replacement resistor has too large a value,
the oscillators either drift badly or actually *quit* oscillating. I forget
the actual value I used, but I believe it was on the order of 50 ohms.

>When the ballast tube in my R390A finally dies, I plan to replace it
>with a full-wave rectifier and DC current regulator (e.g., 3-terminal
>voltage regulator and load resistor). BTW, this is essentially the
>same method Sony used to control the speed of the 60 Hz capstan motor
>in my 20 year old reel-to-reel tape deck.
>--

I doubt that you would have to go to this extreme. The whole tube
compliment that runs off the ballast only draws 300 mA. Besides, the
balast is nothing more than a hot wire resistor anyhow.

==========

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...!hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains

"The present would be full of all possible futures,
if the past had not already projected a pattern upon it" - Andre' Gide

==========

2827. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 17:58:37 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <8148@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 293397

In article <1991Sep17.141508.20467@axis.dsg.ti.com> edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:
+In article <1991Sep16.205356.20321@javelin.sim.es.com> datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com writes:
+>
+>After attending a seminar on EMI/EMC, and hearing the story about a plane
+>crash caused (determined by investigating board) that someone listening to a
+>radio Walkman (I don't remember the frequency band), I quit even thinking of
+>listeningto the HT. The problem is the strength of the IF oscillator ......
+>
+I'd _sure_ like to see the documentation on this! ....
+I regularly read the reports found in Aviation Week and Space Technology
+concerning aircraft crash investigations and have never seen anything
remotely like this. If a Walkman IF does this, think what happens everytime
that aircraft goes through active radar! .....

Radar and VOR navigational frequencies are so far removed from each other,
that this argument is not credable.

+Commercial aircraft manufacturers are _very_ concerned about EMI; the
+aircraft must fly around and through thunderstorms, etc. where the pulse from
+lighting is many times stronger than anything you could hope to operate on-
+board. Pilots I've talked to are primarily concerned about the possiblity of
+transmitters being received by the aircraft antennas and thus interfering
+with routine communications. That's why sometimes, where the pilot is given
+the discretion, you might be allowed to use your H/T after a test trans-
+mission. The flight engineer can tell if any interference is present.
+
+I know (not just heard) four pilots who routinely use H/Ts while flying.
+If it doesn't make them nervous, I'm not going to let it bother me.
+
+BTW, the last time I followed a similar thread in comp.laptops, no hard
+evidence was presented that any laptop computer had ever interfered with
+any flight operation. The FAA is one of (if not _the_) biggest CYA
+organization in the world. And rightfully so! If they had evidence to
suggest a direct cause and effect relationship you can be sure that the only
way any of the electronic goodies we love would get on-board would be with
batteries out, even in checked baggage.
+

This discussion takes place periodically in several news groups regarding
aviation, telcom, shortwave and ham-radio. There is always someone who
says "prove that my (insert favorite electronic device) causes interference
to aircraft navigational equipment". These persons are always willing to
bet your life that their equipment will not interfere.

The fact that a pilot uses an FM radio in his own aircraft does not prove that all FM radios are safe for use in all aircraft. If the FM radio were to cause interference, the pilot, knowing the radio existed, could simply reach over and turn it off. This is not the case when source of the interference is in the back of a commercial airliner and is unknown to the pilot.

Because denial is such a large part of human nature, the FAA has specifically regulated that the carrier (read airline) and not the pilot must certify that a specific device will not cause interference to a specific aircraft configuration. Someone has already posted that regulation.

Following a lengthly discussion in the telcom group where one individual insisted that nav receivers are so thoroughly tested that they just cannot be interferred with, I contacted Al Peterman, who is an avionics technician at a local FBO, who replied:

:From: al@qiclab.scn.rain.COM (Al Peterman)
:To: nosun!tektronix.TEK.COM!vice.ICO.TEK.COM!georgep@nosun.West.Sun.COM
:Subject: Re: Avionics Interference
:
:Yup. I've steered a 182RG and the Cardinal by tuning a FM receiver at the
:10.7 Mhz IF frequency differential and having the autopilot coupled to the
:Nav radio. In other words, tune the VOR to say 115.7 and the FM radio to
:105 and the radio's IF oscillator WILL affect the nav and the CDI display.
:
:I'll see if I can pick up the thread on telecomunications and post this there
:also..
:
:Now as to interference from PC's - not proven to interfere, but cellular
:has enough radiated power so I'd suspect receiver overload. Since cellular
:is up at 800 Mhz it might not interfere with the UHF nav, but I wonder about
:the DME and transponder at 1000 Mhz..
:
:Alan L. Peterman

The fact that Al could steer his Cardinal using an FM radio is proof enough that electronic devices should NOT be used by the general public in commercial airlines.

geo
N29531 Cardinal

2828. Re: K1EA's CT contest software for non W/VE users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 18:24:17 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <57361@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 293403

In article <91259.162313WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET> WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET writes:
>Last week I got my copy of the CT software.
>
>Only during the weekend, when I tried to use it in the WAE contest as an
>European user operating from DL land, I realized that it does not work for
>me as far as the multiplier checking and the scoring is concerned. It was
>designed for usage by W/VE station.
>
>Any ideas or solutions on how to solve this problem and make the program more
>suitable for European users? Any other suggestions on improvement and/or
>modifications are highly appreciated.

You might consider checking out the N6TR package. It understands how
to log QTC's and so forth, so it is useful from both the Europe perspecitve
and the non-Europe perspective. It also does a variety of other contests
including CQWW, where it was used by a number of the top ten world single-op
CW finishers last year.

You can write him directly at:

Larry "Tree" Tyree N6TR/7
15125 SE Bartell Road
Boring, OR 97009

--Trey Garlough, WN4KKN/6
trey@tgv.com

2829. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 18:35:37 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9109171835.AA19739@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 293401

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 027 (OPDX.027)
September 16, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, DL4MFM, NT2X, W8KKF, OH0XX, K8YSE and W0JRN for the following DX information.

3B7, ST. BRANDON. Jackie, 3B8CF, continues to be active as 3B8CF/3B7. He has extended his stay for about another two weeks. QSL to 3B8CF, Seewoosankar Mandary, Shastri Rd., Candos, Quatre Bornes, Mauritius Island.

4U1VIC. Mario, DL4MFM, informs OPDX 4U1VIC will be activated during the CQ World-Wide DX SSB Contest. There will be 25 operators from the RRDXA.

J8, ST. VINCENT. W8KKF, KP2A, WX9E and WA8LOW will operate J80D in the CQ World-Wide SSB DX Contest October 26th and 27th. Each operator will sign J8/callsign two days before and one day after the contest. Operations will be on 160-6 meters including WARC bands. QSL as announced.

S2, BANGLADESH. Erik, WZ6C, was reported active again as S21NQ. He was heard on 14002 kHz on September 13 at 2323z for about one hour and again on September 14 at 2330z. QSL via W4FRU.

ST0, SOUTHERN SUDAN. Dennis, ST0DX, continues to be active and was found on 18115 kHz around 1730z handing out stateside contacts. He has also been active on RTTY, check 21083 kHz around 2030z. QSL to WA2NHA.

UH8,UI8, TURKOMAN & UZBEK. Jim, W0JRN, informs OPDX that Vlad, UA4FDS, and Paul, UA4FEG, will be making a stop in UH8 and UI8 sometime in October for two weeks. They plan to operate CW and SSB on all bands, except the WARC bands. They will probably use their callsign /UH8 and /UI8. QSL UA4FDS to VLAD ZAYTSEV, P.O. Box 555, Penza 440061 USSR. QSL UA4FEG to Paul Bogachev, P.O. Box 222, Penza 440011 USSR.

XQ, SAN FELIX. Pedro, CE3BFZ, reports that John, XQ0X, will be active again from San Felix in October. Micki, CE3ESS, has finished all the U.S. cards for XQ0X for his last operation and is now working on the cards for Europe. Few of the cards have gone astray so if you do not have your cards in another month or so, you may want to submit again.

XW, LAOS. Sig, JA5AHH, is now signing XW5AHH and was heard in Ohio on 17 meters at 1600z working Europe and Japan, but he completely missed the brief stateside opening. QSL to his home call address. XW8KPL was also active September 12 on 21264 kHz around 1815z. UPDATE! Just before going to print, I was told Sig has left XW and he will be active now for 3 months in Thailand.

XZ, MYANMAR. XY0RR operation ended September 11. According to Ed, NT2X, approximately 50,000 contacts were made. Operations did not take place at the planned island site, but rather from the Golden Triangle. NT2X wants to remind everyone he is NOT the manager for the XY0RR. QSL go to Romeo Stepanenko, P.O. Box 812, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria.

YA0RR QSL CARDS UPDATE. John, K8YSE, had a phone conversation with Ed, NT2X, on September 11. According to Ed, the QSL cards for YA0RR that were printed in Japan never arrived in Moscow. Half were sent by air and the other by surface mail. Ed suspects that the boxes are being held in a Soviet customs warehouse somewhere. The only cards that have been sent are the ones that were printed by W4MPY here in the USA and there are no more of those cards left. Hopefully, the cards will be found for processing and then mailed.

ZA, ALBANIA. A reminder that several well known DXers are on their way to ZA-land to train the Albanians in the fundmentals of amateur radio and should be operational by the time you read this bulletin. More information came out this week from a press release by OH0XX. The initial group and the following sub-groups are traveling to Albania without a visa. Special arrangement have been made by the Albanian government. There were 8 complete stations with multiple beams and amps (all donated to the Albanian government). All equipment has arrived safely in Tirana and are in storage at the PTT facilities. Other operating areas such as the low bands, six meters, and RTTY have been discussed with the Albanian authorities and they seem to have no objections. "Their main goal is providing at least one initial contact with every needy DXer. This will be given preference over multi-band requests." (Excerpts from ZA Press Release #3)

ZK1, NORTH COOK ISLANDS. SM5BOQ is operating as ZK1OQ on 7003 kHz at 0445z, 14200 kHz at 0500z, 17/12 meters CW and SSB around 1800-2100z. He will leave the island September 25th and then become active from American Samoa as KH8/SM5BOQ. After KH8, he will travel to Niue and sign ZK2OQ. QSL to his callbook address.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

2830. Re: ALINCO Transceivers - any good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 18:35:49 UTC
From: jrd@duke.cdc.com
Message-ID: <36706@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 293410

I think that perhaps a survey of service problems would be
interesting prior to ordering any new rig. Our local Minnesota
choose to drop the Alinco line based on service and factory support
problems.

I had a similar dilemma in choosing between the KW 950 and the
FT1000. One of the main reasons for the choice I made was that
I had good local service. BTW, I choose the FT 1000.

John, N0ISL (and a buncha other calls)....

```
*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
* John Douglas * It is impossible to make *
* Arden Hills, MN * anything foolproof because *
* Control Data Corp. * fools are so ingenious- *
* * Arthur Bloch *
*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
* Special Forces don't win wars. They just keep *
* the other guys from winning! *
*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
```

2831. 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 18:35:58 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.183558.28785@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 293399

I'm considering buying the Cushcraft AR-2 Ringo antenna. This is an older design compared to the ARX-2 Ringo Ranger and ARX-2B Ringo Ranger 2B. However, since I want to use it for both 2m and CAP frequencies (which are just above and below the 2m amateur band), I think I want the greater bandwidth provided by the AR-2.

My questions: Are there any other antennas I should consider with similar characteristics (omnidirectional, 3.75 dB, small, < $40, SWR 2:1 10 MHz bandwidth). Or should I not worry about the bandwidth so much?

Thanks...Joakim (still getting my feet wet)

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: N11472 CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

2832. Re: Getting good RF/DC ground from 2nd floor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 18:41:44 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.685132904@node_d3ff>
Source record: 293409

In <32920028@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:

>Richard Eckman KD4AUS writes:
>> I am in the process of getting an HF station on the air. My shack is
>>on the second floor of a house, some distance from any source of good
>>earth ground.

>As you know, it will be difficult to get a good ground in your shack.
>A balanced antenna, and a balun will do a lot to keep RF where is
>belongs. Leakage from the transmitter cabinet may also be more of a
>problem than for one closer to ground. You may to improve the
>shielding and add more filtering on some of the wires.

>Look on the bright side. You won't have to spend as much on coax to
>the antennnas. :-)

>Gary Coffman gary@ke4zv.uucp
>writes:
> < ... many lines deleted ......>
>>In some special cases it is desirable *not* to have an RF ground, but a
>>safety ground is always required. In these cases use a choke in the
>>safety ground lead or use the inner conductor of a piece of coax with
>>the braid connected only at one end. This forms a waveguide beyond
>>cutoff filter.

>Although I agree with the rest of Gary's advice, the coax does not
>have anything to do with waveguides in this application. Connected as
>described, you can not launch any sort of waveguide mode inside the
>cable. What this is really is a shorted stub. At a frequency where
>the coax is 1/4 wavelength long (after taking into account the
>velocity factor of the dielectric, typically about 0.7) it will
>present a high impedance resonance. When it is 1/2 wavelength long,
>there will be a low impedance resonance. The high impedance will also
>occur at odd multiples of 1/4 wavelength; and the low impedance will
>repeat at even multiples.

>73, Paul AA6PZ

Sorry, Paul, but Gary is right. I don't have the equations handy, so can't
quote any numbers, but any grounded, conductive "hole" will form a waveguide
beyond cutoff low pass filter. The cutoff frequency is a function of the
length/diameter ratio, and typically has to be rather long in relationship
to the diameter to have usefull charastics. Most good books on shielded
rooms will have some discussion of this type of filter since it is used for
many of the penetrations of the shield walls.

I'm not an expert on shielded rooms, but did do enough work in the EMC/EMI
testing area to know that these filters do work.
--
Jack R. Sargeant These opinions are mine and only mine (unless you
W0RIJ - Sarge want to claim them)

2833. Re: GPS Position Logger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 18:52:33 UTC
From: reuter@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <11990001@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 293327

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, michael@vk2bea.UUCP (Michael G. Katzmann) writes:

| Thats all very well if you can get one of those things! The Rockwell
| people told me that they would only be available toward the end of the
| year and that the $500 was a quantity OEM price.
|
| Quote: "Delivery is set for October-November 1991 time-frame. Currently,
| our minimum order is 100 boards at a price of $500 per board."
| - from a letter dated 6/13/91
|
| ($50,000 is way out of my budget)
|
| The Motorola unit, which is very similar, is also exepected out 4th Q 91.
|
| Stanford Telecom and Magnavox have advertised GPS Engines. The magnivox
| unit is bigger (2.55" x 6.33") than both the Motorola and Rockwell units.
|
| The fully packaged up Trimble units (abt the size of a 'Pocket Oxford')
| are available now. (These are the same as were used in Saudi Arabia during
| the recent unpleasentness).
|
| Does anyone have more recent info?

I am also interested in building a GPS based navigation system. Could you please supply us with address and/or phone numbers of the GPS board manufacturers you mentioned. Since I presently know nothing about GPS, I would like to start by looking at some of these GPS boards and whatever application notes the manufacturers may have. If anyone can suggest other reference materials, I for one would surely appreciated it.

Thanks,

Al Reuter
reuter@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
(509) 921-3448

2834. Re: Audio and Albania

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 19:08:34 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570166@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293408

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM writes:

>It is true that large-gauge stranded copper wire is the most cost effective
>means to propagate audio from the amp to the speakers. As the audio frequency
>approaches zero hertz, the impedance approaches zero ohms, requiring a great
>deal of current to drive the piston of the bass speaker. Also,
>"skin effect" is a basic factor in all AC signal transmission and is why
>we use large element conductors in antenna design. These two truisms
>are why "zip cord" is a poor choice for speaker cables in a "performance"
>audio system...

The resistance of 10 feet of #16 zip cord is about .08 ohms. Even if you assume the speaker impedance is substantially less than nominal at low frequencies, it's hard to believe that a couple percent additional resistance will have a significant effect.

Skin depth in copper is about .018 inches at 20 kHz, .33 inches at 60 Hz. Since #16 wire has a radius of .025 inches, the resistance will not be affected at all at low frequencies, and only slightly at 20 kHz.

"Monster cables" are of value only to the profit margin of audio stores.

AL N1AL

2835. Re: Bilal ISOTRON Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 19:17:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570167@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293407

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bwc@chickadee.icd.ab.com (Barry Cunningham) writes:

>Has anybody out there in netland had experience with Bilal ISOTRON antennas?
>I am considering getting one for HF. There are very compact and look ideal
>for a rather space limited installation. How well do they receive / transmit?
>How well to they hold up to the elements: wind, rain, snow and ice? If you
>have had any experiece with these antennas please send me E-mail. I will
>summarize and post if I receive enough replies.

I know you said to EMAIL, but I feel the urge to warn off anyone who plans
to waste money on these things. I TRIED to use the 80 meter version once
on Field Day a few years ago. Others had tried to operate 75 meters, but
had given up because the "band was dead." Sure enough, all the signals
were weak in the receiver, and when I tried to transmit, I could only work
the 3 or 4 loudest signals on the band. I then disconnected the outer
conductor of the coax and loaded up the COAX as a crude vertical antenna,
using an antenna tuner. Signals jumped up many S-units, and I was able
to operate normally the rest of the evening.

The manufacturer claims these things are equal to a full-sized dipole.
This is absurd on the face of it when you consider that an antenna of
this size (a meter or so, as I remember) would have a radiation resistance
of no more than a few hundredth's of an ohm on 80 meters. The loading
coil doesn't use particularly large wire as I recall, so you know the
losses must be many dB.

AL N1AL

2836. Re: was it an R390? the ham club at college had many moons ago?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 19:22:55 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.192255.10665@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 293388

>In article <1991Sep16.192535.29171@tvnews.tv.tek.com> bill@thd.tv.tek.com (William K. McFadden) writes:
>
>This is a ballast tube. It is used to regulate the filament current in
>the R390A's VFO and BFO tubes. If you replace it with a resistor,
>these oscillators will drift. This is not a problem when listening to
>AM, but SSB listening becomes intolerable (at least on my set).
>

A friend of mine had the same problem when the ballast tube in his
390 went open. We figured that a fixed resistor in series with a
PTC thermistor, all in parallel with another fixed resistor should
do the job. It would start with a low cold R and go to a higher hot
R as the current went up. We never tried it because the mfg. of the
the ballast tubes was very in business and quite aware of their
popularity. They even reduce the government price if you tell them you
are not a business and only buy a couple. Please don't quote me
(it's been 2 years and I didn't buy them) but I think the govt. price
is about $120 and they sell to you for $40. Quite a deal, considering.
-Ken WB0QNA

2837. Re: IC-W2A extended receive?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 19:24:08 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <8396@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293395

In article <esaholm.685087336@polaris> esaholm@polaris.utu.fi (Esa Holmberg) writes:
>crisp@mips.com (Richard Crisp) writes:
>
>>I have gotten a very large and much appreciated response for the mods I
>>requested. Many thanks to all that responded.
>
> I have recently got an IC-W2E, and I'd also appreciate
> those mods, or even hints, where to look them for..
>
> Thanks

Here is a collection of the mods. Enjoy folks, and thanks for the help!

For crossband repeat, just set up each band with the mode which
you want to use, and then hit <function>2 <function>ENTER - To cancel
hit <function>2 <function>ENTER again.

-fred
--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

This is less of a mod than it is a function. To expand the receiver
frequency range of the new Icom IC-W2A to 118.00-170.00, 322.00-513.00,
and 800.000-970.000, do the following:

o Hold down the Light, B, and # keys while turning the power on.

That's actually a four button sequence, since power on is controlled
by a keypad button.

--
73, Paul

From the shack of Paul MacDonald! Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA
/ / /\ / /~~/ /\/\ /\/\ /\ / /\ (~ / / / / /\ /\ / / /
\/\/ /~~\ / /__/ / / / / ~ / V /~~\ ) /~/ /_/ /~~\, / V /~/
Internet: ...ubbs-nh!wa1omm!paul CIS: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST

Modification Instructions for the IC-W2A Handheld

Two mods, one for Cross Band Repeat and one for extended TX range

Cross Band Repeat Function

To access the cross-band repeat function, first perform the extended receive mod by holding down the Light/B/# keys while turning on the power.

To enable cross-band repeat, set each band to the frequency and mode desired. Set the current band to VHF.

Press (Function-2) (Function-Enter) and the little "L" indicator will flash. The radio is now in the cross-band repeat mode. Do disable, press (Function-Enter) again.

Extended Transmit Mod

Call the ICOM parts department ((206) 454-8155) and order a pair of MA133 diodes (P/N 1790000850). These are the three terminal surface mount diode packages. It is probably not advisable to substitute conventional leaded glass diodes here due to size restraints.

The modification involves removing one surface mount component and installing two others. The working parts are extremely small and the mod should not be performed unless you are comfortable with working while using a loop eyepiece or other magnifying device. This is a "surgical" operation. Take all the usual precautions with respect to static electricity, etc.

Remove 5 screws holding back on, and two screws on side of case below the PTT switch. Gently pry the unit apart.

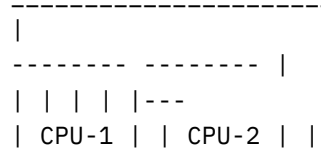
Inside the unit are two RF "stack" units. The complete RF "stack" is composed of two enclosed sheet metal boxes sandwiched together, about 1.5" wide, 2" tall and .5" thick. Each RF stack unit (one per band) is totally self contained, is about .25" thick, and plugs into the "motherboard" using connectors mounted on one end.

First, remove the stack units. To do this, remove one screw from each side of the stack. Remove the single screw off the bottom end of the stack and gently remove the metal spring clip holding the stack together.

Carefully lift each stack unit out by pulling it back and down. They should easily unplug from the upper motherboard. Set them aside for now.

At this time the back side of the front panel is clearly accessible and the two CPU's are visible side-by-side across the top. Now refer to the following illustration:

Top of Radio, Back side of Front Panel



```
| | | | | P |
-------- -------- | T |
| T |
-------- | |
-------- |---
.<: <-D1 ---------- |
.. | |fuse | | |
D2-> V ---------- |
.. |
D3-> V |
.. |
V <-D? |
|
```

D1, D2 and D3 are locations on the board. Only D2 is installed
at the factory. To perform the mod, you must do the following:

Remove D2
Install D1
Install D3

The locations of D1 and D3 are clearly silk screened onto the circuit
board and are easy to locate. Don't attempt to re-use D2. The periods
(..) show the approximate location of the solder pads for the 2-legged
sides of the diodes.

Diode D2 may be removed by carefully heating the leads and prying it up
using a sharp tool. Be very careful since it's easy to lift the solder
pads.

One method of installing diodes D1 and D3 is to use a very small drop
of super glue to mount the part, and then use a soldering iron to tack
down the pins.

After the parts are installed, reassemble the radio. Although the
manufacturer recommends that the microprocessor be reset after this
mod, I have found it to be unnecessary. All memories retained their
settings after the mod. Tests using a dummy load and a frequency
counter showed TX ability on UHF from under 400MHz to over 490MHz.
TX on VHF covers from 136MHz to 174MHz.

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

Now for the added part - multi-digit entry for mhz

After doing the above, REQUIRED!!

select the VHF band as MAIN
push F (above the PTT button) and SET (the 8 button)
then using the ^/SCAN button make the lower right symbol of the band say PL
rotate the right knob to set the display to 1,10, or 100 as desired
1 sets entry to single digits only
10 sets entry to 10's and single digits
100 sets entry to all digits

hit PTT

Now - repeat the above for the UHF band - Note It WILL NOT work unless you do it for BOTH bands.

You now have a walkie that requires all the digits (assuming you chose 100) to program it's frequencies.

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

Rupert,

Here is more info on the the performance of the W2A after the mod.

John. N0LHW

Well folks I have had my IC-W2A for one week now & am,needless to say
suitably impressed. But now my comments...
Why did Icom have to change the DC input socket to what the W2A has.
It is very unusual & as far as I can find out, Icom are the only people who
can supply a plug for it. I think they should have stayed with the more common
2.1mm DC jack as per the IC-32AT.
I did some checks of the receivers using an IFR 500A signal generator
& the following is what signal level I needed to get 1 "S" point on the W2A's
S meters.
At 70mhz, 1mV (milli-volts)
80mhz 0.5mV
90mhz 0.25mV
100mhz 75uV (micro-volts)
110mhz 1.5uV
From here to 170mhz less than 0.2uV
173mhz 1.5uV
174mhz 75uV
200mhz 75uV
250mhz 0.5mV (whats going on here???)
275mhz 4uV
300mhz 1.5uV
320mhz 5uV (changed to UHF main VFO from here on)
400 - 450mhz less than 0.35uV
460mhz 0.75uV
465 - 510mhz less than 1uV
520 - 690mhz less than 2uV
700 - 999mhz varies from 7.5uV to 2uV, dips to 0.35uV at 900mhz.

Quite impressive, but I would really like to get better sensitivity
at the 70 - 80mhz end. Studying the circuit diagram shows bandpass/bandstop
filters all over the show, so maybe its possible to modify a few to increase
sensitivity here.
I am gathering together the ciruits of the Icom IC-R1, IC-24AT &
W2A to compare the front ends so we will see what comes of this experiment
in the near future.
One other worry was the on/off switch, how do you turn the set off
when the battery is flat. I am concerned about running the battery to zero
volts, hopefully this does not occur. I have been disconnecting the battery
when charging to prevent anything funny happening.
The antenna supplied with my W2A is an FA-1443BB, whats the difference
between this & the FA-1443B, & the FA-4B supplied with an IC-R1.
One more gripe, I dont like the plastic plug/covers over the DC jack,
headphone, external speaker sockets, they should have been rubber as per the
IC-32AT, as I can see already that they will not last very long after prolonged
use. Boy what a moaner, you say, small complaints but this would really have
made it the best. I wonder what Yaesu & Kenwood are going to do to compete
with this???

Cheers

C. Tetenburg (ZL1BQJ) Internet: charlie@mof.govt.nz
Network Controller
Ministry of Forestry Computer Centre
Forest Research Institute
Sala St.
Rotorua
New Zealand

>From daemon Mon Jul 15 23:39:24 1991
Received: by violet.berkeley.edu (5.61/1.32)
id AA03693; Mon, 15 Jul 91 14:39:02 PDT
Date: Mon, 15 Jul 91 14:39:02 PDT
From: admitq@violet.berkeley.edu (Graduate Division-Admissions)
Message-Id: <9107152139.AA03693@violet.berkeley.edu>
To: info-admin@infoac.rmi.de
Subject: Re: Request: rig; Topic: icom_ic_w2
Status: OR

Thanks For The IC W2A Mods.
The extended receive that HRO Oakland gave me differs slightly
from the posted version...my display (sensitivity is another
matter) indicated RX from DC to somewhere just below IR after:
turn off
simultaneously press-funct-3-B-# keys
turn on

(end of mod)
It has been pointed out that only the funct is different from
previously posted version, but I wonder. I get the feeling that
there are many more hidden tricks to this rig that only ICOM
knows about. I'd really be curious about any kind of data transfer/

cloning capabilities it may have, etc.
-73 de Michael Dahl
KC6UFR
e-mail: admitq@violet.berkeley.edu

A couple of weeks ago I posted an inquiry about bad transmit audio in a IC-W2 handheld. I would like to thank everybody who sent in their response.

Some said their radios work well, one said his doesn't and one told Icom America had repaired similar symptoms in his friend's radio. A later comparison with a healthy unit confirmed that the fault wasn't between the operator's ears...:-)

However, Jukka, OH2BUA, a good friend of mine happened to work me with his brand new IC-2SRE. He had audio characteristics astonishingly similar to my radio. As a result to my complaints he opened his radio and cured the problem. Last Monday I did the same job and here it comes:

---------- W A R N I N G ----------

Servicing your radio by yourself may void the warranty. The author takes no responsibility whatsoever of the possible hassles with warranty codes intended for technically non-experienced radio users.

If you are not a qualified radio service technician on if you are not accustomed to work with extremely miniature surface-mount components, return your radio to the dealer with the following instructions.

---------- W A R N I N G ----------

Radio: IC-W2A/E, IC-2SRA/E, IC-4SRA/E

Trouble: Weak transmit audio, deviation below the specifications, high end of the speech spectrum missing.

Tools needed: A good soldering iron with a sharp tip, desoldering braid, solder, sharp-nosed pliers, small cross-point screwdrivers.

Cure:

1. Open the radio case following the instructions in the owner's manual (p. 45).

2. In radios fitted with the UT-63 board, pull out the board.

3. Unscrew the two small screws holding the tin plate against the bottom ends of the band modules. Pull out the plate.

4. Pull out the band modules.

5. Now you see the microfone fitted to the mother board. It should fit neatly against the inside of the fascia panel. If it doesn't, carry on.

6. Unsolder the microphone leads from the mother board. BE CAREFUL not to overheat the board and the wire insulation.

7. Pull out the microphone and the rubber gasket.

8. Re-install the gasket. Pull in the microphone so that it fits inside the gasket well and press it firmly to the end.

9. Re-solder the mic wires.

10. Install the band modules, the tin plate and don't forget the screws.

11. Replace the rear panel.

12. Tighten the 7 screws.

13. Test the audio response.

(c) OH2BUA and OH3BK, 1991. Unlimited reproduction allowed.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2838. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 19:31:07 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <27589@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 293413

```
|>...
|> ......... That's why sometimes, where the pilot is given
|>the discretion, you might be allowed to use your H/T after a test trans-
|>mission. The flight engineer can tell if any interference is present.
|>...
|>Cheers & 73
|>--
|>Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
|>N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com
|>
Note that on commercial (scheduled) airlines, the pilot does NOT have that
discretion...

paul
```

2839. Re: ICOM Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 20:47:09 UTC
From: painter@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1759@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 293404

In article <1991Sep17.145510.23322@bagate.BELL-ATL.COM> b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com (Bob Esposito) writes:
>
>Now that Grove has dropped both the AOR AR1000XC and AR3000 scanners and
>has suggested the new ICOM R-100 and R-1 as replacements, I wonder if
>there are users who could give comments on how these units operate.
>
>Here are some questions:
>
>1. What are the specs, other that freq. coverage?
>
>2. With the R-1's small size, what is the quality of audio?
>
>3. How well can the display be seen (R-1)?
>
>4. Is the priority channel programmable?
>
>
>Any info/comments would be appreciated.

The info I would like is a reasonable source for either the R1 (especially) or the R-100. My latest ICOM brochure says that both are not for sale in the USA or Canada. How do people that do buy them get them worked on in the USA (do you ship them back to Japan or to England?)

/Tjp - N0NDO

2840. Antenna in Attic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 20:48:55 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <9904@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293411

I have a question concerning mounting an antenna in an attic.
How practical is it to mount a VHF/UHF antenna (such as a discone or
dualband dipole) in a house attic? I live in a 2 story house and roof
mounting is kind of difficult. How much loss can I expect for receiving
and transmitting in the VHF, UHF and 800MHz range? I plan to use this
antenna mainly for receiving (scanner) and some transmitting (2m/70cm).

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

2841. IC-W2A sub-audible tone/ cross-band repeat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 20:54:06 UTC
From: thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Sep.17.16.54.05.1991.5038@romulus.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 293406

Does anyone have any info about the inability of the W2A to use "PL" sub-audible tones while it is in cross-band repeat mode?

Is this a normal problem caused by the programing of the radio or did I just mess up my radio?

If it is part of the radio's programming is there any way around it?
Also is ther any way to use "PL" on both bands?
--
~~~~~~
Tim Hayes N2KBG	No beast so fierce but knows some touch
Rutgers College of Engineering	of pity, but I know none and therefore
thayes@remus.rutgers.edu	am no beast.
(908)932-7800 [leave a msg]	

~~~~~~

2842. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 21:20:10 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920029@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293423

Doug Datwyler at Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp., writes:

> I go away for a few months and you are still discussing HTs on aircraft.

Doesn't Evans and Sutherland make flight simulators? Perhaps this is a new feature for your next products: instrument malfunctions caused by a passenger listening to a walkman. :-)

Paul AA6PZ

2843. Telephone RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 21:22:51 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.212251.7266@sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 293398

A very effective telephone filter can be made with two 470 microhenry chokes and two 5000 Pf capacitors connected as a Pi filter, inserted in series with the phone cord as close to the phone as possible. The parts are available very reasonably from AG6K. An easy way to install the filter is to just cut the cord and splice it in, covering everything with shrink tubing. Beware of coiled and flexible cords, though, because the wires in them are very difficult to solder. For wall phones, the filter has to go in the wall jack, or inside the phone. One could add a second filter section in really tough cases, but I have not found a case where that was necessary.

The Radio Shack split cores won't help telephones much, but they have been very useful in solving other RFI problems. The trick is to wind at least 6 turns around the core. Just putting the cord through it once won't help much. Most simple audio systems, for example, can be made relatively RFI-proof by putting one core on the power cord, and one on each speaker lead, with 6-8 turns around each. I had to put one on the power cord for my answering machine, in addition to the phone line filters.

(I live in an urban area, run a kilowatt, and operate contests, so I'm getting a lot of experience fixing RFI problems.)

Scott Ellington K9MA
sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu

2844. Re: Grove Enterprises / "Credibility" and the AOR AR1000XC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 21:24:56 UTC
From: jdwhite@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep17.212456.23516@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 293415
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Sep17.114304.15503@bagate.BELL-ATL.COM> b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com (Bob Esposito) writes:
>
>I too have been waiting for my AOR 1000XC since July, but I have not yet
>received a letter from Grove. Could someone post the phone number for
>ACE Communications? I still want to purchase this unit.
>
>-Bob Esposito
>---
>Bell Atlantic - (215) 466-6831
>b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com

Their number is 1-800-445-7717. Hours are Mon-Fri 9am to 9pm, Sat 10-4 EST.

--
Jason White // jdwhite@iastate.edu // "Derek Smalls on bass guitar...
"How do you know she's a witch?" \\ ...he wrote this." - Spinal Pap ;-)
"She looks like one!" - Monty Python and the Holy Grail (NI!)

2845. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 21:50:43 UTC
From: rick@crick.ssctr.bcm.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <7556@gazette.bcm.tmc.edu>
Source record: 293105

In article <5489@lib.tmc.edu>, jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
> The city of Houston (which, BTW, has no zoning - for now) has passed an
> ordinance basically stating that it is illegal to violate deed
> restrictions. In particular, a building permit will not be issued for
> those things that require one if the proposed construction would
> violate deed restrictions.
>
> To add to John Moore's comment: there are NO subdivisions currently
> being built in the greater Houston area that allows antennas above the
> roofline, and damned few that allow any at all. Choice? What choice?

Well this is starting to get a little far afield but I will take it out some more. I am a homeowner in Houston which does use deed restrictions and covenants as a form of zoning. Although it is possible that zoning is coming to Houston, right now the deed restrictions are the only way in which any type of control can be kept over uses of property in a neighborhood. For this reason, all deed restrictions must be enforced or a subdivision takes a real risk of loosing the whole set. This has happened in some subdivisions and has been used by speculators to destroy a neighborhood.

I have no problem with my neighbor erecting an antenna [as long as it is done correctly] but I would have a problem with my neighbor starting a car repair business on his lawn. AS far as the law is concerned, however, both cases are identical and unless you prevent the former, you can't prevent the latter. In fact, we have had a very interesting fight going on in the legislature over home care providers. Under most deed restrictions, it is illegal to have a day care center [< 8 children] in a private home. There was an attempt to exempt this type of business from deed restrictions and resulted in a very nasty fight.Deed restrictions won.

AS an aside, there really are some interesting restrictions. In my subdivision we cannot put any yard signs up except for a sinle for sale sign in each yard. This includes the signs from Hal's Roofing or Foundations'R'Us. We also are not allowed to have garage sales and must keep up our lawns.As far as I know, the only illegal restrictions are racial and religious. There are still in the legal documents but there is a disclaimer when you record that they cannot be enforced.

--
Richard H. Miller Email: rick@bcm.tmc.edu
Asst. Dir. for Technical Support Voice: (713)798-3532
Baylor College of Medicine US Mail: One Baylor Plaza, 302H
Houston, Texas 77030

2846. Re: Restrictive Covenants -HELP-

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 22:49:41 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <4918@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 293426

In article <239@arrlhq.UUCP> ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>
>Yes, but would the ham be willing to give up the right to restrict their
>neighbors from tending cows or operating an after-hours disco in order to
>acquire the right to put up an antenna?

I've made a rather long reply to this over on r.r.a.policy (where one
can easily argue it belongs :-), if you care feel free to read it there...

>American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare

I'm really glad the ARRL is on the net now. I comment about that over
in that article also...

Rusty (donning flamesuit....)

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ

2847. Re: ICOM Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-17 23:17:49 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <20077@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293414

In article <1759@rust.zso.dec.com> painter@rust.zso.dec.com (John Painter) writes:
+
+The info I would like is a reasonable source for either the R1 (especially) or
+the R-100. My latest ICOM brochure says that both are not for sale in the USA
+or Canada. How do people that do buy them get them worked on in the USA (do
+you ship them back to Japan or to England?)

The R1, with full freq coverage from 100kHz - 1300MHz, is now sold
in the U.S. I don't know for how long, given the rumours of Congress
trying to ban scanners which receieve cullular, but it's here for now
and they seem to be selling like hotcakes. A place had a full page
ad in one of the latest Monitoring Times selling them for $539.00.
I bought mine locally for $549.00 at Scanners Unlimited. Check a
local store.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2848. Re: was it an R390? the ham club at college had many moons ago?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 00:03:23 UTC
From: bill@thd.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.000323.9332@tvnews.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 293419

In article <11985@plains.NoDak.edu> enders@plains.NoDak.edu (WD0BCI) writes:
->In article <1991Sep16.192535.29171@tvnews.tv.tek.com> bill@thd.tv.tek.com (William K. McFadden) writes:
->>
->>This is a ballast tube. It is used to regulate the filament current in
->>the R390A's VFO and BFO tubes. If you replace it with a resistor,
->>these oscillators will drift. This is not a problem when listening to
->>AM, but SSB listening becomes intolerable (at least on my set).
->>
-> The trick is to balance the voltage as well as the current. I ran a
->few experiments, and when the replacement resistor has too large a value,
->the oscillators either drift badly or actually *quit* oscillating. I forget
->the actual value I used, but I believe it was on the order of 50 ohms.

In my rig, someone had rewired the VFO and BFO filaments to the 6.3
volt filament supply. Drifted all over the place. I don't know if a
50 ohm resistor would have worked any better.

->>When the ballast tube in my R390A finally dies, I plan to replace it
->>with a full-wave rectifier and DC current regulator.
->
-> I doubt that you would have to go to this extreme. The whole tube
->compliment that runs off the ballast only draws 300 mA. Besides, the
->balast is nothing more than a hot wire resistor anyhow.

Well, yes and no. The ballast works because it has a positive
temperature coefficient (e.g., as it gets hotter, the resistance
increases and reduces the current flow). An ordinary resistor would
work, but would not regulate.

Besides, for $1 in parts, I can build an AC current regulator that
should outperform the ballast tube. With ballast tubes going for $15
and up (when you can find them), this is a real bargain.
--
Bill McFadden Tektronix, Inc. P.O. Box 500 MS 58-639 Beaverton, OR 97077
bill@tv.tv.tek.com, ...!tektronix!soul!bill Phone: (503) 627-6920
"How can I prove I am not crazy to people who are?"

2849. Re: Grove Enterprises / "Credibility" and the AOR AR1000XC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 00:41:42 UTC
From: jej@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.004142.4387@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 293421
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

I called ACE the other day (800 number) to see if I could order a mechanical leaf counter replacement (the front tuning rotary switch) as it seems to be reliable in one direction but intermittant in the counterclockwise direction. The lady who picked up the phone said "yes, we have thse in stock and will ship you out one today".

We will see, but my initial parts request was handled well. Actually, I ordered a full service manual for the AR3000 eight months ago and was treated very well also. The service manual arrived within 3 days and very complete... All for the AR3000 scanner/hf receiver...

--

Joseph Jesson mhs!amoco!joseph_e_jesson@attmail.com or jej@chinet.chi.il.us
21414 W. Honey Lane, Lake Villa, IL, 60046 Compuserve 73707,275
- Day Telephone - 312-856-3645 Eve. Telephone - 708-356-6817

2850. Re: Observe DISCOVERY ! Re: * SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 01:24:13 UTC
From: fcrary@tornado.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.012413.25878@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 293405
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

In article <1991Sep17.152615.4364@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>[Why can the Shuttle never be seen from Germany?]
>
>NASA wants the short abort runway at the Cape, the Atlantic abort runway
>at Rota Spain, and the once around abort runway at Edwards AFB in California
>to all be in sunlight at launch time. That means a mid-morning EDT launch.

The Soviets are supposed to have violated similar launch requirments, when
they launched their "visiting" missions by Cuban and Viet Namese (sp?)
kosmonauts to the Salyut space station. They did so, so that the station
could be seen (while the guest kosmonaut was on orbit) from Cuba and Viet
Nam, respectivly.

Frank Crary
UC Berkeley

2851. Re: ICOM Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 03:11:29 UTC
From: gedwards@ncratl.AtlantaGA.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <19667@ncratl.AtlantaGA.NCR.COM>
Source record: 293424

I bought an Icom R1 scanner from Grove Enterprises. After using it
for about a week I returned it for a full refund. Below is a review
by Michael Martin from the Scan Atlanta Bulletin Board (404-763-4369).
His comments pretty much sum up what I thought about the radio.

==========

ICOM R1

After many weeks of playing around with my newest toy, the
ICOM R1, I've decided to give it a review that will help others
who are interested in purchasing this radio.

The radio arrived in a box containing the basic radio, a VHF/UHF
wideband antenna, belt clip (which you have to screw on yourself),
earphone, battery charger and instruction manual.
The first thing you must do is put the radio on charge and let
it sit there for approximately 15 hours (as this is what the
manual suggest to get a full charge). During this charging
period is a good time to sit down (find yourself a comfortable
chair or couch) and start the LONG process of reading the manual.
At first, I figured you had to have a PhD from MIT to understand
half of the functions this radio could do, but after a while,
some of it made sense.

Once you have fully charged the internal batteries (which are
virtually nonaccessable) you are ready to start operation this
scanner. There are three separate knobs on the top. The
power/on/off is in the center and the squelch is on the left.
The location of the squelch knob and the positioning of the
BNC connector for the antenna are so close together it makes
it difficult for anyone with large hands to operate this knob.
You turn on the radio and it will come up on Memory channel
number 0 (yes, channel zero). The radio goes from 0-99. Now
comes the hard part. In order for you to program a frequency,
you must first move it to the "clear" format before you can
enter it. This is accomplished by depressing the Function key
on the left side of the radio while pushing the "CL" key simultaneously.
Once in the clear mode, you enter your frequency, what mode
you want (am, fm or wfm) and then ENTER.
Now you must again depress the function key and then the "mr"
key to get it to accept it. After awhile, you will get use to
this procedure, if not, you will have a whole lot of blank
channels to choose from.

To get the scanner to scan is another MIT graduate procedure. This radio does NOT have "banks" to it. You have to select what channel span you wish to scan. This means if you want to scan channels 0 thru 15, you have to go into a setup mode and enter the upper and lower channel limits. YOU CANNOT SCAN DIFFERENT LIMITS OF CHANNELS SUCH AS 0-15, 25-30 AND 90-99.
If there are frequencies in those other channel limits you wish to scan, you will have to move them to channels in a continuous run with your base limit. If there is a channel within your bank that you do not wish to listen to, you cannot simply hit the lockout key to get rid of it as this radio does not have one. Instead you have a "mask" button which will completely remove that frequency from your radio! Once you have gotten your radio set up to scan which ever channels you want, you look for the normal scan button, but there isn't one. Again you have to go to the function mode and then depress the P Scan key. You can set up the radio with either a 2 or 10 second delay (not individual channels, but for the whole spectrum. Now most radios when you lock up on a frequency, you simply hit the scan button again and it continues. Not here. The third know on top of the radio is you resume scan button. Turn it clock wise, and it scans in a ascending order (0-15). Turn it counter clockwise, and it scans in a decending order (15-0).

As with the Radio Shack Pro 2004-2006 scanners, you have the ability to have 10 different memory scan banks. These are accessed by getting out of the "MR" mode and into the clear mode. Here, again, by using the function mode, you can operate each of these banks. This radio has the ability to scan in increment of 0.5, 5, 8, 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 50 kHz steps, both manually and in scan mode. You can also change the frequency by 1, 10, 100 or 1000 mHz by selecting the Dial Set mode.

There are many other "options" that can be found on this radio that are only found on the top of the line Mercedes. The radio has a built in clock (either 12 or 24 hour), a power saver mode (which will actually shut the radio down after a while), a timer which you can set to turn off the radio like a time on the TV, a receive light that comes on when there is a signal being received (but can be deactivated to save battery power) and it even has a built in "S" meter. Also, there is a nice light that lets you see your frequency at night or in the dark.

Performance:

The R1 starts at 100 kHz and goes all the way to 1300 mHz. It will only receive signals in AM, FM or NFM. There is no CW or Side Band selectivity. If you wish to monitor any signal below 30 mHz, you must use an antenna other than the one supplied. I actually work within 1 mile of the WSB-AM 750 transmitter and when I tune in their frequency, I can barely hear it. The supplied antenna does, though, work rather well on 30-500 mHz.

Performance decreases severely on anything over 500 mHz.

The internal batteries are good for about 5-6 hours of monitoring, 3-4 if continuous carrier.

Adjacent signal and birdies are horrible. The birdies seem to pop up where you would least expect them. The VHF Hi band is full of them and the UHF has it's fair share. When you get into the 800 band, especially around the cellular frequencies (of course I would not monitor that as it is a violation of Federal law), you can start to pick up a signal as far away as 300 kHz!

Recommendations:

Over all, the R1 is not that bad of a radio (as long as you have your degree in physics), but I cannot give it a bad grade as I haven't been able to compare it to the AR1000. There are many features I would like to see incorporated into this unit as well as many features I would like to see deleted from it. A simple lockout key, bank selections and easier instructions. ICOM would do good to get rid of the MULTIPLE functions it takes to operate this radio.

Necessary Accessories:

Depending on your listening habits, if you stick to one particular band, get an antenna for that frequency range. A good quality carrying case instead of the flimsy light weight leather case you can order. AN EXTERNAL BATTERY PACK IS A MUST! Opt for the ICOM BP 83, 84, or 85. The internal batteries are rated at 300 ma. The BP 83 is 600 ma, the 84 is 750 ma and the 85 is 1000 ma. When you purchase the battery pack, you MUST get a new charge with it. The supplied charger is rated at ONLY 50 ma and WILL NOT charge an external pack. You can purchase a 500 ma charge at Radio Shack for as little as $10.94 (RS part 273-1652), but the only draw back is that the ICOM radio uses a sub miniature type plug and the Radio Shack charge has a miniature only (I solved this problem by cutting off the plug off the ICOM charger and splicing it on to the RS charger). This will save you alot of bucks as I believe the 300 ma charger from ICOM runs about $35.00.

Conclusions:

Would I buy this radio again if I had to do it all over again? I really don't know. As I said earlier, I have never had the opportunity to compare it with the AR1000, but would like to. This radio is not for the weak at heart. There are many good points to it as is an equal amount of bad. Be prepared to study the manual inside and out as well as many hours of frustration trying to figure it out. ICOM could have done a better job of this radio, and who know, maybe they will introduce a R2 one day that is better.

--
==
Gordon Edwards, N4VPH | "Nothing Unreal Exists"
NCR Engineering & Manufacturing |
gedwards@ncratl.atlantaga.ncr.com | Kiri-Kin-Tha's First Law of Metaphysics

2852. Re: Observe DISCOVERY ! Re: * SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 04:10:40 UTC
From: jabishop@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.041040.16560@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 293422
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

fcrary@tornado.Berkeley.EDU (Frank Crary) writes:

>In article <1991Sep17.152615.4364@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>>[Why can the Shuttle never be seen from Germany?]
>>
>>NASA wants the short abort runway at the Cape, the Atlantic abort runway
>>at Rota Spain, and the once around abort runway at Edwards AFB in California
>>to all be in sunlight at launch time. That means a mid-morning EDT launch.

>The Soviets are supposed to have violated similar launch requirments, when
>they launched their "visiting" missions by Cuban and Viet Namese (sp?)
>kosmonauts to the Salyut space station. They did so, so that the station
>could be seen (while the guest kosmonaut was on orbit) from Cuba and Viet
>Nam, respectivly.

This doesn't make sense. The visibility of Salyut in a given part of the world
is not going to depend on when the cosmonauts launch. It could be that they
wanted the natives to see the Soyuz, though. The main factor in scheduling
Salyut (and, I would assume Mir) launches is that you want your recovery area
to be in daylight when you plan to recover. There have been 1 or 2 suspected
six month missions which have been aborted because the Soyuz could not dock
with Salyut; the messy part about these is it makes your recovery area dark.
(Of course, the Soviets claim that their original intention was to practice
emergency night recoveries :))

----
jabishop@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu

"Yippee! That may have been a small one for Neil,
but it was a big one for me."
--Pete Conrad

2853. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 17 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 05:34:52 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094ECCF.99A83460.23939@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293420

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 260, 09/17/91
10.7 FLUX=176.9 90-AVG=202 SSN=145 BKI=1222 1322 BAI=007
BGND-XRAY=B8.0 FLU1=2.6E+05 FLU10=8.6E+03 PKI=1212 2322 PAI=007
BOU-DEV=008,012,015,014,008,020,014,012 DEV-AVG=012 NT SWF=01:004
XRAY-MAX= M1.3 @ 1904UT XRAY-MIN= B6.6 @ 0324UT XRAY-AVG= C1.0
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2220UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 1455UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 1450UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 2105UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55317NT @ 2251UT BOUTF-MIN=55282NT @ 1555UT BOUTF-AVG=55306NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+105NT@ 1652UT GOES7-MIN=N:-002NT@ 2217UT G7-AVG=+083,+044,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+114NT@ 1911UT GOES6-MIN=E:-012NT@ 0850UT G6-AVG=+098,-001,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:182,187,193;SESC:175,175,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=006,010,010/010,012,012
KFCST=2133 3111 2134 4111 27DAY-AP=043,019 27DAY-KP=5664 4434 4444 3222
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.3@1904
!!END-DATA!!
```

2854. Re: Observe DISCOVERY ! Re: * SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 07:39:10 UTC
From: fcrary@headcrash.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.073910.10976@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 293427
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

In article <1991Sep18.041040.16560@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu> jabishop@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu (Jonathan A Bishop) writes:
>fcrary@tornado.Berkeley.EDU (Frank Crary) writes:
>
>>The Soviets are supposed to have violated similar launch requirments, when
>>they launched their "visiting" missions by Cuban and Viet Namese (sp?)
>>kosmonauts to the Salyut space station. They did so, so that the station
>>could be seen (while the guest kosmonaut was on orbit) from Cuba and Viet
>>Nam, respectivly.
>
>This doesn't make sense. The visibility of Salyut in a given part of the world
>is not going to depend on when the cosmonauts launch. It could be that they
>wanted the natives to see the Soyuz, though.

The visiting missions are only onboard Mir for roughly one week. While the station will _eventually_ be visable to all parts of the world (below, say, 70 deg. latitude...), this will not necessarily occur while the visiting mission is onboard. The time and date of launch was (apparently) chosen to coinside with the Mir station being visable in Cuba or Viet Nam.

>The main factor in scheduling
>Salyut (and, I would assume Mir) launches is that you want your recovery area
>to be in daylight when you plan to recover. There have been 1 or 2 suspected
>six month missions which have been aborted because the Soyuz could not dock
>with Salyut; the messy part about these is it makes your recovery area dark.
>(Of course, the Soviets claim that their original intention was to practice
>emergency night recoveries :))
>
This is the constriant that was violated (assuming the missions were expected to last the ususal one week on Mir.

Frank Crary
UC Berkeley

>--------
>jabishop@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu
>
>"Yippee! That may have been a small one for Neil,
> but it was a big one for me."
> --Pete Conrad

2855. HTs on aircraft.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 10:02:38 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"18-Sep-91.11:02:38.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 293551

Dear All,

Re: HTs on airplanes.

1) Could the maintainer of the FAQ please copy the relevant FCC rules into it? That way we can refer people to the FAQ rather than rerunning the debate here at regular intervals. Basically
2) Personally, I don't give a flying Philadelphia aardvark what all these self appointed EMC experts think. If there's the tiniest, weeniest, slightest, minutest, vague, imperceptible, unmeasureable chance that your radio equipment is going to interfere with the safe operation of the aircraft, I don't want you on the same airplane as me. I don't want you in an airplane that flies over me. I don't want you in an airplane that's anywhere *near* me. In fact, I don't want you in an airplane at all.
3) The Lockerbie "disaster" was caused by the detonation of 11 ounces of Semtex explosive contained in a Toshiba radio-cassette recorder. Stop bitching about the security at airports, except if it's too lax, in which case complain to anyone who'll listen. Be nice to the security people. Take the batteries out of your electronic equipment. Be prepared to demonstrate that equipment is operable. Which would you rather; Some minor inconvenience at the airport, or been blown into small pieces at 20,000 feet?

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.

2856. Mac/Net and MacTCP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 10:23:39 UTC
From: clemens@acpwvw.UUCP
Message-ID: <9109180623.AA24615@acpwvw.uucp>
Source record: 293571

>I am still attempting to run Net/MAC 2.2. I would like to know if anyone out
>there knows the proper 'attach' command to enable me to connect to hosts on
>an ethernet via a MacTCP driver. Any and all help will be GREATLY
>appreciated!!

Via an ethernet card or via appletalk? I understand it can not be done via
appletalk.

]A[Rich Clemens, West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannnon, WV 26201
]/[Associate Professor of Business and Computer Science
]U[Internet --> tuccia!acpwvw!auxrcc!clemens@ms.uky.edu
]X[Amateur Packet Radio --> kb8aob@w8sp.wv.usa.na

2857. Re: Grove Enterprises / "Credibility" and the AOR AR1000XC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 10:49:50 UTC
From: b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.104950.29728@bagate.BELL-ATL.COM>
Source record: 293528
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Sep18.004142.4387@chinet.chi.il.us>, jej@chinet.chi.il.us (joe jesson) writes:

>
> I called ACE the other day (800 number) to see if I could order a
> mechanical leaf counter replacement (the front tuning rotary switch) as it
> seems to be reliable in one direction but intermittant in the counterclockwise
> direction. The lady who picked up the phone said "yes, we have thse in stock
> and will ship you out one today".
>
> We will see, but my initial parts request was handled well. Actually, I
> ordered a full service manual for the AR3000 eight months ago and was treated
> very well also. The service manual arrived within 3 days and very complete...
> All for the AR3000 scanner/hf receiver...
>
> --

I too placed an order with ACE yesterday (9/17) for the AR1000XC. Their customer service person was very nice and I was treated well. They said they were expecting more units within 2 weeks and that I would have mine by then (WE WILL SEE!). After I receive it, I will post my comments and observations on the AR1000XC to the net. What the heck; they give you 25 days to trial it!

Bob Esposito
Bell Atlantic - Philadelphia, PA
b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com

2858. Re: Observe DISCOVERY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 11:04:17 UTC
From: rivero@dev8a.mdcbbs.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.110417.1@dev8a.mdcbbs.com>
Source record: 293544
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

```
>
> Now is *the* time to observe manned S/C over your heads! For Europe, at
> least, the conditions were perfect this weekend: each night, at least two
> passes of DISCOVERY and one of MIR were most easily visible to the naked
> eye (both approached or exceeded the brightest stars). Attention: in several
> German news media there were times of transit for DISCOVERY published that
...............

Every shuttle flight, we hear how it was visible here or there and we get
posts which predict when it will be visible which arrive AFTER the time of
the prediction. For the next flight (or for MIR) could some kind expert
post viewing predictions a little more in advance? Thanks.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Michael Rivero rivero@dev8a.mdcbbs Take back YOURSELF!
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| THIS SIG PROTECTED BY THE FIRST AMENDMENT. SO KEEP YER MITS OFF! |
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
```

2859. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 11:09:32 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.110932.9880@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293534

In article <24255@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick Sterling) writes:
>Hard to imagine that any aircraft flying today could be affected by the
>local oscillator in my rig while rejecting the interference from megawatt
>ground stations, leaky cable systems, etc. Doesn't `compute'.

It doesn't take much signal to cause the ILS receiver's phase detector to deviate by a couple of degrees. The error is subtle and continous so the pilot may not notice. Landing 50 feet right of the runway is painful though. With signals external to the aircraft, the variation is rapid and temporary, easily noticed by the pilot.

Most modern aircraft have several systems onboard to allow cross checking, but there are still a lot of older aircraft flying with WWII era electronics.

Gary KE4ZV

2860. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 11:19:29 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.111929.10069@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293535

In article <1991Sep17.183558.28785@athena.mit.edu> aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:
>I'm considering buying the Cushcraft AR-2 Ringo antenna. This is an older
>design compared to the ARX-2 Ringo Ranger and ARX-2B Ringo Ranger 2B.
>However, since I want to use it for both 2m and CAP frequencies (which are
>just above and below the 2m amateur band), I think I want the greater
>bandwidth provided by the AR-2.
>
>My questions: Are there any other antennas I should consider with similar
>characteristics (omnidirectional, 3.75 dB, small, < $40, SWR 2:1 10 MHz
>bandwidth). Or should I not worry about the bandwidth so much?

Locally, several of us jokingly call the Ringo the Cushcraft Dummy Load. This antenna is not in the same class with a good antenna like the AEA Isopole, or a great antenna like the G7 or one of the Comets or Diamonds. It is cheap and small however.

You can make a better antenna with a coat hanger and a SO239. And it will cost you even less. If you do buy one, stop by your local electrical supply house and get some NoAlox and liberally coat all joints. The Ringo tends to corrode rapidly.

Gary KE4ZV

2861. Re: R-391/URR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 11:55:58 UTC
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10204@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 293529

In article <T9iD91w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
|> 37147_1234@uwovax.uwo.ca writes:
|>
|> > the manuals including the "HOW to destroy if captured". I sure hope that the
|>
|> Don't keep it secret! Some of us have not read this manual. So far nothing

That Chapter is included in the manual for almost all Military Communications gear. It explains the fine art of using:
a) an AXE
b) gasoline
c) plastic explosives
for preventing the enemy from using any gear that has to be abandoned in place during a strategic withdrawl. :-)

bill

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2862. Amateur Radio Clubs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 11:59:11 UTC
From: PY2USP%BRUSPVM.BITNET@uicvm.uic.edu
Message-ID: <9109181158.AA00358@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293550

Hello all,

People who is looking for Colleges Ham Radio Clubs can do it
at HAM-UNIV list: HAM-UNIV@UIUCVMD and there set up QSO's and
chatting about it.

By the way, the "Universidade de Sao Paulo" (Univ. of Sao Paulo-
Brazil) is on disposition for some help.
E-mail to PY2USP@BRUSPVM.BITNET.

Luis Gustavo Gasparini Kiatake

Univ. Sao Paulo - Brazil
Ham Radio Club
PY2USP

2863. Re: S-39

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 13:11:39 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9109181311.AA28692@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 293552

What is/was the Hallicrafters S-39? A not-so-good tube-type protable in a rather large (6"x8"x14") steel box. The batteries occupied about half the box, and were eaten quite rapidly. It covered 540 kHz to ~30 MHz, with performance similar to their bottom-of-the-line Skybuddy / S-38. All in all a curiosity, not a prize in my book. I had one for a while about 10 years ago.

Pardon the tpying !!

73, Bob W3OTC

2864. Re: ICOM Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 13:44:07 UTC
From: dcommins@hayes.uucp
Message-ID: <4189.28d75827@hayes.uucp>
Source record: 293541

> Now that Grove has dropped both the AOR AR1000XC and AR3000 scanners and
> has suggested the new ICOM R-100 and R-1 as replacements, I wonder if
> there are users who could give comments on how these units operate.
>
> Here are some questions:
>
> 1. What are the specs, other that freq. coverage?
>
> 2. With the R-1's small size, what is the quality of audio?
>
> 3. How well can the display be seen (R-1)?
>
> 4. Is the priority channel programmable?
>
>
> Any info/comments would be appreciated.
>
>
> --
> Bob Esposito - Bell Atlantic
> b1y1m39@bagate.bell-atl.com
> (215) 466-6831

Bob,
I've had an R1 for about 6 months now and I like it a lot. I originally had
a BC-200 but sold it to get the R1. Mine came directly from Japan through
an importer so I have a copy of the English manual. They are available in
the US now and

As brochures have said, it covers 100kHz to 1300MHz continuous and the audio
quality is good for the piezo-electric speaker in the unit. I usually use
an external speaker or headphone if I use it in the car (I have a convertible
Jeep so the interior noise level is high). The LCD is quite readable and
is backlit (either continuous or for 5 seconds each time you hit a button).
The priority channel is programmable in the sense that it isn't a memory
channel but is a VFO freq. There is a scan mode that will allow you to
scan successive memory locations and look at the priority freq between scans.

There are other features such as 10 scan ranges with separate mode and
tuning step assignments, 100 memories which are used for normal scanning,
skip programming (both auto and manual), and auto-write scanning. In range
scanning, if the SKIP button is pressed, the freq is written
to mem locations 79 and go down from there. When the skipped freq is scanned,
any activity on it will be ignored and the scan continues (unlike the BC 200
where the memory loc is not even scanned). In memory scanning, that mem loc is

marked as "skip" and won't stop if active. There are several other scan modes such as mode (AM, FM, WFM) scanning and auto-write (active freqs are written to mem locations 80-99). I rarely use the Auto-write mode due to a problem mentioned below. Probably the best feature I like is it's size.

As far as negatives, the unit does suffer from low selectivity in that it tends to stop scanning many kHz away from the actual signal if the transmitter is close or strong. I would hope that if they are selling as well folks say they are, maybe Grove or someone will come up with a mod to fix this. There is a company in the UK that will do such a mod but based on reports from the net, it doesn't sound like a good idea (several months turnaround, one unit returned was broken, cost about $120-$150 including shipping, etc...).

All-in-all, I really like the R1 and don't regret selling the BC one bit. I'm also a Ham and had purchased an IC-2SAT transceiver over a year before I got the R1. I have an external battery pack that I used on the SAT which fits the R1 (good thing too, since the R1 doesn't give you much warning once the batteries get low, the external pack keeps it going for at least 6 to 7 hours). It's real handy to be able to put the thing in your pocket and go anywhere without worrying about a bulky scanner hanging on your belt (no more "I hope I don't look like a geek" syndrome). I would recommend getting it if you are trying to make a decision. If you have any other questions about it, feel free to send email.

Drew Commins

2865. Re: Antenna in Attic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 13:56:34 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.685202194@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 293532

In <9904@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:

>I have a question concerning mounting an antenna in an attic.
>How practical is it to mount a VHF/UHF antenna (such as a discone or
>dualband dipole) in a house attic? I live in a 2 story house and roof
>mounting is kind of difficult. How much loss can I expect for receiving
>and transmitting in the VHF, UHF and 800MHz range? I plan to use this
>antenna mainly for receiving (scanner) and some transmitting (2m/70cm).

I had my discone in the attic for a while and it worked OK. I would
have to guess but I PROBABLY noticed about a 3db gain when I finally
mounted it outside up on the roof. If you really want to keep your
antenna away from the elements inside the roof and you are fairly
close to the signals you want to hear, you should have no problem.
I also have a home made 6 meter 5 element beam in my attic and it
works well enough for me that I have left it in the attic.

David

2866. Re: R-391/URR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 14:11:21 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.91Sep18101121@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 293531

In article <T9iD91w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:

>
> > > tuning. I have never touched a 390 ro 390A but read the spec sheets and have
> > > the manuals including the "HOW to destroy if captured". I sure hope that the
>
> > Don't keep it secret! Some of us have not read this manual. So far nothing
> > I did intentionally or accidentally seemed to bother a 390. I'm not sure
> > putting a handgrenade inside would either :-).
>

As I recall, the last resort was: bang the hell out of the gears that are so plentiful under the hood.

I rememeber this from a visit to Synton (U. or Illinois ARC) in my pre-ham days. I was a novice SWL but I already had some idea of the R-390's reputation. Well, there were two 390s stashed under a table at Synton *not even being used*! The big leagues! :-)

BTW, where is Synton these days? As I recall, the old shack behind the EE (?) building was evacuated a few years ago. How 'bout the old twin towers? I imagine they're history. :-(

Len, NV2Z
--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |

2867. Re: Antenna in Attic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 14:40:27 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1615@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 293536

In article <9904@vela.acs.oakland.edu>,
sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes...
>How practical is it to mount a VHF/UHF antenna (such as a discone or
>dualband dipole) in a house attic?

We've got a discone in the attic of our 2-story apartment and it works
quite well! Use good cable (9913) as short as practical or best results.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

2868. Re: R-391/URR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 14:43:22 UTC
From: geb@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11797@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 293533

In article <T9iD91w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>37147_1234@uwovax.uwo.ca writes:
>
>> tuning. I have never touched a 390 ro 390A but read the spec sheets and have
>> the manuals including the "HOW to destroy if captured". I sure hope that the
>
>Don't keep it secret! Some of us have not read this manual. So far nothing
>I did intentionally or accidentally seemed to bother a 390. I'm not sure
>putting a handgrenade inside would either :-).
>
>

It's really funny. Typical militarese. Something like:

a. Smash. The front panel, tubes, gears, filters. Use axes, hammers
crowbars, picks.
b. Bend
c. Burn
etc.

But be sure you have permission from your CO first!

--

Gordon Banks N3JXP | "When in danger, or in doubt
geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | Run in circles, scream and shout" --Heinlein
---

2869. Re: Super long play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 14:50:19 UTC
From: bcollins@axion.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.155019@axion.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 293530

In article <1991Sep16.171210.10114@btree.uucp>, bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:

|> In fact, you could record the entire 2 meter band (or 6Mhz of any band) at
|> one time using a modified VCR. You need to modify the front end or
|> tap into the IF stages. This gives you a recorder similar to the phone
|> PBX recorders which record all phone lines using a VCR tape.
|>
|> Roger Bly
|> ka6mwt

I've seen this suggested before. Has anyone actually SUCCEEDED in doing this ?

Regards,
Bill Collins

+---+
| Tortoise : Software Development Division, BT Laboratories, |
| Martlesham Heath, IPSWICH, Suffolk, IP5 7RE, UK |
| Hare : bcollins@axion.bt.co.uk +44 473 642760 |
| Disclaimer: It's MY foot in MY mouth ! |
+---+

2870. Re: Audiophile fools or "You really NEED this."

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 15:27:42 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610060@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293443

Just watch out for the fuel guages though

Our gallon's bigger than your gallon so there !! :-)

A customer came into dad's garage and wanted a water temperature gauge fitting to his beetle, On the principle that the customer is always right, he was asked if he had had much trouble with the windscreen washer overheating.

Takes all kinds .....

2871. Re: Audiophile fools or "you really NEED this"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 15:40:03 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610061@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293444

They buy the magazines They read the pundit's fine words
They visit only the best pundit approved emporia
They practice their pronunciation of the arcane names.
They pay $$$$$ per millimetre for the recommended speaker cable

They never wonder what the wiring is inside their amplifiers and speakers.

PS it is important that speaker cable has a prime number of strands in
order to minimise numerical resonances and to eliminate " factorisation
distortion"

Really smug :-)

2872. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 15:46:33 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <ac9g93w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 293450

georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM (George Pell) writes:

> Following a lengthly discussion in the telcom group where one individual
> insisted that nav receivers are so thoroughly tested that they just
> cannot be interferred with, I contacted Al Peterman, who is an avionics
> technician at a local FBO, who replied:
>
> :From: al@qiclab.scn.rain.COM (Al Peterman)
> :To: nosun!tektronix.TEK.COM!vice.ICO.TEK.COM!georgep@nosun.West.Sun.COM
> :Subject: Re: Avionics Interference
> :
> :Yup. I've steered a 182RG and the Cardinal by tuning a FM receiver at the
> :10.7 Mhz IF frequency differential and having the autopilot coupled to the
> :Nav radio. In other words, tune the VOR to say 115.7 and the FM radio to
> :105 and the radio's IF oscillator WILL affect the nav and the CDI display.
> :
> :Alan L. Peterman
>
> The fact that Al could steer his Cardinal using an FM radio is proof enough
> that electronic devices should NOT be used by the general public in commercia
> airlines.
>
>
> geo
> N29531 Cardinal

This sounds a bit too mich like 'modern mythology'. You can't 'steer' a
plane that way, you could only disable the VOR reception and if the
autopilot doesn't detect that, get a real one. Also the part 15 requirements
are so tight in the 108-118 NAV range that it should be almost impossible
to find an FM broadcast reciever with the local osc. on the high side.
Same way, almost all scanners and air-band receivers have the local osc.
on the high side in the 118-136 range to avoid the NAV band.

DON'T use your radios on an airplane. DO learn how things work.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

2873. Re: Update to 'An Open Letter to the ARRL' [H.R. 1674]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 16:21:58 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610062@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293445

Hmmm,

The cell phone companies have strong lobbies, and can trample citizens
interests with ease ?
The only group of people they respond to are their customers. The problem
is that the customers do not yet know that existing phones transmit "in the
clear", that zillions of receivers exist that can listen in, and that many
have already got into the hands of bad guys, that listening is not detectable,
that listening is already illegal, that bad guys won't surrender their gear if
just another law is added. Only if they know the level of privacy they
currently have, will people ask for the level of privacy they want. Perhaps
it is now too late for enlightenment to have forced the only effective solution
o a real problem.

All my own opinions,

GM4ZNX

2874. Re: ICOM Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 17:11:42 UTC
From: capener@mips.com
Message-ID: <8445@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293538

In article <19667@ncratl.AtlantaGA.NCR.COM> gedwards@ncratl.AtlantaGA.NCR.COM (Gordon Edwards) writes:
>I bought an Icom R1 scanner from Grove Enterprises. After using it
>for about a week I returned it for a full refund. Below is a review
>by Michael Martin from the Scan Atlanta Bulletin Board (404-763-4369).
>His comments pretty much sum up what I thought about the radio.
>
>==========
>
> ICOM R1

I just wanted to make one minor correction the the quoted article:

>
>
[much deleted]
>.... If there is a channel
>within your bank that you do not wish to listen to, you cannot
>simply hit the lockout key to get rid of it as this radio does
^^^^
>not have one. Instead you have a "mask" button which will
^^^^^^^^^^^^
>completely remove that frequency from your radio!

There is a SKIP key that locks out a channel without removing the frequency. The MASK key is used to remove channels that you no longer want.

[rest of article deleted]
>
>--
>==========
>Gordon Edwards, N4VPH | "Nothing Unreal Exists"
>NCR Engineering & Manufacturing |
>gedwards@ncratl.atlantaga.ncr.com | Kiri-Kin-Tha's First Law of Metaphysics

I have enjoyed using the R1. It has been handy to have a receiver with continous coverage. One use I put it to was tracking down a baby monitor that was interfering with some 49 Mhz VOX headsets. Its small size and light weight makes it ideal to take on evening walks around the neighborhood while monitoring the local public safety frequencies. It certainly has some shortcomings on selectivity (due to the wide FM mode) and the mentioned sensitivity in the AM broadcast band. Yet the small size is a big benefit for many applications. One interesting mode that was not mentioned in the review is that ability to scan between two set frequencies and automatically program the top

20 memories with the active chanels that the radio finds.

--
Chris Capener Internet: capener@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems, Inc. Phone: (408) 524-8301
928 Arques Avenue MS 2-02 Fax: (408) 524-8401
Sunnyvale, CA 94086-3650 Packet Radio: KC6PJJ @ N0ARY.#NORCAL.CA.USA

2875. Observe DISCOVERY ! Re: * SpaceNews 16-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 17:54:10 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@BANYAN9.CAcd.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9109181802.AA29814@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293540

>Here's a question for orbital mechanists: why do we see space shuttles so
>rarely here in Germany, despite there being quite a number of high inclination
>missions? This time, the launch took place near midnight Euro-time, and that
>made it. Why does NASA usually launch in early morning (being afternoon here -
>no night passes)? Does this just coincide best with the working times of
>KSC's employees, is it essential for having the emergency runways in good
>light - or is there a much deeper meaning? When will we have the next
>mission like the one right now?

]NASA wants the short abort runway at the Cape, the Atlantic abort runway
]at Rota Spain, and the once around abort runway at Edwards AFB in California
]to all be in sunlight at launch time. That means a mid-morning EDT launch.
]As NASA's confidence rebuilds, these constraints are gradually being
]lifted again. Plus the current launch was to such a high inclination
]that the Rota site and the Edwards site would be unreachable if an
]abort occured during the ascent or the first orbit.
]
]Gary KE4ZV

Also the weather for a launch from Florida degrades during the day. Typical
day is clear in the morning with afternoon showers after the sun has had time
to heat things up a bit. The weather also wants to be bad whenever they try
to land here or are shipping an orbiter back. Usually they fly over the
office here on the way to the beach where they turn left and head up to the
Cape so we get pretty good viewing of the carrier and the orbiter.

Bill WB9IVR

2876. Audiofile fools

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 19:59:59 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep18.195959.25131@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 293548

Related to this thread, I remember seeing some "high-end" expensive audio patch cords being advertised and offered for sale in a stereo shop. "Monster Cable"? Anyway, they claimed that they had wide bandwidth. And that they used, in the center conductor, many fine wires for the high freqs, some thicker wires for the midrange, and one or two heavy wires for the bass. All insulated from each other like litz wire.

Gee, I wonder if this had wider bandwidth than the patch cords I made from 75 ohm teflon coax I had lots of. :-) I figure I had about 200Mhz of bandwidth. Think that's enough for audio signals. :-) :-)

2877. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 20:45:23 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <24290@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 293543

In article <1991Sep18.110932.9880@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> In article <24255@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick Sterling) writes:
> >Hard to imagine that any aircraft flying today could be affected by the
> >local oscillator in my rig while rejecting the interference from megawatt
> >ground stations, leaky cable systems, etc. Doesn't `compute'.
>
> It doesn't take much signal to cause the ILS receiver's phase detector
^^^^^^
Lets define `signal', OK ?

> to deviate by a couple of degrees. The error is subtle and continous
> so the pilot may not notice. Landing 50 feet right of the runway is
> painful though. With signals external to the aircraft, the variation
^^^^^^^
ditto.

> is rapid and temporary, easily noticed by the pilot.
>
> Most modern aircraft have several systems onboard to allow cross checking,
> but there are still a lot of older aircraft flying with WWII era electronics.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

I think the basic error here is that we are equating amateur radio
vhf-uhf transceivers to consumer FM broadcast band radios. When I
last checked my handhelds with an HP spectrum analyzer, there were no
`signals' ;-) in the aircraft bands. (even from the local oscillators).

--

__ __
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling

Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

2878. Re: Telephone RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 21:23:53 UTC
From: phil@pepper.NCD.COM
Message-ID: <7038@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 293556

In article <1991Sep17.212251.7266@sal.wisc.edu>, sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) writes:

|> The Radio Shack split cores won't help telephones much, but they have
|> been very useful in solving other RFI problems. The trick is to wind
|> at least 6 turns around the core. Just putting the cord through it
|> once won't help much. Most simple audio systems, for example, can be
|> made relatively RFI-proof by putting one core on the power cord, and
|> one on each speaker lead, with 6-8 turns around each. I had to put
|> one on the power cord for my answering machine, in addition to the
|> phone line filters.

What also helps audio systems is to run sheilded speaker wire. I usually run what I call twin-ax. Two sheilded wires with another sheild around both.

Adding the Radio Shack/MFJ split-core ferrites at each end can really do the trick!

DE KJ6NN
Phil

2879. RE:Magnetic Loop Program ...Text version

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 22:14:00 UTC
From: szb50@juts.ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0kNAAM-0000HIC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 293542

```
Here it is, I hope the net does not corrupt it, the only thing I
can see possible is e.g 10^ -8 ten to power of -8.
*** statements 340 and 420 of the original program should show
3.1416 for PI, but what's 0.0002 to friends ?.
.....................................................................
10 CLS
20 PRINT "CALCULATION OF MAIN PARAMETERS OF A COPPER TUBING"
30 PRINT "CIRCULAR SHAPED SHORT LOOP ANTENNA"
40 PRINT
50 PRINT
60 PRINT "CONDUCTOR LENGTH METRES:";:INPUT SS
70 S=SS*3.281
80 PRINT
90 PRINT "CONDUCTOR LENGTH MILLIMETERS:";:INPUT DD
100 D=DD*0.03937
110 PRINT
120 PRINT "FREQUENCY MHZ:";:INPUT F
130 PRINT
140 PRINT "POWER WATT:";:INPUT P
150 PRINT
160 CLS
170 A=7.900001E-02*S^2
180 PRINT "LOOP AREA SQ. METRES:";:B=A*.0929:PRINT B
190 PRINT
200 RR=3.38*10^-8*F^4*A^2
210 PRINT "FREQUENCY MHZ:";F
220 PRINT "CONDUCTOR LENGTH METRES:";SS
230 PRINT "DIAMETER MILLIMETRES:";DD
240 PRINT "LOOP DIAMETER FEET:";(SS*3.281)/3.14159
250 PRINT "RADIATION RESISTANCE OHMS:";RR
260 RL=9.96*10^-4*SQR(F)*(S/D)
270 PRINT "CONDUCTOR LOSS OHMS:";RL
280 E=RR/(RR+RL)*100
290 PRINT "EFFICIENCY IN PERCENTAGE %:";E
300 DB=LOG(E/100)/LOG(10)*10
310 PRINT "EFFICIENCY IN dB dB:";DB
320 L=1.9*10^-8*S(7.353*LOG(96*S/3.1418/D)/LOG(10)-6.386)
330 PRINT "LOOP INDUCTANCE HENRY:";L
340 XL=2*3.1416*F*L*10^6
350 PRINT "INDUCTIVE REACTANCE OHMS:";XL
360 Q=XL/(RR+RL)/2
370 PRINT "QUALITY FACTOR Q:";Q
380 DF=2*(RR+RL)/XL*F*1000
390 PRINT "BANDWIDTH KHZ:";DF
```

```
400 VC=SQR(P*XL*Q)
410 PRINT CAPACITOR VOLTAGE VOLTS:";VC
420 CT=1/(2*3.1416*F*XL)*10^6
430 PRINT "TUNING CAPACITOR pF:";CT
440 SC=VC/75000!
450 PRINT "CAPACITOR SPACING IN INCHES = ";SC
460 PRINT "DO YOU WANT ANOTHER CALCULATION ?"
470 INPUT A$
480 IF A$="y" OR A$="Y" THEN 20
490 CLS
500 END
```

.....

73 and maybe see you on HF using one.

*********SID G3VBV ************

2880. Re: Looking for question pool

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 23:15:55 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <9946@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293546

In article <9109170816.AA23718@acpwvw.uucp>, clemens@acpwvw.UUCP writes:
>I am looking for a copy of the current question pool for novice and
>technician class licenses.

Read the following post posted back in June:

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

===== starts here =====
From: skaggs@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu (Gary Skaggs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Question pools now available in ASCII format (almost)
Message-ID: <1991Jun17.230629.11362@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Date: 17 Jun 91 23:06:29 GMT
Sender: usenet@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu (Nets)
Distribution: usa
Organization: National Severe Storms Laboratory
Lines: 30

Some of you have been following my journey of discovery regarding the
availability of the question pools in a format readable by all. As of
HAMCOM in Dallas this year, I have them all.

First caveat: The General, Advanced, and Extra class pools have addenda and
it is up to YOU to put the right info from the addenda in the right places.
Don't ask me to do it for you.

The other caveat: They are in UNIX compressed format. If you need assistance
with a non-UNIX system, contact me and I will e-mail you a copy. But if I
find that you had a UNIX system and were too lazy to ask your sysadmin how
to uncompress the files, your mailer will not survive! (No smiley).

(Smiley back on) I am tickled to death to tell you that Charley Kline has
graciously made available space for these files. They are in the same
directory as the Mac hyperstacks.

FTP them from: uxc.cso.uiuc.edu; anonymous login; directory pub/ham-radio.

Have a ball. Upgrade now and beat the rush. What better excuse for the
high-rent HF rig but to tell the spouse, "but dear, I NEED this radio for my
new privileges!" Just don't get caught.

73 de Gary

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ERL/NSSL
"Listen, I'm a politician. That means I'm a cheat and a liar, and
when I'm not kissin' babies, I'm stealin' their lollipops..."

Jeffery Pelt, The Hunt for Red October.

2881. Too Much to Bear

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 23:16:01 UTC
From: etxmalk@garbo.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <m5bc8gh@lynx.unm.edu>
Source record: 293547

This is posted for etxmalk@garbo.ericsson.se, who can't post directly:

Subject: HT's on an aircraft - I did it.

For the record, I have used my Kenwood 2400 on a commercial (scheduled) airline, Denver-Dallas route, back in 1982. I obtained permission from the pilot and crew and at a prearranged time (early into the landing descent) I made a short CQ on a simplex freq. and had a 3 minute QSO with a gentleman in Wichita Falls, Texas. Leaving the aircraft I asked the pilot if he had any problems from my transmissions and he said "no". However, some of the cabin attendents seemed a bit upset and moved me to a seat with no adjacent passengers for the test.

But the plane did not crash and I was not arrested and thrown in jail. In my opinion some previous warnings are stretching the facts.

'73s, Alan Malkiel, SM0/KE5JL

2882. Hamcomm by DL5YEC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 23:19:39 UTC
From: sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0kNBAe-000075C@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 293545

I even forgot where I got it, I wasn't expecting much for free.
Works a treat on receive using the very simple interface.
TRANSMIT!!!
---
1. RTS goes high and DTR low.
2. TX DATA is always low.
3. No other pins are toggling.
4. Judging by the sound, it won't send anything until ENTER is pressed (???).
5. RI stays high if disconnected from the receiver output.
* I would like to know how (other than using a microphone near the speaker
of the PC or connecting to it) audio/data is picked up for transmission.
Thanks in anticipation.
73 ....SID ......G3VBV.

2883. Re: ICOM IC W2A and Crossband Repeat w/PL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-18 23:53:50 UTC
From: davel@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <23860002@hpmweqt3.HP.COM>
Source record: 293558

/ hpmweqt3:rec.radio.amateur.misc / admitq@violet.berkeley.edu (Graduate Division-Admissions) / 10:54 am Sep 18, 1991 /
Keywords: ICOM IC W2A, Crossband Repeat, PL (CTCSS), DC Jacks

What follows is a letter from ICOM in response to some of several questions I asked:
"....The DC jack you asked about can be purchased as an OPC-288 DC Power Cable <not in stock anywhere I called, and I forgot to ask the price>. As far as cross-band repeat and PL tones, it can't be done. The processor and the VCO's are at their limits and will not handle the extra task. ....

73'
(signature)
Christopher Wilken KG7OF
Icom Technical Support Representative"

Oh well, and he didn't answer my question about offset w/crossband, or the question about replacing those lousy hard plastic jack plugs, but I will take this opportunity to suggest a partial solution to the DC jack supply/cost problem:

Cut cord between wall charger that came w/radio and the DC jack. Attach any "standard" connectors to the cut ends so that they can be re-connected. It would be a very good idea to put the "standard" number of fuse holders on the DC jack side of the new connector (if you use two fuses and holders that separate, reverse one to avoid polarity mistakes-thank you KC6QFG for that point). Now you can make-up any kind of adaptors you want with a mate for the new connector on the DC jack cord on one end, and spade lugs/what-ever on the other.

Please post if this idea has any problems (I'll always post any flames sent me also, I believe they should be shared).

My $00.02...
(over 300 postings to rec.radio.amateur.misc in the 5 days I was out, way to go..I had a lot of reading to do when I got back!)

73,
de Michael Dahl KC6UFR
e-mail: admitq@violet.berkeley.edu
(now I dare the mailer to eat this again!)

2884. Kenwood Service & TS-940 failure

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 00:15:10 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19910918171213CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 293549

Can someone give me the phone nr for Kenwood Service? Are they still in Long Beach, CA? And can I take in a sick 940 myself, or do I have to send it via a dealership, as the manual implies. (This is a non-warantee repair).

Also, has anyone had experience with the following TS-940 failure? I noticed over the last couple of weeks that the dial lights were dimming whenever I keyed down. Upon disassembling the rig and measuring the various power supplies, I found the 21v supply is running 30.3v. The regulator isn't, and the circuit board in the vicinity of the pass transistor amplifier is charred - not a good sign. My question is, how much else is likely to have been fried by the 50% overvoltage -- if it were just the regulator, I'd fix it myself. I have the service manual, but it makes it abnormally difficult to figure out exactly what runs off the 21v supply. Things seem to be mostly working (I got the C9 long path yesterday AM with the 940 to an Isoloop, so things can't be too messed up!) but I am obviously hesitant to run it now that I know about the 21v = 30.3v problem!

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

2885. Re: Telephone RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 02:46:32 UTC
From: rph@sq.sq.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.024632.10251@sq.sq.com>
Source record: 293553

I might add that reasonable RFI-proofing can sometimes be had without using any ferrite cores at *all*. I cured HF RFI in both my modem and terminal simply by curling the phone line and power cords going to them into grommets: Start by tying an ordinary overhand knot but keep on going 'round and 'round. If you take care to avoid introducing twisting tension in the cords, you'll eventually end up with a nice fat compact tight toroid of wire. Obviously, this is only feasible if you have several feet of line to spare in the first place.

It was a bit trickier for my PK232 TNC. For it I wound *all* lines going into it as many turns as I could manage around a picture tube yoke from an old TV. The effect was dramatic...

--

Pontus Hedman rph@sq.com {uunet|utzoo}!sq!rph
AX25:VE3RPH@VE3INF.ON.CAN (416) 239-4801

2886. Re: Super long play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 04:54:55 UTC
From: aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.045455.22714@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293554

I just received a mailing today about the super long play recorde
r.
What a joke-$119.
I can do the same thing wih ANY recorder for free by adjusting on
e potentiometer.Maybe I should start selling my own long play rec
order for $79?8-)
--
Aaron Barnes
aj008@cleveland.freenet.edu
Cleveland,Ohio USA
Huey Lewis and the News Fore!-ever.

2887. Standard C228H vs. Icom IC-W2A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 05:45:17 UTC
From: spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu
Message-ID: <4861@ux.acs.umn.edu>
Source record: 293557

I am trying to decide which handheld I would like to purchase. I've heard (and read) a lot of things about the Icom IC-W2a, but I haven't heard a whole lot about the Standard line of handhelds.

Does anyone here have anything to say about Standard's handheld line? It would be great if anyone here actually owns a C228 (I think that's the correct model number), and if they could mention a few words about it.

Thanks,

-Dennis Spexet (N0OKR), spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu

2888. Re: Super long play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 06:02:24 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <9956@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293562

In article <1991Sep19.045455.22714@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>, aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Aaron M. Barnes) writes:
>
>I just received a mailing today about the super long play recorde
>r.
>What a joke-$119.
>I can do the same thing wih ANY recorder for free by adjusting on
>e potentiometer.Maybe I should start selling my own long play rec
>order for $79?8-)

No, it's more than just adjusting a potentiometer. The method that is used is to motor turn on and off real quick (several 100 or 1000 times/sec). Say the circiut is on-offing the motor at 500 Hz, 50/50% on/off cycle, the motor would move at 1/2 speed. At 25/50% cycle, you would get 1/4 speed. This is the same method used in AC light dimmers.

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

2889. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 18 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 06:42:20 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094EDA2.30B91D60.25682@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293560

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 261, 09/18/91
10.7 FLUX=181.2 90-AVG=202 SSN=160 BKI=0122 2113 BAI=005
BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=3.3E+05 FLU10=8.9E+03 PKI=1112 2222 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=004,007,011,011,011,007,009,022 DEV-AVG=010 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C7.6 @ 1412UT XRAY-MIN= B6.9 @ 2148UT XRAY-AVG= C1.5
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1410UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2305UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.9%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1200UT PCA-MIN= -1.6DB @ 1810UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55318NT @ 1343UT BOUTF-MIN=55279NT @ 1726UT BOUTF-AVG=55304NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+109NT@ 1904UT GOES7-MIN=N:-002NT@ 2311UT G7-AVG=+086,+041,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+125NT@ 2256UT GOES6-MIN=E:-014NT@ 0835UT G6-AVG=+101,-001,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:185,187,193;SESC:185,185,185 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,007,007/010,010,010
KFCST=2233 3222 2233 3222 27DAY-AP=019,012 27DAY-KP=4444 3222 3222 2332
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2890. Re: ICOM IC W2A and Crossband Repeat w/PL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 07:15:14 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <8494@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293555

In article <23860002@hpmweqt3.HP.COM> davel@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Dave Linnehan) writes:
>/ hpmweqt3:rec.radio.amateur.misc / admitq@violet.berkeley.edu (Graduate Division-Admissions) / 10:54 am Sep 18, 1991 /
>Keywords: ICOM IC W2A, Crossband Repeat, PL (CTCSS), DC Jacks
>
>
>What follows is a letter from ICOM in response to some of several
>questions I asked:
>"....The DC jack you asked about can be purchased as an OPC-288 DC
>Power Cable <not in stock anywhere I called, and I forgot to ask
>the price>. As far as cross-band repeat and PL tones, it can't be done.
>The processor and the VCO's are at their limits and will not handle the
>extra task. ....
>
The cross band repeat mod previously posted does indeed work on my IC-W2A

>Icom Technical Support Representative"

>Oh well, and he didn't answer my question about offset w/crossband, or the

If you have offsets programmed, you will get offsets while running
crossband repeat. Basically if you happen to put it in cross band repeat
mode, then what ever "side" that receives audio will retransmit to the
other "side" of the radio with the defined offset of that frequency. It
will ping pong back and forth too as the active "side" of the radio
changes just like it should.

It's a hot little box! Particularily when used in cross band repeat
mode (it really gets hot and it is constantly transmitting!).

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2891. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 07:35:32 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.073532.824250@locus.com>
Source record: 293561

In article <24290@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick Sterling) writes:
>In article <1991Sep18.110932.9880@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>> In article <24255@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick Sterling) writes:
>> >Hard to imagine that any aircraft flying today could be affected by the
>> >local oscillator in my rig while rejecting the interference from megawatt
>> >ground stations, leaky cable systems, etc. Doesn't `compute'.
>>
>> It doesn't take much signal to cause the ILS receiver's phase detector
> ^^^^^^
> Lets define `signal', OK ?
>
>> to deviate by a couple of degrees. The error is subtle and continous
>> so the pilot may not notice. Landing 50 feet right of the runway is
>> painful though. With signals external to the aircraft, the variation
> ^^^^^^^
> ditto.
>
>> is rapid and temporary, easily noticed by the pilot.
>>
>> Most modern aircraft have several systems onboard to allow cross checking,
>> but there are still a lot of older aircraft flying with WWII era electronics.
>>
>> Gary KE4ZV
>
> I think the basic error here is that we are equating amateur radio
> vhf-uhf transceivers to consumer FM broadcast band radios. When I
> last checked my handhelds with an HP spectrum analyzer, there were no
> `signals' ;-) in the aircraft bands. (even from the local oscillators).

I guess your hand-helds are an exhaustive assortment of all HTs in use. Pretty good, there, Rick. I think, however, you may have omitted my HT from your assortment; the Kenwood TR-2600A. The PLL uses a heterodyne down mixer in the VCO circuit to get the feedback frequency into the range the Motorola PLL chip can handle (10-20 Mhz). This heterodyne oscillator generates a signal at 144..148 - 10.7 - 10 Mhz, or about 122 Mhz, when receiving. I'm not certain what level the HT radiates at this frequency, but I do know it radiates enough energy through the lexan case at 10.7 MHz for me to use my FM equipped FT-747 as a monitor receiver ;-). If the level at 120 Mhz is even close, then it is loud.

Your signature indicates you are in Test Engineering... 1/2 :-)

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

2892. Contest University at W1RR - Wednesday September 25, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 07:35:42 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.133810.17519@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 293565

Copy of message. From: K1GW To: ALL Date: 14-Sep-1991 1047Z

Want to know how to get a higher score in the CQ WW? Would you like to improve your station setup? Interested in meeting other hams involved in contesting and DXing? Come to Contest University, Wednesday, Sept 25 at 7:30 PM at the QTH of John Kenny, W1RR, in South Hampton, NH.

KC1F, Stu, will head the academic staff of many well known contesters. If you are coming please let John know so he can have the correct amount of pizza on hand. If you have academic questions please contact Stu. The subject matter will be tailored to the needs of the attendees. Everyone should get something from the evening.

This CU meeting is sponsored by the NH/VT Section of the Yankee Clipper Contest Club but you don't have to live in NH/VT or even by a YCCC member to attend. If you have a friend who might be interested please bring him/her

Msg #196 From: K1GW Date: 16-Sep 1714Z Subj: directions
Copy of message. From: W1RR To: K1GW Date: 16-Sep-1991 1714Z

From Interstate 95:
1. Get off I 95 at NH Exit 1
2. Take Rte. 107 West toward the Dog Track and Kingston, NH
3. Take a left at the blinking light. This Rte. 150
4. Go South on Rte. 150 for 0.8 mi.
5. Take a right onto Highland Rd.
6. After 0.7 mi. take a left onto Woodman Rd.
7. After 0.7 mi you will come to our house. The mailbox (#361) with our name on it is on the left and the house is on the right. It is a brown colonial with green trim, set back about 350 ft. from the road. There is some parking at the top of the driveway and more on the grass or small paved area just in off the road.

From Interstate 495:
1. Take I 495 MA exit for Rte. 150 North
2. Go through the center of Amesbury on Main St.
3. Continue on Rte. 150. It is Market St as you exit center of town. Keep right at fork in the road.
4. About 0.8 mi after crossing the state line, turn left onto Highland Rd. Follow steps 6 and 7 above.

From Rte. 107 coming from the west:
1. As you come through Kingston on Rte. 107 you can take a turn to the right (east) at a restaurant The ???? House. Where ???? is a year long ago.
2. After about a mile you come to Rte. 125 and Rte. 107 East is right

ahead of you. Get on 107 again until you come out to Rte. 150.
3. Follow steps 4 through 7 of the Interstate 95 directions.

=-=-=-

2893. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 07:51:51 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.075151.20989@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 293559

In article <8148@vice.ICO.TEK.COM> georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM (George Pell) writes:

>:
>:Yup. I've steered a 182RG and the Cardinal by tuning a FM receiver at the
>:10.7 Mhz IF frequency differential and having the autopilot coupled to the
>:Nav radio. In other words, tune the VOR to say 115.7 and the FM radio to
>:105 and the radio's IF oscillator WILL affect the nav and the CDI display.

I'd second to that. I have used my IC24ET many times as a test oscillator.
For example, when tuned to about 402 MHz it gives out around -60 dBm (one
nanowatt) on the 430 MHz band. When connected to a mobile antenna you can
hear the local oscillator up to 100 metres.

>:
>:Now as to interference from PC's - not proven to interfere, but cellular
>:has enough radiated power so I'd suspect receiver overload. Since cellular
>:is up at 800 Mhz it might not interfere with the UHF nav, but I wonder about
>:the DME and transponder at 1000 Mhz..

There is also another nasty side effect in using a cellular phone aboard.
The cellular companies dislike people who register to a dozen base stations
simultaneously. They might send you a bill for the hassle you have induced.
So switch off before entering the plane.

>:
>:Alan L. Peterman
>
>The fact that Al could steer his Cardinal using an FM radio is proof enough
>that electronic devices should NOT be used by the general public in commercial
>airlines.
>
>

Good advice.

>geo
>N29531 Cardinal

Benjamin OH3BK

--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gr|nlund, benjamin@ee.tut.fi, Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of the Association for Adjustment Aces ---------- OH3BK@OH3RBR
"Kyll{ min{ raavin persett{ni jos minua raavituttaa" (kansaned. J. Donner)

2894. Collecting OLD radio-sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 10:38:26 UTC
From: eo@jet.uk
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.103826.14783@jet.uk>
Source record: 293563
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

I am interested in the collection and restoration of OLD valve-type radio-sets.
Is there a local (OXFORD UK) and/or nationwide (UK) club/association/
organisation/magazine on this topic.
- Disclaimer: Please note that the above is a personal view and should not
be construed as an official comment from the JET project.

2895. Re: Super long play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 12:02:54 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1620@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 293564

In article <1991Sep18.155019@axion.bt.co.uk>,
bcollins@axion.bt.co.uk (Bill Collins) writes...
>In article <1991Sep16.171210.10114@btree.uucp>,
bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:
>|> In fact, you could record the entire 2 meter band (or 6Mhz of any band) at
>|> one time using a modified VCR. You need to modify the front end or
>|> tap into the IF stages. This gives you a recorder similar to the phone
>|> PBX recorders which record all phone lines using a VCR tape.
>
>I've seen this suggested before. Has anyone actually SUCCEEDED in doing this ?
>
Not that I know of, in fact it's not that easy: For one thing you have to
do something about the gap in recording as the machine switches heads.
VCRs ensure that the sync pulse is there (and reconstruct it on playback).
Besides, converting 6 MHz of bandwidth from RF down to DC cleanly is non-
trivial.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

2896. Re: HTs on aircraft.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 12:18:41 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <24299@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 293567

In article <"18-Sep-91.11:02:38.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM writes:
> Dear All,
>
> Re: HTs on airplanes.
>
> 1) Could the maintainer of the FAQ please copy the relevant FCC rules into it?

FCC rules permit aeronautical mobile operation.

> That way we can refer people to the FAQ rather than rerunning the debate here
> at regular intervals. Basically

As long as the FAR has arbitrary rules I think the debate will continue.

(at least in democratic societies ... would you have any other way?)

>2) Personally, I don't give a flying Philadelphia aardvark what all these self
>appointed EMC experts think. If there's the tiniest, weeniest, slightest,
>minutest, vague, imperceptible, unmeasureable chance that your radio equipment
>is going to interfere with the safe operation of the aircraft, I don't want you
>on the same airplane as me. I don't want you in an airplane that flies over me.
>I don't want you in an airplane that's anywhere *near* me. In fact, I don't
>want you in an airplane at all.

I'd suggest you stop flying. Life is not 100% risk free. Flying will never
be 100% risk free.

> 3) The Lockerbie "disaster" was caused by the detonation of 11 ounces of Semtex
> explosive contained in a Toshiba radio-cassette recorder. Stop bitching about
> the security at airports, except if it's too lax, in which case complain to
> anyone who'll listen.
> Be nice to the security people.

Courtesy and good manners are universally appreciated and beside that
I'm ALWAYS nice to anyone pointing a machine gun at me. (Seoul airport...
and his finger was on the trigger)

> Take the batteries out of your electronic equipment.

Absolutely.

> Be prepared to demonstrate that equipment is operable.

Absolutely!

> Which would you rather; Some minor inconvenience at the airport, or
> been blown into small pieces at 20,000 feet?

Is this a rhetorical question? ;-)

>
> 73,
>
> Hugh, G0CNR.

73,
Rick, N2CGI
--

__ __
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling

Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

2897. Where is CO2 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 12:35:18 UTC
From: currier@duke.cs.duke.edu
Message-ID: <685283717@romeo.cs.duke.edu>
Source record: 293566

Greetings:

Just bought a new a rcvr and am practicing the code so I can
upgrade to General from an old (1986) Tech ticket. Anyhow, while
listening to 40 mtrs this morning at 0530 EST I copied CO2MT 5x8
in several QSO's. I don't have a Handbook, so can't look up the
prefix. Can anybody tell me where CO2 is? And, are there any prefix
databases that are FTP-able so I can quit wasting bandwidth with
these silly questions?

Thanks,

Bob Currier
N4NXQ
Duke University
Durham, N.C. 27706

rdc@spectrum.ac.duke.edu
currier@romeo.cs.duke.edu

2898. AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 12:36:52 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109191236.AA24088@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293573

I'M AMAZED AT THE DEBATE THAT THIS SUBJECT ALWAYS SPAWNS. YOU'LL NOTE
THAT I CAREFULLY CHOSE THE WORD "TRUISM" RATHER THAN TRUTH BECAUSE I
HAVE HEARD

2899. AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 12:37:55 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109191237.AA24107@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293574

PLEASE DISREGARD THE LAST MESSAGE

2900. AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 12:42:45 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109191242.AA24203@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293575

I'm amazed at the amount of controversy that this subject spawns. I've
listend to and read about it for years. You'll notice I used the word
"truism" instead of "true" because I don't believe that there is a
single answer that the scientist and audiophile will agree to.
In any event, Albania is on the air and we are behaving splendedly!
I'm proud of us!
73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC

"Quality is an exciting journey, not a final destination."

2901. Re: RFI {but off the subject}

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 13:29:29 UTC
From: wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109190929.aa24146@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 293577

>I had the luxury (my wife convinced me it was a luxury) of building my own
>home. When I wired the shack I put .01ufd disk caps across hot & neutral lines
>to gnd in each receptacle. I also tied together with wire & gnded the foil
>of the insulation in the walls of the shack. What this bought me I don't know,

This is a little off the subject, but I have some of those Radio Shack
RF remote control switches, and the hard wired types that I assume sends
info over the house wires via rf. The problem is that 1/2 of the house
is on one of the two legs of the 220 (or 240?) and the other 1/2 on the
other leg so there is no way for a device on one 1/2 of the circuit to
communicate with a device on the other 1/2. I have had to put two
separate rf receivers one on each circuit, in order to control switches
all over the house. I was wondering if using a cap such as above, but
accross the two hot circuits, would allow enough rf to pass for my
remotes to function properly? Also, I presume that if I tried the above
trick of caps from hot to ground, that it would effectively short out the
rf signals from my remotes so they wouldn't even work on the same side of
the 220. I guess eliminating rf interference doesn't come without cost.

2902. Antenna for 10m mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 14:03:11 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109191003.aa19121@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293428

What's the "best antenna for the buck" for 10m mobile? There must be lots
of opinions out there.....

I'd especially be interested in what Gary KE4ZV might offer...(BTW, Gary,
thanks for all your input/various subjects on the net.....yours are some
of the most articulate and useful)Oh, yeah....I don't want to drill any holes in my Honda,
and I looked at
a couple of mounts that grip the edge of the trunk-lid but the bracket
won't fit in that tiny well-engineered gap between trunk-lid and body.
Maybe all that leaves is mag-mounts?

If I AM stuck with a mag-mount, what's the best one?

And what say you all on base/shunt load vs whatever else?

Finally, seeing what Gary had to say about the Cushcraft 2m ringo the other
day (the "Cushcraft Dummy Load"), I hesitate to ask (but will anyway)...
what about that $50 baseloaded mag-mount whip Cushcraft offers.....friend
of mine says his works fine, but I'm skeptical.....

Jerry, K1MER.....<jkeller@PICA.mil> or just respond
on the net.....everybody loves
antenna stuff!!!!

2903. Re: Antenna in Attic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 15:07:55 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360029@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 293470

Hi Steve,
B4 I can answer, I should ask what kind of roof attic you have?
If I can assume that you have wooden attic with shingles or shakes'
than you should not have any problem, otherwise any cement or ceramic
tile roof will be a problem. Also hope you don't have any air-condit.
pipes and/or heathing pipes around.
Your best guide is if there are non conductiv mtl. around you are safe.

from the log of AA6AD

2904. Re: ICOM IC W2A power cord

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 15:17:17 UTC
From: perley@galaxy
Message-ID: <23521@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 293576

In article <23860002@hpmweqt3.HP.COM>, davel@hpmwtd (Dave Linnehan) writes:

>Cut cord between wall charger that came w/radio and the DC jack. Attach
>any "standard" connectors to the cut ends so that they can be re-connected.
>It would be a very good idea to put the "standard" number of fuse holders
>on the DC jack side of the new connector (if you use two fuses and holders
>that separate, reverse one to avoid polarity mistakes-thank you KC6QFG for
>that point). Now you can make-up any kind of adaptors you want with a mate
>for the new connector on the DC jack cord on one end, and spade lugs/what-
>ever on the other.
>
>Please post if this idea has any problems (I'll always post any flames sent

All I can think of is that the 200 ma trickle charger has pretty small
wires that may not be up to the current you would need for
transmitting on high power. (assuming the same accessories that come
with the 24at).

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2905. Re: Observe DISCOVERY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 17:13:00 UTC
From: irwin@iago.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <19SEP199110132065@iago.caltech.edu>
Source record: 293238
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

In article <1991Sep18.110417.1@dev8a.mdcbbs.com>, rivero@dev8a.mdcbbs.com writes...
>>
>> Now is *the* time to observe manned S/C over your heads! For Europe, at
>> least, the conditions were perfect this weekend: each night, at least two
>> passes of DISCOVERY and one of MIR were most easily visible to the naked
>> eye (both approached or exceeded the brightest stars). Attention: in several
>> German news media there were times of transit for DISCOVERY published that
>.................
>
> Every shuttle flight, we hear how it was visible here or there and we get
>posts which predict when it will be visible which arrive AFTER the time of
>the prediction. For the next flight (or for MIR) could some kind expert
>post viewing predictions a little more in advance? Thanks.
>
I wouldn't expect the next shuttle mission to have these data available as
it will be a DOD (non-classified) mission, and even though it is non-classified
I would still be surprised if the orbital data is released prior to launch.

Irwin Horowitz |"Suppose they went nowhere?"-McCoy
Astronomy Department |"Then this will be your big chance
California Institute of Technology | to get away from it all!"-Kirk
irwin@iago.caltech.edu | from STII:TWOK
ih@deimos.caltech.edu |

2906. Re: Standard C228H vs. Icom IC-W2A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 17:19:06 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <24302@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 293568

In article <4861@ux.acs.umn.edu> spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu (D. Robert Spexet II) writes:
> I am trying to decide which handheld I would like to purchase. I've heard
> (and read) a lot of things about the Icom IC-W2a, but I haven't heard a whole
> lot about the Standard line of handhelds.
>
> Does anyone here have anything to say about Standard's handheld line? It
> would be great if anyone here actually owns a C228 (I think that's the correct
> model number), and if they could mention a few words about it.
>
> Thanks,
>
> -Dennis Spexet (N0OKR), spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu

I just purchased on last Sunday. It is a HOT product. I would buy another
one in a flash. Functionality is on par with everything I've seen to date.
The manual is clear and well written (no Jinglish). I'll post a separate
list of functions/features.
--

__ __
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling

Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

2907. RF power ratings for preamps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 17:36:14 UTC
From: ollie@triton.unm.edu
Message-ID: <kvcc=ja@lynx.unm.edu>
Source record: 293439

Does anyone know the maximum RF power the a 2 meter and/or
70 cm GaAsFET preamp can handle? (I'm thinking of those
types that switch to bypass RF coming up the line during transmit)

73

2908. Another press release from Albania, from OH0XX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 17:39:08 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9109191738.AA14424@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 293435

PRESS RELEASE # 4 (19th Sept. 1991)

MESSAGE FROM TIRANA:

Things are moving along according to the schedule -- training and operating at ZA1A will continue untill October 7th 1991.

More operating hours will be obtained every day and a second station will be operational this weekend.

Currently the ZA1A station is located at the PTT headquarters and access is limited -- night-hour operating is impossible.

The opening ceremony was attended by 50 people. It was broadcast on Tirana TV. Among those present were high administrative officials from agencies including Albanian Defense.

The first contacts made by the Albanian students were IN3CKK (cw) and IT9HZC (ssb).

The Albanian student base is extremely qualified -- the 11 participants include 8 engineers representing several government and educational institutions.

On the evening of the 17th of September the atmosphere was warm and all ministeries were represented at the highest possible level.

This week will see many ceremonial activities. We are proud to be here and looking forward to working you all before leaving.

73

The Gang at ZA1A

2909. 940

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 17:59:45 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109191359.aa28133@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293429

Chris Thomas, AA6SQ writes: (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

>... has anyone had experience with the following TS-940
>failure? I noticed over the last couple of weeks that the
>dial lights were dimming whenever I keyed down. Upon
>disassembling the rig and measuring the various power
>supplies, I found the 21v supply is running 30.3v. The
>regulator isn't, and the circuit board in the vicinity of
>the pass transistor amplifier is charred - not a good sign.
>My question is, how much else is likely to have been fried
>by the 50% overvoltage -- if it were just the regulator, I'd
>fix it myself. I have the service manual, but it makes it
>abnormally difficult to figure out exactly what runs off the
>21v supply. Things seem to be mostly working (I got the
>C9 long path yesterday AM with the 940 to an Isoloop, so
>things can't be too messed up!) but I am obviously hesitant
>to run it now that I know about the 21v = 30.3v problem!

I had the regulated power supply fail in my 940, too. The 30v
you're seeing is not good. I recommend you cease operation & fix
the problem. Actually, if the pass transistors go, there will be more like
40v on the 21v line. I had to replace the pass transistors and a bunch
of zener's in the final compartment, as well as, on the pwr supply
board. The cause of the failure I suspect is that one of the zener
over-voltage protectors in the Final stage shorted and presented a
dead short to the supply. The current-limiting/foldback circuit
didn't and the pass transistors blew. It took quite a while
to isolate the real problem to these mysterious zeners. I replace most
of the ones in the final and pwr supply boards. Couldn't get the exact
type (voltage value) so I seriesed some I got from Radio Snack (nee-Shack).
Good luck. If you feel you aren't inclined to spend the time to debug
the problem, send it to KWD or ask a good radio-expert (as in Grapes of Wrath)
for help. Kenwood may not even have the skill to fix it for a reasonable
amount. If the damage is extensive it could take them a while to fix it which
will cost you big bucks.
73 - Walt -K2WK.

2910. Kenwood TH77a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 18:15:14 UTC
From: tooyserk@ntmtv.UUCP
Message-ID: <9624@ntmtv.UUCP>
Source record: 293461

I recently bought the TH77a gear. I was wondering if the
receiver can be modified to cover frequenciesfrom 500MHz to
900MHz. I know that the receiver can be modified for 117MHz
operation (bought the mod. book, the green book) but there
is no mention of anything on the higher frequencies.

I know that ICOM w2a has these capabilities even some without
any modifications (keyboard entry) and I was going to buy the ICOM
unit at first, but since I got special discout on the Kenwood, I got
TH77a.

Regards,
Pirooz
(still waiting for my call sign in the mail !!)

2911. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 18:22:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.182226.18328@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293570

In article <24290@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick Sterling) writes:
>
> I think the basic error here is that we are equating amateur radio
> vhf-uhf transceivers to consumer FM broadcast band radios. When I
> last checked my handhelds with an HP spectrum analyzer, there were no
> `signals' ;-) in the aircraft bands. (even from the local oscillators).

That's because you were looking for the signal in the *wrong* place. Take a look in the 10-11.7 Mhz range. Every case that I have seen of interference to aircraft nav aids has been the result of radiation at the IF frequency of the nav aid. It doesn't take much either, a -100 dbm carrier is sufficient. You're upsetting a sensitive phase detector, not jamming a voice link here.

Gary KE4ZV

2912. AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 20:19:15 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109192019.AA05463@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293430

>I'm amazed at the amount of controversy that this subject spawns. I've
>listend to and read about it for years. You'll notice I used the word
>"truism" instead of "true" because I dont't believe that there is a

According to my Webster's, "truism" means a self-evident truth; especially one whichis too obvious to mention. Since there is wide disagreement about the cited "truism", I'd say it ain't one. What passes for truth sometimes is nothing more than subjective opinion.

Congrats to Albania Hams!

73,
Dube Ab5AP

2913. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 20:37:04 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094EE16.CD33EAC0.26514@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293432

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
September 20 to September 29, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

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SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 19 SEPTEMBER

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6827 S21W46 032 0090 BXO 09 010 BETA
6828 S11W27 013 0270 HSX 02 001 ALPHA
6829 N01W12 358 0240 CSO 04 005 BETA
6830 S12W15 001 0060 BXO 05 007 BETA
6832 N08E03 343 0660 EAI 12 034 BETA GAMMA
6834 N08W16 002 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA
6837 N16W06 352 0030 BXO 03 005 BETA
6838 N10E44 302 0030 BXO 03 003 BETA
6839 N07E54 292 0030 BXO 03 004 BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar
longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology
used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical
maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on
the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 19 SEPT.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6822 S10W72 058 NONE
6824 S20W60 046
6831 N15W71 057
6833 N04W64 050
6835 S25W19 005
6836 N23W07 353

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 19 AND 21 SEPTEMBER
```

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6805 N23 232
6807 S05 247
6812 N12 229

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of
Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (20 SEPT - 29 SEPT)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | * | * | * | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | * |***|***|***| NONE |
| ACTIVE | | | | | | * |***|***|***|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED | * | * | * | * |***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 70%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
_____________________________________________________________
298 | |
290 | * |
282 | ***** |
274 | ***** |
266 | ******* |
258 | ******** |
250 | ******** |
242 | ********* |
234 | ********** |
226 | *** ********** |
218 | ***** **** ********** |
210 |************ * ************ |
202 |************** ************ |
194 |************** ************** ** * |
```

```
186 |*************** ***************** * |
178 |*************** ***************** * ******** *|
170 |***************** ********************** *************|
162 |****************** ************************************|
154 |****************** ************************************|
146 |******************** ***********************************|
138 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #202
```

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

```
------------------------------------------------------------
212 | |
211 | ***** |
210 | ******** |
209 | *********** |
208 | ************* |
207 | **************** |
206 | ****************** |
205 | **** ******************** |
204 | ******* ********************** |
203 | ********* ************************ |
202 | *********** ********************************|
201 | ************** ********************************|
200 | ****************** ********************************|
199 | ************************************************************|
198 | ************************************************************|
197 | ************************************************************|
196 |************************************************************|
195 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #202
```

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS

```
------------------------------------------------------------
498 | |
478 | * |
458 | * * |
438 | * *** |
418 | ***** |
```

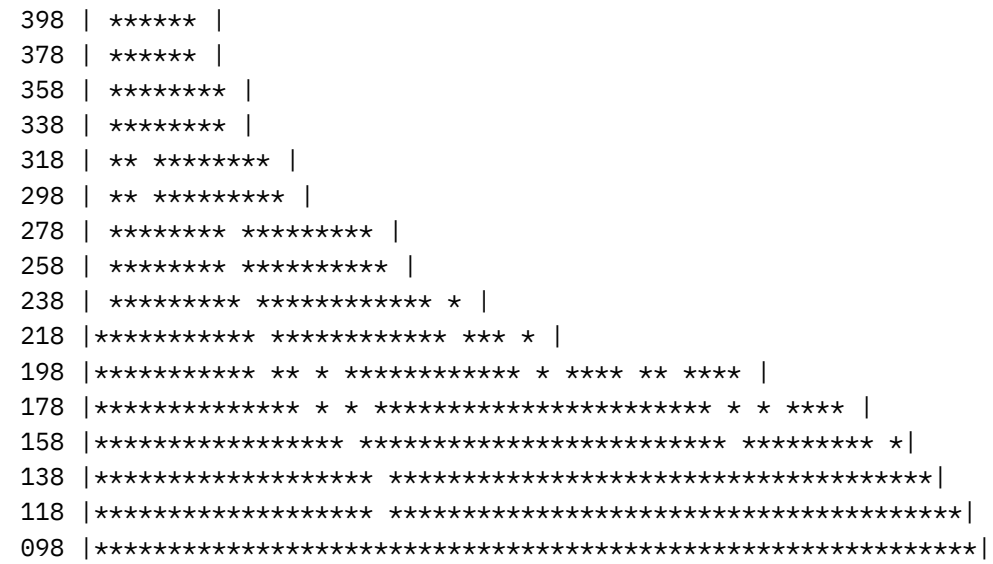
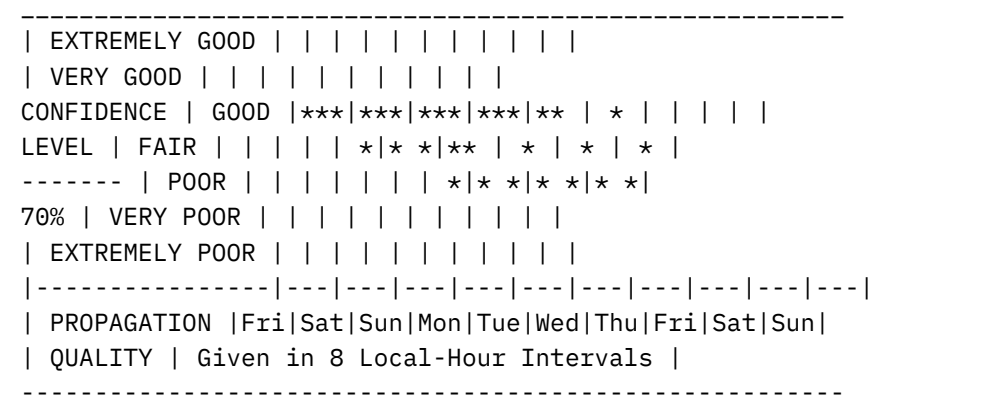


Chart Start: Day #202

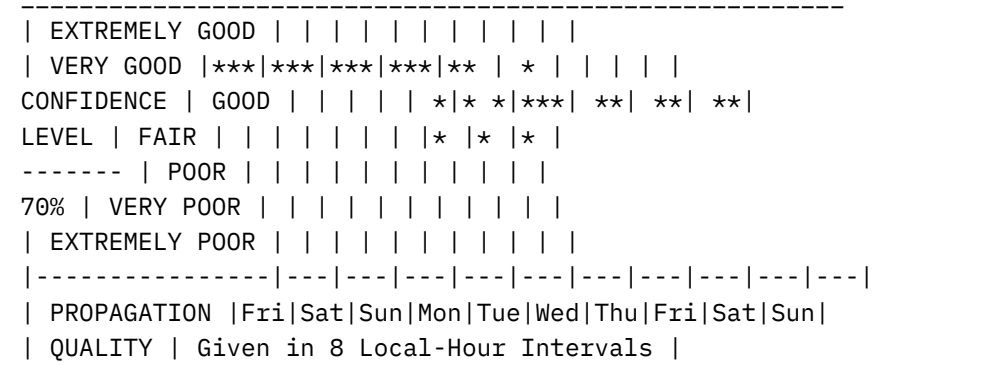
NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as calculated by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (20 SEPT - 29 SEPT)

High Latitude Paths


| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***|***|***|** | * | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | *|* *|** | * | * | * |
------- | POOR | | | | | | *|* *|* *|* *|
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
EXTREMELY POOR									
PROPAGATION	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
QUALITY	Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals

Middle Latitude Paths


| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***|** | * | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | *|* *|***| **| **| **|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | |* |* |* |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
EXTREMELY POOR									
PROPAGATION	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
QUALITY	Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals

```
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***|***| **| **| * | * | * |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | |* |* |* *|* *|* *|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

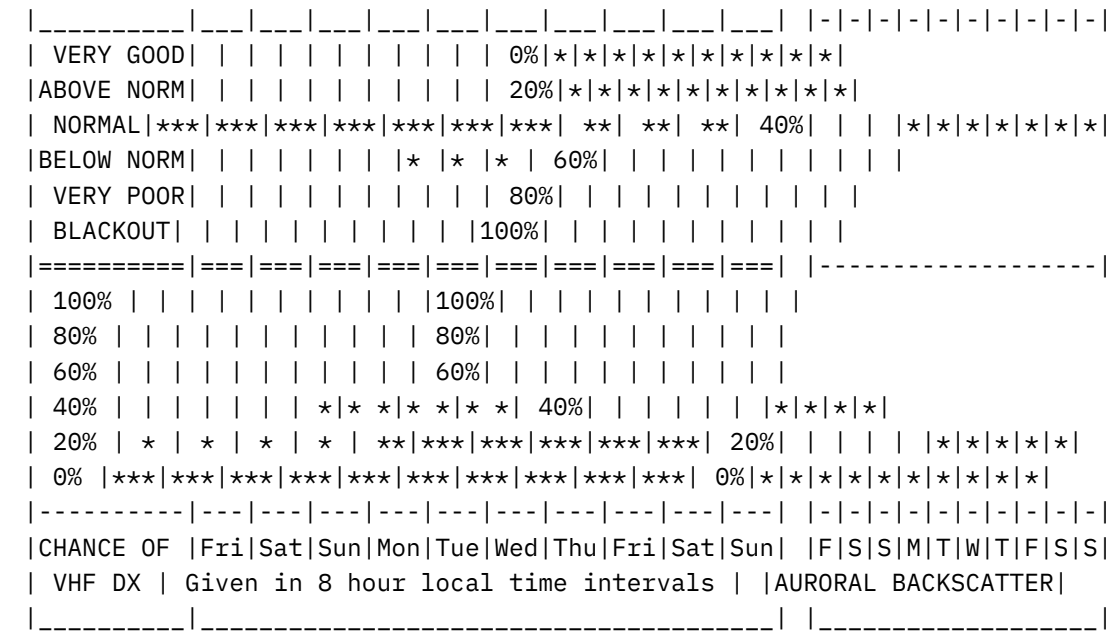
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (20 SEPT - 29 SEPT)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

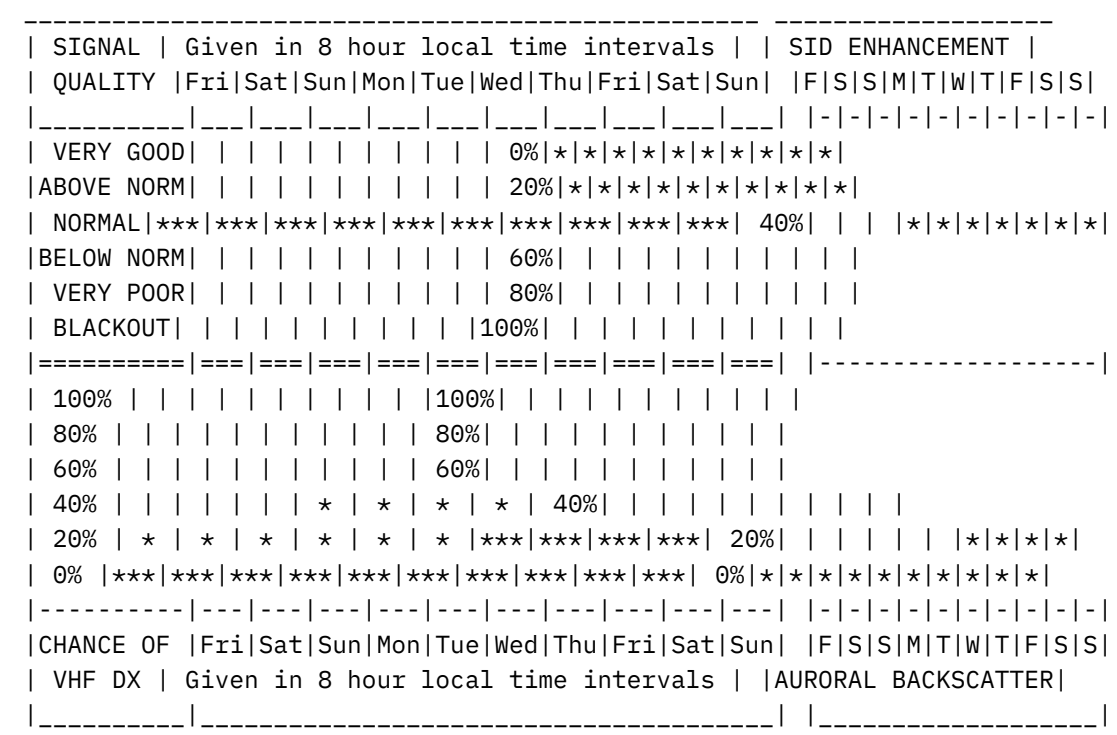
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***| **| **| * | * | 40%| | | |*|*|*|*| | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | |* |* |* *|* *| 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| 40%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|
| 20% | * | * | * | * |***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
```


VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	**	40%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM							*	*	*	60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%											100%									
80%											80%									
60%											60%									
40%							*	* *	* *	* *	* *	40%						*	*	*	*
20%	*	*	*	*	*	**	***	***	***	***	***	20%						*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____________	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

LOW LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
_____________	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM										60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										|100%|								
80%											80%|								
60%											60%|								
40%							*	*	*	*	40%|								
20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	***	***	***	***	20%						*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____________	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (20 SEPT - 29 SEPT)

High Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | * | * | * |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | * |***|***|***|***|***|
65% | LOW | * | * | * |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | * | * | * |
70% | LOW | | | | | **|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
80% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
---------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

2914. Re: ICOM IC W2A power cord

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 20:39:19 UTC
From: thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Sep.19.16.39.19.1991.24425@romulus.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 293433

I have been using the method mentioned for 2 months now with no problems. I cut the charger cord and used RCA phono plugs (no flames about current handling ability please) to connect the Icom plug to either the wall charger or a 12 battery. I have also used it with a cigarette lighter plug in cars. I have experienced no problems and since there is only about 2 inches between Icom's plug and the RCA plug the wire's resistance does not come into play much. (I worried about it in the begining, but it never gets hot and there is no measurable V drop while transmitting.)

--

~~~~~~

Tim Hayes N2KBG	No beast so fierce but knows some touch
Rutgers College of Engineering	of pity, but I know none and therefore
thayes@remus.rutgers.edu	am no beast.
(908)932-7800 [leave a msg]	

~~~~~~

2915. xDSubject: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 20:56:23 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9109192000.AA16234@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293431

In article <1991Sep17.183558.28785@athena.mit.edu>
aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:

>>I'm considering buying the Cushcraft AR-2 Ringo antenna. This
>is an older design compared to the ARX-2 Ringo Ranger and ARX-2B
>Ringo Ranger 2B. However, since I want to use it for both 2m
>and CAP frequencies (which are just above and below the 2m
>amateur band), I think I want the greater bandwidth provided by
>the AR-2.
>>My questions: Are there any other antennas I should consider
>>with similar characteristics (omnidirectional, 3.75 dB, small,
>< $40, SWR 2:1 10 MHz bandwidth). Or should I not worry about
the bandwidth so much?

Gary, KE4ZV, replied and recommended some other antennas, among
them the AEA isopole.

I'd like to underscore my agreement with Gary on this. About a
year ago our local repeater group needed a new antenna for our
two-meter rXYXWY. i0
9

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years, we've used a number of different antennas on the repeater,
most of them commercial designs. The only one of these that
worked at all well was a very old Stationmaster type 20 foot high
end-fed collinear which had good performance, but very high VSWR,
because it was designed for the Marine VHF band around 156-162
Mhz. The high VSWR drove our duplexer bonkers, so I embarked on
a search for a low-price replacement antenna. One of our local
club members, Dale, KS7G, recommended the AE9&opole`based`onMsome A/B comparison
s done in Oregon against the Ringo Ranger. To
shorten a long story, we installed the Isopole on our repeater
and were *amazed* at the good performance!! It had only a little
less gain than the old stationmaster, but also had a low VSWR
after trimming the radiator length to our transmit frequency. We

also worried about the Isopole's survivability on a 500 ft hilltop in Southeast Alaska. It made it through last winter just fine, but it was a rather mild winter compared to some we get.

The bottom line on vertical radiator antenna performance is the radiation pattern. It's only with the develepment of modern computer programs that we've been able to analyze antenna performance in a serious way. It turns out that the old style ground plane antennas have lousy patterns--their radiation goes mostly up in the air instead of toward the horizon. The reason? Insufficient decoupling between the radiator and the support mast/coax cable. Turns out that the feedline and mast have substantial currents flowing in them, and the whole shebang radiates like a longwire instead of like a dipole. You might think that this would help, but on VHF/UHF it doesn't. Longwires can have gain over a dipole, but it occurs in directions oblique to the wire rather than normal (perpendicular) to it. Building a real-world antenna with a good vertical pattern is not as easy as we all used to think--even if it's just a simple dipole.

The "secret" of the AEA Isopole lies in the funny looking cones and their placement on the mast. Their purpose is to decouple, or choke off the currents that try to flow down the mast. If you measure the length from the bottom of the radiator to the bottom of the first cone, you come up with about 5/8 of a wavelength. Turns out that the old ground plane antenna with the 1/4 wave spikes would have a much better pattern if the radials were about 5/8 long! This was all described in one of Bill Orr's columns in Ham Radio magazine about 5 or 6 years ago. Bill described the results of some research into vertical antennas and summarized the results.

The VSWR of an antenna is probably its least important parameter, but unfortunately, it's the easiest one to measure! That's why manufacturers pay so much attention to providing you with a low VSWR, because they know that customers are likely to measure it. To answer your question, the Isopole should have a usable VSWR bandwidth of about 3-4 Mhz, which should get you by for your MARS/CAP activities. Remember that most modern VHF transceivers and handi-talkies will easily tolerate a 2:1 VSWR for short transmit periods, and for receiving, VSWR is virtually immaterial.

I've wondered why AEA doesn't tout their fine product more than they do. Is it possible that most hams make their purchasing decisions based on packaging, advertising and appearance than actual performance! But then what else can we do, since antenna performance is so tough to measure. Another important factor that must also be taken into account is the size/weight of an antenna--what can you fit into your available space? Often compromises are necessary. After all, you don't need the last

word in performance to reliably hit the local repeater!

Good luck and 73,
Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
jshch@alaska.bitnet

2916. Reflections from MIR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 21:09:24 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.210924.9440@anasaz>
Source record: 293454

I have noticed that when MIR goes by heading east from here, I occasionally hear fluttery signals from other stations calling him. I wonder if there is a possibility that these are reflected, or if it is some other mode of propagation (today, for example, there was a cold front between me and 5-land where I heard another station).

If I assume a radar cross section at 2 meters of 100 meters for the MIR, a station 200 slant km from MIR, with MIR 200 slant km from me gives a huge path loss. If the station runs 1KW into a 14dB antenna and I have a 3dB antenna, I only get -142 dBm. The thermal noise floor at room temperature for 2M NBFM is about -124 dBm (your mileage may vary depending on filters).

Has anyone else noticed this effect?

PS - anyone digipeating through mir to CQ is likely to get an answer from me if in range. As far as I can tell, channel congestion makes it almost impossible to get long packets through.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

2917. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 21:37:19 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.213719.19764@xanadu.com>
Source record: 293434

In article <1991Sep18.111929.10069@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1991Sep17.183558.28785@athena.mit.edu> aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:
>>I'm considering buying the Cushcraft AR-2 Ringo antenna. This is an older
>>design compared to the ARX-2 Ringo Ranger and ARX-2B Ringo Ranger 2B.
>
>You can make a better antenna with a coat hanger and a SO239. And it will
>cost you even less. If you do buy one, stop by your local electrical
>supply house and get some NoAlox and liberally coat all joints. The Ringo
>tends to corrode rapidly.

Yep. There is some corrosion. I had the ARX-2B for a year and its got some cruf on it. A real problem with the ARX-2B, in my opinion, is the radials. They are stainless, I think, but screw into an aluminum collar that is placed around the mast (which you supply). Getting this collar level and tight is a real chore. I ended up nearly stripping one of the threads in the collar while reinstalling it on an aluminum mast. Also, if you strip it during initial assembly or later, then cushcraft won't replace it as under warranty.

jeff

2918. RC help/experience sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 22:19:25 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.161925.49272@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 293569
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.models.rc

A friend who I introduced to ham radio is an RC enthusiast. He has asked me some questions about RC that I am not prepared to adequately answer.

My friend's resources are limited (High school student with paper route). He would like to move his RC operations from 72 MHz to 6m, but can't shell out for an all new setup. Hence question #1. What's involved in moving 72 MHz gear to 52 MHz? Obviously, change xtal, lengthen antenna, retweek. But that's roughly a -28% change in frequency. Will the stuff that has to be tweeked in the RC tx/rx pull that far? Does anyone have experience with such an attempt to share?

Question #2. How feasable is it to increase the number of available channels on existing equipment? My understanding is that in RC lingo "channels" refers to multiplexing in the time domain, but I must confess ignorance as to the details of implementation. Does anyone know how easy or difficult this is to hack?

BTW, The equipment is manufactured by Airtronics. I've taken down the model numbers but do not have them at hand.

Any help would be appreciated. Mail it or, if you think it appropriate, post it. Thanks in advance & 73, Scott

##
Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Utah State University # Home: (801) 753-3924
Logan, UT 84322-4405 #
##

2919. Convert Cobra CB to 10 M

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 22:53:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9109192351.AA05156@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293437

I need information on how to convert a Cobra 138 ssb to 10
meters.

Thanks in advance

Gordon Couger
N5QAQ Agricultural Engineering Oklahoma State U.
114 Ag Hall Stillwater, OK 74078
agengcc@unx2.ucc.okstate.edu 405 744 6514 day 744 2794 night

2920. Difference Between Nocode Technician and Technician?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-19 23:53:39 UTC
From: feustel@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep19.235339.11392feustel@netcom.COM>
Source record: 293572

I just passed my nocode Technicians test last Sunday. Now I'm
wondering what the difference is between my license priviledges and
a regular technician's license priviledges. I've joined the ARRL but
haven't received anything from them yet which might clear this up for
me. Thanks.
--
David Feustel, DAFCO, 1930 Curdes Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46805. (219)482-9631
EMAIL: feustel@netcom.com

2921. Re: R-390 Caution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 00:20:28 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.002028.13121@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 293438

In article <1486@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:
>In article <5355@bnr-rsc.UUCP> mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:
>
>If you do have any old meters etc. with this thick yellowish paint (by
>now it has probably decayed enough to stop glowing) then I strongly

The half life of radium is 1590 YEARS. Any that was in the dial is still
going strong! The radiation has the effect of burning the zinc sulfide
luminescent material. That is why it stops glowing.

>suggest that you get rig of them - still sealed if possible. You should
>contact your local county health dept. for instructions on proper
>disposal too, don't just toss it into the trash to get into our (!)
>water supply!

Let's not start an unnecessary scare here. Don't eat these things, and
don't open them, and you will be ok.

>
>I don't know the makeup of the "light absorbing" paint, but as far as I
>know it is not radioactive, just "normally" poisonous. :-)
>
>--
> *Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
>You don't sew with a fork, so I see no reason to eat with knitting
>needles.
> -- Miss Piggy, on eating Chinese Food

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

2922. FT-4700 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 00:36:40 UTC
From: John_Loos@DGC.ceo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9109200136.AA00007@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 293436

Could someone post the mods for the FT-4700 again. I am mainly interested in the crossband repeat mod. Thanks in advance.

John Loos N1IFB

2923. Icom IC-U16

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 01:12:12 UTC
From: rosty@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <21095@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 293440

I recently picked up an Icom IC-U16 radio used, and am having a problem with it. Everything seems to work great with it, with the exception of DTMF. It just flat refuses to send DTMF tones. All other functions are intact. I don't have a service manual (yet...ordered it from Icom today), and I'm wondering if anyone has any ideas or suggestions. The users and programmers manuals mention nothing about deactivating DTMF, which is what seems like happened.

Post to the net or reply via email. Thanks!

-Kirk J. Smith, EMT-P, Amateur 2 B!

2924. California QSO Party: Oct. 5/6

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 01:38:19 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <57569@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 293441

The 1991 California QSO Party will be hitting the airwaves soon.
Get the dust off those antennas and tune up those amps! (Those of
you in areas where it's rained in the past six months can ignore
step #1. :-))

The contest begins at 1600Z on Saturday, October 5 and goes till
2200Z on Sunday, October 6. Single ops are limited to 24 hours.
Full details should be in the September ham mags. Logs are available
from Jim, WA6AUE, at his Callbook address in lovely Truckee. There
are separate awards for in-state and out-of-state stations.

Those of you in California (or nearby) who are looking for an
adventure might want to contact Bob, N6TV, to find out which counties
he still needs put on the air.

73,
Patty

p.s. I should be on from San Diego for at least part of the contest.
But you other San Diegans should still have a chance because I'm not
moving my awning antenna down to SD with me. (It won't fit in the
back of the Porsche--and besides, my bougainvillea plant in Sunnyvale
still needs it for shade.)

--
==
Patty Winter N6BIS What do they got? A lot of sand!
INTERNET: winter@apple.com We got a hot crustacean band!
UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter We got no troubles, life is de bubbles
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] Under the sea.
==

2925. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 03:05:00 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.030500.8846@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 293442

I don't know about some of the other antennas, but when I was looking around for simple two meter vertical, one of the attractive things was that the vertical was grounded. As I put this on the top of tower, that was an important consideration for me. (Yes, I have additional lightning arrestors on the coax, tower itself is carefully grounded, trust bearing bypassed, etc...). In an earlier life, the shack took a hit and I'm even more paranoid these days.

Because I live in the Chicago area, there is a thin line between having an antenna good enough to reach all the local repeaters with a few watts and keying up the entire midwest. This antenna seems to fit that niche for me. I wouldn't recommend it for someone looking for (DX) performance.

If you have operate on multiple bands, look at the discone antennas. The SWR is usually tolerable over 1 decade (50 -1000 Mhz or so) and they have gain roughly equal to a 1/2 wave vertical.

WB9MRI
--

Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

2926. Standard Radio C228a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 04:38:47 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.043847.12408@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 293446

I recently saw a question or two about the Standard C228a, a
144/220 Mhz dual band HT. I have not purchased mine (yet!), I plan
to do so shortly. By all appearance and reviews, it is a very good
unit. Below are some summaries from the comments and feedback I recieved
from fellow net users. I'd like to thank all those who replied to
my inquiry. I'm going to talk the vendors rep's at a hamfest this weekend
and if I find anything out I will post it.

Jerry WB9MRI

From banko@lisboa.ks.uiuc.edu Tue Jul 30 18:01:14 1991
standard has a long and respected tradition in radio equipment... i don't
know what exactly they have done, but they have been around for many years
and that says a lot already.

ps: in a recent QST HT review article, the standard c228 was a favorite
among the reviewers. i can dig up that reference also...

<<< The article is June 91 QST page 36-41. >>>

From ewb@swlvx2.msd.ray.com Fri Jul 26 14:20:41 1991
Don't have any reservations about buying the Standard dual
bander. It is a great radio. Standard is larger than Yaesu, Icom,
and Kenwood COMBINED. Their radios are of the HIGHEST quality and
have features not found on any other amateur rigs such as PL scan.
The dual band antenna that they supply even works well.

From tim@ais.org Thu Jul 25 00:48:39 1991

Since then, about 10 people I know & often talk to on the local 220MHz
repeaters have bought the C-228A, & all are very pleased with it. One
friend of mine --who I encouraged to get his ham license-- depended on me
to pretty much tell him what radio to buy. The guy is only 17 years old, &
I knew that a decent HT for him would be a very major investment, so I did
a lot of research before I finally recommended the Standard C-228A.

The C-228A is very high quality, & has some great features, too (like auto
PL find!).

From: "James J. Conrad" <72401.2767@CompuServe.COM>

I have the C228A you spoke of and I'm really pleased with it's performance. It was the first new gear I have ever purchased. It has so many bells & whisles that I won't go into to much detail here. My last HT (and it was my first and only) was an Icom IC-02AT. Well the 228 is every bit as good. The unit has more memory's and it was a wider receive coverage than the 02. It doesn't have as wide a receive as some of the other newer units such as the Alinco's though. Receive is 130-175 Mhz and 200-240 Mhz (the expanded rec on 220 is useless because the stuff their is AM and the 228 is not capable of receiving AM). The mike/speaker handset you used with your Icom HT's is compatible (functional and plug). The unit has full cross-band duplex and DTMF paging. I can go into more detailed if your interested.

From Keith.Thompson@EBay.Sun.COM Wed Jul 24 10:20:49 1991

I recently purchased the Standard C228a from HRO in Burlingame CA.
I had to think about it for quite some time before I took the plunge.
After reviewing the Owners manual in the store I found that at first glance the radio had most if not all the features of comparable 2m/440 HT's from other vendors. The one thing that hurt was the price tag.
It was $600 with out the PL unit, the PL unit was another $60 bucks.
I got both the radio and the PL since most if not all 220 repeators in the SF bay area are running PL. <<<<< I think PL is standard now>>>>

Well to make a long story short I was impressed with the quality and function of this radio. When I held it in my hand for the first time it felt solid. It is reasonably compact for a dual band radio. It has nearly all the features that are most talked about(if you would like I will sumarize the features from the owners manual, just let me know by email).

As for accessories like batteries and mikes etc.. HRO did not have these items in stock when I bought the radio but would order them for me. I did not have them order anything extra since my budget had been depleated by the purchase of the HT allready. I have had the radio for about 2 monthes now and have no real complaints. There are other dealers that advertise this radio besides HRO but I can't recall which ones, they advertise in QST.

--
Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

2927. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 19 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 07:04:03 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094EE6E.63FCC420.27283@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293448

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 262, 09/19/91
10.7 FLUX=172.4 90-AVG=202 SSN=160 BKI=2333 2222 BAI=010
BGND-XRAY=B8.4 FLU1=3.1E+05 FLU10=8.6E+03 PKI=2224 3322 PAI=012
BOU-DEV=018,033,028,039,016,018,013,011 DEV-AVG=022 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.4 @ 1057UT XRAY-MIN= B7.8 @ 0445UT XRAY-AVG= B9.4
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 1640UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1840UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 1210UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 2215UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55316NT @ 0430UT BOUTF-MIN=55281NT @ 1716UT BOUTF-AVG=55303NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+099NT@ 1637UT GOES7-MIN=N:-023NT@ 0935UT G7-AVG=+071,+049,+003
GOES6-MAX=P:+123NT@ 0119UT GOES6-MIN=E:-012NT@ 0532UT G6-AVG=+083,+002,+024
FLUXFCST=STD:172,175,175;SESC:170,170,170 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/012,012,012
KFCST=2333 3322 2333 3322 27DAY-AP=012,014 27DAY-KP=3222 2332 4322 3332
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
** NOTE: Proton Fluence values at 1 and 10 MeV are unofficial estimates.
```

2928. Re: ICOM IC W2A power cord

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 10:12:27 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.101227.1637@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 293449

In article <Sep.19.16.39.19.1991.24425@romulus.rutgers.edu> thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu (Tim Hayes) writes:
>I have been using the method mentioned for 2 months now with no
>problems. I cut the charger cord and used RCA phono plugs (no flames
>about current handling ability please) to connect the Icom plug to
>either the wall charger or a 12 battery. I have also used it with a
>cigarette lighter plug in cars. I have experienced no problems and
>since there is only about 2 inches between Icom's plug and the RCA
>plug the wire's resistance does not come into play much. (I worried
>about it in the begining, but it never gets hot and there is no
>measurable V drop while transmitting.)

The method mentioned above seems to be the only way out of buying the overprized power cord. Is it really so that nobody has ever seen the matching plug anywhere? It can't be manufactured just for Icom.

For those readers that have never seen a W2 or the SR series, the plug is a coaxial type connector about the same size as the conventional DC plug. Apparently Icom has chosen it since the miniature plug in S series and the 24 is very unreliable. The new one is absolutely superior to it, only could I find those separately...

Benjamin OH3BK

--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gr|nlund, benjamin@ee.tut.fi, Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of the Association for Adjustment Aces ---------- OH3BK@OH3RBR
"Kyll{ min{ raavin persett{ni jos minua raavituttaa" (kansaned. J. Donner)

2929. Re: AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 10:48:56 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610063@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293339

Gary's done a nice job of covering the fact that loudspeakers have wildly varying impedance over the audible spectrum, have resonances and need damping.

Someone earlier said that driving an *ohm speaker from an 8ohm source would be ideal. IT WOULD NOT. As Gary C pointed out, the speaker Z is a very complex function of frequency, true atching would require the amplifier to present the complex conjugate of the impedance function of the speaker being used. (just wait til the pundits try that :-).
Loudspeakers actually require the lowest possible drive impedance :

Sound pressure is roughly proportional to cone velocity
Speaker resembles an electric motor, and so makes a "back EMF" that is proportional to cone velocity, and opposes the electrical drive.

In this way, if the loop resistance is trivial, the speaker takes whatever current is needed to accelerate the cone until the cone velocity tracks the drive voltage, hence the drive voltage sets the sound pressure being made. This gives us a flatter response, the effect of the changing speaker Z just affects the current being demanded from the amplifier.

Matching is generally a bad thing whenever you want to shift POWER, as 50% of the power generated will get to the load, 50% gets dissipated in the source impedance. Just 'cos it says 50 Ohm by the output of your transmitter does not mean that it looks like a 50 Ohm source, it means "Please connect me to a 50 Ohm load "
Matching a source to a transmission line is not important if you only intend to have a uni-directional signal flow. if the antenna matches the line and so takes all the power reaching it, none is reflected, so no power returns to the transmitter, and it doesnt matter what fraction of none gets reflected !

73 de GM4ZNX

2930. Audio snake-oil salesmen!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 11:33:58 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <20.Sep.91.12
Source record: 293471

Some other giggles from the World of Audio:

1) Remove all the fuses from the AC circuit feeding the audio equipment;
the fuses introduce undesirable impedances that reduce transient response.

2) Use gold-plated connectors in the power feeds. The reduced electromagnetic
potential of gold compared with brass helps to reduce waveform distortion
of the AC line voltage(!) and improves audio quality.

3) Use a green marker-pen to color in the 'edge' of compact disks; the green
color absorbs refracted light from the (red) laser and reduces background
noise & distortion...

4) Polish the surface of compact disks with Armor-all(tm) or similar
product so as to reduce diffusion of the laser-beam penetrating a dull
surface.

I guess if you are a committed worshipper at the Shrine of Sound, then you may
be seduced by these temptations. Me? I still use the class 'A' push-pull
amplifier (four 807's) i built in 1967....

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org

2931. ARRL VEC Scheduled Exams 9/20 - 11/4/91...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 12:47:26 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <247@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293459

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you be attending the test session.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA: 9/20/91 to 11/4/91

STATE
Test Date,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

ALABAMA
09/28/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr
10/05/91,Opp,,205-222-5704,Dan Ezell
10/26/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
09/21/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
10/01/91,El Dorado,,501-863-8689,J D Burchfield
10/05/91,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
10/05/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
10/12/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
10/19/91,Fort Smith,,501-632-4276,Mark Manes, WC5I
10/19/91,Jonesboro,,501-932-1660,Evelyn E Castleberry
11/02/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
11/02/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
11/02/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell

ARIZONA
09/21/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
10/12/91,Scottsdale,,602-952-9596,Eddie Couch

10/19/91,Camp Verde,,602-634-3226,Viola Chambers
10/19/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
11/02/91,Sierra Vista,,602-378-9404,Frank Ivey

CALIFORNIA
09/21/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
09/21/91,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
09/22/91,Hercules,,415-467-4292,William C Eugenio
09/28/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
09/28/91,Perris,,714-678-2147,Julie Szabo
09/28/91,Sebastopol,,707-823-4544,Steve Lund
09/28/91,Stockton,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
09/28/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
09/29/91,Garden Grove,,714-891-3868,Karen Foster
09/29/91,Los Angeles,,213-988-0415,Robert SW Hill
10/05/91,Apple Valley,,619-244-4012,Larry Emmons
10/05/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
10/05/91,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
10/05/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
10/12/91,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George
10/12/91,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John McCann
10/13/91,Fortuna,,707-725-2661,Vernon L Reinke
10/16/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
10/17/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
10/19/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
10/19/91,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
10/19/91,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
10/19/91,Sonoma,,707-996-6461,James McCauley
10/26/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
10/26/91,Merced,,209-383-2166,Mike Siegel
10/26/91,Stockton,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
10/26/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
10/27/91,Los Angeles,,213-988-0415,Robert SW Hill
11/02/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
11/02/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
11/02/91,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0703,Morton S Brewer

COLORADO
09/22/91,Longmont,,303-530-2903,Barbara H McClune
09/28/91,Durango,,303-247-8988,Charles Cartwright
09/29/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
10/05/91,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
10/07/91,Longmont,,303-776-8552,Thomas White
10/12/91,Denver,,303-366-9689,Glenn Schultz
10/12/91,Greeley,,303-353-3577,Richard S Hubbard
10/14/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
10/20/91,Golden,,303-795-5718,David Avery
11/02/91,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
11/02/91,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick

CONNECTICUT
09/21/91,Newtown,,203-790-7987,Bob Elton
09/25/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
09/27/91,Bristol,,203-673-7802,Ralph Frank
09/29/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
10/01/91,Sharon,,203-283-4089,Lawrence S Polowy
10/12/91,Fairfield,,203-261-3915,Jean Cassidy
10/13/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
10/20/91,Cromwell,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
10/20/91,Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo
10/23/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
10/27/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
09/26/91,Washington DC,,301-981-6567,J D Delancy
09/27/91,Washington DC,,402-245-3586,Pat Oliver
09/28/91,Washington DC,,301-981-6567,J D Delancy

DELAWARE
10/12/91,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan

FLORIDA
09/20/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
09/21/91,Lake Worth,,407-655-5766,T Graf Buckenmaier
09/21/91,Lecanto,,904-489-6465,Larry Weaver
09/21/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
09/28/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
10/01/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
10/05/91,Tallahassee,,904-562-1882,William Messervy
10/12/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
10/12/91,Panama City,,904-785-3547,James McQuagge
10/16/91,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
10/18/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
10/19/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
10/19/91,Naples,,813-774-8444,Gary Arnold
10/26/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
10/26/91,West Palm Beach,,407-655-5766,Graf Buckenmaier

GEORGIA
09/28/91,Brunswick,,912-267-0816,Vernon Eckleberry

HAWAII
10/19/91,Hilo,,808-935-8893,Army Curtis

IOWA
09/21/91,Ames,,515-292-4504,FS Hird
09/29/91,West Liberty,,319-335-8648,Richard Bingham
10/04/91,Sioux City,,402-494-6070,Michael Nickolaus
10/11/91,Clinton,,319-242-1281,James N Berkey
10/13/91,Davenport,,319-355-5517,Roger Franke
10/26/91,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle

IDAHO
10/12/91,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lemuel Allen

ILLINOIS
09/21/91,Godfrey,,618-466-4683,Marty McKinney
09/25/91,Bradley,,815-932-3111,Donald Kerouac
10/12/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
10/20/91,Champaign,,217-333-5018,Howard Eskridge
11/02/91,West Frankfort,,618-549-7407,Sue Brieschke

INDIANA
09/21/91,Anderson,,317-643-6260,Arnold Setzer
09/21/91,Michigan City,,219-874-3386,Robert Lyles
09/21/91,Vincennes,,812-886-9765,Phillip Smith
10/05/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
10/06/91,Huntington,,219-468-2624,Ronald E Pressler
10/06/91,Terre Haute,,812-466-2122,Fred Mahalek
10/19/91,Highland,,219-923-8308,Charles Sufana
10/26/91,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
11/02/91,La Porte,,219-785-2602,Alan Rutz
11/02/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman

KANSAS
10/12/91,Topeka,,913-267-6455,Milo McNall

KENTUCKY
09/21/91,Owensboro,,502-926-4451,Steven Morgan
10/19/91,Madisonville,,502-825-1694,Dwight Orten

LOUISIANA
11/02/91,Slidell,,504-649-5938,Joseph Ellis

MASSACHUSETTS
09/21/91,Dartmouth,,508-993-9068,Michael Enos
09/21/91,Worcester,,508-831-5435,Robert M Taylor
09/22/91,Attleboro,,401-724-8238,Gary Powers
09/27/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
10/02/91,Acton,,508-263-7435,David Potter
10/07/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
10/07/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/12/91,Falmouth,,508-548-0969,Geoffrey A Way
10/13/91,Gloucester,,508-922-3307,Albert Hamilton
10/13/91,Pittsfield,,413-447-8377,Charles Lowery
10/15/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/19/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/25/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
11/02/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
11/02/91,Wilbraham,,413-566-3010,Yorke Phillips
11/04/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples

MARYLAND
10/02/91,Lusby,,301-586-2177,Dwayne Kincaid

MAINE
10/13/91,Yarmouth,,207-846-7768,Dick Jackson
10/22/91,Presque Isle,,207-455-8333,Wilburn A Scott

MICHIGAN
09/21/91,Bay City,,517-893-3475,Donald La Brenz II
09/21/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
09/24/91,Milford,,313-887-2130,Marilyn Moore
09/28/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
09/29/91,Adrian,,517-467-7695,Kevin Brooks
10/05/91,Alma,,517-463-3632,John H Gibson
10/05/91,Houghton,,906-337-0451,Edwin Kohn
10/05/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
10/10/91,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
10/12/91,Ann Arbor,,313-665-6616,Jerry Lossia
10/12/91,Flint,,313-687-6684,Daniel Case
10/12/91,Port Huron,,313-364-9640,Leon T Switzer
10/13/91,Gladwin,,517-435-9293,William Miller
10/19/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
10/19/91,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
10/20/91,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
10/26/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
10/26/91,Manistee,,616-864-3077,Gerald Young
10/26/91,Muskegon,,616-773-3644,Larry Zawlocki
11/02/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King

MINNESOTA
09/27/91,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell
10/07/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea
10/12/91,Brooklyn Park,,612-888-6187,Arthur Jensen
11/04/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea

MISSOURI
10/03/91,Jefferson City,,314-635-3362,Alan Braun
10/08/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
10/20/91,Macon,,816-385-3629,Dale Bagley

MISSISSIPPI
10/05/91,Gulfport,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
10/06/91,Biloxi,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
10/20/91,Meridian,,601-679-7046,Wallace Vance

MONTANA
09/21/91,Great Falls,,406-452-2063,Joseph P Heyde
10/20/91,Havre,,406-265-8871,Wayne Thurston

NORTH CAROLINA
09/28/91,Statesville,,704-873-2728,Perry Taylor

NEBRASKA
09/23/91,Omaha,,402-553-2610,Brian Zdan
10/20/91,Hastings,,402-462-2303,Thomas A Bejot
10/26/91,Lincoln,,402-486-1400,John Hauner

NEW HAMPSHIRE
10/19/91,Farmington,,,Willian A. Dodge
10/23/91,Salem,,603-434-4490,Denise Cabana
10/26/91,Contoocook,,,Rob Fair

NEW JERRSEY
09/21/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
09/24/91,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman
09/25/91,Manahawkin,,201-269-1406,William Mays
10/07/91,Sayreville,,201-442-9215,George Miller
10/09/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
10/12/91,Cranford,,201-383-4935,George Schloicka
10/12/91,New Egypt,,908-928-0762,Mike Scott
10/12/91,Teaneck,,201-796-6622,Peter G Adely Sr K2MHP
10/13/91,Wall Township,,908-774-1095,Mike DiPersio
10/19/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
10/19/91,Garwood,,908-889-8534,Frank J Arvay
10/19/91,Mt Olive,,201-347-7723,Bonita M Johnson
10/22/91,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman

NEW MEXICO
09/28/91,Clovis,,505-762-3853,Harold Landsperg
09/28/91,Cochiti Lake,,505-662-9155,Bonnie O Griffiths

NEW YORK
09/21/91,Kingston,,914-385-1726,Frank Sainsbury
09/22/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
09/22/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
09/27/91,Newark,,315-331-7613,Mike Hickerson
09/28/91,Centereach,,516-732-5115,Bob Trepanowski
09/28/91,Horseheads,,607-962-1134,William H Dorman
09/28/91,New York,,516-797-1128,Saul Slonim
09/29/91,Yonkers,,914-969-1053,Otto Supliski
10/05/91,N Tonawanda,,716-634-5276,Vernon Siegel
10/05/91,Troy,,518-283-2337,Harry Hovey
10/05/91,Waterville,,315-841-4259,Daniel Bateman
10/06/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks
10/12/91,Greenvale,,516-921-0085,V Jean Chittenden
10/12/91,Plattsburgh,,518-873-2189,Leslie E. Schmarder
10/12/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
10/14/91,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim
10/16/91,Hamburg,,716-824-1148,Norm Jones
10/17/91,Mt Vernon,,914-285-3029,Sandy Fried
10/20/91,Albany,,518-462-9417,Rose Hershberg
10/20/91,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
10/22/91,Whitesboro,,315-853-5700,William Effland
10/26/91,Jamestown,,716-488-1524,Jack Nord
10/26/91,Rockaway Park,,,Berne Ross
10/27/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
10/27/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
11/03/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks

NEVADA
09/21/91,Minden,,702-265-3430,Carl Chaplin
10/05/91,Elko,,702-738-7110,Joe Giraudo
10/05/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
10/19/91,Reno,,702-972-3933,E J Silva
11/02/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh

OHIO
09/21/91,Van Wert,,419-795-5763,Robert E. High
09/25/91,Mount Vernon,,614-625-5504,Michael W White
09/28/91,Norton,,216-882-6387,Mary Wagner
09/29/91,Cleveland,,216-324-4574,David R Willemin
09/30/91,Newark,,614-522-2024,Byron W Engen
10/03/91,Youngstown,,216-788-1618,Louis Malice
10/05/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
10/05/91,Mentor,,216-266-2113,R Scott Farnham
10/05/91,North Olmsted,,216-267-5083,Mary Lou Sarama
10/12/91,Maumee,,419-693-3023,Ross H Mergenthaler
10/19/91,Lisbon,,216-532-3131,Evelyn Mc Intosh
10/20/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
10/26/91,Akron,,216-836-8869,Tony Mortimer
10/26/91,Mansfield,,419-522-9819,Cooper Metheney
10/27/91,Cleveland Hts,,216-371-5999,Joseph Tomazic
10/29/91,Struthers,,216-788-1518,Louis Malice
11/02/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
11/03/91,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
11/03/91,Marion,,614-499-3565,Stephen Eckard

OKLAHOMA
09/28/91,Ponca City,,405-762-1966,Mark E Byard
10/12/91,Altus,,405-477-0921,Loren Simms
10/26/91,Kingston,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds
10/27/91,Kingston,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds
11/02/91,Enid,,405-237-2301,Donald L Priest, Sr

OREGON
09/22/91,Milton-Freewater,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt
09/28/91,Astoria,,503-325-3902,Alene Linehan
10/12/91,Eugene,,503-689-7827,Rick Smith
10/13/91,Portland,,503-640-5803,Edith Litvin
10/19/91,White City,,503-773-4687,Bill Lorton
11/02/91,Gresham,,503-760-7545,Buck Summers

PENNSYLVANIA
09/21/91,Beaver Falls,,412-843-6560,Thomas Peluso
09/21/91,Mc Keesport,,412-466-5204,Philip Slaugh
09/27/91,Allentown,,215-820-0696,Glenn Block
09/30/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
10/02/91,Bloomsburg,,717-752-6851,David Schack, WC3A
10/03/91,Philadelphia,,215-482-0386,William E Rhoads Sr
10/04/91,Nazareth,,215-767-4778,John Greenage
10/05/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff

10/05/91,Pittsburgh,,412-563-2379,Jim Cottrill
10/12/91,New Kensington,,412-782-5130,Donald Mc Daniel
10/17/91,Lancaster,,717-898-0611,Carl R. Denlinger, WQ3P
10/19/91,Cranberry,,814-676-8307,Thomas Rea
10/20/91,Carlisle,,717-787-1459,John Obradovich
10/20/91,Plymouth,,717-779-2981,J F Caffrey
10/20/91,Wyoming County,,717-836-6704,Jeff D Aronsohn
10/21/91,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
10/26/91,Indiana,,412-479-8117,Paul Williams
10/30/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
11/02/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
11/02/91,Tamaqua,,,Tom Krohn

RHODE ISLAND
10/17/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson
10/19/91,Slatersville,,401-333-2129,Robert G Beaudet
10/20/91,East Providence,,508-699-1077,Michael Arminio, NO1U

SOUTH CAROLINA
10/12/91,Myrtle Beach,,803-626-4512,Scott Lawrence

SOUTH DAKOTA
09/20/91,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick
09/22/91,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick
10/05/91,Aberdeen,,605-225-8388,Larry Roberts
10/05/91,Pierre,,605-224-9845,Larry Hofmeister
10/19/91,Hot Springs,,605-745-5929,Lon Seaboldt

TENNESSEE
09/22/91,Lenoir City,,615-966-0291,Donald Adams
09/24/91,Nashville,,615-883-6909,David B Kitchen, Sr
10/04/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
10/05/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine
10/05/91,Tullahoma,,615-649-5187,Ian T Haynes
10/12/91,Murfreesboro,,615-244-4520,Don Moore
10/19/91,Gray,,615-239-6456,Jim D Roller
10/26/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
11/01/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
11/02/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine

TEXAS
09/21/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
09/21/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
09/21/91,Wichita Falls,,817-691-2664,John M Mezzo
09/26/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
09/28/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
09/28/91,Houston,,713-471-5343,Helen Smith
10/04/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
10/05/91,Clute,,409-265-6439,Paul Webb
10/05/91,Orange,,409-886-2732,Sid Phillips
10/05/91,San Benito,,512-399-0806,Fred Al Wasielewski
10/08/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany

10/12/91,Houston,,713-488-2886,Harvey Vordenbaum
10/12/91,McGregor,,8178404157,Thomas W Isaac
10/12/91,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
10/12/91,New Caney,,713-247-2270,Sam Neal
10/19/91,Belton,,817-939-0386,Dave Bumpus
10/19/91,Bryan,,409-822-2402,David Jones
10/19/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
10/19/91,El Paso,,915-598-8493,Robert Carroll
10/19/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
10/20/91,El Paso,,915-859-5502,Clay Emert
10/24/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
10/26/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
11/01/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
11/02/91,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
11/02/91,Odessa,,915-362-6605,Jimmie A Corley

UTAH
09/28/91,St George,,801-673-4824,Dean J Cox
10/12/91,Logan,,801-752-5332,Clayton Clark

VIRGINIA
09/22/91,Virginia Beach,,804-898-8031,Ed Brummer
09/27/91,Stafford,,703-659-6241,David G Boyd
09/28/91,Tappahannock,,804-443-5092,Ray Massie
10/12/91,Harrisonburg,,703-856-8012,Marshall Cooper
10/12/91,Herndon,,703-481-8380,Michael Rosati
10/12/91,Toano,,804-253-2811,Andrew Swanson
10/13/91,Bedford,,703-297-5515,August Meidling
10/26/91,Clifton Forge,,703-747-3193,Gary J. Bostic
10/26/91,Roanoke,,703-268-1017,Gordon Garrett
11/02/91,Middletown,,703-869-5241,Walter Quitter
11/02/91,Portsmouth,,804-484-2857,Arthur A Thiemens

VERMONT
09/21/91,Berlin,,802-433-6172,Bob McCorkle

WASHINGTON
09/21/91,Aberdeen,,206-249-6373,Nick Bender
09/21/91,Sultan,,206-793-2526,Dave Axe
09/28/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
10/01/91,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
10/05/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
10/05/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell
10/12/91,Everett,,206-334-2399,Loren Hole
10/19/91,Tacoma,,206-237-9628,Jerry Seligman
10/26/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
11/02/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
11/02/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell

WISCONSIN
09/21/91,Marshfield,,715-389-2256,Robert McDaniel
10/05/91,Green Bay,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers

10/05/91,Medford,,715-453-7096,Gregory Garner
10/05/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
10/19/91,Ashland,,715-561-2802,Dale Ristrom
11/02/91,Menomonie,,715-836-3980,Thomas King
11/02/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
11/03/91,Kaukauna,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers

WEST VIRGINIA
10/19/91,Charleston,,304-343-7251,James Lingan
10/19/91,Glenville,,304-462-7560,Dave Ramezan

WYOMING
10/19/91,Cheyenne,,307-632-9170,Thomas E DeHoff

AREAS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:

PUERTO RICO
09/28/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett
10/26/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett

AUSTRALIA
09/28/91,Alice Springs NT,,089-531-305,Maury Hatfield

ENGLAND
11/02/91,Harrogate,,0423506988,Gerald Bliss

GERMANY
09/28/91,West Germany,,06561-18202,George L Hoke

MARSHALL ISLANDS
09/28/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Bob Anderson
10/05/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Robert M Anderson

NEW ZEALAND
09/28/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans
09/29/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans

*EOF.

2932. Perseids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 12:51:51 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109201300.AA16187@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293472

I have heard several reports from Japan and Europe that
this past August's Perseids metoer shower was much stronger
than usual. It appears that there was an "outburst" that
largely missed North America. Speculation among astronomers
is that the parent comet of the Perseids, previously presumed
lost, is about to return. If so, then the next few years of
Perseids could be quite exciting.

I would appreciate any reports and observations of this year's
Perseids, especially from Europe and Asia. Both visual and
meteor-scatter observations are welcome. Please be as complete
and date/time-precise as possible; the goal is to closely nail down
the ecliptic longitude of the most dense part of the stream so that
return peaks can be predicted accurately.

Thanks in advance -

Dr. Michael R. Owen
Dept. of Geology
St. Lawrence University
Canton, NY 13617

MROWEN@STLAWU

2933. Super Long Play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 13:03:16 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@BANYAN9.CAcd.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9109201706.AA05580@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293463

Don't home VTRs break down the video signal into components before recording?

seems like i recall that the relative positions of the carriers get switched around also (plus adding in the Hi-Fi subcarriers for both audio channels).

VTRs just aren't 5 MHz wide recorders. there's some other manipulations going on to make it possible to get 6 hours of TV signal on a very small quantity of tape.

OTOH, would a D1 digital VTR do the trick (was told that D1 just records everything making it signal format independant but i don't know for sure)?

2934. Re: Mac/Net and MacTCP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 13:18:53 UTC
From: cole@jazz.concert.net
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.131853.28763@rock.concert.net>
Source record: 293452

In article <9109180623.AA24615@acpwvw.uucp> clemens@acpwvw.UUCP writes:
>>I am still attempting to run Net/MAC 2.2. I would like to know if anyone out
>>there knows the proper 'attach' command to enable me to connect to hosts on
>>an ethernet via a MacTCP driver. Any and all help will be GREATLY
>>appreciated!!
>
>Via an ethernet card or via appletalk? I understand it can not be done via
>appletalk.
>

It would be via an Ethernet card.

Thanks in advance,
Derrick

___ ___ _________ ___ ___ _________
/ _/ // ______// \ / // ______/ Derrick Cole (cole@concert.net)
/ /_/ // /_____ / /\ \ // /_____ MCNC Center for Communications
/__/ /__//________//__/ __//________/ Research Triangle Park, NC

2935. Re: ICOM IC W2A power cord

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 13:25:50 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.132550.21725@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 293453

In article <1991Sep20.101227.1637@cc.tut.fi> benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti) writes:
>
>In article <Sep.19.16.39.19.1991.24425@romulus.rutgers.edu> thayes@romulus.rutgers.edu
(Tim Hayes) writes:
>>I have been using the method mentioned for 2 months now with no
>>problems. I cut the charger cord and used RCA phono plugs (no flames
>>about current handling ability please) to connect the Icom plug to
>>either the wall charger or a 12 battery. I have also used it with a
>>cigarette lighter plug in cars. I have experienced no problems and
>>since there is only about 2 inches between Icom's plug and the RCA
>>plug the wire's resistance does not come into play much. (I worried
>>about it in the begining, but it never gets hot and there is no
>>measurable V drop while transmitting.)
>
>The method mentioned above seems to be the only way out of buying the
>overprized power cord. Is it really so that nobody has ever seen the
>matching plug anywhere? It can't be manufactured just for Icom.
>
>For those readers that have never seen a W2 or the SR series, the plug
>is a coaxial type connector about the same size as the conventional
>DC plug. Apparently Icom has chosen it since the miniature plug in
>S series and the 24 is very unreliable. The new one is absolutely
>superior to it, only could I find those separately...
>
>Benjamin OH3BK
>
>
>--
>Pentti "Benjamin" Gr|nlund, benjamin@ee.tut.fi, Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
>Life member of the Association for Adjustment Aces ------------ OH3BK@OH3RBR
>"Kyll{ min{ raavin persett{ni jos minua raavituttaa" (kansaned. J. Donner)

Likewise, I have had absolutely NO success in locating accesories for my
ICOM IC-W2A *sigh* And to think, I'm absolutely dying to by a 2SRA as well...

What I did is similar, but I think 'better'

I cut the plug from the supplied wall charger and connected the Radio Shack
locking connector to it. Then I bought a cigarette lighter connector, and
cut the end off it. I then put the matching interlocking connector onto that.
I've also put a set of connectors off my 13.8V power supply at the QTH, and
in general have standardized around this connector, as has our local club.
--
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>
|| Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer || Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU || \ ||

	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==========<>==========<>========<>

2936. Re: Standard C228H vs. Icom IC-W2A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 13:56:57 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.135657.7900@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 293458

In article <4861@ux.acs.umn.edu> spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu (D. Robert Spexet II) writes:
>
>Does anyone here have anything to say about Standard's handheld line?
>Thanks,
>-Dennis Spexet (N0OKR), spexet@ux.acs.umn.edu

My wife (KI5EV) has owned two different Heath H/Ts built by Standard. She was happy with the first, one of the dual band units that she sold because she wanted something smaller to carry in her purse. She's even happier with the 2 mtr Micro H/T she got at closeout price from Heath. We knew Heath was going out of the s/w business, so we call Standard NA and asked about support, parts, battery packs, etc. The were very friendly and responsive and supportive. Later, at HAMCOM Dallas we talked with the Standard reps at their booth, and they were equally open. Also tried out the model your interested in - obviously no long term review, but it looked nice, was easy to work and didn't seem bothered by all the pokes and prodding it was getting from curious folk.

Interestingly, the new Alinco DJ-F1 looks very much like the Standard/Heath Micro H/T my wife bought. By the specs it has improved capabilities and more memories. It uses the same type battery pack. (Interesting primarily because Standard has stopped making the radio we bought, but here's Alinco producing the same form factor radio with better electronics with a better suggested list price.)

Cheers & 73
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

2937. Re: RC help/experience sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 14:12:27 UTC
From: miked@syscon.rn.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.141227.4875@syscon.rn.com>
Source record: 293451
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.models.rc

slp9m@cc.usu.edu (Scott E. Parker) writes:

>A friend who I introduced to ham radio is an RC enthusiast. He has asked
>me some questions about RC that I am not prepared to adequately answer.

>My friend's resources are limited (High school student with paper route).
>He would like to move his RC operations from 72 MHz to 6m, but can't shell
>out for an all new setup. Hence question #1. What's involved in moving
>72 MHz gear to 52 MHz? Obviously, change xtal, lengthen antenna, retweek.
>But that's roughly a -28% change in frequency. Will the stuff that has to
>be tweeked in the RC tx/rx pull that far? Does anyone have experience with
>such an attempt to share?

Coils and caps would need to be changed also.Usallaly they just swap thr RF
board in the TX and the RX.There are two ham r/c bands,the old 53Mhz and the
new channel numbered 50Mhz whic also must meet '1991' specs.Usallay requires
FCC lincense to do work on RF section.D&J electronics can do this type of work.

>Question #2. How feasable is it to increase the number of available channels
>on existing equipment? My understanding is that in RC lingo "channels"
>refers to multiplexing in the time domain, but I must confess ignorance as
>to the details of implementation. Does anyone know how easy or difficult
>this is to hack?

Depends,most all non-computer radios use the Signetics 5044/5045 chip set
which is good for up to 7 channels.(functions).A lot of the pc boards
already have the holes for the extra componets for the extra channels,
the manufacter just stuffs whats needed for how many channels is desired.
ACE is a good source of AUX pots for extra channels.You will need to figure
out some resistor values.

>BTW, The equipment is manufactured by Airtronics. I've taken down the model
>numbers but do not have them at hand.

I have converted an Airtronics XL 4 channel to 6 and a JR MAX 4 to 5.

2938. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 14:28:22 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <24317@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 293456

In article <1991Sep19.182226.18328@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> In article <24290@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick Sterling) writes:
> >
> > I think the basic error here is that we are equating amateur radio
> > vhf-uhf transceivers to consumer FM broadcast band radios. When I
> > last checked my handhelds with an HP spectrum analyzer, there were no
> > `signals' ;-) in the aircraft bands. (even from the local oscillators).
>
> That's because you were looking for the signal in the *wrong* place. Take
> a look in the 10-11.7 Mhz range. Every case that I have seen of interference
> to aircraft nav aids has been the result of radiation at the IF frequency
> of the nav aid. It doesn't take much either, a -100 dbm carrier is sufficient.
> You're upsetting a sensitive phase detector, not jamming a voice link here.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

Nope, no signals there either. Are you telling me the IF sections of NAV equipment are unshielded??? Like consumer TV sets? ;-) If thats true then I'll never step on board another aircraft! Guess it's time to stop all this guessing and contact a few manufacturers of VOR's etc. and see what they have to say on the matter.

--

__ __
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling

Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

2939. Re: Antenna for 10m mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 14:32:35 UTC
From: discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.093235.1@woods.ulowell.edu>
Source record: 293460

In article <9109191003.aa19121@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>, jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:
> What's the "best antenna for the buck" for 10m mobile? There must be lots
> of opinions out there.....
>
> If I AM stuck with a mag-mount, what's the best one?
>
>
> Jerry, K1MER.....<jkeller@PICA.mil> or just respond
> on the net.....everybody loves
> antenna stuff!!!!
--

Jerry,

I have been using a Wilson 1000 mag-mount on my Accord for about a year now. I am extremely happy with the performance of this antenna. I run a Uniden 2600 with 25 watts out. The thing has never budged; even at 85 MPH + (I was on a race-track :^)) The swr is below 1.8:1 across 28.300 - 29.700 MHz. The cost was around $70.

Sunday, I even managed a ZS station while cruising down the Mass Pike.

73, -.. . WC1J

Bill DiScipio, discipiow@willow.ulowell.edu

2940. Re: Antenna for 10m mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 14:42:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.144226.23003@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293457

In article <9109191003.aa19121@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:
>What's the "best antenna for the buck" for 10m mobile? There must be lots
>of opinions out there.....

Best for the buck is a bumper mounted full length CB whip cut down 10%,
about 99 inches. They're cheap, they're full size, and you don't have to
drill any holes if you use a strap or chain mount.

>I'd especially be interested in what Gary KE4ZV might offer...(BTW, Gary,
>thanks for all your input/various subjects on the net.....yours are some
>of the most articulate and useful)

<BLUSH> :-)

>Oh, yeah....I don't want to drill any holes in my Honda, and I looked at
>a couple of mounts that grip the edge of the trunk-lid but the bracket
>won't fit in that tiny well-engineered gap between trunk-lid and body.
>Maybe all that leaves is mag-mounts?

The bumper mount will perform better than a short mag-mount and truthfully,
the mag-mount will likely work better than a trunk lip mount. Most trunklip
mounts achieve a terrible RF ground connection to the body with their
skinny little brackets. The capacitive coupling of a well engineered
mag-mount actually gives you a better RF ground. No DC ground though,
static buildup can be a problem.

>If I AM stuck with a mag-mount, what's the best one?

The K40 is good considering that it's base loaded.

>And what say you all on base/shunt load vs whatever else?

It's generally better on a shortened antenna to get the coil up higher
where the current is less so losses are reduced. Something like the
Carolina Bugcatcher design with a large diameter air core coil at the
center of the antenna is more efficient. A capacity top hat helps too.
But now we are talking ugly with a capital UG. If the full length whip
is too much, then a center loaded design like the Hustler is a good
compromise between performance and looks. If you must use a base loaded
design, then the quality of the coil becomes critical since it will be
at the highest RF current point on the antenna. The K40 has a well
engineered base loading coil that is quite a bit bigger than the average
base loading coil.

>Finally, seeing what Gary had to say about the Cushcraft 2m ringo the other
>day (the "Cushcraft Dummy Load"), I hesitate to ask (but will anyway)...

>what about that $50 baseloaded mag-mount whip Cushcraft offers.....friend
>of mine says his works fine, but I'm skeptical.....

Cushcraft makes lots of fine antennas. It's just the Ringo that sucks rocks. Actually, even the Ringo isn't that bad if you take some precautions and understand it's limitations. The Ringo suffers from early corrosion failure due to the materials and method of construction. It also has a poor omni pattern due to the feed method and lack of a proper groundplane. You can take corrective actions that nearly solve both problems. The question is, though, "Why bother when there are good antennas available for a few dollars more?"

One final thought for the day. All too many amateurs compromise their antenna systems. When you spend $1,000 or more for a radio, it doesn't make sense to save a few pennies on the antenna system and feedline.

Gary KE4ZV

2941. Can you rejuvenate old radium dials?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 14:50:25 UTC
From: rats@ihlpm.UUCP
Message-ID: <9109201450.AA13659@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 293455

If the half-life of radium is 1590 years, and the Zinc Sulfide phosphor is the part that wears out, is it feasible to rejuvenate to the part by painting the old phosphor with a thin coat of Zinc Sulfide?

Speaking of tritium, I once read an article which said that a German smallarms manufacturer (Heckler & Koch) had an optional sight of sights for their PSP (P7) handgun that utilised a plastic in which the hydrogen atoms were replaced with tritium. The plastic contained a phosphor, and so glowed continuously to function as aiming points for the weapon.

Has this technology been used for any product on the commercial market? It would seem to be perfect for use on receiver dial pointers and the like. Certainly, ALL the Walkman type FM stereos with analog tuning would benefit. I don't think it would be that expensive. Has the NRC licensed this technology for use in the U.S.?

2942. RE: Icom 2-SAT Opinions??/Modifications??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 16:10:50 UTC
From: wiehn@gdc.com
Message-ID: <25058@gdc.com>
Source record: 293349

WELL EVERYONE HAS GIVEN INFORMATION ON THE MODS AVAILABLE FOR ICOM'S W2A HT,
CAN YOU PASS ANY INFORMATION ON MODS AVAILABLE FOR ICOM'S IC-2SAT????

I PLAN ON PURCHASING THE 2SAT MODEL WITHIN THE MONTH AND WOULD LIKE TO HEAR
ANYONES OPINION ON IT??????????????????????

ANY HELP YOU CAN GIVE THIS NEW TECH WOULD BE APPRECIATED!!!!

THANKS TO ALL WHO ANSWER BY POSTING OR EMAIL!!!!

JOHN WIEHN
N1JVP

2943. HamComm - What is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 16:13:45 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.161345.23309@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
Source record: 293447

I have been using HamComm for a couple on months now and have made
about 500 RTTY QSOs in the mean time. This program really works
well!

How to transmit? Connect your computer's speaker terminals to
the AF input of your transceiver through a coupling capacitor
(100nF). If you read on in the on-line help manual, you will
find the description. DL5YEC suggests a low pass filter to be
used to prevent harmonics from being transmitted (AF harmonics,
that is). The transmitted signals is not as "clean" as a
that of a filter converter, but I have heard no complaints so
far.

For those who don't know about HamComm: This is a RTTY program which
does most of the decoding on the software side. All you need for
reception is a signal limiter in front of the RS 232. This
consists of a LM741 and a few resistors. The program has several
nice features like a tuning indicator, spectrum display, very
flexible text memories, etc etc.

Have a look! I got it from wustl.wuarchive.edu, directory
mirrors/msdos/hamradio:

-rw-r--r-- 1 root archive 110935 Mar 8 1991 hc910308.zip

This is an older but still very good version of the program.
The newest release is of September and includes a couple of
minor additions and enhancements. I have not found any bugs
in the original version, though.

73 Ben, DL6RAI

(104 countries on RTTY!)

2944. Re: was it an R390? the ham club at college had many moons ago?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 16:15:53 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360044@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 293334

>wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) reminisces:
>All these postings about the R390 reminds me of a radio we had at the
>ham club (w2bsc?) at Steven's Tech in Hoboken, NJ. It was a big monster,
>did tuning via moving slugs, and vacuum tubes.
> ..... This was back in 1974, so my
>memory is very fuzzy. But seem to remember someone saying that this tube
>was near the radio's front end.
>
>
>73 de WA2ISE
>----------

Aaack. I can only handle so many blasts from the past in one week.
First W2FNT, now this. I was at Steven's from '74 to '78. Yup, that
was an R-390, or possibly an R-390A, acquired surplus from MARS (thanks
to a certain illustrious alumnus). When I saw it, it had serious alignment
problems (i.e. somone had messed with the cams. It didn't work at all on
some bands.) The manual had disappeared. Now I notice that W2BSC is
no longer in the callbook, and the old alma-mater has turned into a
slick money raising/investment organization. I'll bet the sophmores don't
even hose down the freshmen with the firehoses in the dorms anymore.

Sigh. I'd be afraid to go back.
--
Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7(ex WA2NTI)(SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

2945. PVC Tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 17:18:00 UTC
From: jennings@abb.COM
Message-ID: <9109201630.AA22133@nms1.abb.com>
Source record: 293476

Hello,

I'm considering building a free standing tower for supporting the end of a dipole antenna. I while back (a few years I think) I heard of someone making a tower out of pvc pipe or tubing! This was supposed to be an econominal approach. So I was wondering if anyone has heard of it and / or has experience building one or could give me references?? Please send replies to: jennings@abb.com.

Thanks in advance

Tom Jennings, KV2X

2946. Help with Memory Keyer Recommendation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 18:07:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GAT0UBQBQODWOO5Z@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293468

Does anyone have recommendations for a real good quality
memory keyer that:

1. has battery backup
2. you can plug a strate key into
3. does automatic serial #
Thanks

Jeff Gold AC4HF

2947. Jamboree On The Air

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 18:13:50 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920030@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293333

The Jamboree On The Air or JOTA will be the weekend of 19-20 October. In this annual event, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts around the world use Amateur Radio to communicate with each other.

This is a wonderful opportunity to introduce young people to Amateur Radio. Instead of trying to impress them with a QSO full of our usual techno-speak, during JOTA the Scouts will quickly make friends on the radio talking about things like camping and the World Series.

You can participate in JOTA at any level of effort you choose. Invite the boy next door to your shack for the afternoon. Use a club station and invite the entire troop. I will be at a camporee that weekend operating "Field Day" style with 200-300 scouts in attendence. Although much of the JOTA activity is on HF SSB, you can also use CW, packet, or whatever. I know of one boy who got his license after seeing fast scan TV.

You can make contact with scout troops in your area by looking in the local phone book. Notices in the local community newspapers will also get attention. Don't forget the Girl Scouts. We need more YL operators.

The best part is that this is not a contest. You don't need to chase multipliers, worry about duplicate QSO's, or fill out complicated forms.

Details are in September QST, page 62.

2948. X-windows Hamradio programs wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 19:10:52 UTC
From: dabay@thor.corp.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.191052.20228@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 293467

I am looking for X-windows or motif based hamradio programs,
does anyone have any?????

Logging, contesting, antenna design, satellite or what have you.

email-direct or post if you think more folks are interested

thanks in advance

--
Opinions expressed are mine, not my employers!!!
Login name: dabay In real life: David Dabay
Mail to dabay goes to dabay@thor.corp.sgi.com or
KD3PC@K3PZN.MD.USA

2949. SCRA FLEA MARKET, SEBASTOPOL CA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 19:18:45 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570168@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293331

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TIME: Saturday September 28
8 AM - 2 PM
Auction around noon
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PLACE: Holy Ghost Hall
7960 Mill Station Rd, Sebastopol, CA

(From the south, take Hwy 101 N to Cotati, 1 hr N of the
Golden Gate Bridge. Turn left on State route 116 toward
Sebastopol. Follow 116 about 1.5 miles past the center
of town. Look for the large Flea Mart sign on the left.)

TALK-IN: 146.13/73 MHz

SELLERS: Indoor tables or outdoor spaces are $10 each. Reserve
in advance for the best spots.

Sonoma County Radio Amateurs, Inc.
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INFO: Call Al N1AL, 707-538-7115

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com

2950. Re: Super long play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 19:26:36 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <8172@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 293462

Some super long play recorders have a feature which allows play back at
an accelerated speed, without the audio making a corresponding upshift
in frequency.

Does anyone know how this is done?

geo

2951. UNIDEN HR2600 "ChipSwitch" Replacement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 19:28:29 UTC
From: discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.142829.1@woods.ulowell.edu>
Source record: 293475

Does anyone have any experience with the replacement processor for the
UNIDEN HR2600 offered by ChipSwitch? Apparently this allows access to
the 10m, 11m, 12m and 15m bands. How is the user interface considering they
have added additional control functions to the microphone and front panel
buttons?

Please post or E-mail, Will repost if response is good.
Thanks,

Bill DiScipio, WC1J, discipiow@willow.ulowell.edu
=--

2952. Re: Looking for question pool

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 20:08:09 UTC
From: sidney@borland.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.200809.20196@borland.com>
Source record: 293465

>FTP them from: uxc.cso.uiuc.edu; anonymous login; directory pub/ham-radio.

Those files are out of date. The are from before the changes to the pool that were instituted last year, and of course, before the no-code Tech license.

I'll ftp an updated set of questions if someone will tell me the proper procedure (a writeable directory on uxc.cso.uiuc.edu or other suitable ftp site and the email address of the person to notify to get the files put in the right place). I will *not* load down our relatively slow connection to the net by trying to e-mail the files to people. If you have the information on ftp'ing, please reply to me by e-mail.

73,

-- sidney markowitz <sidney@borland.com>

2953. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 20:13:44 UTC
From: eshamilton@lbl.gov
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.201344.22751@csam.lbl.gov>
Source record: 293464

Here's the test for those who think that HT's can cause no problems to an
aircraft's nav equipment:
They sit ALONE in a pilot's seat flying through mountainous terrain in
thick clouds with some moderate chop. They are on instruments on
approach to an airport with lots of other aircraft in the vicinity.
When they are pouring with sweat, ATC is yelling at them to
correct their heading because that are drifting off the localizer
and droping below the glide slope. Then we have a timer that keys
an HT that's somewhere on the plane.
If the disbelievers are willing to submit to this test, then they can
use their HT's on an airplane--but not one I'm on please.
--
Ned Hamilton KM6FA
eshamilton@lbl.gov

2954. IRCs: 1, 2 or $1.00

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 20:22:53 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9109201522.AA05970@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 293466

Since January, an IRC is SUPPOSED to be worth one unit or AIR postage, instead
of one unit of surface postage as before.
Has anybody tested this on DX QSLs? Did it work?

Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

2955. need HQ-145x manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 21:51:56 UTC
From: SCHU@cas.CAlvin.EDU
Message-ID: <MAILQUEUE-99.910920165226.235@cas.calvin.edu>
Source record: 293474

I recently purchased an old Hammarlund HQ-145X. Does anyone have a manual
for it. I would gladly pay expenses to copy and ship me one.

Quin, KX8X

Quentin J. Schultze tel. (616) 957-6290
CAS Department FAX (616) 957-6469
Calvin College
3201 Burton S.E. Internet: schu@calvin.edu
Grand Rapids MI 49546

2956. looking for Korean Hams (HL...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 22:17:32 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <12056@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 293332

Currently I live in the United States and would like to get some help
from Korean Hams, esp. regulations about HF rigs, types of HF rigs
already approved by the government, if there is any.

Thanks in advance. Please e-mail to me.

Kyongsok Kim
Dept. of Comp. Sci., North Dakota State University

e-mail: kkim@plains.nodak.edu; kkim@plains.bitnet; ...!uunet!plains!kkim

2957. Receivers: slightly smarter stupid question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 22:49:22 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <20320@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293330

It's me again.

When last we left our intrepid hero, he was studying for his
Technician exam, his entrance into the world of amateur radio.
He posted a request for recommendations of a good wideband,
all mode, receiver to complement his R1 portable scanner.

Unfortunately, not knowing all the jargon, he misphrased his
requirements. So here they are, hopefully better founded:

Objective: good reciever covering as wide a band as possible,
similar to R1, but biased towards the upper end of the spectrum
if need be. I'm not super interested in HF right now. Something
like the R7000 is what I'm looking for, but it seems to lack
a few things.

Price: a max. of approx. 1 grand.

Features: ability to scan and monitor upto about 2000 MHz. A good
selection of filters. Self-contained (not super important, but nice).

Questions: I've looked at the spec sheets for the R1 and compared it
with the R7000, and it seems as if the latter has very few useful,
additional, features. It doesn't have a notch filter for instance.
I would think a notch, and other, filters would be expected on a rig
running over 1K dollars. Am I wrong?

Also, what is a "good" level of selectivity? The adburbs for the
R1 talk about a given value of uV at a given freq and dB level, but
for the 7000 the specs use a "more than X at -6dB and less than Y
at -40dB". My previous exposure to personal high tech having been
home stereo, I'm not unaccustomed to advertisers trying to paint their
specs in the greatest possible light. Also, in the case of freqs,
I've seen tapedecks talk about freq range in a given dB range. But
I'm not quite sure how to map it to receivers.

I'm hunting out bits of information from the ARRL Now You're Talking
book, but some FAQ type information would be most appreciated.

Thanks in advance.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2958. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 23:23:32 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.685409012@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293248

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #891 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91253.90028568 .00000228 00000-0 26210-3 0 4416
2 00424 80.4620 201.6412 0022138 191.9281 168.1338 13.67573713444291
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91261.34930279 -.00000077 00000-0 99999-4 0 6087
2 03029 13.7448 17.2412 0007381 230.6378 129.4062 1.00269616 87389
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91262.68785751 .00097176 20634-4 43131-3 0 8664
2 04966 51.5077 93.8415 1930769 348.0891 7.9840 11.80813176644109
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91254.17046048 -.00000054 00000-0 52610-5 0 2887
2 07646 49.8250 178.9568 0206029 240.4718 117.5562 13.82162471838159
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91255.34462270 .00000006 00000-0 21231-1 0 2936
2 08820 109.8142 150.0237 0044024 142.0288 218.3621 6.38664297102818
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91251.49494750 -.00000186 00000-0 79862-4 0 3272
2 10637 33.0034 111.5473 1381659 5.8652 355.8316 1.00243415 10960
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91256.67818654 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7195
2 10684 63.9729 75.5126 0129809 197.3396 162.2503 2.00552002 84940
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91258.69077542 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4494
2 10893 64.1700 316.2805 0171104 22.9695 337.8735 2.00530834 97808
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91259.66560803 .00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 2029
2 10953 8.0553 60.4589 0004975 90.4211 269.4410 1.00289231 1659
```

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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91260.70890911 .00001123 00000-0 42150-3 0 5821
2 10967 108.0055 185.3007 0002301 261.9253 98.1629 14.36885834692149
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91257.90268430 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4821
2 11054 63.6764 312.3731 0065362 121.6917 239.0163 2.00573399 94807
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91253.71486282 .00000116 00000-0 13499-3 0 7906
2 11080 99.1633 152.7187 0009180 325.3211 34.7339 13.83583428650330
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91262.54011048 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2499
2 11141 63.9941 75.1087 0060670 312.9574 46.5809 2.00542096 93596
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91261.67343098 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2160
2 11690 64.4429 77.7448 0125450 202.6559 156.8371 2.00552008 99439
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91253.46345175 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5141
2 11783 63.2540 311.9357 0192336 28.6813 332.4396 2.03456525 83398
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91259.57693096 .00000093 00000-0 99999-4 0 1790
2 12472 4.5934 70.1041 0001829 358.8710 1.3550 1.00316369 36808
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91262.17087408 .00000100 00000-0 10511-3 0 7579
2 13301 82.9329 324.3714 0027887 339.7047 20.2994 13.67943903460429
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91262.17327921 .00001117 00000-0 25723-3 0 9443
2 13367 98.1063 319.0101 0003691 123.6215 236.5273 14.57185983488147
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91252.52494104 -.00000002 00000-0 10866-4 0 122
2 13777 99.0093 86.9445 0012224 228.2161 131.7956 13.98984892109762
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91260.33171971 .00000128 00000-0 12441-3 0 8450
2 13916 82.9396 34.0661 0037881 308.6074 51.1692 13.74174137425456
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91260.65803360 .00000125 00000-0 99999-4 0 4448
2 13969 5.5816 61.8544 0001804 135.6527 224.5763 1.00269831 3939
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91259.59414072 .00000118 00000-0 99999-4 0 5157
2 14050 3.3597 72.5882 0003008 338.8009 21.5607 1.00265414 2717
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91260.96366258 .00000132 00000-0 99998-4 0 6962
2 14129 25.7947 124.2291 6058201 277.1414 21.8049 2.05877870 34153
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91258.39607680 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 123
2 14189 63.6073 73.5898 0140077 226.4412 132.4259 2.00567851 59891
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91262.14618935 -.00000181 00000-0 -35189-4 0 7914
2 14780 98.2225 321.5470 0003761 134.9481 225.2103 14.57097938401552
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91262.61173323 .00001880 00000-0 34045-3 0 696
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2 14781 97.8911 303.9701 0011070 226.7914 133.2365 14.67377720403296
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91258.57214169 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3122
2 15039 63.3580 72.6604 0031244 219.8280 139.9799 2.00563310 53177
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91254.59741337 .00000129 00000-0 12714-3 0 1112
2 15055 82.9562 89.5367 0027460 143.6659 216.6365 13.73480644362034
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91262.50445810 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1263
2 15271 62.9552 310.9949 0115560 333.8406 25.6577 2.00568458 50361
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91260.58916443 .00002016 00000-0 25495-3 0 6689
2 15331 82.5364 296.0290 0019975 275.1490 84.7444 14.81294347375728
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91262.23965390 .00000281 00000-0 17139-3 0 8358
2 15427 99.1657 278.0223 0015953 157.3193 202.8802 14.13119072348808
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91258.73460786 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8269
2 16129 64.1224 74.0193 0126093 145.7760 215.0817 2.00564920 43497
Mir
1 16609U 91262.40553308 .00032059 00000-0 46410-3 0 7164
2 16609 51.6028 173.7973 0009716 178.9548 181.1413 15.55542188319868
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91261.69998814 .00000498 00000-0 25133-3 0 4379
2 16613 98.6892 334.0129 0000818 12.8974 347.2218 14.20083312129004
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91257.25784718 .00003067 00000-0 39706-3 0 5017
2 16881 82.5190 357.7005 0019871 306.9868 52.9519 14.80449660276260
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91254.12851630 -.00000026 00000-0 91629-4 0 3817
2 16908 50.0142 309.6824 0011495 261.5248 98.4284 12.44397204231005
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91261.56288620 .00000497 00000-0 23155-3 0 6784
2 16969 98.5594 283.3907 0013436 21.6258 338.5465 14.24281452259841
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91262.71506637 .00000212 00000-0 18242-3 0 9042
2 17527 99.0672 333.1749 0000680 78.9280 281.1958 13.94903285233326
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91257.29090444 -.00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 8864
2 17561 0.0723 275.5922 0003100 195.2421 249.2357 1.00279096 1427
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91262.02010134 .00021399 00000-0 31243-3 0 7060
2 17845 51.6090 175.7352 0011887 170.6431 189.6583 15.55527831254536
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91261.67730330 .00000450 00000-0 25269-3 0 1152
2 18123 98.8089 91.1725 0014739 154.5644 205.6255 14.14735123219218
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91262.99636891 -.00004986 00000-0 -54909-2 0 8263
2 18129 82.9312 348.7970 0010349 285.1340 74.8628 13.72211027212596
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 91261.54785400 .00000159 00000-0 13390-3 0 7347
2 18312 82.5565 286.9667 0013992 48.6443 311.5919 13.83835388206372
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91261.69361864 .00000263 00000-0 22531-3 0 5816
2 18820 82.5465 345.9337 0017862 113.6106 246.6934 13.84532366183622
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91262.31986900 .00000498 00000-0 24191-3 0 205
2 18822 98.5766 135.4277 0007366 30.0154 330.1448 14.22167376188063
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91257.85838725 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4076
2 19163 64.9236 144.0181 0006638 195.5052 164.5468 2.13102401 25837
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91261.19987243 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4845
2 19165 64.8985 143.9059 0004101 333.4581 26.5955 2.13102799 25900
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91261.49251617 -.00000200 00000-0 19793-2 0 2835
2 19216 56.7207 71.4530 7234787 264.9212 16.9328 2.09707823 25017
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91260.05162497 .00002019 00000-0 26585-3 0 2042
2 19274 82.5226 93.9903 0023104 70.4651 289.9051 14.79542768172418
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91261.62491377 .00000048 00000-0 10599-3 0 8163
2 19336 82.5434 313.0839 0015940 249.2177 110.7237 13.16931556151297
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91260.75068389 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4075
2 19503 65.5316 23.1393 0006582 182.1942 177.8122 2.13103297 23387
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91261.01994240 .00000496 00000-0 29003-3 0 5846
2 19531 99.0396 216.5287 0013178 76.4184 283.8494 14.12285800153578
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91252.51635221 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 2872
2 19548 0.0519 81.9696 0002176 87.1832 190.6360 1.00277982 9424
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91261.73103584 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2046
2 19749 64.8626 143.5440 0005637 273.9600 86.0522 2.13101997 20933
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91260.85023705 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2204
2 19750 64.8769 143.5959 0005540 250.2616 109.7526 2.13102372 20919
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91258.60077110 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2751
2 19802 55.0405 179.4649 0046159 167.8487 192.2795 2.00574765 18883
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91262.69429543 .00026893 00000-0 17759-2 0 1652
2 19822 75.1488 8.2232 4037344 281.2973 37.0842 7.36416834 33058
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91261.85679818 .00000111 00000-0 94636-4 0 5330
2 19851 82.5184 222.9510 0013934 151.6795 208.5120 13.84169053129010
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91261.00965345 .00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 2378
2 19876 0.2715 35.1488 0001848 309.4149 15.4708 1.00262912 5258
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TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91251.15084367 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2895
2 19883 0.0313 72.5669 0002220 90.0681 197.4439 1.00270698 79380
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91231.50852672 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2760
2 20061 54.9404 358.4543 0097945 187.6917 172.1700 2.00565627 16088
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91262.64480580 .00000096 00000-0 96216-4 0 4339
2 20103 82.9613 306.2989 0036522 197.6717 162.3171 13.73714714110797
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91252.29384119 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2224
2 20185 54.8816 180.4979 0016745 177.2554 183.3099 2.00555002 15077
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 91255.63502308 -.00000254 00000-0 99999-4 0 2832
2 20217 0.4128 13.0483 0000447 29.3161 317.6420 1.00269096 8021
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91187.50546007 -.00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 2212
2 20302 54.3689 301.3492 0026165 328.2282 31.6360 2.00558726 12572
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91262.91266769 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4246
2 20305 82.5489 253.7214 0014923 266.8682 93.0732 13.15962069 91410
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91258.56423451 .00000055 00000-0 46888-4 0 3697
2 20322 99.0205 269.6580 0008366 180.3641 179.7511 14.03148637 93345
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91262.02010495 .00021355 00000-0 31243-3 0 8073
2 20335 51.6057 175.7298 0008209 181.8740 178.3985 15.55513980254538
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91236.37724351 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1733
2 20361 55.0581 123.2390 0064655 66.3992 294.3367 2.00559182 3031
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91261.73757175 -.00000322 00000-0 -14273-3 0 6716
2 20436 98.7258 334.8414 0001583 158.5712 201.5557 14.20012648 85825
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91251.74368580 .00000372 00000-0 16235-3 0 4109
2 20437 98.6611 330.6929 0010812 285.3368 74.6585 14.29243609 84926
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91259.72072967 .00000348 00000-0 15413-3 0 3016
2 20438 98.6640 338.4538 0009432 261.4717 98.5390 14.28787727 86047
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91258.07416740 .00000514 00000-0 21755-3 0 3139
2 20439 98.6671 337.3811 0010272 267.7331 92.2673 14.29331739 85839
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91257.48876669 .00000561 00000-0 23588-3 0 3144
2 20440 98.6673 336.8614 0010359 269.0545 90.9448 14.29425560 85758
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91258.50642913 .00000496 00000-0 20985-3 0 3079
2 20441 98.6668 337.9243 0010885 265.4286 94.5651 14.29458928 85906
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91258.68594597 .00000506 00000-0 21389-3 0 3085
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2 20442 98.6666 338.1742 0011210 264.6662 95.3241 14.29537437 85934
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91252.22801357 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 2276
2 20452 54.3261 237.7099 0042940 53.9535 306.4225 2.00567103 11853
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91259.74066564 .00000352 00000-0 28812-3 0 6247
2 20478 99.1420 331.8041 0000432 109.9390 250.1814 13.94864111 81781
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91240.42539236 .00000072 00000-0 21226-3 0 2443
2 20479 99.0372 208.9113 0541322 137.8288 226.5798 12.83213919 72829
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91243.38600691 .00000022 00000-0 77790-4 0 2417
2 20480 99.0372 211.3032 0541320 131.0680 233.8504 12.83186350 73206
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91261.37755839 .00000497 00000-0 98056-3 0 3473
2 20491 99.0221 242.1680 0471111 37.0604 326.2085 13.02881739 76066
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91262.48554307 .00010923 00000-0 51403-3 0 6440
2 20496 43.1147 304.0970 0020211 11.0019 349.1291 15.19428754 88241
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91261.11600079 .00035035 00000-0 50355-3 0 7221
2 20497 43.1015 170.2724 0018608 155.2132 204.9634 15.55250367 89625
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91262.53686133 .00000127 00000-0 12428-3 0 3834
2 20508 82.9509 81.2010 0045052 146.2929 214.1137 13.73341281 78053
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91255.44129267 .00003138 00000-0 45718-3 0 6230
2 20510 82.5235 40.5401 0018227 246.1593 113.7697 14.75486851 82709
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91256.89626506 .00004644 00000-0 32187-3 0 5515
2 20523 28.3293 167.6520 0013819 4.0937 355.9870 15.03166487 82786
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91262.60846256 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2334
2 20533 55.2231 357.4246 0036109 97.4731 262.9604 2.00551033 10834
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91261.99900413 .00016334 00000-0 75464-3 0 6689
2 20546 94.1229 101.5546 0125579 106.9206 254.5873 15.13316196 79142
HST
1 20580U 91262.18063596 .00004552 00000-0 46157-3 0 4877
2 20580 28.4690 200.7598 0003436 223.2815 136.7517 14.88680143 76338
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91262.57016801 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6979
2 20619 65.1322 23.1768 0023766 210.9441 148.9126 2.13102883 10416
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91262.21880876 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 7255
2 20620 65.1310 23.1883 0006681 46.7201 313.3434 2.13102849 10411
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91262.27819375 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6369
2 20621 65.1456 23.2014 0014143 199.2751 160.6817 2.13101975 10413
Kristall
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1 20635U 90 48 A 91262.02013822 .00021349 00000-0 31243-3 0 6032
2 20635 51.6060 175.7187 0007110 177.5095 182.9501 15.55514426254538
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91260.77257050 .00004447 00000-0 35587-3 0 3749
2 20638 52.9918 174.3239 0011655 267.5772 92.3993 15.01973242 70947
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91261.53085758 .00000152 00000-0 12716-3 0 2830
2 20670 82.5480 284.8049 0017626 79.6729 280.6424 13.84012497 61913
CRRES
1 20712U 91262.06702498 .00000723 00000-0 10511-2 0 4748
2 20712 17.8182 234.3751 7201276 159.9075 257.6292 2.32866096 2385
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91261.95533885 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1340
2 20724 54.6229 177.9799 0098616 128.6431 232.3833 2.00567855 8245
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91257.05279243 -.00000127 00000-0 -72742-4 0 2170
2 20788 98.9352 288.7701 0013961 289.5384 70.4273 14.01153378 52659
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91261.88094963 .00000111 00000-0 95401-4 0 2345
2 20826 82.5237 223.3557 0013881 345.2944 14.7812 13.83380304 49162
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91236.55924251 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1322
2 20830 55.0130 121.3905 0070438 113.7279 247.0927 2.00572856 6813
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91247.93786949 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 847
2 20959 54.8930 180.2001 0051102 215.9288 143.7214 2.00566395 5634
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 91262.31197736 .00000957 00000-0 36613-3 0 3934
2 20978 98.8282 300.6840 0079698 224.1363 135.3446 14.31243714 41715
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91261.37812195 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3516
2 21006 64.8300 142.9606 0061746 185.5259 174.4825 2.13102404 6070
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91262.02551141 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3780
2 21007 64.8606 142.9692 0039048 178.8117 181.2756 2.13100791 6080
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91261.90849040 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3505
2 21008 64.8266 142.9492 0008959 289.8873 70.0941 2.13100030 6087
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91262.23161075 .00000139 00000-0 13607-3 0 1280
2 21087 82.9457 164.1567 0036402 359.4260 0.6848 13.74409882 31948
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91262.87748900 .00000115 00000-0 11059-3 0 1325
2 21089 82.9205 33.8983 0030630 17.6020 342.6190 13.73924276 31148
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91214.14843109 -.00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 829
2 21140 0.8902 304.9815 0001368 164.1598 250.8897 1.00275872 1328
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91262.75297955 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1504
2 21152 82.9359 348.8805 0043377 120.1145 240.4322 13.73370975 26216
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Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91262.15564460 .00129737 00000-0 33358-3 0 4120
2 21213 72.6863 25.0710 0011579 255.2603 104.7965 15.94688880 27406
Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 91261.39717577 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2751
2 21216 64.8793 23.3041 0008627 213.8105 146.1435 2.13102672 3570
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 91262.39457324 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 2802
2 21217 64.8737 23.2839 0010545 232.1901 127.7035 2.13102247 3594
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 91262.04283671 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 2739
2 21218 64.8749 23.2830 0006107 299.7205 60.2373 2.13102779 3589
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91262.04798925 .00017598 00000-0 37367-3 0 2032
2 21225 28.4663 163.6575 0010064 349.8428 10.2006 15.43424426 25703
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91262.76548296 .00000047 00000-0 10645-3 0 755
2 21232 82.5491 157.7505 0015976 176.3315 183.7927 13.15989109 19569
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91261.54765228 .00000663 00000-0 32003-3 0 534
2 21263 98.7284 289.8882 0011984 256.1073 103.8782 14.21576052 18029
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91262.02013298 .00021379 00000-0 31243-3 0 1169
2 21311 51.6037 175.7220 0007923 185.1158 175.3246 15.55545534254535
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91262.12539822 .00001891 00000-0 28300-3 0 2385
2 21397 82.5287 303.2014 0022267 284.6042 75.2699 14.74054597 15734
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 91255.67537048 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 371
2 21552 55.2734 117.8594 0037585 214.6823 145.1493 2.00563376 1383
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 91262.12565513 .00000797 00000-0 29871-3 0 536
2 21574 98.5185 335.0331 0001246 104.8958 255.2376 14.34164735 9189
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 91261.68914843 .00000697 00000-0 25320-3 0 186
2 21575 98.5399 334.9359 0008633 39.9245 320.2572 14.36173247 9135
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 91261.72580333 .00000923 00000-0 33619-3 0 222
2 21576 98.5368 334.8858 0004632 49.1733 310.9853 14.35360172 9137
Microsat 1
1 21580U 91 51 A 91262.29930460 .00077986 00000-0 82409-3 0 764
2 21580 82.0217 191.3618 0060980 179.6238 180.5076 15.61525705 9874
Microsat 2
1 21581U 91 51 B 91262.07866519 .00072576 00000-0 76240-3 0 636
2 21581 82.0191 191.5286 0063351 180.8764 179.2476 15.61502499 9843
Microsat 3
1 21582U 91 51 C 91262.26369600 .00071705 00000-0 75339-3 0 694
2 21582 82.0188 191.2976 0061272 183.0478 177.0564 15.61660538 9876
Microsat 4
1 21583U 91 51 D 91260.74616518 .00082225 00000-0 86082-3 0 549
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2 21583 82.0088 193.0705 0061062 184.6709 175.2921 15.61742603 9632
Microsat 5
1 21584U 91 51 E 91262.22844061 .00071257 00000-0 75509-3 0 333
2 21584 82.0257 191.4194 0062773 178.9154 181.2377 15.61331783 9865
Microsat 6
1 21585U 91 51 F 91262.79099583 .00108082 00000-0 11708-2 0 547
2 21585 82.0240 190.7538 0058512 176.2564 187.6094 15.61012872 9955
Microsat 7
1 21586U 91 51 G 91261.16759612 .00065682 00000-0 71219-3 0 793
2 21586 82.0142 192.5212 0053955 180.9082 179.2059 15.61415594 9708
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 91252.45030823 .00000159 00000-0 99999-4 0 168
2 21639 0.1037 43.5074 0003471 135.7421 180.7247 1.00261433 262
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 91262.93137269 .00000371 00000-0 94854-3 0 287
2 21655 82.5529 103.8608 0013821 176.5682 183.5537 13.16780211 4688
Progress M9
1 21662U 91 57 A 91262.02013817 .00021364 00000-0 31243-3 0 376
2 21662 51.6015 175.7254 0009642 183.3440 177.1326 15.55510731254531
RESURS F-13
1 21664U 91262.36030747 .00268494 37412-4 18166-3 0 876
2 21664 82.3065 124.1894 0001432 110.7034 249.4107 16.16787205 4677
Cosmos 2154
1 21666U 91 59 A 91262.79476436 .00000088 00000-0 89564-4 0 343
2 21666 82.9102 166.3298 0024382 184.1107 175.9849 13.72586309 3731
1991 059B
1 21667U 91 59 B 91258.75857693 .00000171 00000-0 16978-3 0 210
2 21667 82.9099 169.2755 0024617 168.6003 191.5710 13.74141841 3326
BS-3B
1 21668U 91 60 A 91249.73158632 -.00000324 00000-0 99999-4 0 102
2 21668 0.2148 241.7888 0010971 59.5774 58.4983 1.00234799 49
1991 060C
1 21670U 91 60 C 91258.74180545 .00025513 00000-0 34348-2 0 240
2 21670 28.6105 129.8659 7378490 191.4057 130.4294 2.17719408 456
IRS 1B
1 21688U 91 61 A 91262.26969044 .00003201 00000-0 22458-2 0 633
2 21688 99.1394 335.4137 0028263 315.7559 44.1278 13.98639999 2941
1991 061B
1 21689U 91 61 B 91255.48088521 .00000176 00000-0 14373-3 0 177
2 21689 99.2627 328.6905 0034629 267.5973 91.8175 14.00222715 1982
Solar A
1 21694U 91 62 A 91261.29070370 .00007584 00000-0 89067-3 0 131
2 21694 31.3469 297.9360 0190581 225.9342 132.5522 14.71497357 2838
1991 062B
1 21695U 91 62 B 91261.27437718 .00006706 00000-0 76181-3 0 142
2 21695 31.3407 297.8167 0190533 224.4003 134.1297 14.72731798 2838
1991 062C
1 21696U 91 62 C 91257.42047297 .00044224 00000-0 51475-2 0 71
2 21696 31.3546 321.3005 0188092 189.5561 171.0339 14.72281270 2263
1991 062D
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1 21697U 91 62 D 91253.41875728 .00041127 00000-0 47885-2 0 108
2 21697 31.3357 345.5853 0189751 151.9186 209.2648 14.72084148 1678
1991 062E
1 21698U 91 62 E 91261.14719705 .00047458 00000-0 54643-2 0 181
2 21698 31.3384 298.7038 0187561 224.4647 134.0821 14.72752882 2810
1991 062F
1 21699U 91 62 F 91261.42013373 .00038066 00000-0 44273-2 0 117
2 21699 31.3579 297.0534 0186461 227.2167 131.2654 14.72518047 2856
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 91261.49046931 .00013414 00000-0 11656-2 0 68
2 21701 56.9859 217.0981 0000801 62.9182 297.2275 14.97314032 839
1991 064A
1 21702U 91 64 A 91261.81735038 -.00000185 00000-0 99999-4 0 14
2 21702 1.3298 269.5875 0015380 4.2854 354.2753 1.00086804 05
1991 064B
1 21703U 91 64 B 91258.51865718 .00205788 58540-4 62551-4 0 56
2 21703 51.6604 259.6043 0011527 84.1275 277.8439 16.26340532 292
1991 064C
1 21704U 91 64 C 91257.43377245 .35330224 61711-4 24647-3 0 71
2 21704 51.6498 265.5550 0002190 109.4043 43.2878 16.53061607 119
1991 065A
1 21706U 91 65 A 91261.39792176 .00000034 00000-0 00000 0 0 32
2 21706 62.8581 246.5552 7474095 280.1425 10.5302 1.95424137 35
1991 065B
1 21707U 91 65 B 91261.51651613 .00693115 10723-4 10087-2 0 42
2 21707 62.8385 244.1853 0159808 132.3319 229.1639 15.85011794 105
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2959. Icom IC-24 display mask?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 23:39:09 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.91Sep21013909@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 293473

Is the loose plastic mask covering the IC-24 frequency display
available as spare part? My local dealer says no, but I just can't
believe it.

I'd hate to buy the whole front cover for the radio just because the
display is scratched.

Part number appreciated.

Luru

2960. Re: Audio snake-oil salesmen!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 23:42:09 UTC
From: painter@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1773@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 293329
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.audio.car

In article <20.Sep.91.12:36:27.BST.#1142@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NERC Computer Services, Swindon) writes:
>Some other giggles from the World of Audio:
>
>1) Remove all the fuses from the AC circuit feeding the audio equipment;
> the fuses introduce undesirable impedances that reduce transient response.

Never heard this one before. Can you insure someone else property with yourself as the benificiary(sp?)
>
>2) Use gold-plated connectors in the power feeds. The reduced electromagnetic
> potential of gold compared with brass helps to reduce waveform distortion
> of the AC line voltage(!) and improves audio quality.

I used 'em because I lived in a "salt" state. Only in the car though where AC is scarce (actually not scarce, but confined). Now I only use them on signal connections were the equipment has them as well. (diode and corrosion prevention mainly. It really does make a measurable difference on the signal lines (as opposed to speaker level lines)
>
>3) Use a green marker-pen to color in the 'edge' of compact disks; the green
> color absorbs refracted light from the (red) laser and reduces background
> noise & distortion...

I laughed so hard when I read this ....

>
>4) Polish the surface of compact disks with Armor-all(tm) or similar
> product so as to reduce diffusion of the laser-beam penetrating a dull
> surface.
This one works. It prevents/fills in scratches and removes dust. Error correction is good on CDs but can't recover what it can't read at least a majority of. I used it to recover a CD I bought as used that had a large gouge in it. I use a high quality paste wax, although there are specialty products to rip you off as well.

It seems that most rec.audio.voodoo is based in facts that are blown out of proportion. Big speaker wires are a definite win (assuming you keep them as short as you can as well. Over big is a win for the seller :-).

Gold connectors are a win in hostile environments IF you can't otherwise make waterproof/gas tight connections. I solder my power connections and use "gooey" heatshrink if possible. Gold connectors also only work well mated to other gold connectors (Can gold be one side of a metalic junction diode?).
I also use shielded cables on all pre-amp side signal cables with proper

instrumentation pratice of only grounding one end of the shield.
As a side note: I used to have a instrumentation manual that claimed
double shielded (differential) cables were a big win in noisy environments
and that proper practice was to ground one shield at one end, and the other
shield at the other end. (the shields are insulated from each other of
course) Which end (instrument, or experiment) gets the outer shield ground
or does it matter? How much does a double shielded cable buy you over
a single shield. Personally I looked at this and thought that it was just
a ground loop with a cap in it, but I push bits for a living, rather than
make heart monitors.

Anyone know a source of supply for 50 to 100 amp small fuse blocks suitable
for automotive use? Can take cartridge or other common fuses. I have to
wire my 'stang soon, and want a "near the battery" fuse block/power
distribution point.

/Tjp
(of course I also jumper frame setions and body panels on cars with heavy braid
and seal it with silicone seal. I LIKE good grounds.)

2961. Federal Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-20 23:59:18 UTC
From: aa617@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep20.235918.15816@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293477
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.emerg-services

If anyone out there has ANY active Federal Frequencies for the
Cleveland, Ohio area, please send them to me.

I am looking for some interesting frequencies to monitor.

Also, if anyone has any frequencies for Major cities, please send
them to me also. I will post them on my SIG.

Thanks,
Scott Berringer
Primary Sysop:
Radio Scanner SIG
Cleveland Free-Net
(216) 368-3888
Your Choice ==> go scan

--
Scott Berringer _**_
SigOp: Radio Scanner SIG /____:-IIIIIIIIIII
aa617@cleveland.Freenet.Edu >: 911 :-------------\
Scanner enthusiasts do it with frequency.. +-(O)----------(O)--+

--
Radio Scanner SIG (go scan)
Scott 'Mr_Scan' Berringer (aa617@cleveland.Freenet.Edu)
Andrew 'Andrew' Berringer (aa618@cleveland.Freenet.Edu)
John 'Reaper' Griffith (aa667@cleveland.Freenet.Edu)

2962. Looking for suggestions on free/shareware KNWD XTRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 01:35:26 UTC
From: omh@cs.brown.edu
Message-ID: <86835@brunix.UUCP>
Source record: 293469

In my spare time (Hah!), I'm rolling my own Kenwood computer
control program for my TS-440S.

It will run on a Macintosh under HyperCard (please no Macintosh
or HyperCard flames -- I want to actually get this done someday
and don't want to make it a major opus.)

Right now it polls the radio every second or so and gets the current
settings and throws them into some text fields. I already have
plans to install a scrolling list field where every line represents
a memory (line 1 = memory 1) so you can type in a line of descriptive
text about each memory. Double clicking on the line will tune the
radio to that memory.

Now, before my design is set in concrete bits, I'd like to garner the
suggestions from the esteemed net ham community in what they'd like
to see in such a beast, specifically logging and contesting ability,
which I have had no experience, so you'll have to give a pretty detailed
description.

When I'm done, I expect to release it as either a freeware or a shareware,
the shareware only costing enough to cover any support costs I may incur.
(It'll probably be freeware, but if it's feature ridden enough that
people are going to be calling me with questions for its use, than I
might go to a shareware of $5 or so.) The choice of HyperCard will make
it easy to modify, especially for those who don't want to dive into the
toolbox.

So let me know what you'd like to see.

-Owen

Owen Hartnett omh@cs.brown.edu
"FAITH, n. Belief without evidence in what is told by one who speaks
without knowledge, of things without parallel."
-Ambrose Bierce - The Devil's Dictionary

2963. * SpaceNews 23-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 01:46:46 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <494@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 293340
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 23-Sep-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0923
* SpaceNews 23-Sep-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0923

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* HAM RADIO HEADS BACK TO SPACE *
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NASA astronauts Brian Duffy and David Leestma have recently passed
the Tech Class amateur radio operator license examinations plus
plus 5 WPM code at a W5YI-VEC testing session held in Houston.

Duffy is currently assigned to be pilot on STS-45, Atlantis,
which is scheduled for launch in May 1992. Leestma is
assigned as a Mission Specialist on the same flight. Both
are currently awaiting their amateur call letter assignment.
SAREX (Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment) is requesting FCC
waivers so they can operate from space.

Atlantis will carry a total crew of 7 on an 8 day mission.
Because of space and power limitations, they will be
restricted to battery powered FM voice operation on two
meters. But they will fly a high inclination orbit, much
like those flown by Owen Garriott/W5LFL and Tony
England/W0ORE (57 degrees) so they will pass over most of
the populated areas of the world. This will include good
coverage of the United States.

As planned, this will be a CQ mission, meaning there will be
several attempts to work as many hams as possible. There
will also be some school contacts arranged. Working details
will not be available until approximately 60 days before the
launch. SAREX plans to release the time table and frequencies
as soon as they are available, probably around March 1992.

The mission's prime objective will be to use an Atmospheric Lab for Applications and Science, that will be carried in an igloo in the payload bay.

[Info from Roy Neal, K6DUE, former NBC newsman, and SAREX NASA liasion, via W5YI]

* BACAR FLIGHT NEWS *
==========
SA AMSAT is planning to launch a special BACAR (Balloon Carrying Amateur Radio) mission on Saturday 19 October to provide Scouts and Girl Guides with an interesting project in addition to their JOTA activity on the HF bands.

The mission will be launched at 06:00 UTC and should last several hours. The payload will consist of a recovery beacon, a telemetry system and a store and forward audio repeater.

The recovery beacon will operate on 145.550 MHz and will be on while BACAR is below 20,000 feet. This beacon is primarily for use by the recovery team who use this signal for their DF doppler systems.

The telemetry systems shares the same downlink as the audio store and forward repeater on 145.800 MHz transmitting FM, AFSK RTTY at 50 baud with a power level of 2 watts and vertical polarisation. The telemetry will include the following:

Channel 0 Internal temperature
Channel 1 Battery pack temperature
Channel 2 Outside air temperature
Channel 3 Battery pack voltage
channel 5 Air pressure
Channel 6 Rate of rise or fall of BACAR
Channel 7 Engineering data

STORE AND FORWARD REPEATER

The store and forward repeater will record 30 seconds of speech from a 2m up link and retransmit it on the down link. Normal repeater off-set will be used. The up link frequency is 145.200 MHz.

The scouts and girl guides will under supervision of licenced Amateurs be able to use the system and send messages. A few ground control stations will record the down link signals and certificates will be issued to all who operate through the system.

Radio Amateurs assisting the Scouts and Girl Guides will be supplied with brief tutorial notes to explain how the system operates and how BACAR simulates a real satellite.

A number of Scouts and Girl Guide groups will have the
opportunity of watching the launch of BACAR while others
will take part in the recovery operation.

HF back up will be provided by ZS6SAT on 14282 and 7080 kHz
with relays on 3660 and 7095 kHz AM.

[Info from Hans van de Groenendaal ZS6AKV]

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : AMSAT-OSCAR-20, NASA Catalog Number: 21087, Launched on 29-Jan-90
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular

AO-21/RS14 is a multi-function satellite supporting Mode B analog transponders
as well as a multitude of digital store-and-forward modes. Unfortunately,
post launch electronics problems have confined operations to limited Mode
B transponder #2 communications.

Transponder #2:

Uplink Passband: 435.123 to 435.043 MHz (100 watts EIRP)
Downlink Passband: 145.866 to 145.946 MHz (10 watts Maximum)

CW Beacon : 145.948 MHz (0.2 watts)
Digital Beacon : 145.838 MHz (0.4 watts, FM)
Digital Beacon : 145.800 MHz (2.0 watts, FM)

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

2964. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 20 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 03:20:19 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094EF18.4D6E39A0.28620@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293335

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 263, 09/20/91
10.7 FLUX=169.7 90-AVG=202 SSN=141 BKI=2423 2211 BAI=009
BGND-XRAY=B8.1 FLU1=2.0E+05 FLU10=9.1E+03 PKI=2333 3221 PAI=010
BOU-DEV=011,050,019,027,018,016,005,007 DEV-AVG=019 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.2 @ 1452UT XRAY-MIN= B7.3 @ 1855UT XRAY-AVG= C1.1
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 1930UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1055UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 1205UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 2150UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55316NT @ 0501UT BOUTF-MIN=55270NT @ 1739UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+095NT@ 2001UT GOES7-MIN=N:-005NT@ 0429UT G7-AVG=+071,+047,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+107NT@ 2140UT GOES6-MIN=E:-011NT@ 0542UT G6-AVG=+083,+002,+023
FLUXFCST=STD:170,170,170;SESC:170,170,170 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/012,012,012
KFCST=2333 3322 2333 3322 27DAY-AP=014,012 27DAY-KP=4322 3332 2323 3333
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2965. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 03:25:15 UTC
From: stanley@phoenix.com
Message-ID: <s1TL91w163w@phoenix.com>
Source record: 293352

dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

> In article <24290@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick S
> >
> > I think the basic error here is that we are equating amateur radio
> > vhf-uhf transceivers to consumer FM broadcast band radios. When I
> > last checked my handhelds with an HP spectrum analyzer, there were no
> > `signals' ;-) in the aircraft bands. (even from the local oscillators).
>
> I guess your hand-helds are an exhaustive assortment of all HTs in
> use. Pretty good, there, Rick. I think, however, you may have omitted
> my HT from your assortment; the Kenwood TR-2600A. The PLL uses a

I have checked both my TR2400 and TH21AT, and both are quite happy
emitters in the aviation band. All it takes is a quick look at the block
diagrams to see where they emit, and then tune the scanner there and
Bingo!

2966. Help needed - Alinco DJ-160T - Do you own one ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 04:18:37 UTC
From: youngqd@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Sep21.041837.16975@usenet>
Source record: 293337

I could really use some help with the more advanced features of my Alinco DJ-160T. Its been a good rig but I just tried to use the DTMF decode functions and the manual is really confusing. Its supposed to have a mode which displays incoming DTMF tones. Can anyone help with this ?

youngqd@jacobs.cs.orst.edu
Dean Youngquist

2967. Re: Help with Apartment Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 04:53:35 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <248@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293180

Note: There is a lot of antenna information contained in the
following ARRL publications:

The ARRL Antenna Book
The ARRL Handbook
W1FB's Antenna Notebook
Antenna Compendium
HF Antennas for All Locations
Yagi Antenna Design

The Antenna Book contains a chapter on apartment antennas.

QST Biliography on apartment or limited-space antennas:

1960 March QST p. 49
Long Antenna for a Short Lot (80M H&K) 1 page
October QST p. 23
A Limited-Space Antenna (80 & 40 M) 3 pages
1962 August QST p. 34
Retrievable Antennas (Flag. & Gnd-flr) 2 pages
1965 November QST p. 87
Invisible Antennas (Invisible Wire) 2 pages
1967 April QST p. 20
An Antenna for the Traveling Man 2 pages
May QST p. 47
No Room for an Antenna? (75, 20, 10 M) 1 page
(H&K)
June QST p. 42
A Window-Sill Semivertical 3 pages
(80, 40, 20 Meters)
July QST p. 51
Whip Antenna (TC) 1 page
QST p. 49
Alternative Whip for Window-Sill 1 page
Antenna (TC)
September QST p. 45
Indoor Dipole (10, 15, 20, 40 M) (TC) 1 page
1969 February QST p. 24
Limited-Space Antennas & Methods 4 pages
of Coupling
March QST p. 34
Antennas for Travel Trailers & Campers 5 pages
1970 April QST p. 56
1.6 Contacts per Square Foot of Real 2 pages
Estate

August QST p.
Short Antennas for the Lower 5 pages
Frequencies (Part 1-Loading & the Use
of Traps)
September QST p.
Short Antennas for the Lower 2 pages
Frequencies (Part II-Trap Construction
& Adjustment)
1971 October QST p. 34
The Apartment Dwellers Dilemma 3 pages
1972 March QST p. 30
The Renter's Delight (Antenna Mount) 3 pages
December QST p. 47
A Quick-Change Plug for the Apartment 1 page
Dweller's Dilemma (H&K)
1973 September QST p. 11
A Bite Size Beam 4 pages
1974 March QST p. 48
A Cliff Dwellers' Answer to the Antenna 2 pages
Dilemna (H&K)
September QST p. 28
Off-Center-Loaded Dipole Antennas 7 pages
October QST p. 22
Apartment Dwellers Slinky Jr. Antenna 2 pages
December QST p. 15
The Minooka Special 6 pages
QST p. 48
Some Ideas on Antenna Couplers 5 pages
1975 January QST p. 44
Apartment Dweller's Antenna (H&K) 1 page
May QST p. 15
The City Slicker 4 pages
1976 March QST p. 41
Another Cliff-Dweller Antenna (H&K) 1 page
1977 March QST p. 42
A Short Antenna for your Apartment- 1 page
House Balcony
April QST p. 32
The Inverted-L Antenna 3 pages
QST p. 37
Efficient Short Radiators 3 pages
May QST p. 49
Continuously Loaded Helical (H&K) 1 page
June QST p. 46
Dual-Band Operation With A 33-Foot 1 page
Vertical (H&K)
October QST p. 15
Optomizing Vertical Antenna Performance 3 pages
December QST p. 45
Small-Space 160 Meter Antenna (H&K) 1 page

1978 January QST p. 40
Coil Improvement for Off-Center Loaded 1 page
Antenna (H&K)
February QST p. 36
An Inexpensive Antenna Tuner (H&K) 1 page
March QST p. 29
The Flagpole Deluxe
April QST p. 30
Short Ground-Radial Systems for Short 4 pages
Verticals
June QST p. 16
Build This Novice Four-Band Verticle 3 pages
August QST p. 26
Antennas - Keeping Them Up 2 pages
September QST p. 19
Designing a Vertical Antenna 3 pages
October QST p. 35
On "Build This Novice Four-Band 1 page
Vertical" (TC)
1979 February QST p. 33
A 40-Meter Midget
April QST p. 33
A Big Signal from a Small Lot 3 pages
October QST p. 18
Better Results with Indoor Antennas 4 pages
1980 September QST p. 23
The Shooter - A 3-Band Portable Antenna 3 pages
October QST p. 28
A Traveling Ham's Trap Vertical 4 pages
QST p. 38
A Deluxe RV 5-Band Antenna 3 pages
December QST p. 40
Antennas and Grounds for Apartments
1981 February QST p. 15
Antennas for Those Who Can't Have 3 pages
Antennas
1986 June QST p. 33
Small, High Efficiency Loop Antennas 4 pages
1988 March QST p. 33
Hidden Antennas - One Ham's Solution

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what
(203) 666-1541 - voice | you can accomplish
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | if you don't care
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | who gets the credit. - origin
RFI, QRP, mobile, | unknown.

transmitter and receiver testing |

2968. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 05:55:22 UTC
From: UD186372@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91264.005522UD186372@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 293359

And then there is the errant pilot that puts his brand new HT or Headset
on the dash and it screws up the compass.
My compass won't read right... Is a phrase I really get a good laugh at.

Harry, KB0BUQ, WNHZ-241

2969. audio and albania

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 09:00:34 UTC
From: jon.amato@execnet.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep21.1518.1382@execnet.uucp>
Source record: 293351

D >A 4-ohm voice coil load absorbing 100 watts of power (Egads! In whose
D >living room would this be?) would, by I=sqrt(P/R), require 5 amps of

Not in a living room, but how about a rehearsal studio? I own a
bass guitar amplifier that will drive 4 ohms with 300 watts, and a
speaker cabinet that can handle that much power.

~ KingQWK 0.05a ~
--
Executive Network Information System (914) 667-4567
International ILink Host

2970. Space Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 09:22:29 UTC
From: Kevin_Deane@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <7543@mindlink.bc.ca>
Source record: 293328

Does anyone out there have a list of space or astronomy frequencies...any information will be helpful....

2971. INFO ON MAKING CHEAP SOLAR RADIO TELESCOPE ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 16:12:02 UTC
From: andromed@ac.dal.ca
Message-ID: <1991Sep21.131202.1372@ac.dal.ca>
Source record: 293336

I am looking for information on how to make on a limited

budget a solar radio telescope to pick up solar noise, can

anyone help in this matter ?

What frequencies are good to use ect. ?

Clear skies

Mike

2972. Re: Antenna for 10m mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 20:02:04 UTC
From: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <664m92w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 293348

> In article <9109191003.aa19121@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>, jkeller@pica.army.mil (Je
> > What's the "best antenna for the buck" for 10m mobile? There must be lots
> > of opinions out there.....
> >
> > If I AM stuck with a mag-mount, what's the best one?
> >
> >
> > Jerry, K1MER.....<jkeller@PICA.mil> or just respond
> > on the net.....everybody loves
> > antenna stuff!!!!
> --
>

My vote is for the Larsen mag mount. It's tough, durable, and the antenna
works as well as any base loaded whip. Mine has lasted fifteen years, and
I know of one larsen that still worked from beneath an upside down
logging truck....your mileage may vary....
73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

2973. Albanian Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 20:15:33 UTC
From: ST1860%SIUCVMB.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9109211919.AA06229@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293338

Date: 21 September 1991, 14:12:53 CST
From: Gary R. Smith KE9MI 618-529-2073 ST1860 at SIUCVMB
To: info-hams at ucsd.edu
Subject: What Frequencies for Albania??

Does anyone know what frequencies the gang at ZA1A are hanging around. I have had to luck in finding them.....

Thanx....
Gary KE9MI
internet: ST1860@siucvmb.cdale.siu.edu
bitnet: ST1860@siucvmb.bitnet

2974. ICOM 2410 display

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 21:43:09 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep21.214309.14899@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 293341

Today I had the opportunity to disassemble the front section of an ICOM 2410A
to take a look at the display. The current model with the orange letters
on a black background is indeed a liquid crystal display (LCD).
It is backlit by four small incandescent bulbs and the light is
transmitted behind the display via a piece of plexiglass. Apparently the
active LCD segments become transparent when active, allowing the light to
pass thru producing a lighted digit. Some people have felt the display is
LED or flourescent but it isn't.

The reason for my dissection is to gain confidence that what ICOM and
the 2410 service manual indicates is true, that is, the current display
can easily be replaced with the more conventional black numeral on orange
background LCD display when it becomes available later this year.
For those unfamiliar with this subject, the first 2410s in this country
have the orange on black display but later this year the display will
change to be identical to the one shown in the 2410 adds and similar
to the display on the IC2400. The problem with the orange on black display
is that it can become "washed out" in direct sunlight, resulting in a
unreadable display.

Although I haven't completely replaced the display (yet!), I don't feel
it will be difficult. I had to:

1.) Remove both sides of the case

2.) Remove 4 screws that hold the front section of the radio to the rear. This
front section is about 1" deep. You can optionally unplug the front section
of the radio from the rear via two thin ribbon cables but I didn't want
to risk it. They looked too fragile.

(By the way, at this point you can cut the appropriate diodes on this
front section to extend the receive coverage)

3.) Remove the VFO control knob and two volume control knobs.

4.) Remove a hex nut behind the VFO control

5.) Remove 4 screws that held the front plastic bezel and then remove
the bezel.

At this point the LCD is very visable at the front of this module but we're
not done yet.

6.) Remove a rubber decorative seal that went around the display.

7.) Remove the nuts holding on the microphone jack and the two volume controls.

8.) Now at the rear of the display you can see a small PC board with 3
small screws that hold a metal piece that slides around the front section.
It's hard to explain but you'll know what I mean if you open the radio
and see the piece of metal that the nut for the microphone jack tightens
onto. Remove these 3 screws (watch out, one is right next to the lithium
battery) and then remove the metal piece.

Here is where I stopped.

It appears that all that remains is to bend 5 metal tabs that are part of
the frame for the LCD display and remove the frame. The display should
come right off now because it is electrically connected to the rest of the
module by what is known as a zebra strip; a conductive piece of rubber that
connects the many circuit board contacts to the display itself. The
new display should drop right on, followed by a reattachment of the metal
frame. Reverse all the steps above and you're done.

I emphasize I've not taken this to completion; the new display is not
available yet, but everything checks out as to the ease and feasibility
of the display upgrade. I will report to the net when I actually
do the complete upgrade.

--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

2975. Re: Standard Radio C228a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 22:11:51 UTC
From: yoony@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <7hsnl7b@rpi.edu>
Source record: 293342

Just as an added information. Standard also makes a 2meter/440 rig that is an exact twin to the C228 called C528A. Standard also makes a 440/1.2Ghz hand held that also looks like the two previously mentioned radios. But I don't think that they export it to the U.S. Since they don't have 220 band in Japan they do not market the C228 in Japan, but the C528 and the 440/1.2 radios were the hottest selling dual(Twin) band hand held radios in Japan. Out sold IC-24, TH-75, and so on. They also came out with an ultra micro 2 meter and 440 single band radios that's about the size of the IC-2SAT. I think the capability's pretty close. I own the 2/440 Hand held and it's a very good radio and I am very satisfied with it. The only difference between the 2/220 and 2/440 rigs, other then the band, is that the C228H has a single DTMF telephone memory, and the 2/440 rig does not.

Young-hoon Yoon N6ZUD/2
yoony@rpi.edu

2976. Albania ZA1A frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-21 22:16:57 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <13253@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 293343

I have been watching the HB9KNB-8 packet cluster for the last couple of days
(thanks to the wonders of AXIP encapsulation in NOS!). Here are a few
frequencies that have come up:
7045, 14.145, 14.020, 21.245 alomost always listening up 20-30 kHz.

Usually all I hear is bits of the pileup. The fellows in Europe say that
the pileup is huge over there, though.

Aloha! Good luck,
John KJ9U@uhm.ampr.org (this is reachable from INTERNET)
kj9u@helium.chem.hawaii.edu (if the former address bounces)

2977. RTTY using HamComm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 00:00:59 UTC
From: sgingras@neumann.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep22.000059.5582@watmath.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 293344

I've recently acquired a small Sony SW7600 shortwave radio and decided
to build the small interface to "sample" the audio through my PC's serial
port. Aside from the major problem of trying to find a station with all
the RF noise generated by my computer (25MHz PC) and my NEC MultiSync
monitor, I don't know how to recognize the kind of data that I receive
and I haven't been able to decode anything using the HamComm software.

Thinking that maybe 45, 50, or 75 Bauds Baudot would be common, I tuned
to a number of stations without being able to decode anything at all.
I found a lot of stations in the 4 to 7MHz area, most of them with about
800Hz spacing between the two tones. At some other place I found one or
two with about 200Hz spacing.

My main problem is that I cannot tell whether I receive garbage because of
the poor quality of my signal, because the data just isn't text, because
it's not Beaudot or Ascii, or because I don't have the right baud rate.
Does anyone know how I could guess the type of data I receive?

I would greatly appreciate any help or suggestions to any of these problems.
I would particularly appreciate if someone could point me to a strong signal
which I could easily decode (I'm in the area of Toronto, Canada).

Thanks!

Sylvain Gingras Dept. of Computer Science (519) 885-1211 Ext. 3579
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1 sgingras@violet.waterloo.edu

2978. Re: ICOM IC W2A power cord

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 03:15:59 UTC
From: griefer@adg2.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <1098@rufus.UUCP>
Source record: 293346

Ham Radio Outlet on Lawrence Expressway in Sunnyvale, CA has these in stock.
I ust purchased one there last week. The wires on it are much heavier than
the ones on the trickle charger.

Al Griefer - KC6ZTW
--
Opinions are strictly my own,
Allan D. Griefer, IBM Almaden Research Center, San Jose, CA
BITNET: GRIEFER at ALMADEN Internet: griefer@ibm.com
UUCP: ...!uunet!ibmarc!griefer mcimail: 398-8024

2979. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 21 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 03:59:51 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094EFE6.FDC2DDA0.29274@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293345

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 264, 09/21/91
10.7 FLUX=176.6 90-AVG=203 SSN=173 BKI=1233 1101 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=B9.2 FLU1=1.1E+05 FLU10=9.0E+03 PKI=2222 2221 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=009,017,020,023,006,005,003,009 DEV-AVG=011 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C2.6 @ 1810UT XRAY-MIN= B7.4 @ 0307UT XRAY-AVG= C1.2
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0720UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2335UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2355UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 2205UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55319NT @ 1357UT BOUTF-MIN=55294NT @ 1744UT BOUTF-AVG=55307NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+108NT@ 1906UT GOES7-MIN=N:-022NT@ 0758UT G7-AVG=+073,+046,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+123NT@ 2212UT GOES6-MIN=E:-009NT@ 0601UT G6-AVG=+083,+001,+023
FLUXFCST=STD:182,185,185;SESC:180,180,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/012,012,012
KFCST=2333 3322 2333 3322 27DAY-AP=012,029 27DAY-KP=2323 3333 3343 2554
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2980. Fake Morse Code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 04:42:37 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <4201@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 293347

Here is a cross post from alt.folklore.urban - I remember
in addition that there is supposed to be a movie where
some "Morse" is being sent. What was actually sent was
something like "ARRL MBRS, CN U RD THS?". Does anyone
know if this really happened?

- Bob Wier

-------------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
College of Engineering
Northern Arizona University / Flagstaff, Arizona
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
or uucp: ...arizona!naucse!rrw
"I get my kicks on Route 66" - really - I live on it

From: smb@ulysses.att.com (Steven Bellovin)
Subject: Re: A movie UL
Lines: 12

A friend of mine from grad school actually pulled a similar stunt, or
at least claimed that he did. He was in the orchestra for a school
performance of ``South Pacific''. There's one scene where some folks
are stranded on an island, and they radio for help. My friend,
being the clarinetist, was told ``just send a single tone, starting and
stopping to make it sound like Morse code''. He did -- but since he
actually knew ``Morse'' code (international code, actually), he sent an
obscene message. Everything was fine for the first few nights; the
last night of the show, one person in the audience started laughing
uncontrollably. The director went to my friend later and asked, ``That
was really Morse code, wasn't it?'' My friend nodded; he was never
asked just what he'd sent...

2981. Re: Standard Radio C228a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 05:24:08 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep22.052408.9137@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 293350

In article <7hsnl7b@rpi.edu> yoony@aix.rpi.edu (Young-Hoon Yoon) writes:
>Just as an added information. Standard also makes a 2meter/440 rig that
>is an exact twin to the C228 called C528A. Standard also makes a 440/1.2Ghz
>hand held that also looks like the two previously mentioned radios. But I
>don't think that they export it to the U.S. Since they don't have 220 band
>in Japan they do not market the C228 in Japan, but the C528 and the 440/1.2
>radios were the hottest selling dual(Twin) band hand held radios in Japan.
>Out sold IC-24, TH-75, and so on. They also came out with an ultra micro
>2 meter and 440 single band radios that's about the size of the IC-2SAT.
>I think the capability's pretty close. I own the 2/440 Hand held and it's
>a very good radio and I am very satisfied with it. The only difference
>between the 2/220 and 2/440 rigs, other then the band, is that the C228H
>has a single DTMF telephone memory, and the 2/440 rig does not.
>

At the local Hamfest today, I saw the 440/1.2 Gig version of the HT. Its
seems a little exotic for the U.S. ham market but the rep explaind that most
the repeater work in Japan is on 1.2 G with a little on 440 and almost
entirely simplex on 144. None of the vendors had any units or pricing yet.

Interesting note: The charging and external power jacks on the unit are
postive shield, center ground. My Icom 3SAT uses the exact same connector
with reversed polarity. I find this annoying and potenitally destructive.

It also that makes things hazardous for cables lying around the mobile or
negative ground shack. I wonder if the case is positive ground
(that couldn't be that stupid could they?). The last gear I had that was
like that was the Kenwood SW200 SWR bridge. I rewired that sucker quickly.
Making the C228A conform to my local standard won't be easy.

The unit will not charge the battery while on external power, a feature
I have grown to love on the SAT series.

Many of the larger vendors had stocks of equipment and accessories for
all the units. I also saw 4 or 5 of the dual banders on peoples hips.

WB9MRI

--
Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

2982. Geographic Info. Server Instructions:

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 12:30:49 UTC
From: ac873@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep22.123049.27967@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293353

```
from our .help files:

Telenet Address:
================

martini.eecs.umich.edu (141.212.99.9)

Name & Location of System:
==================================
Geographic Info. Server
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

What Does It Contain?
=====================
Geographic information on all US cities, counties, and
states, as well as some US mountains, rivers, lakes,
national parks, etc. A few international cities
have been included. (See below for details)

Are There Services Unavailable to Users?
========================================
No.

Must I Have a VT100 Emulation Capability?
=========================================
No.

How Do I Log In?
================
Log in is automatic, but it is not going to prompt you
for ANYTHING once you get there. Once the login is complete,
and the cursor is staring at you, just type in the name of a
town (like: Clawson, MI) and it will do its thing. (See below
for what "its thing" is.)

How Do I Log Out?
=================
To exit the server, enter "stop", "end", "quit", "bye",
"exit", "logout", "logoff", or control-D.

Anything Else I Need to Know?
=============================
Queries should generally look like the last line of a postal
address, as in "Ann Arbor, MI 48103".

All these queries will also work:
1) ed(1)-style regular expression, like "[Bb]os.*n$"
```

2) A city name alone, like "Ann Arbor"
3) A ZIP or ZIP+4 code alone, like this: "46556", "48103-2112"
NOTE: only the first 5 digits in a ZIP+4 code are used.
4) As in 1) or 2) but with a state name or abbreviation, like
this: "Ann Arbor, MI", "Los Angeles, California"
5) As above but with optional nation name or abbreviation, like
"Toronto, , Canada". NOTE: there are currently very few
foreign cities.

Punctuation, white space, and upper/lower case are ignored.
Any reasonable state/nation abbreviations are recognized.

Here are more example queries:

"Ann Arbor, Mich" "48103" "annarbor,mi" "Paris,,France"
"Mammoth Cave National Park" "mount mckinley"
"lake michigan"

If a query fails, try expanding abbreviations (e.g. change "Mt."
to "Mount", etc.

Interpret server replies as follows:

0 <city name>
1 <county FIPS code> <county name>
2 <state/province abbreviation> <state/province name>
3 <nation abbreviation> <nation name>
A <telephone area code>
E <elevation in feet above mean sea level>
F <feature code> <feature name>
L <latitude DD MM SS X> <longitude DDD MM SS X>
P <1980 census population>
R <remark>
T <time zone>
Z <postal ("ZIP") code>

A final bit of information:
There are no page breaks when information
appears on the screen, so be prepared for text
to go careening off your screen very quickly.
End of File
==========

A very useful reference tool.

73 de KA8BZB

2983. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 13:46:01 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep22.134601.2028@anasaz>
Source record: 293354

In article <s1TL91w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
]dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
]
]> In article <24290@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick S
]> >
]> > I think the basic error here is that we are equating amateur radio
]> > vhf-uhf transceivers to consumer FM broadcast band radios. When I
]> > last checked my handhelds with an HP spectrum analyzer, there were no
]> > `signals' ;-) in the aircraft bands. (even from the local oscillators).

Also, keep in mind that the radiation within the ham bands can still cause
trouble. It may mix with other sources on the aircraft or on the ground
and end up on a sensitive frequency.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

2984. Re: Help needed - Alinco DJ-160T - Do you own one ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 14:28:03 UTC
From: john@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep22.142803.13298@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 293361

youngqd@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU (Dean Youngquist) writes:

>I could really use some help with the more advanced features of my Alinco
>DJ-160T. Its been a good rig but I just tried to use the DTMF decode
>functions and the manual is really confusing. Its supposed to have a mode
>which displays incoming DTMF tones. Can anyone help with this ?

>youngqd@jacobs.cs.orst.edu
>Dean Youngquist

I have also purchaced the Alinco DJ-160T It is a super rig, But the
manual is really poorly written. The DTMF DE-code is not included in
the rig. It is like a $50 add in card. It does have EN-code thoguh. you
push and hold the FUNCTION key and HOLD the ^# key (it also says TSQ
set) and turn the dail to the Tone you want (i belive the common one
around here is 107.2) and let go. Then push and hold the function key
and the DAIL CH/D key (also says ENC/TSQ) and ENC will pop up on the
display. I Know nothing about the DE CODE since i was too cheap to buy
the option and found no use for it. I just got passed my
No-Code Yesterday, and have not yet recived my liecence (What a wait:))
or i would give ya my call letters.

--

John L. Moder II -- john@edsi.plexus.COM -- ..spool!cserver!edsi!john
N6813 Harrison RD. Hilbert, WI 54129 -- (414)989-1603 or (414)989-1610
Utopian Technology-=-The Perfect Technology For The Imperfect World-=-

2985. Re: Standard Radio C228a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 15:19:23 UTC
From: crisp@mips.com
Message-ID: <8655@spim.mips.COM>
Source record: 293356

In article <1991Sep22.052408.9137@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss) writes:
>
>Interesting note: The charging and external power jacks on the unit are
>postive shield, center ground. My Icom 3SAT uses the exact same connector
>with reversed polarity. I find this annoying and potenitally destructive.
>

Sony equipment is wired this way. I really wish they hadn't established
this silly standard.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

2986. Re: RTTY using HamComm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 15:21:32 UTC
From: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <LuLo91w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 293362

sgingras@neumann.waterloo.edu (Sylvain Gingras) writes:

> I've recently acquired a small Sony SW7600 shortwave radio and decided
> to build the small interface to "sample" the audio through my PC's serial
> port. Aside from the major problem of trying to find a station with all
> the RF noise generated by my computer (25MHz PC) and my NEC MultiSync
> monitor, I don't know how to recognize the kind of data that I receive
> and I haven't been able to decode anything using the HamComm software.
>
> Thinking that maybe 45, 50, or 75 Bauds Baudot would be common, I tuned
> to a number of stations without being able to decode anything at all.
> I found a lot of stations in the 4 to 7MHz area, most of them with about
> 800Hz spacing between the two tones. At some other place I found one or
> two with about 200Hz spacing.
>
> My main problem is that I cannot tell whether I receive garbage because of
> the poor quality of my signal, because the data just isn't text, because
> it's not Beaudot or Ascii, or because I don't have the right baud rate.
> Does anyone know how I could guess the type of data I receive?
>
> I would greatly appreciate any help or suggestions to any of these problems.
> I would particularly appreciate if someone could point me to a strong signal
> which I could easily decode (I'm in the area of Toronto, Canada).
>
I'm not familiar with your receiver or the Hamcomm software, but here are
a couple of points to ponder....
1. Almost all amateur RTTY is transmitted lsb
2. Standard mark-space shifts are 850, 425, 170 Hz
3. You need to have a stable receiver that stays on freq +- 10-15 Hz
4. Most amateur RTTY is transmitted at 60 WPM (45.5 baud)
5. Both the mark and space need to be within the audio pass band of the
receiver.
6. On the amateur bands you will also find ASCII, AMTOR and packet.
Perhaps there is a ham store in your area, and someone could let you
listen to the different sounds of the signals.....

73, good DX

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

2987. Re: Super Long Play RECORDING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 18:03:03 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850016@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 293367

You're thinking of the GE Fastrak cassette recorder.
They high pass filter the audio at 300 Hz. or so and
then chop the audio at something like a 20 Hz. rate.
So far example at the 2X speed, the tape runs at
3 3/4 IPS, and the duty cycle of the chopping is 50%.
The chopped audio is then run thru an analog sampler
and each piece is played back at half the speed it
went into the sampler at, which means it is now back
to normal pitch. This makes each piece take twice
as long and that fills in the gaps. At less than
2X speed, the duty cycle is adjusted commensurate with
the speed so that at 1.1X speed, only 10% of the audio
is chopped out.

Rick Karlquist N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

2988. Re: Fake Morse Code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 20:59:43 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.685573460@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 293370

rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
> Here is a cross post from alt.folklore.urban - I remember
> in addition that there is supposed to be a movie where
> some "Morse" is being sent....

"On the Beach" was structured around some Morse code coming from
the location of a power plant in North America which was supposedly
UNinhabited after World War Three. After sending a submarine thru
radiation-infested localalities, etc., our hero located the code
source: a soda-pop bottle lying on a key and being moved by wind
blowing a window shade.

The hero then used the key to radio back to the submarine what he
had found. It's been almost 30 years since I saw the movie, but
he sent real Morse code at about 15 wpm.
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

2989. HAM RADIO PLATES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-22 21:06:03 UTC
From: ra132s171@sycom.mi.org
Message-ID: <ra132s171.3657@sycom.mi.org>
Source record: 293373

ATT: AMATEUR (HAM) RADIO OPERATORS

This is a request for any AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE PLATES from any location in the U.S, Canada or Puerto Rico.

In the event that you may have any automobile license plates for sale or trade, please contact my brother-in-law via the following information:

R. Gammon
VE3 CJX
3640 Byng Road
Windsor, Ontario
CANADA N8W 3H9
PH: (519) 972-9887 (collect) anytime.

OR NetMail raykey@syscom (please see the header for EXACT path to me).

2990. RACES Bulletins #187 and #188

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 00:28:09 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9109230029.AA25622@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293371

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.187

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.187 DATE: September 16, 1991
SUBJECT: COPY RIGHT PERMISSION

We receive questions from time to time whether or not the bulletins, model communications plan, exhibits, or any of the other aids may be copied?

Of course they may be copied, used, or modified to suit your area, needs, or application. As one has observed, the only copyright is that you copy right. It is proper to give attribution to the source or author.

We invite comments and inputs. When communicating by packet, please include your name, address, and telephone number(s).

The model plan format, volunteer position descriptions, standards, policies, standard operating procedures, all of the weekly Bulletins since 1985, and other exhibits and aids are available to anyone on computer disc(s). They are in IBM PC ASCII format. Send us either ONE 3-1/2" disc or TWO 5-1/4" discs to State OES, ATTN: RACES, 2800 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, California 95832.

EOM

- -

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.188

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.188 DATE: September 23, 1991
SUBJECT: DRILL OR EXERCISE REALITY, Part 1/3

The following was written by April Moell, WA6OPS, long experienced in medical and disaster emergencies. She gives you, both government and volunteers alike, advice from the perspective of the served agency. I have paraphrased her original memo to hospital disaster responders to apply to communications responders in virtually any incident.
--- S. E. Harter, KH6GBX

DRILL OR EXERCISE REALITY

1. It will never be what you expect.
2. Go prepared for anything. You never know where you might be operating, or for how long, or under what circumstances. You could be at the command post in a basement or in the field. Your fellow ham may drop his or her handie-talkie coming into the building.
3. Introduce yourself to the person in charge of your area. Don't be afraid to ask who is in charge if you aren't sure. You need to quickly brief that person as to your capabilities. Let them know to where you can provide them radio links. Do not assume that they know what you can do.
4. Just like we have many hams each year that are new to the drills or are in a different hospital (or EOC) than before, the hospital (or EOC) are usually in the same situation. They may have brought in staff from other shifts or locations to learn about the disaster plan. New administration staff may be getting their feet wet for the first time as the person in charge of the command post. In many cases it may be the first time they have seen a ham in their incident command post -- at best, in some exercise a year or so ago. In other words, DON'T ASSUME THEY WILL THINK YOU ARE WONDERFUL AND IMMEDIATELY KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH YOU.

EOM

2991. Re: Standard Radio C228a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 01:52:24 UTC
From: yoony@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <vptn!5m@rpi.edu>
Source record: 293355

crisp@mips.com (Richard Crisp) writes:

>In article <1991Sep22.052408.9137@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss) writes:
>>
>>Interesting note: The charging and external power jacks on the unit are
>>postive shield, center ground. My Icom 3SAT uses the exact same connector
>>with reversed polarity. I find this annoying and potenitally destructive.
>>

>Sony equipment is wired this way. I really wish they hadn't established
>this silly standard.

>--
> Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
> MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
> 928 Arques MS 5-07 (408) 524-7250
> Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

Luckly they both have a diode to short the positive to ground if the polarity is reversed. At least the radio should survive the experience.
N6ZUD/2 Young-hoon Yoon
yoony@rpi.edu

2992. Re: Help needed - Alinco DJ-160T - Do you own one ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 01:58:50 UTC
From: yoony@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <2ptnd7m@rpi.edu>
Source record: 293357

john@edsi.plexus.COM (John Moder) writes:

>youngqd@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU (Dean Youngquist) writes:

>>I could really use some help with the more advanced features of my Alinco
>>DJ-160T. Its been a good rig but I just tried to use the DTMF decode
>>functions and the manual is really confusing. Its supposed to have a mode
>>which displays incoming DTMF tones. Can anyone help with this ?

>>youngqd@jacobs.cs.orst.edu
>>Dean Youngquist

>I have also purchaced the Alinco DJ-160T It is a super rig, But the
>manual is really poorly written. The DTMF DE-code is not included in
>the rig. It is like a $50 add in card. It does have EN-code thoguh. you
>push and hold the FUNCTION key and HOLD the ^# key (it also says TSQ
>set) and turn the dail to the Tone you want (i belive the common one
>around here is 107.2) and let go. Then push and hold the function key
>and the DAIL CH/D key (also says ENC/TSQ) and ENC will pop up on the
>display. I Know nothing about the DE CODE since i was too cheap to buy
>the option and found no use for it. I just got passed my
>No-Code Yesterday, and have not yet recived my liecence (What a wait:))
>or i would give ya my call letters.

>--

>John L. Moder II -- john@edsi.plexus.COM -- ..spool!cserver!edsi!john
>N6813 Harrison RD. Hilbert, WI 54129 -- (414)989-1603 or (414)989-1610
>Utopian Technology-=-The Perfect Technology For The Imperfect World-=-

John, I think you have the terminology a bit mixed up.
The DTMF En-code that you are talking about is actually called PL, CTCSS and
Tone encode. This is a subaudible tone that goes out with the audio.
The DTMF decode that he's looking for has to do with the touch tone telephone
tones that are used to dial in an autopatch. My DR-590T has that capability
but I'm sure the directions to do so are quite different from the HT. The
DTMF decode function actually listens to the tones and tells you what the
tones were(1,2,3,...#,*, etc).

73..DE..N6ZUD/2
yoony@rpi.edu

2993. Re: Standard Radio C228a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 02:08:23 UTC
From: yoony@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <#qtnb0m@rpi.edu>
Source record: 293358

I have the feeling that repeaters on 2meters are not allowed in Japan.
All of the ICOM 2 meter FM rigs were unable to operate with a shift.
I had once purchased a Japanese version of the IC-2SAT and the duplex function
was not available until I did some modifying.
The Standard C228H is negative ground to the case. It would have been nice
to be able to charge through the power jack. I had some friends that modified
their radios so that it can be charged through the jack but I don't have any
data for it.

2994. Extending Xmit Freq Range on Kenwood TM-741A ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 04:06:13 UTC
From: buaas@trout.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9109230406.AA01532@trout.nosc.mil>
Source record: 293365

Does anyone have the details of extending the transmit frequency range in the new Kenwood TM-741A? There is a green jumper wire W1 just behind the external speaker connector on the CPU board, labeled on the schematic as "OVER RANGE". Cutting it seems only to cause the next power-up to reset the unit. I'm interested in getting MARS performance from 2M, and 420-438 xmit.

thanks in advance. Bob K6KGS

2995. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 22 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 05:32:22 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F0BD.14832000.29976@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293368

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 265, 09/22/91
10.7 FLUX=187.6 90-AVG=203 SSN=222 BKI=2211 2212 BAI=005
BGND-XRAY=B9.5 FLU1=2.1E+05 FLU10=8.4E+03 PKI=1112 3322 PAI=007
BOU-DEV=012,010,009,006,017,011,009,013 DEV-AVG=010 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C6.2 @ 1552UT XRAY-MIN= B9.2 @ 1019UT XRAY-AVG= C1.4
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1420UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2100UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 1210UT PCA-MIN= -0.6DB @ 1730UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55314NT @ 1013UT BOUTF-MIN=55277NT @ 1749UT BOUTF-AVG=55302NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+125NT@ 1649UT GOES7-MIN=N:-003NT@ 2357UT G7-AVG=+079,+043,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+131NT@ 1945UT GOES6-MIN=E:-011NT@ 0638UT G6-AVG=+089,+000,+024
FLUXFCST=STD:190,197,195;SESC:190,195,190 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,012/012,015,022
KFCST=2333 3322 2333 3322 27DAY-AP=029,016 27DAY-KP=3343 2554 3322 3433
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2996. Re: PVC Tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 08:19:24 UTC
From: DAULIE%BANUFS11.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <91266.101355DAULIE@BANUFS11.BITNET>
Source record: 293360

That's right. I think it was described in QST quite some years ago for operation as a 4 element vertical array. The legs of the towers contained the vertical dipoles for 40, 20, 15 and 10 (if my memory doesn't fail. As a last resort I might look the reference up.

Michel Daulie
Daulie at banufs11
on6ml at on6ar.ant.be.eu

2997. HTs on aircraft.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 11:49:24 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"23-Sep-91.12:49:24.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 293364

Rick Sterling (cbmvax!sterling@RUTGERS.EDU) writes;

<...FCC rules permit aeronautical mobile operation....>

And the British Amateur License explicitly forbids it. And the FCC rules as posted here say that the operator of the plane has to give permission, and that the pilot is not the operator in this case. By all means operate from your Cessna, just don't do it on commercial airlines.

<...As long as the FAR has arbitrary rules I think the debate will continue. ...>

I have no objection to the debate. I have strong objections to people "experimenting" by operating on commercial airliners. Your right to wave your fists ends at the tip of my nose.

<...I'd suggest you stop flying. Life is not 100% risk free. Flying will never be 100% risk free....>

Indeed. But why add to the risk by doing something which (a) is against the rules (despite what you say - most people posting here don't seem to get the operators permission, and are therefore operating illegally) (b) demonstrably A Bad Thing (as per the examples posted here of EMC problems) (c) only a hobby anyhow?

<...Courtesy and good manners are universally appreciated and beside that I'm ALWAYS nice to anyone pointing a machine gun at me. (Seoul airport... and his finger was on the trigger)...>

You don't have to go as far as Seoul. The guards at Paris Charles de Gaulle are notably lacking in humour - You name it, it goes in the X-ray, like it or not!

Personally, I'm much more frightened by inadequate security than irritated by strict.

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.
==========
"How about some of that famous Dublin wit, Barman?"
"Certainly Sir, would that be Dry or Sparkling?"

2998. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 12:55:05 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9109231255.AA01043@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 293244

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 028 (OPDX.028)
September 23, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, JH1FDP, WK3N, AA6BN, KD8V, K8YSE and OH0XX for the following DX information.

3D2, FIJI ISLANDS. Seiji, JH1FDP, informs OPDX that several JA ops will be active from here between October 4th to 9th. Look for 3D2HA=JJ1AEB, 3D2NO=JR1WLO, 3D2ST=JA5VBH, 3D2SY=JN1GAG, 3D2TR=JN1BMX, 3D2YI=JI1NJC and 3D2YN=JR1LZK operating on 160 to 6 meters CW and SSB. QSL to Yasunori, JI1NJC.

3W/XV, VIETNAM. The gang that was active from XY-land is now operating from Vietnam. There is no word on how long they will be there, but look for 3W3RR, 3W/4KOT, XV3UU and XV9MA. Check on the low end of 15 and 20 meters for CW, 14195 and 21295 kHz for SSB and around the times of 0000z or 1100 to 1830z.

3X, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA. 3X0HNU was active this weekend on 12 meters around 1500z. By the way, this station is good for DXCC.

4D, PHILIPPINES. A group from the Philippines will be using the special callsign "4DMCI" from Camiguin Island located in the central part of the Philippines. Operations will be from October 2 thru 6 on 10-40 meters. No QSL info was given.

C9, MOZAMBIQUE. Lots of activity by C9TDM and Rudy(DK7PE), C9RAA. All of the activity by Rudy is CW on 1824, 7005, 10105, 14024, 18070, 21005 and 28024 kHz around 0000 to 0330z and again around 1300 to 1400z. C9TDM can be found on 28515 kHz around 1400z.

KH4, MIDWAY ISLANDS. Cliff, KH4AF, is active on 12, 17 and 30 meters with 100 watts and a log periodic. He plans to be there for about 1 year. QSL to Box 19, FPO AP 96516. Cliff also reports that KH4AE is also active on 28400 kHz.

OSCAR 13. Stations heard and worked: FP9SPM, GD7BGA/P, GT7ITV/P, HG1WD, LZ1MC, SV5/PB0AIO and T7/IW4CHN.

PIRATE! Back in February, a station signing VU2TU/VU7 was reported to be active from Nicobar Island. Tom, KD8V, received a note from VU2TU stating it was not him, it was a pirate using his callsign. Also, he

does not have any radio equipment.

RTTY. Station heard and worked over the weekend.
4X6UO 14085/0450z TA5C 28086/1358z
C6AAA 14088/1358z VP5JM 28088/1400z
GI3KVD 21088/2031z Z21GZ 28084/1512z
KG4DD 28083/1409z ZC4AB 14085/0336z

S2, BANGLADESH. Erik, WZ6C, signing S21NQ, showed up September 22, on 24947 kHz around 1330z, long path. Then at 1520z, Erik moved to 18110 kHz and began working JA stations, then stateside stations. He also continues to be active on the lower portion of 15 and 20 meters CW bands around 0000z. QSL via W4FRU.

TT, CHAD. The station signing TT8SA was active on Sunday morning on 28553 kHz around 1300 to 1430z. QSL to F6FNU.

YB, INDONESIA. YB0WR, Lumban, will be active this Fall and Winter on 80 and 40 meters. He works 80 meters SSB with a 4 element beam and on 40 meters SSB with a 2 element beam. Lumban still needs Iowa on 80 and Delware on 40 for his 5BWAS. Contact K8YSE or Lumban direct if you can help him with his needed states. You can also find him active on 12 and 17 meters. QSL to his CBA.

ZA, ALBANIA. On September 17th, Amateur Radio became active again from Albania. The training and operating at ZA1A will continue until October 7th. Opening ceremony was attended by high administrative officials from agencies including Albanian Defense. With 50 people present, the ceremony was broadcast on Tirana TV. The first contacts made by the Albanian students were with IN3CKK (CW) and IT9HZC (SSB). It was first reported, that operations were being conducted at the PTT headquarters with access limited to operations between 0530 to 2000z. On Friday, September 20th, the ZA1A group must have received permission to operate after 2000z. Operator OH2BH on 14145 kHz spent about an hour on each call area, using a unique technique for cutting the pileups down and with a spread of only 20 kHz wide. (ex.A8,K8,N8,W8) This technique seems to be satisfactory to all DXers. Another station was also active at the same on 7045 kHz operating SSB listening up in the USA phone band. Sunday, around 1600z, they were active on 28345 kHz for a brief period, but had to leave because of TVI and later around 2057z there was a report of activity on 18070 kHz. So far the DXers/Trainers are doing a class job in controlling and working down the pileups.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

2999. How to say DX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 12:55:43 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9109231255.AA01054@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 293247

Reading the DX Bulletin on this week's net? Ever wonder if you're pronouncing those wierd country names correctly? Here's a guide to some of the "toughies" listed in this week's ARRL DX Bulletin No. 41:

BOTSWANA - bot SWAH nah - Republic of south central Africa.

CROZET - crow ZAY - Five small islands in the south Indian Ocean.

GLORIOSO - glor ee OH so - Group of small islands in the Indian Ocean.

JAN MAYEN - YAHN MY in - Island between Norway and Greenland.

LAOS - LAH ohs - Country of southeast Asia.

MOUNT ATHOS - MOUNT AATH us - Independent monastic community in Macedonia, Greece.

MOZAMBIQUE - mo zam BEAK - Country of southeast Africa.

NIUE - knee YOU ah - Island in the south central Pacific, east of Tonga.

SOUTH ORKNEY - SOUTH ORK knee - Islands in the south Atlantic, southeast of Cape Horn.

TROMELIN - trawm LAA - Small French island off northeast Madagascar.

If no one is reading the bulletins on your net, why not try it? Tell Net Control that you have bulletin information for the net, and that you will stand by until the end of the net to read them. The stations checking in will appreciate it, believe me, and it's fun to do!

If you are reading the bulletins, you may qualify for an ARRL "Official Bulletin Station" appointment. Contact me for details.

73, Chris, KD3OA @ NR3U.PA
ARRL EPA Bulletin Manager>

reposted by nr3z - marty - skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3000. Audio and Albanina, Follow-up #2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 13:04:21 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109231304.AA23845@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293363

The ongoing debate is wonderful. It reinforces my belief that "high-end" audio is 90% science and 10% subjectivity. The real "tweakies" believe that audio is not suitable unless it comes from a granite mounted turntable feeding a vacuum tube preamp and amplifier, "straight wire" into a massive bass reflex speaker system. t
I worked in an audio shop while I was in high school and learned one basic lesson. If it sounds good to you, nothing else matters. You cant hear specifications. If zip cord is your thing, go for it. If you cant live without monster cable, then knock your socks off.
After a weekend of listening to (and working for my *last* counrty) ZA1A, I want to thank the 20,000 of you who did not make comments on his transmitting frequency. The 40 of you who did feel the need to behave as children, I encourage you to become involved in "high end" audio.
By the way, my favorite definition of "truism" is "too unimportant for mention."

73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC
Editor, National Contest Journal

Opinoins expressed are contrary to ARRL and Schlumberger policy.

Remember what Mr. Spock said: Having may not be so great a thing as wanting!

3001. Icom W2A/E Special Keys ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 13:35:06 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <MIKEC.91Sep23133506@cauchy.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 293229

Hi Folks,

Does anyone have a list of any special key sequences to call extra functions on the IC-W2 handie ? If so, I'd like a copy or a pointer to where I can find them.

Thanks & 73.

Mike (G6DHU)

3002. ZA1A Observations.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 14:10:02 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109231010.aa19321@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293369

>
>Does anyone know what frequencies the gang at ZA1A are hanging around. I have
>had to luck in finding them..... Thanx.... Gary KE9MI
>
The following is a list of freqs I have wkd/hrd them on. The operating
times are approximate, but are based on actually wking them and casual
monitoring of their activity and/or watching the tube. The freqs are pretty
accurate, though.

BAND MODE Their TX They Listen Approx. Times
---- ---- -------- ----------- ----------------
10M CW 28020kHz UP 5-15khz Mornings > 1300Z
10M SSB 28345 " "
15M CW 21020 UP 10-30 "
15M SSB 21295 300-350
20M CW 14020 025-050 "
20M SSB 14145 14185-200/200-220 MOST OF THE TIME
40M SSB 7045 7200 0000Z
40M CW 7003 7009-7025 Last nite! 2200Z
80/75/160 No cnfmd activity, YET.

These freqs were also posted on the Tri State PacketCluster(tm), W2JT,
(Parsippany, NJ).

NOTE: Last Friday the operator said they were operating from a
gov't bldg & opeartions will be confined to 0530Z - 2200Z.

BUT, last nite they were on 40M CW almost all nite (EDT), 2200Z-0500Z.
They also got off 10M PDQ (staying only couple hrs) cuz of TVI.

I've noticed that the operation has concentrated on 20M SSB, the band/mode
most likely to produce mega-contacts. They then appeared on 15M CW, then
15M SSB. Friday, they showed on 40M SSB and last nite (9/22) they made
their 1st appearance on 40M CW. If they follow this pattern they will
most likely appear on 75/80 & 160 later this week, maybe as early as tonite.

Since they are trying to "demo" ham radio to the new hams of Albania
it would behoove us to mind our manners. The pileups have been horrendous,
but for the most part, well-behaved. (I know this may start some flames:
Tell it to the judge).

In no way is the above gospel. Suggestion: tune, tune, and tune some more.

Good luck to all & above all HAVE FUN! 73 - Walt - K2WK.

3003. Extending Transmit Freq Range in new Kenwood TM-741A ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 14:33:19 UTC
From: Robert.Buaas@Eng.SUn.COM
Message-ID: <9109231433.AA24170@rats.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293372

Does anyone have the details of extending the transmit frequency range in the new Kenwood TM-741A? There is a green jumper wire W1 just behind the external speaker connector on the CPU board, labeled on the schematic as "OVER RANGE". Cutting it seems only to cause the next power-up to reset the unit. I'm interested in getting MARS performance from 2M, and 420-438 xmit.

thanks in advance. Bob K6KGS (buaas@nosc.mil) (714/962-4010)

3004. Re: Icom IC-24 display mask?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 15:43:29 UTC
From: kurt@sparc58cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <3734@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 293293

In article <LURU.91Sep21013909@stekt.oulu.fi>, luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:

> Is the loose plastic mask covering the IC-24 frequency display
> available as spare part? My local dealer says no, but I just can't
> believe it.
>
> I'd hate to buy the whole front cover for the radio just because the
> display is scratched.
>
> Part number appreciated.
>
> Luru

I believe what your are referring to is the "cherry", a plastic film placed on faceplates to protect them from harm during the manufacturing process. Personally, I remove it first thing. Although it might look good for a while, it still looks lousy if it gets torn.

73 - Kurt

--

Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8607 fax:409/847-8578
Dept. of Computer Science, Texas A&M University DoD #264: BMW R80/7 pilot
"We preserve our freedom using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge."
*** Not an official document of Texas A&M University ***

3005. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 16:14:37 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <27871@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 293374

```
|>
|>In article <s1TL91w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
|>]dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
|>]
|>]> In article <24290@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick S
|>]> >
|>]> > I think the basic error here is that we are equating amateur radio
|>]> > vhf-uhf transceivers to consumer FM broadcast band radios. When I
|>]> > last checked my handhelds with an HP spectrum analyzer, there were no
|>]> > `signals' ;-) in the aircraft bands. ( even from the local oscillators ).
|>
|>Also, keep in mind that the radiation within the ham bands can still cause
|>trouble. It may mix with other sources on the aircraft or on the ground
|>and end up on a sensitive frequency.
|>--
|>John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
|>ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
|>"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
|>part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
|> - - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -
|>
```

Exactly right.

I suppose it's somewhat interesting HOW HTs interfere with aircraft radios, but the far more important fact is that they DO interfere.

I'd suggest that people stop random theorizing that "proves" that HTs can't interfere, because the fact is that they do; I know from experiment.

Some years ago I went on a trip with a pilot/ham friend in his Cessna 152. At some point I turned on the HT -- a Kenwood TH21 running 1 watt (or perhaps it was on low power, which is 150 mW). The red flags on the nav equipment popped up the moment I hit the transmit switch. The pilot didn't mind since the transmissions were short and at that point he could do without the nav for a few moments...

I don't know if it was fundamental overload, spurious emissions, third order intermod, or whatever; the key piece of information is that there WAS an adverse effect, one that definitely WOULD be a hazard at other stages of the flight.

paul

3006. Re: Help needed - Alinco DJ-160T - Do you own one ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 16:16:27 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <10077@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293375

In article <1991Sep21.041837.16975@usenet@CS.ORST.EDU>, youngqd@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU (Dean Youngquist) writes:
>I could really use some help with the more advanced features of my Alinco
>DJ-160T. Its been a good rig but I just tried to use the DTMF decode
>functions and the manual is really confusing. Its supposed to have a mode
>which displays incoming DTMF tones. Can anyone help with this ?
>
>youngqd@jacobs.cs.orst.edu
>Dean Youngquist

Yes, DTMF decode does work on the DJ-160T, you just have to know how.
This is what you do. Put the radio in DSQ mode OR set the unit in
DIAL mode. Example, enter any number in dial channel 1, the DIAL
indicatior will appear in the lower left on the display. Now if any
DTMF tones are received, press the "D" key (labeled DIAL something),
and view dial channel 3, presto, those are the tones received. Note
that decode does not work while you are viewing the decoded tones.
You have to wait till after the tones are received, then view them.
Hope this helps,

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

3007. IC-970A: Any good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 17:25:29 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2610@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 293231
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

I am thinking of trading in my Yaseu 726 for a new Icom 970. Besides for better (presumed) recieve performance and a spiffer radio I would like to get the CIV.

Is the 970 any good? What are the problems and boneheads in the design?

EMAIL and I can summarize.

jv

****
PS Yaseu 726 all mode 2m/430/440 (three band modules), desk mic, PL encode/decode for sale $700 or BO.
****

``There's nothing remarkable about it. All one has to do is hit the right keys at the right time and the instrument plays itself.'' -- J. S. Bach

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | vail@tegra.com
|Tegra| Member: LPF | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- (508) 663-7435 | jv@n1dxg.ampr.org

3008. Drake TR-6 Blue-book?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 17:45:23 UTC
From: tucker@paprika.eedsp.gatec.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.174523.1104@eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 293377

What do you think would be the worth of a Drake TR-6 in good condition?
I know that these have been praised as good radios, but I haven't paid
enough attention to see how much they are worth.

Thanks and 73,
--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

3009. Receivers: Mods and Reviews wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 18:09:58 UTC
From: andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.180958.19771@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 293228

I'm looking for a list of mods for both the ICOM R-7000 (especially one that restores 1 GHz -> 1.025 GHz reception) and the AOR AR-3000 (especially one for IF output), reviews of the latter (I know about the MT review in July 90.), and head-to-head comparisons of the two.

Are there other UHF/VHF+ receivers that I should look at? (I've heard that there's a Yaseu and suspect that there's a Kenwood, but neither are mentioned in the HRO catalog.)

-andy

--
UUCP: {arpa gateways, sun, decwrl, uunet, rutgers}!neon.stanford.edu!andy
ARPA: andy@neon.stanford.edu

3010. "Butterfly" antenna info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 18:14:05 UTC
From: jmccombi@bbn.com
Message-ID: <66461@bbn.BBN.COM>
Source record: 293233

I am considering purchase of a Butternut Butterfly beam antenna for 20-17-15-12-10 meters (adverts say: acts as dipole on 17, two element beam for all others). It appears to have features that I find most attractive: it's small, turns on TV rotator, etc. Is this antenna any good? Are the claims in the advertisement accurate? Does it need a tuner (the ads lead one to believe no)? Should I spend my money on something else of comparable size? If so, what?

All comments appreciated. Please e-mail directly to me; I will post a summary to the newsgroup.

Jon
N1ILZ

3011. Blue Angels Freq. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 18:27:55 UTC
From: kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.122755.479@memstvx1.memst.edu>
Source record: 293376

I am looking for frequncies of Aircraft teams like the "Blue Angels",
"Thunderbirds" etc. The Blue Angels are coming to Memphis next week.

If anybody has that Info or knows where to find it let me know.

Thanks

Suresh N9GSA

3012. Re: HTs on aircraft.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 19:12:32 UTC
From: discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.141232.1@woods.ulowell.edu>
Source record: 293230

> the pilot is not the operator in this case. By all means operate from your
> Cessna, just don't do it on commercial airlines.
>
> <...As long as the FAR has arbitrary rules I think the debate will continue.
> ....>
>
> I have no objection to the debate. I have strong objections to people
> "experimenting" by operating on commercial airliners. Your right to wave your
> fists ends at the tip of my nose.
>
> <...I'd suggest you stop flying. Life is not 100% risk free. Flying will never
> be 100% risk free....>
>
> Indeed. But why add to the risk by doing something which (a) is against the
> rules (despite what you say - most people posting here don't seem to get the
> operators permission, and are therefore operating illegally) (b) demonstrably A
> Bad Thing (as per the examples posted here of EMC problems) (c) only a hobby
> anyhow?

I'd worry more about pilots such as those that fly for NORTHWORST who seem to think that you can never have too much to drink before you fly. Or I'd worry about airlines that think a false signature here, a little lie there never hurt anyone; when it comes to maintanence related safety.

There, I feel better now that I have added nothing constructive :-)

de WC1J, --Bill DiScipio

3013. Re: AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 19:14:04 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570169@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293246

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

> Loudspeakers actually require the lowest possible drive impedance :

Solid-state feedback-type amplifiers have very low output impedances --
in the milliohm range. Supposedly, speakers are optimized for such low
impedances. As David says, the fact that the speaker is nominally 8 ohms
does not mean it requires an 8 ohm driving impedance.

On the other hand, old-fashioned tube-type amplifiers really did have
higher output impedances. A pentode vacuum tube typically has an output
impedance in the hundreds of kilohms range. With the small amount of
feedback they used, I believe the output impedance was rather high.

So did they design speakers differently in the old days? Will modern
speakers designed for low driving impedance work properly with tube-type
amplifiers? Will speakers designed in the tube days work properly
with modern solid-state amplifiers? IMWTK

AL N1AL

3014. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 19:33:55 UTC
From: dereky@song.soest.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.193355.3827@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 293254

I was going to avoid following up, but.. oh well..

Now that we're on the subject of cushcraft antennae, what is the better solution that a ringo-ranger 2? (arx2b) for packet operation? The cushcraft propaganda says it has a gain of 7dBi, and I get pretty good performance with it, but as always, I might need better performace, and to plan for if/when that happens, I need suggestions for a replacement I had thought about getting a diamond x-500 or something like that, how are those? Is there such a thing as a good gain vertical for 2m?

Derek

3015. propagation question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 20:00:01 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.200001.25133@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 293232

I was on 10 meters yesterday during much of the afternoon and noticed
an interesting phenomenon. Around 1400 EDT (1800 UT), many
stations from the midwest developed distinct echoes (I'm on the east coast).
This continued for some time (about a half hour, if I recall correctly).
What was happening here? Was there some sort of backscatter occuring?
This, however, wouldn't account for an appreciable time delay.
Long path sounds sort of farfetched. Any ideas would be appreciated.

Richard Eckman KD4AUS
NASA Langley
Hampton, VA

3016. Hidden meaning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 20:20:31 UTC
From: hwd@pyuxa.UUCP
Message-ID: <20@pyuxa.UUCP>
Source record: 293237

How many people remember the song "Dear Miss Morse" by
a group called Pearls Before Swine? The lyrics included
a brief piece of Morse code, done simply by the singers
saying "dit" and "dah" in step with the beat of the song.

It was quite apparent that the Morse part was decided on
first and the song written to provide the proper tempo
for the Morse message. After some brief air play, radio
station program directors (probably with the assistance
of hams on the staff) figured out what exactly was being
said in Morse code. For the curious, it was a word of
just four letters. Imagination should fill in the rest.

Harold Winard
KB2M

3017. Re: Can you rejuvenate old radium dials?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 20:21:37 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <91266.58898.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>
Source record: 293234

---------- Original Article ----------
>..is it feasible to rejuvenate...

You don't want to. The radiation level from the radium can be dangerous if you are near it for a long time. I had an aircraft sextant with radium dials, and it ended up being hauled off by the DoE for disposal it was so hot. If some of the radium were to come off the dial while you were fooling with it, and you happened to inhale it (even a small dust-speck of it) it would be 73s and SK. If the dial is still sealed up, leave it alone. If it's not, lose it.

3018. IC-W2A initial matrix configuration???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 20:45:25 UTC
From: charlie@mof.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.084525.476@mof.govt.nz>
Source record: 293267

Hello everyone,
The initial matrix inside my IC-W2A reveals something I thought interesting. There are only two diode packs there when according to the circuit diagram there should be three. D15 is there, labelled MU which means its a MA132WK, D16 is there, labelled M3U which means its a MA132HK, but D22 is nowhere to be found. I can clearly see the solder pads where it should be connected, & on the circuit diagram D22 is shown as used for ALL models.
The question is, why is it missing & what is its function?
The W2A will TX from 140 - 170Mhz & 400 - 480Mhz Ok. Any thoughts on this one will be appreciated.

Charlie T. (ZL1BQJ) internet: charlie@mof.govt.nz

3019. Mods wanted for Kenwood TR751.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 20:47:20 UTC
From: e88pgp@etek.chalmers.se
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.204720.17685@etek.chalmers.se>
Source record: 293240

Is there anyone who has information about mods for the Kenwood TR751 ?
Specially if its possible achieve 1kHz steps in ssb/cw mode.

Please reply by email.

Thanks in advance !

Hannes Illipe (SM6PGP)
e88pgp@etek.chalmers.se

3020. Info on TRW transistor PT4318A wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 20:51:16 UTC
From: e88pgp@etek.chalmers.se
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.205116.17831@etek.chalmers.se>
Source record: 293236
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Can anyone give me some information about the transistor
PT4318A from TRW ?

I have checked the available databooks and the main Swedish
dealers without any success.

Please help !

Thank you !

Hannes Illipe (SM6PGP)
e88pgp@etek.chalmers.se

3021. Airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 20:59:01 UTC
From: hwd@pyuxa.UUCP
Message-ID: <21@pyuxa.UUCP>
Source record: 293239

My recollection is subject to the effects of time, but I remember the aftermath of an air crash over New York City in the 1950s or early 1960s. Two planes, obviously one or both of which were off course, collided in mid-air and came down in Brooklyn, New York. The cause of the navigational error was alledgedly a portable radio being operated in the passenger section by a boy. It was after that incident that I saw regulations promolgated concerning the use of consumer radios in the cabin of airliners. Can anyone corroborate the story and circumstances?

My concern is this: If aircraft navigation and communications equipment can be disturbed by passenger radios operated in the cabin, how can we be assured that nothing untoward will happen when a plane passes so close to megawatt radio transmitters that are typically found near airports or flight paths? Can we risk another Lockerbie incident caused by a terrorist/martyr tuning a Walkman?

Harold Winard
KB2M

3022. Re: Help needed - Alinco DJ-160T - Do you own one ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 21:40:24 UTC
From: resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.214024.13@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 293245

sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu (Steve Kuo) writes:

>In article <1991Sep21.041837.16975@usenet@CS.ORST.EDU>, youngqd@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU (Dean Youngquist) writes:
>>I could really use some help with the more advanced features of my Alinco
>>DJ-160T. Its been a good rig but I just tried to use the DTMF decode
>>functions and the manual is really confusing. Its supposed to have a mode
>>which displays incoming DTMF tones. Can anyone help with this ?

Here is a text file I found on the subject:

I crossposted from the Internet to packet a file on DTMF decoding on the
DJ160. Got the below reply to that posting. Looks like there is a
better way. NOTE: I don't have a DJ160, so I can't test or verify this,
so preceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

begin file from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
60390 PN 1755 0 15-Aug 1817 KC4WTX 60390_KD6TH WA2ISE ()
Sb: Re: DJ160 DTMF Decode File

I received a message about the DTMF decoding on the DJ-160, and I
thought
I should tell you that the process is not that complicated.

1) Put radio on frequency to catch tones to be decoded.

2) Push the DIAL CH button (lower right corner of keypad) The LCD will
indicate
the channel currently selected. The channel must be 3 to decode DTMF. If
it
is not Channel 3 then use the M button (top left) to change selected
channel.
Once you have the M3 in the window you can push the DIAL CH button again
to
bring the display back to indicate the frequency. The word DIAL will
remain
in the lower right corner of the LCD window.

From this point on any DTMF will be stored in MEM channel 3, but you can
not
recieve DTMF while you are looking at MEM channel 3 , you must be
looking at
the frquency being displayed while decoding. To see the decoded data,
just
push DIAL CH and read the displayed data. Use the frequency knob to
rotate

the stored DTMF tones that do not appear. The radio will store 16 digits
on
each transmission, but the window will only show about 6 at a time. As
the
message indicated, any new data will over write the old...
73's Joe KC4WTX @ KB4VOL

end of file

--
Jason Hanson ___/\ /\ /\ /___ Mr. Resistor
\/ \/ \/ resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Ham Radio: N9LEA Menasha, Wisconsin USA ..spool!cserver!edsi!resistor

3023. Monthly Solar Terrestrial Review for August, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 22:27:30 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F14A.E477AFA0.31083@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293242

** MONTHLY REVIEW OF SOLAR TERRESTRIAL ACTIVITY **

Data Released by the
Space Environment Services Center, NOAA

MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK SEPTEMBER 1991 - MARCH 1992

We are now in month 60 (exactly the fifth year) of solar cycle 22.
Solar activity levels observed in August were some what similar to those achieved in July, but with a few exceptions. While both periods recorded a total of 35 energetic events, only 4 observed in August were classified as major. This was a decrease of 60% from July and a 74% decrease from the levels observed in June. The average daily sunspot number rose by 3% while the average daily 10.7 cm flux decreased by 1%. The slight increase in the sunspot number did not affect the tentative solar cycle 22 maximum of July 1989 as based on this index.

Activity was elevated during the first week of the month as Region 6757 (N22, L=246) dominated the scene. This active center grew from a simple bipolar group of only 10 millionths of the solar hemisphere when first observed, to a large, magnetically complex area measuring 1050 millionths six days later. It produced numerous moderate level flares and two major events during this time. The major events consisted of an X1/2B flare at 02/0318 UT, and an M7/2B flare at 03/2241 UT. Neither of these flares produced type II or IV radio sweep signatures and the radio burst at 10 cm measured only 370 sfu. Activity dropped significantly between 8-15 August with the 10.7 cm flux falling to its lowest levels since April. This lull was broken however, by the rapid emergence of new flux from the southeast quadrant of the disk which brought radio flux levels back up to a peak of 290 by 19 August. Moderate to major flare activity returned on 16 August when Region 6786 (S10, L=021) produced an M6/1B flare at 16/0621 UT. Additional moderate activity was attributed to this area on the 22nd and 24th. Region 6805 (N22, L=245) produced the final major flare of the month just after northeast limb transit. An X2/2B flare erupted from this area at 25/0115 UT. Associated with the event was a 10 cm radio burst measuring 2100 sfu which was followed by a strong type IV radio sweep.

Only one satellite level proton event was observed during the month.
The event began at 26/1740 UT in response to the X2/2B flare from Region 6805 on the 25th. The event reached a maximum of 240 pfu at greater than 10 MeV at 27/1830 UT and ended at 28/2005 UT.

There was considerable geomagnetic activity again this month. The levels observed during August were generally active. In fact, not one quiet day (A-index of 7 or less) was observed at Fredericksburg during the period. 12 and 19 August were the two most disturbed days. The GOES-7 spacecraft

experienced a magnetopause crossing on the 12th between 1500 and 1630 UT. The disturbance lacked a well-defined solar source but has recurred, to varying degrees, over the last five solar rotations. The disturbance on the 19th also lacked a difinitive source, however eruptive filament activity may have been a possible contributor. Unsettled conditions dominated the mid-latitudes during the period of 23-30 August.

Since late March there have been a near-record number of days at major storm levels or above. This level of geomagnetic activity has not been observed since 1960. Equinox months are usually times of elevated geomagnetic activity, so the period of September-October should continue to be generally disturbed. The best prognosis for solar activity is that there will be periods of enhanced levels through the beginning of 1992.

RECENT SOLAR INDICES (PRELIMINARY) OF THE OBSERVED MONTHLY MEAN VALUES
Updated for August, 1991

Sunspot Numbers				Radio Flux		Geomagnetic	
Observed SESC	RI	Ratio RI/SESC	Smooth Values SESC	RI	Penticton 10.7 cm	Smooth Value	Smooth Ap
YEAR = 1989							
Jan: 203.2	161.6	.80	189.2	141.9	235.4	190.2	19 16.7
Feb: 211.0	164.5	.78	196.0	144.7	222.4	194.0	15 17.0
Mar: 176.8	131.0	.74	204.1	149.4	205.1	199.7	41 17.6
Apr: 172.3	129.3	.75	209.9	153.1	189.6	204.4	23 18.2
May: 207.0	138.4	.67	216.4	156.5	190.1	209.3	16 18.8
Jun: 297.3	196.0	.66	220.1	157.9	239.6	213.1	17 19.2
Jul: 193.9	126.8	.65	221.1	158.1	181.9	212.6	8 19.1
Aug: 243.0	166.8	.69	221.5	157.4	217.1	209.7	20 19.3
Sep: 240.7	176.8	.74	221.3	156.3	225.9	207.2	17 18.8
Oct: 217.4	158.5	.73	223.2	157.1	208.7	206.3	21 18.3
Nov: 255.0	173.0	.68	223.4	157.3	235.1	206.1	19 18.4
Dec: 217.8	166.1	.76	217.3	153.3	213.0	203.3	16 18.4
YEAR = 1990							
Jan: 239.3	179.4	.75	212.4	150.3	210.1	200.4	14 18.6
Feb: 184.7	128.4	.71	213.9	152.5	178.3	200.5	23 18.8
Mar: 198.6	140.8	.71	212.7	151.7	188.8	198.7	23 18.6
Apr: 196.1	139.8	.71	210.5	149.0	185.3	195.6	27 18.3
May: 187.7	132.0	.70	208.1	146.7	189.7	192.4	16 17.6
Jun: 168.9	105.2	.62	205.3	143.4	170.9	189.9	16 16.8
Jul: 204.3	147.0	.72	203.8	140.0	180.7	190.3	14 16.2
Aug: 269.4	199.9	.74	206.3	139.9	222.6	193.7	19 15.3
Sep: 186.4	124.7	.67	211.1	141.5	177.4	198.3	14 15.0

Oct: 219.0 145.2 .66 213.1 141.5 182.0 200.6 15 14.8
Nov: 196.1 130.5 .67 213.7 141.0 184.3 201.2 9 14.4
Dec: 208.0 128.5 .62 216.1 143.3 204.9 202.7 7 15.7

YEAR = 1991
Jan: 213.5 136.9 .64 220.5 147.2* 229.4 205.5* 8 17.4
Feb: 270.2 167.5 .62 221.5 147.3* 243.0 206.3* 10 18.3*
Mar: 227.9 140.6 .62 230.0 27

Apr: 215.9 139.9 .65 199.2 17
May: 182.5 121.1 .66 190.3 18
Jun: 231.8 170.7 .74 206.8 44

Jul: 245.7 174.1* .71* 212.1* 27
Aug: 251.5 175.5* .70* 210.3* 28*

* = Preliminary estimates

The lowest smoothed sunspot number for Cycle 21, RI = 12.3, occurred in September 1986. The preliminary sunspot maximum for this cycle (cycle 22) remains July 1989, with a peak smoothed sunspot number of 158.1.

3024. Re: Geographic Info. Server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 22:37:40 UTC
From: ac873@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep23.223740.16126@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293235

In a previous article, ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU) says:

>
>There is a geographical name server available by telnetting to:
>
>martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000 (IP number 141.212.100.9)
>
>The "3000" refers to the 3000 socket it is on. How you tell telnet
>about the socket is sytem-dependent, but a string like:
>
>telnet <host> <socket#>
>
>usually works.
>
>The name server offers the ability to look up geographical names
>providing information about population, longitude and lattitude, state
>and country, etc.
>
>There is also some fancy extension to ow the viewing of maps via
>X-windows, but I haven't been able to confirm this feature. Anybody?
>
>73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
>
>ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
>

See my previous post for instructions when you get in. There appears
to be a login requirement under some circumstances. The port may be
critical.

If anyone can shed any light, please to let us know.

Tom
KA8BZB

3025. Re: Icom IC-24 display mask?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 23:27:39 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420049@col.hp.com>
Source record: 293241

Call the authority, ICOM Service: 206-454-7619

3026. Re: PVC Tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-23 23:57:39 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920031@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293243

I don't know all of the details about PVC, but the sort commonly sold for sprinkler systems is rather flexible. A dozen years ago, a member of the local radio club designed a cubical quad for 20 meters using PVC for the spreaders. They turned out to be so flexible that people actually held onto the wire elements in a futile attempt to keep it from collapsing! Fortunately someone had the presence of mind to grab a camera and got off a couple of pictures. That antenna made QST, but no QSO's!

73, Paul AA6PZ

3027. Re: Icom IC-24 display mask?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 00:10:51 UTC
From: bobh@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190036@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 293144

>Is the loose plastic mask covering the IC-24 frequency display
>available as spare part? My local dealer says no, but I just can't
>believe it.
>
>I'd hate to buy the whole front cover for the radio just because the
>display is scratched.
>
>Part number appreciated.
>

Yes! I bought one, and it is about $2.00. Call the ICOM parts
department, and just describe what you want... I sdon't have their
number, but I think they are in Bellvue, WA.

Bob Headrick WA7OVU (@N6LDL)
bobh@hpda.hp.com

3028. Re: propagation question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 01:41:46 UTC
From: dhp1@harvey.gte.com
Message-ID: <12466@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 293249

In article <1991Sep23.200001.25133@news.larc.nasa.gov> eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) writes:
>I was on 10 meters yesterday during much of the afternoon and noticed
>an interesting phenomenon. Around 1400 EDT (1800 UT), many
>stations from the midwest developed distinct echoes (I'm on the east coast).
>This continued for some time (about a half hour, if I recall correctly).
>What was happening here? Was there some sort of backscatter occuring?
>This, however, wouldn't account for an appreciable time delay.
>Long path sounds sort of farfetched. Any ideas would be appreciated.

How would you characterize the time delay?

1) Long path *is* far fetched, but not impossible. Just unlikely...
*2) Backscatter is the most likely mode of propagation that would
cause this phenomenon...this is very common. It could originate
from the south or from towards Africa at that time of day.
3) Aurora is certainly possible too.....but the voices would sound raspy and
probably wouldn't be described as having an "appreciable delay" as you
mentioned.

A friend of mine, Jon AA1K, once told me one of the most bizarre contacts
he had was with a G station (Jon was living in CT) on 10 meters long path.
Now that's doing it the hard way!

Hope some of this helps....
--
Dave Pascoe | dhp1@gte.com
KM3T | Tel: (617)455-5704

3029. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 23 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 03:51:58 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F178.3878FDC0.31384@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293252

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 266, 09/23/91
10.7 FLUX=184.9 90-AVG=203 SSN=172 BKI=1222 1022 BAI=005
BGND-XRAY=C1.1 FLU1=1.4E+05 FLU10=9.1E+03 PKI=1112 2221 PAI=005
BOU-DEV=008,014,011,012,005,004,011,013 DEV-AVG=009 NT SWF=01:002
XRAY-MAX= M1.0 @ 1800UT XRAY-MIN= C1.0 @ 2254UT XRAY-AVG= C1.7
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2340UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2305UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2215UT PCA-MIN= -3.9DB @ 1050UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55314NT @ 2205UT BOUTF-MIN=55276NT @ 1704UT BOUTF-AVG=55303NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+108NT@ 1833UT GOES7-MIN=N:-004NT@ 0114UT G7-AVG=+082,+039,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+120NT@ 1913UT GOES6-MIN=E:-011NT@ 0905UT G6-AVG=+097,-002,+023
FLUXFCST=STD:191,190,186;SESC:188,190,185 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,012,018/011,018,027
KFCST=2233 3222 3333 3333 27DAY-AP=016,014 27DAY-KP=3322 3433 2233 3343
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.0@1800
!!END-DATA!!
```

3030. APT-Sats: Status SEP 21, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 07:14:10 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5705@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 293366

Obeserved at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, SEP 21, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 *OFF* due to VHF-conflict NOAA-12
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 *OFF* (orbiting at terminator)
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On (replaces MET 2-19)
METER 3-4: APT 137.30 On *UNUSABLE*

*** METEOR 3-4 shows severe ATTITUDE-CONTROL-PROBLEMS ***
The satellite actively oscillates around the spacecraft-X-axis, alternately
showing the E- and W-edge of the earth. This again leads to switching
from vis- to IR-imagery and back again. There is an additional
deviation counterclockwise around the spacecraft-Z-axis. The problem
was persistent on SEP 22 too and is surely worth to be observed.
NOAA-10-APT will be off until OCT 02 (info: wxsat-mailing-list).
METEOR 2-19 is in morning darkness and switched off, activity is
taken over by METEOR 2-20, now passing S->N afternoon.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

3031. Orbital element sets via email wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 09:11:57 UTC
From: jaz@uctvax.uct.ac.za
Message-ID: <201030.28df1d7f@uctvax.uct.ac.za>
Source record: 293256

Does anyone know if I can subscribe to a mailing list which includes regular satellite orbital element sets?

My problem is that I cannot ftp from this site and do not have a modem to reach Celestial BBS with. I know that rec.amateur.radio.misc and sci.space get Ms/Mr. Kelso's elements every now and then, but not regularly enough for my purpose.

Please mail me, and I'll summarise if necessary.

JAZ

--
| Johann Schoonees Dept. Elec. Eng, University of Cape |
| PhD student Town, Rondebosch, 7700 South Africa |
| jaz@eleceng.uct.ac.za Fax: +27 21 6503465 |

3032. Icom IC-2Sat ...Mods?/Tips?/Opinions on?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 09:14:33 UTC
From: wiehn@gdc.com
Message-ID: <25494@gdc.com>
Source record: 293223

Does anyone know of any MODS that are available for ICOM's IC-2SAT? I plan on buying one in the next several weeks and would appreciate anyones opinion on this model!!

Are there any ICOM options that should be avoided?????

Any tips/tricks you could pass on ICOM radios to this new tech?

Thanks.

John Wiehn
N1JVP

3033. "New AZDEN PCS-7000H" for $309?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 11:31:47 UTC
From: weh@metropolis.super.org
Message-ID: <49443@super.ORG>
Source record: 293264

I bought the Azden 7000 in July 91 for $309. It works
great. Yes it comes with a microphone and the touchpad
on the mike automatically keys the receiver (a nice feature.)

I could not believe the price either. It is a very
good set.

Bill Holmes (301) 757-5667 home
INTERNET: weh@super.org (301) 805-7516 work
PACKET N3KBD @ KA3DXX.MD.USA.NOAM

3034. SUBSCRIBE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 12:25:41 UTC
From: SGU@stc10.ctd.ornl.gov
Message-ID: <910924082541.21802ac3@STC10.CTD.ORNL.GOV>
Source record: 293260

```
Please SUBSCRIBE me to info-hams.digest.
Tnx
SGU@STC10.CTD.ORNL.GOV
```

3035. Kenwood TS820 Key line

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 13:21:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GAYC1MIQ4WDXXUP4@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293265

Does the Kenwood TS820 have a positive or negative key line.

Pardon the ignorance, I am new at this and about to build my
first project (electronic keyer) and need to know whether I
have to build the inverter for the keyer.

thanks for help.

73 de Jeff AC4HF

3036. Re: AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 13:47:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.134719.12896@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293268

In article <14570169@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
>
>> Loudspeakers actually require the lowest possible drive impedance :
>
>Solid-state feedback-type amplifiers have very low output impedances --
>in the milliohm range. Supposedly, speakers are optimized for such low
>impedances. As David says, the fact that the speaker is nominally 8 ohms
>does not mean it requires an 8 ohm driving impedance.
>
>On the other hand, old-fashioned tube-type amplifiers really did have
>higher output impedances. A pentode vacuum tube typically has an output
>impedance in the hundreds of kilohms range. With the small amount of
>feedback they used, I believe the output impedance was rather high.

Almost without exception tube amps used output transformers that transformed the load line of the tube down to match 8 or 4 ohms.

>So did they design speakers differently in the old days? Will modern
>speakers designed for low driving impedance work properly with tube-type
>amplifiers? Will speakers designed in the tube days work properly
>with modern solid-state amplifiers? IMWTK

No. And the reason is called *damping factor*. Looking back into a solid state amp the impedance appears to be a virtual short circuit. Looking back into a tube amp the impedance is complex and higher than a couple of ohms at low frequencies. In the old days, loudspeakers were designed with cabinets that acoustically damped the cone. Today, the back EMF into the virtual short of the amp does the majority of the damping. Therefore using today's speakers with a tube amp will result in an underdamped response, it'll sound boomy. And use of a solid state amp with a old loudspeaker will result in overdamping causing a dull muffled sound. These effects are only noticable at low bass frequencies.

Gary KE4ZV

3037. Re: Blue Angels Freq. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 14:01:11 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <10108@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293259

In article <1991Sep23.122755.479@memstvx1.memst.edu>, kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu writes:
>
> I am looking for frequncies of Aircraft teams like the "Blue Angels",
> "Thunderbirds" etc. The Blue Angels are coming to Memphis next week.

Last year at the Willow Run Air Show here in Michigan, the following
frequencies have been said to be active for the Blue Angels.
275.35 - Blue Angels
246.4 - Solo/2-Team
122.92 - Show

Let me know if any of these are active. I haven't tried these myself.

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu

3038. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 14:17:36 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <24395@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 293253

In article <27871@nntpd.lkg.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com writes:
>
> |>
> |>In article <s1TL91w163w@phoenix.com> stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley) writes:
> |>]dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

> |>Also, keep in mind that the radiation within the ham bands can still cause
> |>trouble. It may mix with other sources on the aircraft or on the ground
> |>and end up on a sensitive frequency.

I suppose that only ham frequencies are subject to this phenomena?

> |>--
> |>John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
> |>ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
> |>"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
> |>part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
> |> - - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -
> |>
>
> Exactly right.
>
> I suppose it's somewhat interesting HOW HTs interfere with aircraft radios,
> but the far more important fact is that they DO interfere.
>
> I'd suggest that people stop random theorizing that "proves" that HTs can't
> interfere, because the fact is that they do; I know from experiment.
>
> Some years ago I went on a trip with a pilot/ham friend in his Cessna 152.
> At some point I turned on the HT -- a Kenwood TH21 running 1 watt (or perhaps
> it was on low power, which is 150 mW). The red flags on the nav equipment
> popped up the moment I hit the transmit switch. The pilot didn't mind
> since the transmissions were short and at that point he could do without
> the nav for a few moments...
>
> I don't know if it was fundamental overload, spurious emissions, third order
> intermod, or whatever; the key piece of information is that there WAS an
> adverse effect, one that definitely WOULD be a hazard at other stages of
> the flight.
>
> paul

I talked with some design engineers of aircraft nav equipment over the last
couple days. I reported to them the claims made by folks on the this net.
It seems their chief concern was front end overload most commonly caused

by ground based FM broadcast stations. All said that interference with the nav IF's would take significant amounts of RF power at the IF frequency. (Field strengths in excess of 70 db over 2uv).

For the record...

I have over 2,000,000 miles of commercial airline travel
logged over the years since 1963. During that time I operated aeronautical mobile once after obtaining the permission of the pilot. I operated a 2M handheld from the flight deck at 35,000 ft. while flying under VFR.
(this was around 1978 on a flight from Pittsburg PA. to St Louis)
I have operated aeronautical mobile from a variety of private aircraft and once from a military aircraft (F18). In every instance while flying VFR.

Some of what has been expoused in this thread is modern mythology... some of it is a candidate for the Guiness book of records.... some of it fact.

The Federal Aviation Regulations are fact. Obey them. Other coutries have different rules... be aware of them and obey them when you are in their jurisdiction.

I remove all power sources from my radios before boarding commercial aircraft. (except lithium memory backup of course) I do not use the radios during the flight, even for reception.

--

__ __
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling

Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

3039. Butternut Butterfly beam - comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 14:23:38 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9109241523.AF00054@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 293261

Someone was asking whether he should buy this antenna:
"
A club I'm in purchased this product and found that it's very
narrowbanded and requires quite a bit of tuning and tweaking to
get it to work correctly. We finally gave up. Your mileage may vary,
but in the end, we decided it was not worth the effort & went with
a 3-element 20-15-10 beam and a 40/80 dipole.
The Butterfly is a very complex antenna system and has many
adjustments that all interact. You should be aware of this if you're
planning on buying one.
==========
Peter Simpson, KA1AXY, Data General Corp - E132, Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837 CSNET: Pete_Simpson@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM
"The above is my personal opinion and not my employer's."
==========

3040. Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOWUP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 14:39:41 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109241439.AA27707@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293262

Al, N1AL, writes:

>On the other hand, old-fashioned tube-type amplifiers really did have
>higher output impedances. A pentode vacuum tube typically has an output
>impedance in the hundreds of kilohms range.

While some pentodes had plate impedances in this range, the power amplifier pentodes and "beam" pentodes had plate impedances much lower. Typically they ranged from 2500 to 4000 ohms.

>With the small amount of feedback they used, I believe the output
>impedance was rather high.
>
>So did they design speakers differently in the old days?

Al probably knows that those tube amps use "output transformers" to match the relatively high plate impedances to the speakers. Generally, a good output transformer would have connections for 4-, 8-, and 16-ohm speakers, unlike today's solid-state, direct-coupled systems which can operate well over a range of 2 to 16 ohms.

>Will modern speakers designed for low driving impedance work properly with
>tube-type amplifiers? Will speakers designed in the tube days work properly
>with modern solid-state amplifiers? IMWTK

I looked for a smiley on this and found none, but I think Al is playing around. So how about this one? When will one of the upscale folks try running 35 6AS7's (plate Z of 280 ohms) in parallel to obtain an output Z of 8 ohms? Wait...maybe it has already been done. Maybe that's where "monster cable" came from; the need to carry the plate current of 35 of these things in parallel! :)

>AL N1AL

73,
Dube AB5AP

3041. Re: AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 14:40:55 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.144055.10984@sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 293266

Tube-type amplifiers still used quite a bit of negative feedback, so their output impedance was fairly low, though still much higher than solid-state amplifiers. A vacuum tube amplifier couldn't possibly achieve low harmonic distortion unless the output impedance was less than a few tenths of an ohm. (Unless, of course, a resistor was deliberately inserted in series with the output.) As far as frequency response of the speakers, the output impedance looked like just about zero. So I doubt there was any difference in speaker design.

Tube-type amplifiers used to specify something called a "Damping Factor", which was just the nominal load resistance divided by the output impedance. I seem to recall numbers like 30, which would imply an output impedance of 0.13 Ohms. For solid-state amplifiers, this factor would be so high it would be meaningless.

By the way, the reason more feedback is used in solid-state amplifiers is that transistors are inherently a lot more non-linear than vacuum tubes, so more feedback is required to reduce distortion to the desired level. Note that this does NOT imply that tubes are in any way superior for audio amplifiers. Solid state devices just require more feedback to achieve the same level of distortion. Very low distortion can be achieved with either type of device in a properly designed amplifier. (I don't want to get into a "tubes versus transistors" argument here!)

This is a little off the track of ham radio, but the design principles should be useful for ham radio application.

Scott Ellington K9MA
sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu

3042. Re: Blue Angels Freq. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 14:41:37 UTC
From: gregt@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <54420050@col.hp.com>
Source record: 293271

The Blue Angels flew at an air show in Colorado Springs this past weekend
(plus practice on the Thursday and Friday before that). A friend of mine
says that he heard them on:
275.35 MHz - diamond formation (Blue Angels 1 through 4)
251.60 MHz - solo planes (Blue Angels 6 and 7)

Other possible frequencies that he was previously given include:
142.00, 143.00, 143.60, and 241.40.

348.60 MHz was used here by ground control on the military side of
the field for parking aircraft before and during the show.

==========
Greg Tarcza WA2OOD /
Hewlett-Packard Company /
P.O. Box 2197 /-, /-,
Colorado Springs, CO 80901 / / / /
719-590-2471 / / /--/
/
gregt@col.hp.com /
==========

3043. Re: Airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 14:50:23 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <oq0R91w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 293213

hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (winard) writes:

> My recollection is subject to the effects of time, but
> I remember the aftermath of an air crash over New York
> City in the 1950s or early 1960s. Two planes, obviously
> one or both of which were off course, collided in
> mid-air and came down in Brooklyn, New York. The cause
> of the navigational error was alledgedly a portable
> radio being operated in the passenger section by a
> boy. It was after that incident that I saw regulations
> promolgated concerning the use of consumer radios in
> the cabin of airliners. Can anyone corroborate the
> story and circumstances?

Since the area over Brooklyn should be within the controlled area, the airplanes should have been taking directions from the controller and not relying only on radio-navigation. As mentioned before, blocking the NAV receiver should cause a failure indication.

>
> My concern is this: If aircraft navigation and communications
> equipment can be disturbed by passenger radios operated in the
> cabin, how can we be assured that nothing untoward will happen
> when a plane passes so close to megawatt radio transmitters
> that are typically found near airports or flight paths? Can
> we risk another Lockerbie incident caused by a terrorist/martyr
> tuning a Walkman?

I've been on a plane landing at Frankfurt when the ground became visible out my window after passing the airport boundry and the terminal area was not visible from the runway. They use microwave landing systems but many major US airport apparently don't have it yet. In fact the FAA is not only behind the times on the equipment they require, they are way behind the current technology altogether. The Delta 191 crash at DFW airport likely would not have happened if the plane had been flying for Piedmont because they were using a non-required wind shear indicator and a few seconds would have made the difference.

What bothers me is that the FAA doesn't want it's controllers to have to see lightning and heavy rain and 'decide' that it must be a thunderstorm. The FAA doesn't have doppler weather radar and doesn't want it until the software can make weather decisions. There is a non-profit group at Corsicanna, TX that has a doppler weather radar better than anything the FAA or Weather Bureau has in Texas and the FAA doesn't want to see it for keeping planes from crashing. It's an ignorance and stupidity problem not a technical problem.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

3044. Re: propagation question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 15:23:53 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.152353.634@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
Source record: 293258

>What was happening here? Was there some sort of backscatter occuring?
>This, however, wouldn't account for an appreciable time delay.
>Long path sounds sort of farfetched. Any ideas would be appreciated.

Although 14:00 local time is a bit late, I would suggest that you
heard the signals travelling round the earth. This can often be
observed during springtime and fall, usually in the late morning
with the antenna headed NE. I have heard my own echos many times,
sometimes even two echoes. Each round trip needs approximately
150 msec. If you can switch from transmit to receive real fast
(or if you have QSK) you can hear them.

A friend of mine once told me he felt somebody was fooling him
during a contest. He QSYed up and down the band to get rid of the
guy who seemingly transmitted at the same time as he did.
It took him half an hour to realize what it reeally was....

73 Ben, DL6RAI

3045. Re: Airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 15:32:30 UTC
From: walzer@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <V9gs91w164w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 293194

hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (winard) writes:

> My concern is this: If aircraft navigation and communications
> equipment can be disturbed by passenger radios operated in the
> cabin, how can we be assured that nothing untoward will happen
> when a plane passes so close to megawatt radio transmitters
> that are typically found near airports or flight paths? Can
> we risk another Lockerbie incident caused by a terrorist/martyr
> tuning a Walkman?
>

I can't remember the details, but I remember a blurb from the
Canadian Department of Transport. It seems that strong FM radio
stations can and do foul up the Instrument Landing Systems used
on aircraft. They had various guidelines for not getting fooled
by such errors. The blurb also mentioned that the department
was getting increasingly concerned about EMI compatibility in
aviation.

From what I've seen of avionics, you can place most of it in the
1950's technology wise. It's more than time for a fresh approach
IMHO.

Bruce

walzer@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
The Inquiring Mind BBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba 204 488-1607

3046. Weird Propogation Modes.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 15:55:32 UTC
From: waltk@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9109241155.aa03549@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 293251

Dave Pascoe, KM3T writes:

>A friend of mine, Jon AA1K, once told me one of the most bizarre contacts
>he had was with a G station (Jon was living in CT) on 10 meters long path.
>Now that's doing it the hard way!

Now that you mention weird propagation modes, let me tell you of some of my personal experiences. My perspective is from the East coast (NNJ).

Working europe long path from the east coast is routine on both 20 & 15 meters just after sunrise. I don't have antennae for 10M but would suspect it to be a similar experience, lots of echo, since at those hours both short & long path modes may support communication.

Working skewed paths is fun, too. I have worked JA via skewed long-path over Africa, beaming due East, around mid-nite, when you would seldom expect it. You can hear the JA'a working Europeans (short-path) at this time. During contests, when it often appears the whole world is on the air at once, is the best time to check for these strange phenomenon.

Once, back in the 60's (please no hippy/dippy/weatherman jokes) I remember hearing what appeared to be a LDE (long-delayed echo). Since I am a true skeptic, I discount it as a hoax.

Has ANYONE ELSE EXPERIENCED LDE, I'd love to hear from you?

73, Walt - K2WK

"On the subject are there, or are there not space ships and space people
we turn now to Mr. Paul Caruso..." - Jimi Hendrix / Axis: Bold As Love.

3047. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 16:03:14 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.160314.14003@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293195

In article <1991Sep23.193355.3827@news.Hawaii.Edu> dereky@song.soest.hawaii.edu (Derek Young) writes:
>I was going to avoid following up, but.. oh well..
>
>Now that we're on the subject of cushcraft antennae, what is the better
>solution that a ringo-ranger 2? (arx2b) for packet operation? The
>cushcraft propaganda says it has a gain of 7dBi, and I get pretty
>good performance with it, but as always, I might need better performace,
>and to plan for if/when that happens, I need suggestions for a replacement
>I had thought about getting a diamond x-500 or something like that, how are
>those? Is there such a thing as a good gain vertical for 2m?

I got a *measured* 10 db improvement from going to a AEA Isopole instead of a Ringo (note Ringo not Ranger) in the same location fed with the same cable. This leads me to believe that the Ringo has negative gain. I'm currently using a Diamond X50 that seems to be *slightly* better than the Isopole. I also have a Comet 2X4 Max mounted 15 feet higher that I normally use for voice. When connected to the packet station, it is *markedly* better than any of the others. I would expect the Diamond X500 to perform similarly. (note the Diamond X50 is at 50 feet and the Comet is at 65 feet) I really like the Comet and would recomend it to anyone who doesn't live in hurricane prone areas. For those poor souls, the heavier Diamond X700 *might* be a better choice.

(final note: I changed to dual band antennas because packet operation is migrating to 440 locally as well as on 2 meters. Both Diamond and Comet offer single band antennas that claim slightly better gain than their dual banders)

Gary KE4ZV

3048. ICOM CI-V Computer Interface??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 16:09:31 UTC
From: discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.110931.1@woods.ulowell.edu>
Source record: 293263

Does anybody have any information pertaining to alternatives to buying ICOM's CI-V level converter for the 735. The CI-V interface allows the radio's microprocessor to be controlled by a connected computer. In recent issues of "QST" and "73" articles have appeared for the construction of level converters for KENWOOD and YAESU radios. Can these designs be used for ICOM's 735? Both the designs show separate lines for microprocessor tx and rx while the ICOM requires only one. Is this due to the collision detection scheme employed by ICOM?

I seem to remember this topic appearing a number of weeks ago. If any of the net users still have the original postings, I'd appreciate copies of them. Please post or E-mail. I will summarize. There is quite a bit of interest on the packet cluster I use, so users there will appreciate it also.

73, Bill--

3049. Re: How to say DX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 16:13:38 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3386@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 293255

In article <9109231255.AA01054@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL> skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL (M. Squicciarini) writes:
>TROMELIN - trawm LAA - Small French island off northeast Madagascar.
>
>73, Chris, KD3OA @ NR3U.PA
> ARRL EPA Bulletin Manager>
>
>reposted by nr3z - marty - skitch@nadc.navy.mil

This one didn't sound correct so I called up N6ZV who was portable FR/T back in 1980 and asked. He said the French folks who lived on the Island(about 5 weather station guys ;-) pronounced it something like TROM-LIN. (Long O sound).

Steve KA6S ex /3B8 and /3B9 (I was on the trip too ;-)

3050. Alinco DJ-160T: DTMF decode works great, now what about mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 16:21:34 UTC
From: youngqd@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.162134.5795@usenet>
Source record: 293257

I do a lot of boating and for that reason I would like to get the out of band transmit mod for my Alinco DJ-160T. It sure could be a lifesaver if I could call for help on the marine emergency channel of 160 something MHz if my volvo outdrive quits 30 miles off shore! For this reason I would really like to modify the rig.

I checked the hamster BBS in Canada but didn't see one. Can you help?

Dean Youngquist
youngqd@jacobs.cs.orst.edu

3051. Drake R8 Review : How about RS232 interface?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 17:32:34 UTC
From: sgingras@neumann.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.173234.17022@watmath.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 293275

about the review of the Drake R8 :

As I was seriously thinking of buying it, I'm wondering if all of the
annoyances with the user interface could be avoided by using the RS232
interface. This way, a much nicer user interface could be created in
software on a PC for example.

Does the information about the RS232 port come with the radio?
If not, is it available from Drake or in any other way?

If it is, then we must see what exactly can be controlled through
the port...

Sylvain Gingras Dept. of Computer Science (519) 885-1211 Ext. 3579
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1 sgingras@violet.waterloo.edu

3052. Re: HTs on aircraft.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 17:34:02 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <8208@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 293272

In article <1991Sep23.141232.1@woods.ulowell.edu> discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
adds insight to the debate:
+
+I'd worry more about pilots such as those that fly for NORTHWORST who seem to
+think that you can never have too much to drink before you fly. Or I'd worry
+about airlines that think a false signature here, a little lie there never
+hurt anyone; when it comes to maintanence related safety.
+
+There, I feel better now that I have added nothing constructive :-)

But what you say is profound!

You have zeroed in on THE point of the debate. Those who advocate that
THEY somehow should be exempt from the rules regarding HT's are making
exactly the same argument justifying their actions that the NW pilots
made to justify their drinking and flying. (the rules are arbitrary,
drinking has no effect on my flying, I've done this before with no problems,
.....)

thank you for bringing clarity to this subject.

geo
N29531 Cardinal pilot

3053. Yeasu FRG 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 17:54:11 UTC
From: Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"24-Sep-91.10:54:11.PDT".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293276

Does any one have any modifications for the Frg 9600 to extend the coverage,
either higher or lower in frequency.

Also I am looking for a 220 module for a FT736 if any one has one to part with.
I can be contacted at (213) 333 7389 days.
73
Don WB6LFC

3054. Major Solar Flare Alert - 24 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 17:57:29 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F1EE.56BFD4E0.32082@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293277

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 10:30 UT, 24 SEPT

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

No Impact Expected

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class M6.1/1N Location: S10E88 (Region 6848)
Tenflare: 230 sfu @ 0751-0755UT Times: Begin=0749, Peak=0756, End=0805

Sweeps: Type II (Importance 1) at 0759 UT.
No Type IV observed.

NOTES: This event was impulsive with a double-peak in x-rays. The region
is still too near to the limb to discern any details.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

This major flare will not have a terrestrial impact.

Region 6848 is the suspected return of old Region 6818, which produced
two strong X-class flares on its last rotation. It last departed in a fairly
large optical EKI group with a complex beta-gamma-delta magnetic
configuration. This region is too near to the limb to discern any
significant details.

Also of interest was a Type II and a Type IV sweep which was observed
earlier in the UT day (not associated with this major flare). There were no
optical correlations with these events. There is also no strong correlation
with observed x-rays at the time of these sweeps. The Type II occurred at
00:49 UT, while the Type IV occurred at 01:08 UT. A possible source may
exist beyond the east limb, where the new forming longitudes appeared to be
developing on the last solar rotation.

A Potential Major Solar Flare Warning has been issued and will likely
remain in effect as long as Region 6848 continues to be energetic.

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

3055. Correction: Can you rejuvenate old radium dials?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 18:15:34 UTC
From: rats@ihlpm.UUCP
Message-ID: <9109241815.AA03926@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 293269

That should read "It was back during the 1970s when they were considering what to do with them..."

By that time the phosphors had degraded...

3056. Re: Can you rejuvenate old radium dials?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 18:16:43 UTC
From: rats@ihlpm.UUCP
Message-ID: <9109241816.AA03976@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 293273

|>..is it feasible to rejuvenate...

|You don't want to. The radiation level from the radium can be dangerous if
|you are near it for a long time. I had an aircraft sextant with radium
|dials, and it ended up being hauled off by the DoE for disposal it was so
|hot. If some of the radium were to come off the dial while you were fooling
|with it, and you happened to inhale it (even a small dust-speck of it) it
|would be 73s and SK. If the dial is still sealed up, leave it alone. If it's
|not, lose it.

But lots of military equipment had radium dials that weren't sealed;
is there really that much of a radiological risk when you are using
a solution of Zinc Sulfide in some sort of liquid binder material?

As a matter of fact, during the 1950s, the novelty company Johnson
Smith once sold bottles of radium paint!

As for military instruments that utilised LOTS of radium, I was once
told by someone that after World War II, the U.S. military had a whole
warehouse full of Metascopes; these were Infrared to visible light
convertor units with poor resolution capability. There primary use
was to spot infrared beacons. The active element was a phosphor charged
by the radium that upon receipt of infrared energy emmitted light;
he said they made the warehouse 'light up.' This was back during the
1970s when they were considering what to do with them ... probably
buried them on top of those R-390 meters... (Cry!) :-)

3057. New SONY GPS Receiver (FindMAN?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 18:21:13 UTC
From: jta@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.182113.17686@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 293270
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Has anyone seen the new Sony handheld GPS receiver, the model IPS-360? It kinda looks like an oversized DiscMan unit. I have a brief article out of some recent magazine that includes a picture of the PYXIS IPS-360 receiver. Says here that it weighs 590g and that Sony will be making 5000 units per month.

Better yet, if someone actually has one or has had experience with one I would love to hear about it.

Please post or e-mail. Thanks!

- jon

3058. Potential Major Solar Flare Warning - 24 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 18:30:15 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F1F2.EA14FA00.32270@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293178

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

ISSUED: 10:30 UT, 24 AUGUST

/\

ATTENTION:

The occurrence of a major flare from Region 6848 has prompted us to issue this Potential Major Solar Flare Warning. Region 6848 is thought to be the return of old Region 6818, which was a proven X-class flare producer on the last solar rotation. Further major flares may be possible from this Region. It is still a bit too early to say for certain. However, if this is the return of old Region 6818, persistence would seem to warrant this warning.

This warning will remain in effect for as long as Region 6848 remains potentially energetic. A more detailed analysis of this region will be possible when it moves away from the limb and into a better observational position on the disk.

/\

3059. Re: AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 18:41:41 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.184141.1058@sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 293181

Even vacuum tube amplifiers provide plenty of damping. A 4 Ohm speaker is damped nearly as effectively by a 0.5 Ohm source as by a 1 milliohm source. And vacuum tube amplifiers DO have low output impedances. The reason for the multiple taps on the output transformer for different speaker impedances is primarily to allow the amplifier to operate at optimum efficiency, and deliver its full output. Any vacuum tube amplifier without enough feedback to reduce the output impedance to a low value would produce so much harmonic distortion that it could hardly qualify as a "High Fidelity" device.

Here's a brief tutorial on feedback in amplifiers. Suppose you have an amplifer with an open loop gain of 1000, open loop output impedance of 10 Ohms, and open loop harmonic distortion of 10 percent. (These numbers might be typical of a vacuum tube amplifier with the appropriate output transformer.) If you use enough feedback to reduce the closed loop gain to 10, a factor of 100 below the open loop gain, the output impedance will be 0.1 Ohms, and distortion about 0.1 percent. If you want the low distortion, you get the low impedance, unless the open loop output impedance is ridiculously high to begin with. (If the open loop output impedance were higher than the load impedance, the efficiency would be very low. That's what the transformer is for.)

Scott Ellington K9MA
sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu

3060. Re: Weird Propogation Modes.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 18:41:44 UTC
From: luigi@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <_bwn9yd@rpi.edu>
Source record: 293274

In article <9109241155.aa03549@CC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL> waltk@pica.army.mil (Walter Kornienko, GC-HSI) writes:
>Dave Pascoe, KM3T writes:
>
>>A friend of mine, Jon AA1K, once told me one of the most bizarre contacts
>>he had was with a G station (Jon was living in CT) on 10 meters long path.
>>Now that's doing it the hard way!
>
>Now that you mention weird propagation modes, let me tell you of some of
>my personal experiences. My perspective is from the East coast (NNJ).
>
>Working europe long path from the east coast is routine on both 20 & 15
>meters just after sunrise. I don't have antennae for 10M but would suspect it
>to be a similar experience, lots of echo, since at those hours both short &
>long path modes may support communication.
>
> 73, Walt - K2WK

Better recalculate again Walt, Dave is right 10M long path especially between two stations so close is indeed "The Hard Way" 10m rarely stays fully open (F2 style) well past (>5 hours) dark. The farthest west I have worked on 10 meters has been a few Zone18 stations in USSR.. and the farthest east (in the AM) has been JA's. Since 10m usually depends so heavily on daylight to get the MUF up to 28Mhz, any path that travels across night-time parts of the earth is rare (and precious, I might add). I have worked a few stations both paths, but never during the same time of day on 10meters.. sometimes on lower frequncy bands.

JL Luigi Giasi, KA1UTU
jlgiasi@hcx5.ummed.edu
luigi@rpi.edu

PS: Oh yeah, I would be working them from Central MA or Albany NY.

3061. Re: Hidden meaning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 18:42:49 UTC
From: gleason@mwk.uucp
Message-ID: <559.28df32c9@mwk.uucp>
Source record: 293200

In article <20@pyuxa.UUCP>, hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (winard) writes:
> How many people remember the song "Dear Miss Morse" by
> a group called Pearls Before Swine? The lyrics included
> a brief piece of Morse code, done simply by the singers
> saying "dit" and "dah" in step with the beat of the song.
>
Never heard that - but, on the end of one Iron Butterfly
album, circa 1967 or so, the sappy message "We Love You"
is sent in Morse code.

gleason@mwk.uucp

3062. My List of Mail Order Electronics Companies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 18:54:53 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5600@ksr.com>
Source record: 293179
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

[$Revision: 2.2 $; last updated 24 September 1991]

Here is my list of companies which will sell electronic components in small quantities. Most of these places I have bought from, a couple I haven't. Being a ham radio operator, I am most interested in RF components, and in particular, air variable capacitors, which tend to be scarce (and tend to be used or surplus even if I've otherwise labelled the seller as "NEW"). I apologize in advance for disparaging remarks about what happens when parts suppliers start selling computers, but anyone who has watched Jameco over the years will know just what I mean (though their latest catalog hints at possibly returning to selling parts).

Categories are:
NEW COMPONENTS Distributors and sellers of new components, or "new and some used" in a couple of cases.
SURPLUS ELECTRONICS Usually overstocks, occasionally used equipment. Ideal for stocking the junkbox, usually have dependable stock lines of resistors, capacitors, and some semiconductors, but won't have those LCD modules forever... An invaluable resource, don't shy away from them.
SPECIALTY COMPONENTS In particular, crystals and toroidal cores.
KITS Ham radio kits, random electronic kits, whatever they have.
LITTLE GUYS Separated out because of some twisted sentimentality, I suppose. Intended to honor one or two ham spare-bedroom operations.
PUBLICATIONS Two publications which are essentially all want-ads, plus the address for SAMS PHOTOFACTS because everyone always asks about it on sci.electronics.

NEW COMPONENTS:

Ocean State Electronics
P.O. Box 1458
Westerly RI 02891
(800)-866-6626 (orders)
(401)-596-3080
(401)-596-3590 (FAX)
Minimum $5, S&H $4, free catalog. Wide array of RF parts, especially air variables and B&W coils, plus kits for most QST projects since 1976. "Non cataloged items gladly ordered." Fast shipping, unless (like me) you don't pay attention to their request that you CALL about air variables and they hold your order for a couple of weeks while they see if they can scrounge up one that they've just gone out of stock on...

Radiokit (store is located at:)
P.O.Box 973 169 Jeremy Hill Rd.
Pelham NH 03076 Pelham NH 03076
(603) 635-2235
No minimum ($3 service charge if under $20), many kits, lots of J. W. Miller chokes & coils, B&W coils, RF switches, Millen variable capacitors, lots of parts in general. Send $1 for the catalog.

Circuit Specialists Inc
P. O. Box 3047
Scottsdale AZ 85271-3047
(800) 528-1417
No minimum with check or money order, $15 otherwise. $3 S&H.
New electronics, good RF assortment, increasing infestation of computers.

Mouser Electronics Mouser Electronics Mouser Electronics
11433 Woodside Ave. 2401 Highway 287 North 12 Emery Ave.
Santee CA 92071 Mansfield TX 76063 Randolf NJ 07869
Mouser Electronics
370 Tomkins Court
Gilroy CA 95020
Catalog Subscriptions: (800) 992-9943 (Continental US only)
Sales & Service: (800) 34-MOUSER (800-346-6873) (US, Puerto R., Canada)
Very complete catalog of brand-new components (though no air variables). Usually quick service, $20 "minimum" ($5 charge under $20).

Digi-Key
701 Brooks Ave. South
P.O.Box 677
Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677
1-800-DIGI-KEY
No minimum, $5 handling under $25, free and very complete catalog, very nice indeed. Prices aren't always the best, but rarely excessive. Weak on RF specialty parts (though they now have the ever-popular NE602N), but they do have blue LEDs.

Active Electronics
11 Cummings Park
Woburn MA 01801
(800)-677-8899 (US)
(800)-363-6592 (Canada)
$25 minimum, $5 S&H UPS, free catalog. They have 8 stores in the US (Santa Clara CA; Chicago IL; Baltimore MD; Woburn MA; Detroit MI; Mt. Laurel NJ; Long Island NY; Seattle WA) and 9 stores in Canada (Quebec City; Montreal (2); Ottawa; Mississuaga; Winnipeg; Calgary; Edmonton; Vancouver BC). Lots of stuff, oriented more toward supplying last-minute requirements of companies than hobbyists, but perfectly happy to take your money in small doses (stores have no minimum order or shipping&handling). Some items in their catalog are subject to a $25 per ITEM minimum, which is kind of a drag.

Newark Electronics
Send catalog requests to:

Newark Electronics
ATTENTION CATALOG DEPARTMENT
4801 N. Ravenswood Ave.
Chicago IL 60640-4496
(312) 784-5100
They don't have a single mail address or phone; instead, one is supposed to call the closest of three pages worth of branch offices. I don't feel like typing in the entire list (it's copyrighted, anyway :-), so send email for your "local" distributor, or call their administrative offices at the number above. They have a $25 minimum order; they are a Real Distributor, but accept small orders (over the minimum, of course). Their catalog currently 1248 pages; they are very complete (except, of course, for my favorite scarce item, the air-variable capacitor). Note that the catalog prices tend not to match reality all that often, so order by phone rather than by mail; prices tend to be higher than other places, but they have a lot of things that are hard to find from other outlets.

Arrow Electronics, Inc. Catalog requests to:
Catalog Division Catalog Division
1860 Smithtown Ave. 25 Hub Drive
Ronkonkoma NY 11779 Melville NY 11747-9828
(800) 93-ARROW
Minimum $25; catalog cover price is $25 but if you convince them you're with a company they'll probably send one free. They are a Real Distribitor, but also didn't mind my placing a personal order.

MCM Electronics
650 Congress Park Drive
Centerville OH 45459-4072
(800) 543-4330
Minimum $20 ($25 for charges, and they don't take personal checks), handling $1.95 + shipping. Oriented toward repair technicians, really heavy on VCR parts and somewhat overpriced doodads, lots of useful stuff not easily found elsewhere.

Fordham Radio Supply
260 Motor Parkway
Haupauge NH 11788-5134
(800)695-4848
Tools for technicians. One or two items are not outrageously overpriced.

Jameco
1355 Shoreway Road
Belmost CA 94002
(415) 592-8097
$30 minimum order (was $50), >$5 shipping & handling. Their most recent catalog may have reversed a long trend of abandoning parts in favor of PC compatibles, or it may not; one can always hope.

JDR Microdevices
2233 Branham Lane
San Jose CA 95124

Orders: 800-538-5000
Cust. Service: 800-538-5001
$10 minimum, $5+ shipping. Mostly computers now, but they haven't yet decided to abandon components.

Johnson Shop Products
P.O.Box 160113
Cupertino CA 95016
(408)257-8614 (408)996-3240
Catalog $1. No minimum. Shipping charge is based on UPS; very small orders that can be sensibly shipped in a first-class letter, include money for first-class postage. New and some used electronic parts.

DC Electronics
P. O. Box 3203
Scottsdale AZ 85271-3203
(800) 423-0070 (orders)
(602) 945-7736 (stock/price checks)
$15 minimum charge order, no minimum for checks, $3 min. shipping&handling. Wide array of ICs, good assortment of electronic components.

Dick Smith Electronics USA
P.O. Box 468
Greenwood, IN 46142
(317) 888-7265
The American branch of the Australian company. Some parts and kits, mostly new equipment of all stripes (audio, CB, and lots of ham equipment). Prices seemed high last time I checked.

EasyTech Inc
2917 Bayview Drive
Fremont CA 94538-9932
(800) 582-4044 (orders)
(415) 770-2345 (customer Service)
Apparently a brand new company, "dedicated to serving the Electronic Enthusiast/User." $10 minimum, UPS shipping is 5% of order (>= $3).

International Components Corporation
1803 NW Lincoln Way
Toledo OR 97391-1014
(800)325-0101 (US & Canada)
(503) 336-4400 (FAX)
Cabinets&Enclosures; Capacitors; Diodes; ICs; Potentiometers; Resistors; Sockets; Transistors; Books. No minimum order, $2 handling under $25.

SURPLUS ELECTRONICS:

All Electronics Corp.
P. O. Box 567
Van Nuys CA 91408-0567
(800) 826-5432
$10 minimum, $3.50 S&H. New and surplus electronics.

BCD Electro
P. O. Box 450207
Garland TX 75045-0207
(214) 343-1770
$1 for 1-year subscription to catalogs, no minimum, $0.95 for under $30,
$2.90 shipping. Surplus electronics, pretty random looking assortment.

Fair Radio Sales
P. O. Box 1105
1016 E Eureka St.
Lima OH 45802
(419) 227-6573
Surplus electronics. Heavy on parts for old Collins gear.

Hosfelt Electronics
2700 Sunset Blvd.
Steubenville OH 43952
(800) 524-6464
No minimum, $3.75 S&H. Surplus electronics.

Marlin P. Jones & Assoc.
P.O. Box 12685
Lake Park FL 33403-0685
(407) 848-8236
No minimum ($1 fee for under $10), shipping per UPS. Surplus electronics.

R&D Electronics
1224 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland OH 44115
orders: (800) 642-1123 (tues - fri 9am-4pm sat. 9am-3pm EST)
info: (216) 621-1121
$10 minimum. Surplus electronics.

Surplus Sales of Nebraska
1315 Jones Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
(402) 346-4750
New and surplus radio electronics. Wide selection: air variables. At
this writing (8 Mar 91), they are producing a new catalog (and, I gather,
out of old ones).

Tucker Surplus Store
1717 Reserve St.
Garland TX 75042
(800) 527-4642 extension 135
Surplus electronic gear; oscilloscopes and signal generators from the days
when dinosaurs with vacuum tubes roamed the earth (some solid state gear, but
all well used). Prices seem relatively high, and you'll be shocked to learn
how much it costs to ship a 75 pound oscilloscope by motor freight...

American Science and Surplus (formerly JerryCo)
601 Linden Place
Evanston IL 60202

(708) 475-8440
Surplus. *The* surplus place. Lots and lots of surplus. WWII gun cameras, velcro, laser disk chassis, 6 volt VW wipers motors, LEDs, rubber brains, you name it, they've had it. Catalogs are a really good time. $12.50 minimum order (which includes the $4 shipping charge).

SPECIALTY COMPONENTS:

JAN Crystals
2341 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06017
Fort Myers FL 33906-6017
(800) JAN-XTAL (Monday through Thursday)
They make crystals. Minimum order is $10, which might be one crystal, or might be two.

Crystek Corporation
2351/2371 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06135
Fort Myers FL 33906-6135
(800) 237-3061 (M-F)
They make crystals too. They were the cheapest last time I ordered, but I don't have an up-to-date price list. It took about 4 weeks, and they had said it would take 6.

ICM (International Crystal Manufacturing Co., Inc.)
701 W. Sheridan
PO Box 26330
Oklahoma City OK 73126-0330
(800) 426-9825
More crystals. They were more expensive, but they have lots of pre-made crystals for various rigs, so they would probably be faster.

Amidon Associates
12033 Otsego Street
N. Hollywood CA 91607
Toroid cores and related things. Very fast service.

K2AW's Silicon Alley
175 Friends Lane
Westbury NY 11590
516-334-7024
Free catalog, $10 minimum order. Semiconductors, in particular high-voltage diodes.

Small Parts, Inc.
6891 N.E. Third Avenue
P.O.Box 381966
Miami FL 33238-9980
(305)751-0856
$12 minimum. Mechanical parts, metal stock, Teflon(R) sheets.

KITS:
(The terse "Note:" descriptions are from the ARRL Kit List courteously supplied by Ed Hare and Mike Gruber at the ARRL.)

A&A Engineering
2521 W. LaPalma, Unit K
Anaheim CA 92801
(714) 952-2114
Kits, some components, some books. S&H $4.50, catalog is free with SASE (2 oz postage).

Antique Electronic Supply
6221 S. Maple Ave.
Tempe, AZ 85283
(602) 820-5411
Note: Broadcast receiver kits

Circuit Board Specialists
P. O. Box 951
Pueblo CO 81002
(303) 542-4525
As the name implies, they specialize in circuit boards; they have circuit boards for a variety of QST articles and ARRL Handbook construction articles. They also have partial kits for most of their boards. The catalog is free, but I had to request it a couple of times.

C.M. Howes Communications
Eydon, Daventry,
Northants NN11 6PT
England
Phone: +44 327 60178
Note: QRP, transmitters, receivers, misc.

Communications Concepts Inc.
121 Brown Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402
(513) 220-9677
Note: kits for Motorola Applications Notes

Dick Smith Electronics
P.O. Box 468
Greenwood, IN 46142
(317) 888-7265
Note: General kits

Down East Microwave
Box 2310, RR#1
Troy, ME 04987
(207) 948-3741
Note: Microwave preamps

Hamtronics, Inc.
65 Moul Road
Hilton, NY 14468-9535

(716) 392-9430
Note: Amateur, general interest

Lake Electronics
7 Middleton Close
Nuthall
Nottingham NG16 1BX
England
Note: Amateur

Mercury Systems
15 Lakeside Dr.
Marlton, NJ 08053
1-609-596-3304
Note: the ARRL Kit list didn't say what they carry; I don't (yet) know either.

Penntek Electronics
14 Peace Dr.
Lewistown, PA 17044
(717) 248-2507
Note: The Neophyte Receiver, QST

Ramsey Electronics
793 Canning Parkway
Victor NY 14564
(716) 924-4560
Amateur radio and hobby kits. The ham kits are all pretty simple and pretty inexpensive, and you get about what you pay for.

{See also RadioKit, Oak Hills Research}

LITTLE GUYS:

Oak Hills Research
20879 Madison St.
Big Rapids, MI 49307
Send $1 for a flyer. Some parts, QST article kits, transceiver kits, QRP stuff in general (they inherited the stock from Small Parts Center when they closed).

KA7QJY Components
Box 7970
Jackson WY 83001
(307)739-1634 evenings
Send a business-size SASE for a current list of parts. RF parts, including vernier drives and air variables. $2.75 shipping, no minimum. My last order took two weeks from when I mailed it and included a note apologizing for the delay!

R&R Associates
3106 Glendon Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90034

(213) 474-1315 (res)
[Richard Rathburn, KB6NQ] "I mainly sell pc boards from QST, Radio Electronics, etc., and a few of in-house design. I also sell IC's, etc." Send a SASE every now and then for his most recent flyer. He also has boards for some Motorola Application Notes.

MANUALS:
Eico Electronic Instruments Co., Inc.
363 Merrick Rd
Lynbrook NY 11563
Note: No current kits, EICO manuals and schematics only

PUBLICATIONS:

NUTS & VOLTS MAGAZINE
P. O. Box 1111
Placentia CA 92670
1-800-783-4624 (subscriptions)
issues are $2.00 (at least, that's the price on the cover), subscriptions are (third class mail, USA:) $12/1 year, $21/2 years, $60/life, (first class mail USA) $20/1 year, (Canada/Mexico) US$22, (other foreign, air mail) US$55. A subscription also entitles you to one free classified ad of 40 words.

Ham Trader Yellow Sheets
PO Box 15142
Seattle WA 98115
"SUBSCRIPTIONS: U.S.: 24 Issues(1 yr) $16.50 50 Issues(2 yrs + 2 issues) $32. 75(3 Yrs + 3) $48. CANADA & MEXICO: 24/$20. 50/$39. 75/$58. FOREIGN: $38 a year sent Airmail. Published 2 ISSUES A MONTH sent 1st Class Mail... NO LONG WAIT FOR AD CIRCULATE! NOTE: A $4/4 issue MINI-SUBSCRIPTION may be ordered by potential subscribers, or WITH AN AD to qualify for the Special Subscriber Ad Rates given below:" Non-subscriber ads $1/{word,number,group} per insertion; subscribers: businesses or other for-profit sales $0.75 per word; ads involving items solely from or for your own use $0.35 a word; hamfest ads $0.35. Ads and ads with subscriptions should be sent to POB 10253 Sarasota FL 34278 during the winter; spring through fall they go to POBox 2057, Glen Ellyn IL 60138.

Howard W. Sams & Company
P.O. Box 7092
Indianapolis, IN 26207-7092
(800)-428-SAMS
Publishers of SAMS PHOTOFACTS and many other electronics books. There is an Annual Index of SAMS PHOTOFACTS whose cost I have forgotten. In-print Photofacts run between $14.95 to $39.95 (for computer Photofacts); they will photocopy out-of-print Photofacts for $11.95 + $2.50S&H for one page, plus $.55 per page thereafter.

RF Design Magazine
P O Box 1077
Skokie IL 60076-9931
(312) 762-2193

A magazine for professional RF designers. Subscriptions are $38 per year in the US, $48 in Mexico and Canada, $51 elsewhere, unless you appear to be a "qualified subscriber" (i.e. are in serious danger of convincing your company to buy a $12,000 spectum analyzer based on an ad) in which case it's free. Heavy on theory, and even the advertisement articles are educational.

3063. Re: AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 19:17:49 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570170@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293197

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

(Doesn't this guy have anything to do, replying to his own posting?)

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

>> Loudspeakers actually require the lowest possible drive impedance :

>On the other hand, old-fashioned tube-type amplifiers really did have
>higher output impedances. A pentode vacuum tube typically has an output
>impedance in the hundreds of kilohms range. With the small amount of
>feedback they used, I believe the output impedance was rather high.

Based on a couple EMAIL replies I received, I guess I should have pointed
out that, yes I know tube amps use transformers to lower the output
impedance. Let's take a push-pull 6L6 amplifier as an example.
According to my 1977 ARRL Handbook, with a 350 volt supply, the
tubes want to see a 4.2 k ohm load impedance. With an 8 ohm speaker,
this is 23-to-1 turns ratio. Yet the tube plate impedance is 33K
which will reflect to 63 ohms at the speaker. Assuming the output
amplifier uses 20 dB of negative feedback, the amplifier output impedance
will be 6.3 ohms.

Now audiophiles these days make a big thing of speaker "damping factor"
which requires low output impedance from the amplifier. So my
previous question still stands:

>Did they design speakers differently in the old days? Will modern
>speakers designed for low driving impedance work properly with tube-type
>amplifiers? Will speakers designed in the tube days work properly
>with modern solid-state amplifiers? IMWTK

>AL N1AL

3064. Re: Telephone question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 19:20:43 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570171@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293191

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, eshamilton@lbl.gov writes:

>Does anyone know the impedances of a standard (i.e. ATT) telephone's
>mike and earpiece?

600 ohms, I think.

AL N1AL

3065. Re: Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOWUP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 19:26:12 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570172@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293186

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:

>Al, N1AL, writes:

>>On the other hand, old-fashioned tube-type amplifiers really did have
>>higher output impedances. A pentode vacuum tube typically has an output
>>impedance in the hundreds of kilohms range.

>While some pentodes had plate impedances in this range, the power amp-
>lifier pentodes and "beam" pentodes had plate impedances much lower.
>Typically they ranged from 2500 to 4000 ohms.

There's a difference between the recommended load impedance (in the
2500-4000 ohm range) and the tube plate impedance (many times higher).
See my reply to my original posting.

AL N1AL

3066. unclassified STS missions (was: Observe Discovery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 19:44:35 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9109241944.AA02371@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 293182

Regarding: orbital elements for unclassified DoD missions.

I just checked spacelink and found orbital elements for
flight day 8 for STS39. STS39 is the only unclassified
DoD flight to date. Indeed, we may receive o.e. for
the next flight.....troy

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Sr. Technical Instructor	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antennae bristle with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

3067. Communications Quarterly Table of Contents Summer 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 19:52:44 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5601@ksr.com>
Source record: 293183

[Gee, what happened to the QST and QEX tables of contents?]

Communications Quarterly, Summer 1991, Volume 1 Issue 3
* Fiber Optics
a brief introduction
* Outlining June's Strong Solar Flare Activity
* Recording Solar Flares Indirectly
how to record Sudden Ionospheric Disturbances in the privacy of your
own home, and who to tell if you do.
* Antenna Angle of Radiation Considerations
performance comparison of Quads and Yagis mounted at low heights
* A Rapid Design Tool for Microstrip Filters
a program by the author for the Macintosh and the theory behind it
* Upgrading the FT-ONE Transceiver
improved synthesizer stability and builtin 10Hz digital display
* TX IMD Performance and Measurement Techniques
measure your transmitter's linearity performance without a spectrum analyzer
* The Wonderful Transformer Power Splitter
* A High-Level SSB Modulator for S Band
obtain 5 watts PEP output on the 3456MHz amateur band
* An Audio Imaging System for Enhanced CW Reception
psychoacoustics and how to use it
* Super Yagi Beam
make a Yagi think it's a Delta Loop
* Making High-Q Air-Core Coils
the "basket-weave" coil revisited, antenna couplers and loading coils.
* Modifying the Heath SB220 Linear Amplifier
many electrical and mechanical changes to improve it

3068. Re: Fake Morse Code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 20:16:47 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <889@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 293310

In article <mac.685573460@depot.cis.ksu.edu> mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:
>
>"On the Beach" was structured around some Morse code coming from
>the location of a power plant in North America which was supposedly
>UNinhabited after World War Three.

Australians remember the film because, whilst filming in Melbourne,
Ava Gardener made an observation that...
"...It's a good place to make a movie about the end of the world!"

I love those movies where about 3 letters of morse get translated to
a volume of text comparable to the yellow pages.

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3069. Need assistance in pricing used HT equipment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 20:25:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GAYQU9DIW0DRP8OP@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293184

I am interested in moving up to a new handheld, but in order to finance this move, I need to sell my current HT. Not being familiar with current used equipment market prices, I am seeking advice on a fair selling price for my current HT setup. This rig has served me well for the past 18 months, but being a gadget freak, I want to move up to something with more "whistles and bells." The set would make a great starter kit for a new ham. All equipment is in EXCELLENT condition, and has only been used at my apartment and in the car (and alot of the time spent sitting in my shack desk drawer!).

Equipment Listing

Icom IC-2AT 2m HT ("the brick") all original manuals, including schematic
Icom HM-46 Mini-Speaker Mic light weight, easy to use
Icom DC-1 DC Converter for use with CP-1, or 12V power supply
Icom CP-1 Cigarette Charger use to charge battery, or power radio while using DC-1

I would prefer to sell all of the equipment as a package. If you are familiar with this equipment, PLEASE let me know what I should ask for this.

Thank you for any help that you can offer.

73,
Jon / N4VRN
JPB7946@TNTECH.BITNET

3070. Re: ICOM Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 20:49:25 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <20428@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293199

A couple of corrections:

In article <19667@ncratl.AtlantaGA.NCR.COM> gedwards@ncratl.AtlantaGA.NCR.COM (Gordon Edwards) writes:
+
+ ICOM R1
+
+After many weeks of playing around with my newest toy, the
+ICOM R1, I've decided to give it a review that will help others
+who are interested in purchasing this radio.
+
+The radio arrived in a box containing the basic radio, a VHF/UHF
+wideband antenna, belt clip (which you have to screw on yourself),
+earphone, battery charger and instruction manual.
+The first thing you must do is put the radio on charge and let
+it sit there for approximately 15 hours (as this is what the
+manual suggest to get a full charge). During this charging

I bought mine from Scanners Unlimited locally. What I was told,
and what I did, was to plug in the wall charger and the receiver,
and wait about 10 minutes. Then I used the scanner running off
AC power. That night I left it charging and in the morning it
was fully charged. The battery which comes with the receiver
seems to be good for a couple of hours under continuous use.

+Once you have fully charged the internal batteries (which are
+virtually nonaccessable) you are ready to start operation this

Not being an experienced scanner user, I must be missing something.
The builtin batterys are accessible by removing the bottom plate
which slides off. True, you cannot easily remove the batteries,
but do you need to? Certainly not to add an accessory battery
pack with more amp hours, nor to charge it. My mode of use, once
I get additional batterys, will be to put on a large 10 hour use
battery pack for normal use, and to keep the internal 2 hour pack
fully charged for emergency use. When an external pack is on the
internal batteries will not be used.

+scanner. There are three separate knobs on the top. The
+power/on/off is in the center and the squelch is on the left.
+The location of the squelch knob and the positioning of the
+BNC connector for the antenna are so close together it makes
+it difficult for anyone with large hands to operate this knob.

Yup. Even with small hands you end up thumbing the side of the
buttons to adjust them.

+You turn on the radio and it will come up on Memory channel
+number 0 (yes, channel zero). The radio goes from 0-99. Now
+comes the hard part. In order for you to program a frequency,
+you must first move it to the "clear" format before you can
+enter it. This is accomplished by depressing the Function key
+on the left side of the radio while pushing the "CL" key simultaneously.
+Once in the clear mode, you enter your frequency, what mode
+you want (am, fm or wfm) and then ENTER.
+Now you must again depress the function key and then the "mr"
+key to get it to accept it. After awhile, you will get use to
+this procedure, if not, you will have a whole lot of blank
+channels to choose from.

I admit the procedure is poor, but it's not that bad. You
must preselect the memory channel to program, which is a two
button, two handed, operation. then you thumb-punch the clear
button to get into VFO mode, then you enter the freq (via ENTER),
then you do another two hand/two button F-MR to copy the freq to
the pre-selected memory channel. This is slightly different than
what is written above. At any time you can get to VFO mode by
simply pressing the clear button once, or twice if scanning.

To program a freq to memory, you must start in memory mode, go
to VFO mode, enter the freq, then copy it to memory mode. This
must be done for each memory channel you want to program, but
the internal battery will keep memory safe even when your internal
power battery runs low, so you don't have to do it often.

+
+To get the scanner to scan is another MIT graduate procedure.
+This radio does NOT have "banks" to it. You have to select
+what channel span you wish to scan. This means if you want to
+scan channels 0 thru 15, you have to go into a setup mode and
+enter the upper and lower channel limits. YOU CANNOT SCAN DIFFERENT
+LIMITS OF CHANNELS SUCH AS 0-15, 25-30 AND 90-99.

True. However you can skip programmed channels. This
is a poor substitute however, and programming the skips
is not a task you'll want to do too often.

+
+Performance:
+
+The R1 starts at 100 kHz and goes all the way to 1300 mHz. It
+will only receive signals in AM, FM or NFM. There is no CW or
+Side Band selectivity. If you wish to monitor any signal below
+30 mHz, you must use an antenna other than the one supplied.
+I actually work within 1 mile of the WSB-AM 750 transmitter and
+when I tune in their frequency, I can barely hear it. The
+supplied antenna does, though, work rather well on 30-500 mHz.
+Performance decreases severely on anything over 500 mHz.

Sadly, AM operation seems highly dependant on antenna orientation,
and whether your skin is contacting the receiver.
+
+The internal batteries are good for about 5-6 hours of monitoring,
+3-4 if continuous carrier.

I've been told 2 hours of active use, and I seem to get 2-3.
+
+
+Necessary Accessories:
+
A cigarette lighter power adapter is also offered, and I think
one would be useful.

+Would I buy this radio again if I had to do it all over again?
+I really don't know. As I said earlier, I have never had the
+opportunity to compare it with the AR1000, but would like to.
+This radio is not for the weak at heart. There are many good
+points to it as is an equal amount of bad. Be prepared to
+study the manual inside and out as well as many hours of
+frustration trying to figure it out. ICOM could have done a
+better job of this radio, and who know, maybe they will introduce
+a R2 one day that is better.

I know someone who has the AR1000, and they seemed to think the
R1 was significantly better both in workmanship and usefullness.
I cannot comment directly however.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

3071. Re: propagation question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 21:15:58 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.151558.49315@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 293196

In article <1991Sep23.200001.25133@news.larc.nasa.gov>,
eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) writes:
> I was on 10 meters yesterday during much of the afternoon and noticed
> an interesting phenomenon. Around 1400 EDT (1800 UT), many
> stations from the midwest developed distinct echoes (I'm on the east coast).
> This continued for some time (about a half hour, if I recall correctly).
> What was happening here? Was there some sort of backscatter occuring?
> This, however, wouldn't account for an appreciable time delay.
> Long path sounds sort of farfetched. Any ideas would be appreciated.

What's missing here is a rough estimate of just how long the delay was.
If it is long enough, then we could begin to consider the most interesting
of the possibilities, the rare and not-so-well understood phenomenon of
long delayed echoes, generally attributed to naturally occuring ducts which
extend out into the far reaches of the magnetosphere and are capable of delays
which defy explanation by porpagation confined to the earth-ionosphere system.

Occurences have been documented in both the ham radio and professional
literature. I could probably provivde references but am at a handicap at
the moment, still unboxing things from a recent move. A friend has made
a collection of LDE articles. I'll see if I can get references from him and
post.

Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ
Center for Atmospheric & Space Science
Utah State University, Logan

slp9m@cc.usu.edu
slp9m@usu (bitnet)
USU::SLP9M
sparker@cedar.hao.ucar.edu

3072. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 21:59:10 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.215910.6241@anasaz>
Source record: 293202

In article <24395@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick Sterling) writes:
]> |>Also, keep in mind that the radiation within the ham bands can still cause
]> |>trouble. It may mix with other sources on the aircraft or on the ground
]> |>and end up on a sensitive frequency.
]
] I suppose that only ham frequencies are subject to this phenomena?
Does anyone else TRANSMIT within an aircraft?

Dismissing a first hand report, you say:
]I talked with some design engineers of aircraft nav equipment over the last
]couple days. I reported to them the claims made by folks on the this net.
]It seems their chief concern was front end overload most commonly caused
]by ground based FM broadcast stations. All said that interference with the
]nav IF's would take significant amounts of RF power at the IF frequency.
](Field strengths in excess of 70 db over 2uv).

I have also transmitted from aircraft with a 2meter HT and observed
the com/nav equipment cease to work during the transmission. I had
permission - I was the pilot :-) I don't care WHAT the design engineers
say, I have observed it. I also know enough RF engineering to know that
a 2 meter radio can very easily interfere with VHF NAV/COM equipment. Ever
heard of the broadband noise generated by ALL transistor amplifiers?

] I have over 2,000,000 miles of commercial airline travel
]logged over the years since 1963. During that time I operated aeronautical
]mobile once after obtaining the permission of the pilot. I operated a 2M
]handheld from the flight deck at 35,000 ft. while flying under VFR.
](this was around 1978 on a flight from Pittsburg PA. to St Louis)
]I have operated aeronautical mobile from a variety of private aircraft and
]once from a military aircraft (F18). In every instance while flying VFR.

I have also operated aeronautical mobile from a bunch of aircraft, including
many hours in a military aircraft. I was ordered to cease operations on
the P-3 because the radio interfering with the navigational equipment.

]The Federal Aviation Regulations are fact. Obey them. Other coutries have
]different rules... be aware of them and obey them when you are in their
]jurisdiction.
You betcha.
]I remove all power sources from my radios before boarding commercial
]aircraft. (except lithium memory backup of course) I do not use the
]radios during the flight, even for reception.
I don't remove all power sources. I also don't turn on the radios.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)

ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3073. Radio Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-24 23:02:15 UTC
From: rudolf@sirius.UVic.CA
Message-ID: <1991Sep24.230215.14916@sol.UVic.CA>
Source record: 293187

Not being a frequent visitor to this group, I may be requesting information readily available elsewhere, but here goes anyway:

I am loking for a 9600 bps radio modem, preferably as a kit or open package that I can play with - I'm looking at varrious modulation techniques.

In the 8/91 RFDesign, Dataradio Corp. was shown to have a T-Modem 96. Has anyone experienced this modem? Does anyone have an address or phone number for Dataradio?

Any info would be most welcome, but please use direct e-mail if possible. Thanks very much in advance.

Rudi

---

rudolf@sirius.uvic.ca

Rudolf Schnorr von Carolsfeld
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
P.O. Box 3055 Victoria, B.C. Canada V8W 3P6
Telephone: +1 604 721 6043
Facsimile: +1 604 721 6052

3074. TS-820S Keying

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 00:00:07 UTC
From: slondon@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep25.000007.16812@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 293189

The Kenwood TS-820S uses negative voltage keying.

In the old days, this was known as "grid-block keying". A relatively
voltage (-100 volts) was applied to the grid of the driver stage
(and possibly the power amplifier stage) to "block" the amplification
in those stages.

Make sure that the keying transistor that you are using can handle
100 volts between the collector and the emmiter. It's very low
current, so don't worry about electrocution !

Steve London, N2IC/0

New e-mail address (for those who care):
steven@ulysses.atmos.colostate.edu

3075. FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 00:16:42 UTC
From: xcskier@fluke.tc.fluke.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep25.001642.3835@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 293190
Cross-posted to: rec.travel,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.motorcycles

PRODUCT REPORT:

Realistic TRC-500
Voice Activated
FM Transceiver
(Face it R.S., walkie-talkies)

On sale at my (and maybe your) local Radio Shack thru Sept 28
Sale Price $39.95, usually 69.95

```
**************************************************************************
* Disclaimer #1: I do not work for or represent Radio Shack in any *
* way, shape, or form. Nor would I ever want to. *
**************************************************************************
* Disclaimer #2: I never buy anything at Radio Shack, unless it's on *
* sale, REALLY cool, or I'm desperate. In this case, #1 and (IMHO) *
* #2 apply. *
**************************************************************************
```

SYNOPSIS: The transceivers were mounted in motorcycle helmets and used successfully by driver and passenger on a 400+ mile trip. Caveats for intended use are included.

REPORT:
My motivation for trying these walkie-talkies was to get an easy-to-use intercom for an impromtu weekend trip. I called around the local motorcycle shops, and discovered the least expensive intercom was about $65 bucks with tax. Not an inconsequential amount, especially since I had just popped for two full-face helmets. It was hard enough to talk on the bike with open-face helmets, so I surmised that some kind of intercom was needed.

So I also noticed that Radio Shack had these 49 MHz voice activated (VOX) walkie-talkies on sale at $39.95, usually $69.95. So I went down to the store to check'em out. As typical, the salesperson didn't know quite what a transceiver was, but "walkie-talkies" worked. Next, install those worthless red batteries (9V), then teach the salesperson how to use them!! The walkie-talkies seemed to do their thing ok, had some decent volume, and, they are VOX!! COOL! (for a relative neophyte). So I bought'em on the chance that they'll work on the bike, and I'd have a toy if they don't.

PARTS AND CONTROLS:
Each walkie-talkie has a one-sided foam-padded earphone, telescoping headband, and a mike on a flexible boom. A 3 foot cable attaches the

earphone to the transceiver. The transceiver has an accessory clip (included) that works well, and is removable. The controls are not too confusing: 3 tri-position slider switches, and one pushbutton, as follows:
POWER OFF/MAN(ual)/VOX
VOLUME (earphone) L(ow)/M(edium)/H(igh)
VOL/MIC (microphone) L(ow)/M(edium)/H(igh)
PUSH TO TALK (PTT)

MODES OF OPERATION:
All communication is simplex, that is, only one person can talk at a time. In MAN(ual) mode, just push the red PTT button to talk. But don't interrupt! You can't hear the other person if you push the PTT. In VOX mode, the same thing happens. So you have to ask for the last transmission if you sneeze or burp or smack your gum.

HELMET MOUNTING:
The headband and earphone weren't going to fit in our helmets, so I did a little modifying.

Removed the foam from earpiece
Unscrewed the earpiece halves, breaking the glue seal
Removed the mike boom and headband from earpiece shell
Unscrewed antenna holddown, removed antenna from shell
Unsoldered mike (2) wires
Unsoldered antenna coil (1) wire
Unsoldered earphone (2+1) wires
Pulled all wires out of shell, after removing strain reliefs
Resoldered all parts
Substituted stranded copper wire for antenna, solder connection

Then, I just had the working guts. In my helmet, a removable foam piece takes up room by each ear, so that's where the earphone lives, on the right side. It could go the other way, as my passenger's does. I pushed a small hole through the neck cuff for the mike and boom to extend through, towards my mouth. The now flexible antenna was slipped behind the headliner. The fit is a little tight when putting on the helmet, but wearing it is comfortable. The other helmet didn't have the removable foam, but has room for the earphone. To hold it in, I cut a 35mm film canister to 3/8" height, pushed it onto the back of the earphone (it just fits), epoxied a little velcro to the canister and stick-taped velcro to the helmet liner. So the thing stays in by velcro.

USING THEM ON THE ROAD:
This system increased our enjoyment of the trip immensely!! We could talk to each other without yelling, or straining too much to hear. Much better than without. The best $40 you can spend if you want to enjoy the trip WITH someone.

My bike is a '81 Honda CB900 Custom, equipped with fairing, trunk, and hardbags. Not a big noisemaker, but not exactly quiet either.

Off the bike, the H(igh) VOX/MIC setting (high sensitivity) works fine. In full-face helmets, we can hold a fairly private conversation without being overheard. (Kinda reminds one of Maxwell Smart's Cone of Silence, though!!) In town, on the bike, the H(igh) or or M(edium) setting worked for me, if my revs are low. Once speed is greater than ~30 mph, I found the need for L(ow) VOX/MIC.

My passenger is exposed to more wind noise, and found she could not use VOX at highway speeds. She tended to clip the thing to my jacket collar, so she could get to the switch easily. We experimented a little with putting extra foam over the end of the mike, which helped me in using the VOX. But she still has to use PTT.

Listening volume was fine. I set my unit on L(ow) on the highway, except when my friend was tired and talked too softly. She used M(edium) to listen to me. Helmets are decent medium frequency filters, and the earphones were pressed right to our ears.

Hand signals we required to interrupt the other person, due to simplex operation as previously described.

We got outside interference when passing through some urban neighborhoods, 3 times suring the trip. It usually lasted for 1/4 mile.

CAVEATS:
We fell easily into waiting for the other to complete a sentence. If you like to interrupt, YOU CAN'T!! (This may be an advantage to someone! ;')) We would have to ask each other to repeat a sentence or a thought sometimes, but the alternative of yelling is a drag.

Range: The units did not perform to the advertised 1/4 mile range, probably due to the alteration of the antenna, more than anything else. My informal test gave us a range of 200-300 feet. This was not a problem, as we were always within 10 feet of each other when we needed to use the units, usually more like 2 feet. READ THIS CAREFULLY!> For this reason, I cannot recommend them for bike-to-bike communications. However, I cannot recommend AGAINST them for that purpose, either. I didn't try them that way! If I wanted to use them for bike-to-bike, I would have figured out a way to mount the antennas vertically, and I would have retuned them. <READ THIS CAREFULLY! If you try them that way, let us know what happens!!

SUMMARY:
I highly recommend Realistic's TRC-500 Voice Activated FM Transceiver, 49 MHz, for the purpose stated above. This system greatly increased our ability to communicate in a fairly noisy environment, for small numbers of $$$. I probably wouldn;t have bought them at $69.95 (regular price).

On sale at my (and maybe your) local Radio Shack thru Sept 28

John Gilbert
xcskier@fluke.tc.fluke.com

3076. Re: Blue Angels Freq. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 00:33:42 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <20437@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293198

In article <1991Sep23.122755.479@memstvx1.memst.edu> kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu writes:
+
+ I am looking for frequncies of Aircraft teams like the "Blue Angels",
+ "Thunderbirds" etc. The Blue Angels are coming to Memphis next week.
+
+ If anybody has that Info or knows where to find it let me know.

I've seen it listed in a small, thick, softcover book sold at
an electronics store. Check local radio outlets.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

3077. Suggestions wanted for constructing GPIB interfaces

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 00:45:48 UTC
From: bailey@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <bailey.685759548@jacobs>
Source record: 293185

I'm thinking about building some instruments using this interface and am looking for comments or suggestions on suitable interface chip sets and design approaches. I know that TI, Motorola and Signetics (at least), make bus drivers but am curious about the availability of higher level interfaces or design guides...

Kirk Bailey N7CCB
bailey@mist.cs.orst.edu
503-753-4628

3078. Re: Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOWUP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 01:19:27 UTC
From: caf@omen.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep25.011927.20722@omen.COM>
Source record: 293188

In article <199109241439.AA27707@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
->tube-type amplifiers? Will speakers designed in the tube days work properly
->with modern solid-state amplifiers? IMWTK
-
-I looked for a smiley on this and found none, but I think Al is playing
-around. So how about this one? When will one of the upscale folks try run-

OK, how does one drive a dynamic speaker from a transistor amp?
(Hint: dynamic speakers use electromagnets which often serve double duty
as filter chokes.)
--
Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX ...!tektronix!reed!omen!caf
Author of YMODEM, ZMODEM, Professional-YAM, ZCOMM, and DSZ
Omen Technology Inc "The High Reliability Software"
17505-V NW Sauvie IS RD Portland OR 97231 503-621-3406

3079. UK CW test in USA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 02:32:10 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.UUCP
Message-ID: <Bg4s91w163w@tosspot.UUCP>
Source record: 293250

Does anyone know if it is possible to take the UK cw test in the USA?
(Someone can administer the test in the USAand it will be accepted by
the DTI?)

Lee

3080. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 24 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 02:40:55 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F237.757804E0.213@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293193

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 267, 09/24/91
10.7 FLUX=179.8 90-AVG=203 SSN=166 BKI=1222 2212 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=C1.5 FLU1=3.6E+05 FLU10=8.8E+03 PKI=2112 2222 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=007,013,014,016,014,016,008,011 DEV-AVG=012 NT SWF=01:018
XRAY-MAX= M6.1 @ 0756UT XRAY-MIN= C1.2 @ 0123UT XRAY-AVG= C2.7
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0520UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2000UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.7%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 1510UT PCA-MIN= -3.9DB @ 1425UT PCA-AVG= -0.2DB
BOUTF-MAX=55318NT @ 1322UT BOUTF-MIN=55280NT @ 1806UT BOUTF-AVG=55304NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+124NT@ 1855UT GOES7-MIN=N:-001NT@ 2359UT G7-AVG=+086,+037,+006
GOES6-MAX=P:+135NT@ 1955UT GOES6-MIN=E:-014NT@ 0722UT G6-AVG=+100,-004,+023
FLUXFCST=STD:184,187,195;SESC:182,185,195 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,018,020/015,026,030
KFCST=3233 3233 3445 4334 27DAY-AP=014,039 27DAY-KP=2233 3343 3335 5456
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:M6.1/1N,S10E88(6848),0749-0756-0805,II=1@0759;
**TENFLR:230SFU@0750,DUR:5
!!END-DATA!!
```

3081. Re: Alinco DJ-160T: DTMF decode works great, now what about mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 03:25:25 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <10133@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293192

In article <1991Sep24.162134.5795@usenet@CS.ORST.EDU>, youngqd@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU (Dean Youngquist) writes:
>I do a lot of boating and for that reason I would like to get the out of
>band transmit mod for my Alinco DJ-160T. It sure could be a lifesaver if
>I could call for help on the marine emergency channel of 160 something
>MHz if my volvo outdrive quits 30 miles off shore! For this reason I
>would really like to modify the rig.

Here is the out-of-band-xmit mod for the DJ-160T.

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

===== starts here =====
Path: vela!umich!ox.com!caen!spool.mu.edu!agate!dog.ee.lbl.gov!ucsd!news-mail-gateway
From: ds1437%BROCK1P.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: DJ-160 MODS
Message-ID: <9106080531.AA20295@ucsd.edu>
Date: 8 Jun 91 08:30:59 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Organization: UCSD Usenet Gateway
Lines: 64

The new Alinco DJ-160 Radio will receive between 137-174 Mhz, and
transmit in the 2Meter band only (144-148Mhz). A simple modification
to the radio will enable it to transmit in the full range it
receives currently. I have not tested the output power on other
frequencies (Due to my one and only watt meter getting fried)
however I have tried setting a weather receiver a small distance
away, and I did hear the radio in the receiver. To make the mod,
the following must be done: (I assume that you have some experience
with electronics and that you can tell a wire from a resistor, from a
transistor)

1) Take the battery of the radio by lifting the battery release
button. If you look at the bottom of the radio, there will be
a metal plate that is held on with 4 small screws. Take this plate
off, noting exactly how the clip was held on (like the slot for the
battery release clip)

2) On the back of the radio there are two screws that hold the back
of the radio on, take these screws out.

3) Now you should be able to lift the bottom part of the radio by
the battery release button slightly apart. I was told that you
should take the top knobs off, but I found that I didn't have to.

4) If you take the Battery Release Button and turn it about 90
degress, the button should come out easily. After you get the
small piece of plastic that is the button, you should see a yellow
wire behind where the clip was.

5) Take a small wire cutter and CUT this YELLOW wire. You should
probably make sure that the wire doesn't have bare metal showing
from a lousy cutter, because I don't think that grounding this wire
to the case would be HEALTHY for your radio. :-)

6) After You cut this wire. Assemble the radio, and just before you
turn on the radio, do a power reset by holding the FUNC button while
turning on the radio. This will reset the radio to ALL of the
factory set parameters. YOU WILL LOOSE PROGRAMMED FREQUENCIES that
were programmed into the memory mode of the radio, so just write the
frequencies down before proceding with the above instructions.

7) The radio should be just like new, except that the transmit will
be enabled for ALL frequencies! GOOD Luck!

If you use these mods for ILLEGAL purposes, pity upon thy sole,
for you do not belong in the ranks of Amateur Radio. This
information is only supplied for Legal and Informational Purposes
only and I can NOT be held responsible for anything that you do with
this INFO. And if you are an idiot and screw up your radio by your own
stupididy, TOO BAD. I can't be held responsible for my own actions
anyhow, so as Brian@ucsd.edu would say, "So There!"

****
Name: Donald L. Schleede Snail-Mail:
Call: KB2LZF Dept. Earth Sciences
E-mail Addresses: SUNY Brockport
ds1437%brock1p@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu Brockport, NY 14420
dschleede@unidata.ucar.edu Twisted Pair:
root@kazumi.UUCP (716) 395-5760
Planet: Earth
****

3082. No-Code Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 04:33:12 UTC
From: undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
Message-ID: <2TBT91w164w@undr.UUCP>
Source record: 293201

I realize this No-Code issue has been dragged out beyond belief, which is one of the reasons I dropped the amateur groups, however, I have 2 simple questions:

1) If I get the no-code Technician, I am allowed 144 MHz operation, correct? (What exactly CAN I do?)

2) How can I find the location and time of the next test in my area? (Philadelphia, PA)

Please reply via email..

Thanks very much.

Sean

Sean Petty
undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM

3083. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 05:59:16 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <51656@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 293204

In article <1991Sep24.160314.14003@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>I got a *measured* 10 db improvement from going to a AEA Isopole instead
>of a Ringo (note Ringo not Ranger) in the same location fed with the same
>cable. This leads me to believe that the Ringo has negative gain.

Have to agree on that one. Comparing a Ringo Ranger II (which is
slightly better than the Ringo) with a Hustler G6, there was no
comparison. Usually 2 S units difference both on Tx and Rx on the G6,
with both antennas mounted on identical structures (40' tiltover towers).
Don't even consider a Ringo Ranger II in a windy environment. The
one used in the above comparison was only up for a little over a year
before it had a real nice bow in it due to winds.

>I really like the Comet and would recomend it to anyone who doesn't
>live in hurricane prone areas. For those poor souls, the heavier Diamond
>X700 *might* be a better choice.

Small correction. The X700 is _longer_ than the X500. The heavy-duty
version of the X500 is the X500HNA. It has a slightly thicker
fiberglass radome and a beefier base support. Both the X500 and the
X700 are rated at 90 MPH, but considering how much even the X500 flexes
in the wind, I'd imagine the X700 would have a _lot_ of sway. The X500HNA
is rated at "90+ MPH". Personally, I think the Hustlers are more
rugged than their Diamond counterparts, but haven't had any problems
with a Diamond X200 at 110 feet nor a Hustler G6 at 60' (Hustler in
a _very_ windy environ at the top of a mountain).

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

3084. Re: HT's on an aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 10:14:34 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Sep25.101434.26187@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 293203

In article <1991Sep24.215910.6241@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>In article <24395@cbmvax.commodore.com> sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com (Rick Sterling)
writes:
>
>Dismissing a first hand report, you say:
>]I talked with some design engineers of aircraft nav equipment over the last
>]couple days. I reported to them the claims made by folks on the this net.
>]It seems their chief concern was front end overload most commonly caused
>]by ground based FM broadcast stations. All said that interference with the
>]nav IF's would take significant amounts of RF power at the IF frequency.
>](Field strengths in excess of 70 db over 2uv).
>

The Finnish telecom authorities just announced a new regulation for the low
power private FM broadcasters. It is forbidden from now on to transmit non-
modulated carrier outside the program hours.

The main reason for the regulation is said to be 'interference to the aero-
nautical navigation systems'. In my opinion this has something to do with
the detection of erroneous readings that was discussed in this group earlier.

Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gr|nlund, benjamin@ee.tut.fi, Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of the Association for Adjustment Aces ---------- OH3BK@OH3RBR
"Kyll{ min{ raavin persett{ni jos minua raavituttaa" (kansaned. J. Donner)

3085. Re: HTs on aircraft.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 12:17:03 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <24411@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 293215

In article <8208@vice.ICO.TEK.COM> georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM (George Pell) writes:
> In article <1991Sep23.141232.1@woods.ulowell.edu> discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
> adds insight to the debate:
> +
> +I'd worry more about pilots such as those that fly for NORTHWORST who seem to
> +think that you can never have too much to drink before you fly. Or I'd worry
> +about airlines that think a false signature here, a little lie there never
> +hurt anyone; when it comes to maintanence related safety.
> +
> +There, I feel better now that I have added nothing constructive :-)
>
> But what you say is profound!
>
> You have zeroed in on THE point of the debate. Those who advocate that
> THEY somehow should be exempt from the rules regarding HT's are making
> exactly the same argument justifying their actions that the NW pilots
> made to justify their drinking and flying. (the rules are arbitrary,
> drinking has no effect on my flying, I've done this before with no problems,
> .....)
>
> thank you for bringing clarity to this subject.
>
> geo
> N29531 Cardinal pilot

Pure sophism.
--

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__ __
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling
```

Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

3086. Cordless "Headset" Telephone Wanted!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 12:29:56 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM
Message-ID: <10591@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM>
Source record: 293205
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hello, (I apologize for the odd cross posting - not sure where info lies)

A while back, a friend of mine showed me a neat little cordless phone that was unique in that it had a headset much like the one you see operators taking orders for _Time_ on those TV commercials (although not as fancy). It was by a company called Plantronics. I had seen several sources for that model in DAK and Service Merchandise, but by the time I got to them, they had quit carrying the unit. Also, there are surely other companies that make a cordless phone that has a headset. This Plantronics was complete in that it the headset attached the radio part with the connecting cable serving as the antenna. The radio part could hangup, answer, and dial. There was a base station for the phone link and charging.

If anyone has any info on companies that manufacture a device like this and could provide names, cities, phone numbers, and even pricing (if possible), I would be forever grateful. Please email as this group is not a regular here at my office.

Thanks in advance!

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX _______/====X11====_______
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 | JobSoft |
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | Design & Development Co.|
UUCP: ...!uunet!mjbtn!mjb, ...!raider!mjbtn!mjb | Murfreesboro, TN USA |
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM CIS: 76314,160 ----------

<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List-Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.jobsoft.com>

3087. Heath GC-1000 Most Accurate Clock Modifications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 12:52:32 UTC
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep25.075232.5826@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 293206
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Below is a summary of the modifications I have done to the Heathkit GC-1000 Most Accurate Clock to improve its performance:

1.) I replaced all of the IC sockets with machine tool pin sockets. Having to re-seat some of the IC's every now and then is unacceptable. I can't believe that HEATH used such CHEAP IC sockets! (Well, maybe I can...)

2.) Re-designed the clock drive to the microprocessors. The 470pF AC coupled 3.600Mhz clock drive relied on the fact that the input to the F8 uP's had a diode input clamp (probably the substrate of the uP) and the input voltage would swing from -0.6V to +3.5V. I replaced the cap with a 74HC14 CMOS driver with am 82 Ohm series resistor (to match the impedance of the driver to that of the PC board to reduce ringing). The voltage now swings from ~ 0.2V to ~ 4.8V. Risetime of the clock remained about the same.

3.) I also replaced the output transistor push-pull circuit that drives the external 3.6000 Mhz output reference with a 74HC14 driver. I actually tied 3 of the inverter gates on the same chip in parallel (prop delays are almost identical, so you can usually get away with this) to drive this output. Created a nicer looking waveform. This was the other half of the chip used for the clock driver section (I used 1 gate of the other half for the CPU clock driver, 2 gates remain unused (and tied off)).

4.) I added a second +5V regulator (78L05) and separated the D/A Latch, R/2R resistor ladder and all associated circuitry that runs the Colpits Oscillator / Varactor Diode / Clock Driver circuitry. One cut on the top side of the PCB by the input inductor (and the feed-thru hole) isolated the clock section +5V very nicely. The problem I noticed is that when you turn on the displays, the main +5V regulator would droop about 100mv causing the D/A voltage to the varactor diode to droop. This was enough to shift the 3.6000 Mhz frequency by ~ 15-20 Hz. Still within the spec of the clock for output freq accuracy, but by adding this second regulator the frequency now shifts less than 0.1 Hz (thats the resolution that my freq counter can measure to). I also bypassed the clock section with a few 10uF Tantalum caps to reduce switching noise.

5.) Eliminated the display ghosting (display shut off but the 5/10/10MHZ indicators still glow a little). This was accomplished by simply grounding the unused side of the display enable switch (labeled 3 + 6 on the schematic). You also need to cut the power to the decoder IC U101 (pins 1 and 16) and take these two pins directly to the power connector pins 1+2 (+5) on the display board (before the switch). If you don't, when you shut the display off IC U101 will load down the uP lines to it and the D/A latch will always get loaded with 00H, thus screwing up the ability of the clock to tweek its own oscillator frequency.

6.) Replace all of the caps associated with the 100Hz and 1Khz tone decoder circuits with polypropolene or stacked foil caps. This reduced the clocks sensitivity to temperature drift (and thus lousy performance) during times when the display is on and the insides of the clock heat up. I also replaced the 2 - 5K Ohm open face pots with 20 turn adjustable pots - much easier to adjust accurately. The 2 phase-locked loop adjustments are made much easier by just tying a high-impedance probe on pin 5 of the 567 PLL chip and adjusting the frequency to either 100.0 Hz or 1000.0 hz. Much easier to adjust than Heath's method. (In talking to the techs at Heath, they recommend this method over that in the manual). Caps and everything were ordered from Digikey for about $10 total.

7.) I added a MOV and a .001uF 1KV cap on the AC input to help line noise rejection and spike suppression. I personally run the clock off of a 12V 8AH GEL-CEL (I had sitting around for a while, figured I better use it or loose it) and then use a float-voltage charger for the battery (not a cycle-voltage charger). I also added a 0.1 uF ceramic disc cap on the output of the transformer (input to the full-wave bridge) for added noise suppression.

8.) The transformer that HEATH supplies in the GC-1000 is just as bad as the Radio-Shack transformers: They skimp on the wire size AND the # of turns on the primary thus giving LOUSY line regulation and they run HOT! DUMB! DUMB! DUMB! I only plug my unit in when I move it (in case the 12VDC connector unplugs and wipes out the previous months of clock oscillator tweeking). If you use the transformer, replace it with a real one that can handle the 800ma load without sagging so badly (and getting so blasted HOT!).

9.) I also added a computer interface to directly look at the 5-10-15 Mhz band indication, HI-Spec LED and the 100Hz and 1Khz tone decoder outputs. (The interface is nothing more than a 74HC14 inverter tied to the appropriate lines on the F8 uP). I have a CMOS Z80 system monitoring these lines and when the clock goes into or out of Hi-Spec, I kick the clock's serial interface and store the time and band info in an EEPROM. I'm still writing the code, but have the basic system working now (capturing data). It will basically give me information on when the bands are 'open' to Ft Collins, CO. (which is 1240 miles west of me).

I plan on using the 100Hz and 1Khz data for a later project - To be able to decode the WWV data stream myself (probably using a 68HC11 uP) and create a real serial interface that tells you what time it IS, not what time it WAS 1-2 seconds ago (the HEATH serial 'bit banger' interface STINKS!)

I'm still debating on whether to attack the receiver section of the clock - It works ok, but it COULD be a WHOLE lot better... hmmmmm..... anyone else tweeked the receiver yet???

[It's a fun little project that keeps me out of trouble....]

--
John Gibbons N8OBJ Macedonia, Ohio

Internet Address: gibbonsj%iccgcc.decnet@consrt.rok.com

"Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine" - Pink Floyd

3088. Heath HW9 or comparible QRP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 13:18:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GAZQ7SP03KDXY2LR@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293210

Heath HW9 kit/partial kit wanted

I am most interested in locating either an unassembled or
partially assembled Heath HW9 kit. There doesn't seem to be
anything out on the market that comes anywhere close to the
Heath QRP kit.

Thanks

73 de AC4HF
Jeff M. Gold
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Tech U

3089. Re: was it an R390? the ham club at college had many moons ago?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 13:36:51 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <251@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293207

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, enders@plains.NoDak.edu (WD0BCI) writes:

[material deleted]

>Besides, the balast is nothing more than a hot wire resistor anyhow.

[remainder deleted]

Actually, no--at least not in a quality receiver like the R-390A. Ballast tubes are there to *regulate* current, not just limit it (as does a resistor). The resistive element in a ballast tube is actually termed a *barretter*--a wire of a specific metal or alloy enclosed in a specific atmosphere. (Some barretters are iron wires in a hydrogen atmosphere, for instance.) Its temperature coefficient is such that it acts to keep current through it constant.

Regulating the heater or filament current of a tube used in a vacuum-tube oscillator is well worth doing if you want maximum frequency stability, especially where line-voltage variation is prevalent. Every vacuum-tube based receiver I've heated the tubes of with regulated dc instead of ac stepped down from the line was *audibly* more stable than the unregulated-ac-heated case. Test: Listen *closely* to a CW signal tuned in a couple of hundred hertz when (and for several tens of seconds after) a load on the same 120-V side of your house wiring--say, a refrigerator--kicks on. Heater/filament related frequency shifts may take a few seconds to occur because of the heater/filament's thermal inertia.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z
Senior Assistant Technical Editor
American Radio Relay League

Internet: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp
---
telephone: 203-666-1541 X280
---
225 Main St
Newington CT 06111
USA

3090. Re: Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOWUP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 13:37:23 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep25.133723.8705@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 293218

dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:

>Al, N1AL, writes:

>>On the other hand, old-fashioned tube-type amplifiers really did have
>>higher output impedances. A pentode vacuum tube typically has an output
>>impedance in the hundreds of kilohms range.

>While some pentodes had plate impedances in this range, the power amp-
>lifier pentodes and "beam" pentodes had plate impedances much lower.
>Typically they ranged from 2500 to 4000 ohms.

>>With the small amount of feedback they used, I believe the output
>>impedance was rather high.
>>
>>So did they design speakers differently in the old days?

>Al probably knows that those tube amps use "output transformers" to match
>the relatively high plate impedances to the speakers. Generally, a good
>output transformer would have connections for 4-, 8-, and 16-ohm speakers,
>unlike today's solid-state, direct-coupled systems which can operate well
>over a range of 2 to 16 ohms.

>>Will modern speakers designed for low driving impedance work properly with
>>tube-type amplifiers? Will speakers designed in the tube days work properly
>>with modern solid-state amplifiers? IMWTK

>I looked for a smiley on this and found none, but I think Al is playing
>around. So how about this one? When will one of the upscale folks try run-
>ning 35 6AS7's (plate Z of 280 ohms) in parallel to obtain an output Z of
>8 ohms? Wait...maybe it has already been done. Maybe that's where "monster
>cable" came from; the need to carry the plate current of 35 of these things
>in parallel! :)

Back in the late 50's, we (college students) built the first DC (direct coupled) tube HI FI amplifiers, 16 6080's (I THINK) in parallel. This
fed Hartley high compliance speakers. GREAT BASS! K9ALD.

Hi FI amplifiers that
>>AL N1AL

>73,
>Dube AB5AP

3091. Re: Icom IC-2Sat ...Mods?/Tips?/Opinions on?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 14:19:00 UTC
From: smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1642@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 293227

In article <25494@gdc.com>, wiehn@gdc.com writes...
>Does anyone know of any MODS that are available for ICOM's IC-2SAT?

My wife and I got a pair and have been pretty happy with them. Simplex range is pretty limited, but that's life (and that's what repeaters and external/mobile antennas are for!)

They come with Extended Recieve enabled now, and Out-Of-Band Transmit is mostly done (you need to add a diode). Really incredibly tiny SMDs in there, so make sure you are a guru before you start hacking. I tried the simplest possible 2600-Hz tone-burst mod, but it's not compatable with Extended Tx...

>Are there any ICOM options that should be avoided?????

We still aren't too happy with the ICOM VOX mike, the gain is too low, the sensitivity is too high, and it doesn't _sound_ very good, but it's so convenient to use while driving that I'm going to try to hack it a bit to work better. We got the Touch-Tone decoder modules (for paging and coded-squelch operation), but we don't really use them (most repeaters eat touch-tones). CTCSS might have been useful, but we don't really miss it.

We've been pretty happy with our speaker/mikes, desktop charger, and BP-82 battery packs. All in all I'd do it again, though the 1200 MHz band is aufully tempting.

Willie Smith
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com
smith%sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

3092. Re: Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOWUP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 14:19:38 UTC
From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <4072@sunpix.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293209

In article <199109241439.AA27707@tilde.csc.ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
> Al, N1AL, writes:
> >Will modern speakers designed for low driving impedance work properly with
> >tube-type amplifiers? Will speakers designed in the tube days work properly
> >with modern solid-state amplifiers? IMWTK
>
> I looked for a smiley on this and found none, but I think Al is playing
> around. So how about this one? When will one of the upscale folks try run-
> ning 35 6AS7's (plate Z of 280 ohms) in parallel to obtain an output Z of
> 8 ohms? Wait...maybe it has already been done. Maybe that's where "monster
> cable" came from; the need to carry the plate current of 35 of these things
> in parallel! :)
> >AL N1AL
> Dube AB5AP

I remember an article in Audio Amateur Mag about building an amp with
four 811A's and direct drive to an electrostatic speaker (Hi-Z).

Seems to me there was also one with a bunch of output tubes running
in parallel as a cathode follower and driving a low-Z speaker.

And some really old radios used to not have permanent magnet speakers,
but ran the B+ through a choke that just happened to be part of the
speaker assembly - at least I think that's what it was when I took one
apart and tried to figure out what was going on - (from many many moons
ago).

Nick (who used to own a couple hundred pounds of Macintosh amps)
KD4CPL

3093. More on Weird Propagation Modes.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 15:30:28 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109251530.AA08379@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293216

First of all, LDE (Long Delayed Echo) really does happen. It's happened
to me twice in 32 years, both times on 20 meters. It requires an ideal
combination of reflective and refractive propagation to allow you to
hear yourself coming around the world. The delay is less than 1/4 second,
but it is possible to hear your own call on CW.
For me, exploring weird propagation modes is great fun. 10 Meters is an
ideal band because you have the benefits of Sporadic "E", "F" Skip,
sky wave, scatter, trans-equitorial scatter and all of the combinations
of those modes. It is also not terribly prohibitive to erect several
antennas for 10 meters to take advantage of different heights and patterns.
All that is required to experiment is to continually turn your antenna,
stop to stop. Don't be a victim of the straight-path beam heading chart.
The closer you are to the equator, the more skew-path propagation
you will experience. Never assume the band is dead. CQ regularly. Turn the
antenna 15 degrees and do it again. Erect several antennas and experiment with
times of day and sunspot activity. No one antenna is ideal, especially
for 10 meters. Compare notes with others. It won't be long until you
can recognize Sporadic E versus F
2 or tropo scatter versus meteor scatter.
If you live in the northern exposure, Aurora can play an interesting role
on 10 meters. Also, don't be a victim of WWV propagation bulletins. The
biggest bang is working something that you shouldn't be able to work!
73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC]
Editor, NCJ

Without a goal, it doesn't matter which path you take.

3094. Re: FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 17:19:49 UTC
From: davewi@soccer.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <11683@orca.wv.tek.com>
Source record: 293226

In article <1991Sep25.001642.3835@tc.fluke.COM> xcskier@fluke.tc.fluke.com (John Gilbert) writes:

> PRODUCT REPORT:
>
> Realistic TRC-500
> Voice Activated
> FM Transceiver
> (Face it R.S., walkie-talkies)
>
> On sale at my (and maybe your) local Radio Shack thru Sept 28
> Sale Price $39.95, usually 69.95
>

[well-written report deleted]

If half-duplex between driver and passenger gets you down, note that you have to buy TWO of the RS units, so the effective sale price is $80, not $40. I don't know what the Maxon and Nady units are going for these days (I bought my Maxons in 1987 for $85 each), but if you are going to use it primarily for driver/passenger communication, you only have to buy one Maxon or Nady unit, and you don't have to observe half-duplex protocol. That's because in driver/passenger mode, both mics are connected in parallel, and both earphones too, so you can interrupt all you want.

If you want to talk bike-to-bike, you have to buy two, of course. The range on the Maxons is wimpy (less than 1/4 mile) but, I think, a little better than the RS walkies. Sometime I'll try to increase the final amplifier power. I'll have to increase the available power supply to the transistor (assuming it was intentionally cut down before), and increase the signal drive. Any radio techs out there want to lend a hand?

The controls on the Maxon and Nady are similar to the RS controls: OFF/PTT/VOX, MIC:LOW/MED/HIGH, EAR:LOW/MED/HIGH, and a PTT button. In addition, the Maxon has an INTERCOM/TRANSCEIVER switch to change between driver/passenger and bike/bike. In bike/bike mode, the passenger can hear but not talk. I'm sure the Nady is similar.

Since I wasn't interested, I don't know much about the models that come with music.

If you are sure you don't need bike/bike, two Nady models (PRC-2 and PRC-3) are driver/passenger only. I didn't price them, but I'm sure one of them is cheaper than two RS units on sale. The difference between PRC-2 and -3 is that the -3 has music (am/fm). The driver/passenger + bike/bike models are PRC-7 and -8; the -8 has music.

The Maxon model I have is either HI-49 or 49-HI (I never remember which).
It has bike/bike and driver/passenger but no music.

Anybody know of any other brands? Come on out of the woodwork, ok?

"Pilot to co-pilot, do you read, over..."

David Wise (DoD#427, davewi@orca.wv.tek.com)

3095. Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH - 25 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 18:13:49 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F2B9.C983B2A0.1402@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293224

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MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 17:10 UT, 25 SEPTEMBER

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MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 26 - 30 September (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >54 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE - HIGH

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR

A well placed solar coronal hole is beginning to enhance geomagnetic and auroral activity. Auroral activity is expected to become at least moderate over the high and northerly middle latitude regions. There is a chance for middle latitude observations of auroral activity, particularly prior to moonrise. Lunar interference will be moderate to high during this disturbed period. The ability to observe aurorae after moonrise will therefore be limited mostly to the higher latitudes.

** End of Watch **

3096. Butterfly summary; more advice needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 18:21:52 UTC
From: jmccombi@bbn.com
Message-ID: <66514@bbn.BBN.COM>
Source record: 293211

My thanks to the many folks who answered my request for recommendations on the Butternut Butterfly beam. This message is a summary of those responses, and another request for advice. The consensus:

Yes, the Butterfly works. It does radiate, and it can safely be turned by an "el-cheapo" Radio Shack style TV antenna rotator.

Its bandwidth is such that you don't need a tuner IF your rig can take a 2:1 SWR without complaint (e.g., tube finals). If you have solid state finals, you will find the bandwidth very narrow (or you'll have to use a tuner).

It's moderately time consuming--but not too difficult--to assemble. Reports ranged from 3-7 hours for assembly. Construction quality was rated as very good to excellent.

Tuning it is another story. The loading coils/elements/whatever interact such that getting it tuned on all bands can be a real pain. One person reports finally giving up on tuning for 12 m and using it as a 3-bander. It must be tuned while mounted on the mast.

One person reported that the antenna should be at least 30' off the ground.

It has essentially no directivity and no gain. Many reported not being able to see any difference in signal strength when the antenna was rotated.

As one person put it, "It's at least as good as a full-sized dipole." Another speculated that its performance on 20 would be better than a wire dipole. Finally, one commenter wrote 'it is vastly superior to the usual "low profile" antennas such as bent dipoles and loaded rain gutters!'

Summary: It's a good antenna, but don't confuse it with a real beam. If you want real beam performance, you have to get a real full-sized beam.

Now my request for advice: I am looking for an antenna to augment the center-fed Zepp run through the trees next to my house. Money, neighbor and XYL concerns dictate no tower and no full-size beams strapped to my chimney :-(. The Butterfly looked like a good choice, but if it's not going to outperform my dipole, I'll save my money. Any suggestions on what I should buy? AEA Isoloop? Cushcraft R5? (How tall is the R5, anyway? The R7 is 22.5 ft. tall, likely a bit too much to attach to the side of my house.) Or should I just save my pennies, buy lots of wire, and put up another dipole or a Sherba curtain (see QST Oct '91)?

Please respond directly to me via e-mail. Thanks in advance.

Jon
N1ILZ

jmccombie@bbn.com OR
{harvard, others}!bbn!jmccombie

3097. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning - 25 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 18:54:28 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F2BF.765C1A80.1620@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293217

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POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 17:15 UT, 25 SEPTEMBER

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HIGH RISK PERIOD: 26 - 28 September
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 26 - 30 September

POTENTIAL LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: ACTIVE - MINOR
POTENTIAL HIGH LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MINOR
PROBABILITY OF ASSOCIATION WITH SSC: 10%

POTENTIAL DURATION OF GEOMAGNETIC STORM: 2 - 4 Days

POTENTIAL PEAK LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 4 - 6
POTENTIAL PEAK HIGH LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 5 - 6

POTENTIAL FOR LOW LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: LOW - MODERATE
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD

POTENTIAL FOR MIDDLE LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: MODERATE
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD - FAIR

POTENTIAL FOR HIGH LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: FAIR - POOR

SOURCE OF EXPECTED ACTIVITY: Well placed coronal hole,

** End of Warning **

3098. TH77 or DJ560?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 19:10:10 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.685825810@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 293219

I've almost made up my mind on a HT. The Kenwood TH77 seems to have everything I want, except the price ($499 to $519). The Alinco DJ560 is at a much lower price ($379). Should I buy the Alinco? If it can be MODIFIED OUT OF BAND as easy as the Kenwood, I would be tempted to buy it instead. Thanks for helping me make this major purchase!

David N5OFQ

3099. Help With Terminal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 19:19:00 UTC
From: PCJ3053%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GB02T36DDSDRPA99@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293212

I have a Honeywell VIP7201 terminal, but do not know how to change the setup. I need the VIP7201 Terminal Setup Guide (Order no. CP91) or I just need to know the configuration in the setup menu. I have called Honeywell and they sold this publication to Bull incorporated in 1987. I also called Bull and they have deleted this manual from their stock and have no sources where they can get this manual.

Any help would really be appreciated.

73's...de Chris(KD4BNS)

3100. Re: xDSubject: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 19:53:06 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570173@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293225

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>I got a *measured* 10 db improvement from going to a AEA Isopole instead
>of a Ringo (note Ringo not Ranger) in the same location fed with the same
>cable.

This makes perfect sense to me. The Ringo "doesn't need" a ground plane
because of the ring thingie on the bottom, according to the manufacturer.
In fact, with no proper ground plane, I expect the Ringo tends to let
RF current flow on the supporting mast which messes up the radiation pattern.
Some people do seem to have good luck with these antennas -- I suspect it
is because their masts/feedline/etc. are anti-resonant at the transmit
frequency and thus don't have too much stray current. Others who aren't
so lucky have poorer results.

AL N1AL

3101. Re: Can you rejuvenate old radium dials?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 19:53:39 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <91268.57219.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>
Source record: 293220

I love old radios as much as the next ham, but radium is something you do *not* want to mess with. Back then, nobody understood the danger of long term exposure to low levels of radiation, or of ingestion of radioactive substances. Those were the days when they were blowing up a-bombs in the desert just for the fun of it (basically) and putting uninformed soldiers virtually under the bomb (in some cases within 1/4 mile) just to see what happened. If the GIs didn't drop dead on the spot, they figured everything was ok. If you go mucking about with the radium paint, you could scrape off a small dust speck, and then inhale it. That little spec could lodge in your lungs, where it would irradiate the tissue there for the next 5,000 years or so. This is very bad news. Just because the government (and the military at that!) put the radium paint on the things doesn't mean it's safe. It's much, *much* more dangerous than anyone knew at the time they built them. Exposed radium paint should be handled like the highly toxic substance it is.

3102. Re: Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOWUP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 20:06:19 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360046@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 293214

dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:

>While some pentodes had plate impedances in this range, the power amp-
>lifier pentodes and "beam" pentodes had plate impedances much lower.
>Typically they ranged from 2500 to 4000 ohms.

(lots of other stuff deleted) Since I don't know exactly what tubes you are talking about here, I may be thinking you are saying something you aren't (:-) -- but I think it's important to distinguish between the plate impedance --that is, the partial derivative of plate voltage with respect to plate current in the tube under particular bias conditions -- and the optimum load impedance, which is typically much lower than the plate impedance for a pentode or tetrode. There is no reason you cannot operate a pentode directly into a very low impedance; you just won't be letting the plate voltage vary very much, so the efficiency will be really low. And you will get out only as much current as the tube can handle, whereas if you transformer couple, you can step the current up by the turns ratio.

I think you will find that the output impedances of good tube-type audio power amplifiers are quite low, as evidenced by their damping factors. That's achieved with local and overall feedback as well as by transformer coupling. Without feedback the output impedance could well be many times the rated load impedance, just as it can be with either bipolar of power FET solid state amplifiers.

73, K7ITM

3103. Re: Suggestions wanted for constructing GPIB interfaces

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 20:08:10 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570174@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293222

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bailey@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU (Kirk Bailey) writes:

>I'm thinking about building some instruments using this interface and am
>looking for comments or suggestions on suitable interface chip sets and design
>approaches. I know that TI, Motorola and Signetics (at least), make bus drivers
>but am curious about the availability of higher level interfaces or design
>guides...

The TI TMS9914 is a pretty standard HPIB//// oops GPIB chip. You also
need a 75(ALS)161 and 75(ALS)160 to drive the bus and some kind of
microprocessor to talk to the 9914.

AL N1AL

3104. Some comments on the AR1000/XLT ... Kinda like a review !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 21:29:02 UTC
From: gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep25.212902.1245@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 293285
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

FYI - The AR1000XC/XLT is now readily available from ACE (1-800-445-7717)

Or that appears to be the case. I had my AR1000XC on order for months from Grove. That finally was cancelled by Grove and the line of AOR scanners dropped from the catalog due to problems with the supplier (ACE, I assume)

Well, I still wanted one. So, I called ACE and ordered from them. They told me 2 to 3 weeks. So, I braced myself for another long wait. Surprisingly, I got it in about 4 days.

So now I have one! Do I like it? Well, here's a few comments after several days of use.

So many channels.... too few banks.

1000 channels. Isn't *that* enough? Well, yes and no. What the people that design (obviously not *use*) these things is that 1000 memory channels are nice - but, in 10 banks of 100 channels its not as useful as it could be if there were more banks and less channels per bank. My PRO2006 has 10 banks of 40 channels - kinda ok. The AR2500 (which I used for a while) has (if I recall correctly) 64 banks of 32. Thats the way to go. (And, the AR2500 had an RS232 interface to load those 2,000+ channels. That's the way to go as well!!!)

What I've done with my 10 banks of 1000 channels in the AOR1000XC is to make use of the channel lockout feature to create 20 banks of 50 channels as the cost of ease of use. I have my scanning freqs divided into categories (Chicago Police, Fire, Ill State Police, FBI, Marine, Ham repeaters, aircraft, etc). Locking/unlocking 50 sequential channels at a shot is not a friendly thing to do - but it does work and it only takes about 30 sec. I keep track of all this on my Mac with a spreadsheet (EXCEL).

1,000 channels. No, really 2,000 and the latter most useful...

One unique feature of the AR1000XC that has not been on any scanner I've used (PRO2006, AR2500, ICOM-R7000, Uniden, etc) is that of scan bank freq lockout memories. Now, this is really slick... and allows one to readily deal with birdies. Each of the 10 (what AOR calls SEARCH banks - upper/lower freq limits - not to be confused with the SCAN banks of 1000 memories in 10 banks of 100) has 100 "lockout" freqs. For example, if you are scanning 144.0 - 148 Mhz and there is some annoying signal there (we have weather via RTTY here is Chicago) you can lock it out when the AOR1000XC stops on it. That is, add it to one of the 100 lockout memories in that scan bank. On the next scan through the limits the AOR will ignore this freq. Nice way

of dealing with birdies!! Other scanners should have this.

No batteries required...

Like the AR2500 and unlike almost all other scanners, the AR1000 uses an EEPROM for memory. This means that there is no dependence on a lithium battery (or capacitor) to hold the contents of your 2000+ memory channels.

Pretty slick. Just as an aside... I'm no EE but I do recall that EEPROMs are only writable a finite number of times... like 800-1500 times. A small consideration but interesting fact. (Correct me if I'm wrong)

S-meter

I want one - plain and simple. I want an S-meter. I want an S-meter
Got it ?

Antennas

Give the AR1000XC a break. People tell me they can't get any Shortwave on this thing. Get rid of that antenna. The rubber-duck thats supplied with the unit won't do it. The Users Guide (more on this, see below) says so and they're right. I use about 20 feet of wire attached to the antenna jack and thats 100 times better than what you'll hear on SW using the rubber duck. The SW comes in about as good as my Sony ICF-7600 ($129). Not great - but, acceptable.

Another word on antennas. I learned my lesson on a ICOM 24AT. Too much antenna changing will loosen the BNC connector from the case and possibly break internal connections.

Here's how I've solved this problem. Go to RS and get a BNC->Coax(SO) connector and Coax(PL)->BNC connector. Looks weird adapting a BNC to a BNC in this way but, you'll be unscrewing connections rather than twisting a spring loaded BNC connector which, if a tight fit, will eventually loosen the BNC connector on the radio from its case. Also, this has the advantage that it readily accepts a connection to a "real" antenna with a PL-259 as well as the rubber duck.

Bottom line - Use a longwire for SW listening.

The Users Guide

If you can call it that. Only "real men" need apply. The "User Guide" is 2 pages both side of small print that describes how to program this unit. You'll also get a one page "cheat sheet" (in large print) that summarizes the programming. It took me a few hours to learn how to program this. You'll also get a freq allocation table and an invite to subscribe to U.S. Scanner News

It wont win a beauty contest...

Appearance-wise, the AR1000XC looks ugly. Its made out of cheap plastic with a most disgusting rubbery/vinyl case. My unit has a weird waxy film over the front panel that makes the display a little "frosty" looking.

I called ACE about this asking if this was some "protection" [of their highly sophisticated and professional looking instrumentation :)] that was intended to be removed. They told me it was a protective film and can be removed if I like. "But don't do it". (Like maybe the lettering on the front panel would fall off :)) Quite a difference in look among with AR1000XC and things like the ICOM W2A, R1, 2SRA.

Technical Support....

Gee, you can call up ACE on their 1-800 number and talk to a real live techno-geek-wizard that knows everything about the AOR line of scanners. Its the guy who does board-level repairs and trouble shooting. He might even tell you the functionality that's going to be programmed into the next AR1000XC/2 micro-controller...

Misc comments...

The WBFM broadcast band audio quality is excellent. Some people say the AR1000XC has low audio output level. Mine has more than adequate volume in all modes.
The display light is way too dim.
You need to look at the display at about a 45 degree angle from the bottom to see it clearly. The waxy protective film doesn't help visibility.
Programming is complex.... it takes a bit of work to do very simple things ("one-touch" things on a PRO2006) like including/excluding sets of search & scan banks. Its easy to wipe out memories in "manual mode". There's few/no LCD "prompts" that jiggle your memory on what has to be entered next. I'd like a "confirmation beep" on the keypad and conclusion/acceptance of programming function.
It hears 800Mhz well enough to get you arrested. But, you can get out of it saying that you didn't quite understand what was said.... the AR1000XC has poor audio quality on 800Mhz.
It hears AM aircraft well enough for you get out of the way of lost Delta Airline pilots if you live near a airport.
It hears SAC on Military AM aircraft band (220-400Mhz)
It doesn't hear AM broadcast - yet - I need an antenna.
Batteries (600 ma Sanyo) are supplied as is a wall charger and 12v power cord for your car.

Other stuff I'd like to see on every high-end scanner

Freq Centering ...
The PRO2006 has some kind of freq "centering circuit". In scan mode, the PRO2006 never seems to "stop short" before locking onto a freq. The ICOM R-7000 and AR1000XC could never pull this off. For example, when scanning the 2m ham band, in 5 Khz increments, both the ICOM R-7000 and the AR1000XC will stop 5 or even 10 Khz too short of an active signal/repeater. You need to "bump" these guys to get 'em to lock on the freq. The PRO2006, scanning in 5 KHz increments always centers on the frequency.

Sound Squelch...
The PRO2006 and ICOM R-7000 have a "sound squelch" that will ignore

unmodulated carriers. Nice thing to have. Works entremely well on the PRO2006.

Configurable memory and banks...
I'd like to see "configurable" memory banks. When I was in college I had a programmable TI calculator that one could configure "memory" and program space. If you had a big program you could increase the program memory at the expense of register space. How about giving me a like option on a scanner. Give me "1000 memories" to be divided up into banks as I see fit appropriate to my use. 50 banks of 20 would be nice. Let me use those other 1000 "lockout" memories on the AR1000XC as regular memories for a 2,000 channel scanner

Search and memory write..
A nice feature on the ICOM R-7000 and an aftermarket possibility on the PRO2006. Give me the option on scan that writes found freqs into a 100 channel bank. Put a clock in the thing so you can also time and date stamp the entry.

This is the 90's right !?
Put an RS-232 interface on it! The AR2500 has one. The ICOM R-7000 has one. The PRO2006 should have one. There's a single chip micro-controller out there with a serial port and built in BASIC. Why don't we have a scanner built around something like this? Computer control of a PRO2006 is an aftermarket possibiliy - at a very high price.

Keep track of my battery please....
In this months BTYE magazine there's mention of a $10 chip that monitors Ni-Cad battery drain levels and duration. Based on this, a micro-controller can accurately predict the remaining capacity/life of a Ni-Cad battery. Ok for scanners. But, great for HTs. The discharge curve for a Ni-Cad is pretty much flat until total discharge. That is, you can't tell from the voltage anything about remaining capacity. Not only could this $10 chip tell me how much battery capacity I had left but also, (asking for alot) discharge my battery at high drain in a controlled way as a prep for quick charging. (Thus reducing possibility of battery damage.)

==========

Bottom line. Hard to call on the AR1000XC. Whether I would recommend this unit is dependent on your requirements. If pocket-portability is not high on the priority list, if you have $400-$500 to spend, if you want to listen to VHF/UHF as well as Shortwave ... get a PRO2006 ($349) and something like a Sony ICF-7601 ($129). The AR1000XC is a compromise - but it has everything in one radio.

1,000 memory channels. Sounds impressive. But, do you really need 'em ? 400 channels is about enough for even the most compulsive/voyeur scanner person. I have about 300 channels programmed into my PRO2006. The only use I can see for an excessively large number of memory channels is if you are looking for something. Like, scanning the huge 220-400Mhz Military aircraft band for activity. I have a list of 100s of freqs in this band.

Being able to program all these freqs into memories, and do a channel scan for activity is much more efficient than scanning low/high limits.

Of cource, most important of all, is that you have the latest, coolest gadget on the market - whether you really need it or not. That alone could justify buying a AR1000XC. Works for lots of people... Heck, I even have a NeXT machine :)

Prioritize your requirements. It will help you decide if the AR1000XC is a good value.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@N9HSI.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

3105. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 21:47:45 UTC
From: geb@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11880@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 293208

Any advice on 2m and 220MHz antennas for attics? I live in a townhouse
and can't put anything outside. Fortunately I'm on a hill and so
can hit most repeaters with the rubber duck, but on some I'm kinda
noisy. I have 5 feet of clearance in the attic. Some outfit in
Mississippi (MLB?) has quarter wave ground planes for like $12. Any
good? Would a Ringo ($35) do better? There are 2m repeaters in
all directions, but I use primarily 1 220 repeaters, so maybe a
small yagi for that? Any advice welcome.

--

Gordon Banks N3JXP | "When in danger, or in doubt
geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | Run in circles, scream and shout" --Heinlein
---

3106. Re: FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-25 23:33:42 UTC
From: thompson@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <57832@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 293221

xcskier@fluke.tc.fluke.com (John Gilbert) writes:

>Range: The units did not perform to the advertised 1/4 mile range,
>probably due to the alteration of the antenna, more than anything else.
>My informal test gave us a range of 200-300 feet. This was not a
>problem, as we were always within 10 feet of each other when we needed
>to use the units, usually more like 2 feet. READ THIS CAREFULLY!>
>For this reason, I cannot recommend them for bike-to-bike
>communications. However, I cannot recommend AGAINST them for that
>purpose, either. I didn't try them that way! If I wanted to use them
>for bike-to-bike, I would have figured out a way to mount the antennas
>vertically, and I would have retuned them. <READ THIS CAREFULLY!
>If you try them that way, let us know what happens!!

I've tried the same units (also sold by Maxon) for bike-to-bike
communications. The first problem I had was the VOX was set off by the
wind noise on my unfaired bike, even on the least sensitive position.
So I experimented with different resistor values until I could go up
to freeway speeds before they kicked on. The next problem was range.
I ordered the loading coil portion of the original antenna's so I could
build a similar unit which would work with the helmets. Range was
still pitifull, however, especially at any speed. On the Interstate I
found I had to be pretty much right next to the other bike to hear
them. The other problem was that large amounts of wind noise were
being transmitted, even with a full face helmet and foam over the
microphone.

I finally gave up on the 49 MHz transceivers and switched to CB's,
which eliminated the range problem, though still requiring various
modifications to deal with the wind noise.
--
Paul Thompson Apple Computer DoD #47 Would you remember a 1-line .sig?

3107. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 00:27:50 UTC
From: wdh@oversteer.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <20513@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293278

In article <1991Sep24.160314.14003@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

> I got a *measured* 10 db improvement from going to a AEA Isopole instead
> of a Ringo (note Ringo not Ranger) in the same location fed with the same
> cable. This leads me to believe that the Ringo has negative gain.

There are three different Ringos offered by Cushcraft. Not all Ringos are
created equal.

The Ringo (AR-2): half-wave, 3.9ft tall, 3.75dB gain,
16 degree horizontal radiation angle,
10 Mhz bandwidth with 2:1 SWR.

The Ringo Ranger is (2 x 1/2wave?) and is 9.3ft tall, 4.5dB gain,
6Mhz bandwidth with 2:1 SWR.

The Ringo Ranger II (ARX-2B): 3 x 5/8 wave, 14tf tall (~9foot above
mounting mast), 7.0dB gain, 7 degreee horizontal radiation angle,
3Mhz bandwidth with 2:1 SWR.

FYI:
The dual band (144/450) AR-270 Dual band ringo: 3.75 ft, 3.7dB-2m, 5.5dB
on 440, 4 Mhz bandwidth on 144 and 15Mhz bandwidth on 440.

My new Ranger II gives me about 2-3 S-units more signal than my (American
Legion) Jpole (5/8 wave) antenna. The jpole should perform similarly to the
small (1/2 wave) Ringo.

I can reliably work distant repeaters that I could barely work with the J
pole. I like the Ringo Ranger II!

...Dennis Henderson, N6TTW

3108. Re: More on Weird Propagation Modes.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 01:35:32 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.91Sep25213533@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 293281

In article <9109251530.AA08379@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com> taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM writes:
> First of all, LDE (Long Delayed Echo) really does happen.
[...]
> The delay is less than 1/4 second,
> but it is possible to hear your own call on CW.

Isn't LDE something else besides hearing your long path signal? I thought that the delay of the elusive LDE was something like a second or several seconds.

It takes an HF signal approximately 0.14 second to circle the globe. This can be heard fairly regularly in NA by listening to some of the big domestic VOA transmitters. The time delay varies, of course, with the distance between the transmitter and receiver.

Len
NV2Z
--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |

3109. Re: Convert Cobra CB to 10 M

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 02:07:33 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <252@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293318

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET writes:

>
>I need information on how to convert a Cobra 138 ssb to 10
>meters.
>

Gordon,

I didn't actually contact them, but the following company has lots of
information on CB to 10 meter conversions. Write to them and ask for
their catalog. I don't have their phone number because they don't put
it in their ads. 73, Ed.

CBC International
POB 31500AA
Phoenix AZ 85046

N

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what
(203) 666-1541 - voice | you can accomplish
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | if you don't care
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | who gets the credit. - origin
RFI, QRP, mobile, | unknown.
transmitter and receiver testing |

3110. Re: Some comments on the AR1000/XLT ... Kinda like a review !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 02:09:01 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.020901.2804404@locus.com>
Source record: 293286
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1991Sep25.212902.1245@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:

>No batteries required...
>
>Like the AR2500 and unlike almost all other scanners, the AR1000 uses an
>EEPROM for memory. This means that there is no dependence on a lithium
>battery (or capacitor) to hold the contents of your 2000+ memory channels.
>
>Pretty slick. Just as an aside... I'm no EE but I do recall that EEPROMs
>are only writable a finite number of times... like 800-1500 times. A
>small consideration but interesting fact. (Correct me if I'm wrong)

My Xicor data book contains a good discussion of EEPROM reliability.
They specify some mininum number of write cycles before a location
"wears out"... (oxide failure, I recall). I think a typical lower
bound is 10,000 cycles and a typical value is 100,000 cycles.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3111. Re: Blue Angels Freq. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 02:59:01 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.025901.10451@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293305

In article <10108@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>In article <1991Sep23.122755.479@memstvx1.memst.edu>, kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu writes:
>> I am looking for frequncies of Aircraft teams like the "Blue Angels",
>Last year at the Willow Run Air Show here in Michigan, the following
>frequencies have been said to be active for the Blue Angels.
>275.35 - Blue Angels
>246.4 - Solo/2-Team
>122.92 - Show

The correct frequencies are:

251.6 -> Diamond Formation
275.35 -> Solo Pilots
302.15 -> Flightline (Whomever is currently performing a
maneuver before the crowd)

Modes on all frequencies are AM. Local tower frequencies will be used for
clearence and weather.

Brent

3112. Yaesu FT 470 Extended Tx. (side effect from keyboard Entry Mod.)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 04:14:46 UTC
From: Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD/WCO@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"25-Sep-91.21:14:46.PDT".*.Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD.WCO@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293280

I discovered a side effect from using the Keyboard Entry Modification... I noticed by accident that when inputting a frequency (from 140 Mhz to 155 Mhz instead of the usual 144 to 148 Mhz range), and setting the standard frequency offset of 60 Khz or none at all), i could Transmit. I used a dummy load on the HT and experimenting further and discovered i can use either the standard offset (- or +) or just plain simplex mode and still be able to Transmit without getting the usual "ERROR" message on the display. I verified the transmission capability by using my Scanner and a Spectrum analyzer with a small whip antenna to monitor the output of my Yaesu FT 470 at work. At the Low Power setting, with a 7.2 volt battery, i was able to get approximately +46db at the 0db attenuation level on the analyzer using from 140 Mhz all the way to 155 Mhz range, so the transmit level at the extended frequency ranges of 140 to 144 Mhz and 148 to 155 Mhz matches the same Transmit level elsewhere in the band. That's 4 Mhz and 7 Mhz respectively on the extended Transmit!!!
This side effect comes about when you use the Extended Frequency Keyboard Entry Mod. That's when you select a VFO and enter "50 Mhz), set offset to zero by entering four zeroes, turning the HT off/on, hitting FM key and then REVerse key, then RPT to either "-" or "+" and pressing REVerse to select the frequency range(s) you want and storing the Upper and Lower limits...
You might want to try this side benefit yourself and see what you come up with...
I tried to 70 cm side, but the side effect isn't to be found (yet), but i'm still experimenting with the 470.
73 de KC6VKZ

3113. Vacuum Tubes 101

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 04:20:52 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109260420.AA29100@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293282

>Based on a couple EMAIL replies I received, I guess I should have pointed
>out that, yes I know tube amps use transformers to lower the output
>impedance. Let's take a push-pull 6L6 amplifier as an example.
>According to my 1977 ARRL Handbook, with a 350 volt supply, the
>tubes want to see a 4.2 k ohm load impedance. With an 8 ohm speaker,
>this is 23-to-1 turns ratio. Yet the tube plate impedance is 33K
>which will reflect to 63 ohms at the speaker.

My 60's GE tube manual has the same figures, except that it lists the 33,000 ohms as plate resistance; for a single-tube class-A amplifier. I realize that plate resistance and plate impedance are essentially the same at audio frequencies, since the effects of inter-electrode capacitance is slight: 6.5 pf (from a Sylvania tube manual) yields an X-sub-C of a little over 1.2 megohms at 20kHz, and this value paralleled with the plate resistance gives 32.1K ohms. In practice, the load impedance is effectively in parallel with the plate impedance, so in the case of the 6L6, it would result in an effective 3250 ohm source looking at an 8-ohm secondary winding. These figures yield a turns ratio of 20:1, and a reflected impedance of 7.1 ohms instead of 63 ohms; without feedback.

>Assuming the output amplifier uses 20 dB of negative feedback, the amplifier
>output impedance will be 6.3 ohms.

This amount of feedback, using my figures, would lower the impedance that the speaker sees to .71 ohms, a not-too-bad damping factor for such an inexpensive tube amp.

>AL N1AL

Dube AB5AP

3114. ts820 key

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 04:32:58 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109260433.AA29402@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293283

I have a TS-820S, and I built the CMOS Super Keyer from last November's QST article. Before I hooked it up, I measured the voltage across the key was minus 66 volts (referenced to ground). I hooked the keyer up without modification and it has worked well since December.

73,
Dube AB5AP

3115. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 25 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 04:54:33 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F313.4B3A0980.2516@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293284

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 268, 09/25/91
10.7 FLUX=180.9 90-AVG=203 SSN=154 BKI=2444 4444 BAI=024
BGND-XRAY=C1.7 FLU1=2.5E+05 FLU10=8.9E+03 PKI=3443 4455 PAI=031
BOU-DEV=019,043,050,050,057,047,049,049 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C9.7 @ 1115UT XRAY-MIN= C1.2 @ 1837UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0605UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2010UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 1115UT PCA-MIN= -1.5DB @ 1955UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55317NT @ 2230UT BOUTF-MIN=55267NT @ 2018UT BOUTF-AVG=55298NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+134NT@ 1734UT GOES7-MIN=N:-056NT@ 1224UT G7-AVG=+065,+058,-002
GOES6-MAX=P:+150NT@ 2340UT GOES6-MIN=E:-038NT@ 0725UT G6-AVG=+074,+008,+018
FLUXFCST=STD:185,195,200;SESC:185,195,200 BAI/PAI-FCST=025,025,022/030,032,032
KFCST=3445 5334 3445 5444 27DAY-AP=039,036 27DAY-KP=3335 5456 3355 4544
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3116. Spratly - 1S0RR - to be QRV soon!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 07:31:52 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.133416.5679@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 293288

Msg #633 From: NT2X Date: 26-Sep 1153Z Subj: FLASH - SPRATLY QRV NOW!!!!!

AN HOUR AGO I RECEIVED A FAX FROM ROMEO IN SAIGON. THEY ARE GOING TO SPRATLY
FOR 4-5 DAYS. A SHIP WAS FOUND THAT WOULD TAKE THEM THERE AND WILL BRING
THEM BACK. THIS WASN'T REALLY ANTICIPATED, SO PLEASE GIVE THIS INFORMATION
THE WIDEST CIRCULATION. CALLSIGN - 1S0RR WILL BE USED.
-------------- THIS IS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY ------------------------
73 DE ED/NT2X

AD1C de NO1A 26-Sep 1321Z >

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital
Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

3117. Parts wanted for Toko (Juli) TVRO site survey dish

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 08:00:00 UTC
From: die@cpoint
Message-ID: <14837@cpoint.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 293132
Cross-posted to: rec.video.satellite,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anybody know where to obtain parts for a Toko (Juli)
collapsable C band satellite dish ? These antennas were made and
sold in the early days of TVRO as portable dishes on a tripod that
could be set up anywhere and came in various sizes up to 12 feet.
They unfold like a large black beach umbrella with a central pole that
is really a circular waveguide and use a reflector feed so the LNB
goes behind the dish. The dish and tripod fold up into an object
that can be reasonably easily carried by one person like a beach
umbrella.

These antennas were widely used at one time by TVRO dealers
to do site surveys to figure out where to place more permanent dishes
and to check for problems with terrestrial microwave interference
and shadowing by trees and obstructions.

I have owned one for a number of years - a couple of days ago
it got loose from the ground anchor I was using and flipped over in
an unexpected wind and rain storm. This broke the plastic ring
that holds the stress wires and mangled the feed reflector. Both
parts are eminently replacable if I can find a source for them - if
anyone knows where to buy them or has an old Toko dish that has the
parts on it they would sell I would appreciate hearing from them.

3118. Re: No-Code Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 10:33:12 UTC
From: john@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.103312.13536@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 293300

undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM (Sean Petty) writes:

> 1) If I get the no-code Technician, I am allowed 144 MHz
> operation, correct? (What exactly CAN I do?)

Yes, you have FULL 2meter privliges.

2) How can I find the location and time of the next test
> in my area? (Philadelphia, PA)
Call the ARRL, they will send you a sheet, I do not have the number at
the time, but they are in conecicut.

>----
>Sean Petty
>undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
--

John L. Moder II -- john@edsi.plexus.COM -- ..spool!cserver!edsi!john
N6813 Harrison RD. Hilbert, WI 54129 -- (414)989-1603 or (414)989-1610
Utopian Technology-=-The Perfect Technology For The Imperfect World-=-

3119. QSL routes needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 10:53:04 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9109261053.AA11671@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 293279

Does anyone know the routes for the following calls
FM5CW
TR8CC via F2PC (need address)
UA2FAO
OX3GI
OX3FV
4K5ZI
TL8FD
VU2NI

Tnxs in advance.

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3120. More on Weird Propagation Modes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 11:43:30 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"26-Sep-91.12:43:30.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 293287

Tom Taormina, K5RC, writes;

<...First of all, LDE (Long Delayed Echo) really does happen. It's happened
to me twice in 32 years, both times on 20 meters. It requires an ideal
combination of reflective and refractive propagation to allow you to
hear yourself coming around the world. The delay is less than 1/4 second...>

This is NOT LDE! Long Delayed Echoes have Long Delays, i.e 10 or 15 seconds. We had a guy from the Rutherford-Appleton lab come and talk to us about LDE at the radio club last year. He did a study of LDE as part of his PhD thesis. He built a piece of automated equipment which did a sort of "long delay" "radar" by sending automatic CW and listening for echoes. He ran the equipment for two years, sent over 2,000,000 pulses and never recieved a single LDE, despite rigorous calibration of the equipment.

He also played a tape of a "real" LDE. Personally, I think it's all a hoax.

I can look up some references if anyone's interested.

Regards,

Hugh, G0CNR.
==========
"How about some of that famous Dublin wit, Barman?"
"Certainly Sir, would that be Dry or Sparkling?"

3121. Azden 700 Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 11:59:50 UTC
From: weh@metropolis.super.org
Message-ID: <49524@super.ORG>
Source record: 293294

I bought the Azden 7000 while waiting for my first license.
I have been using it since 7/23/91.

I have it hooked directly to the car battery via twisted
pair and I am using a larsen 5/8 mag mount antenna.

The overall review if the Azden is "In my limited experience
I have not seen or heard of anything with more features
than the Azden. I do not think you can beat the price. The
radio works great."

The 2 meter portion of the radio transmits fine quality
and the receiver receives well without getting bonked
by a building full of paging antennas (the paging antennas
do get into the handytalkies.) I almost always run the
radio on 10 watts instead of 50 watts.

There are two banks of memory with 10 channels each plus
one temporary memory. Either or both banks can be
scanned. I put aircraft, police, and marine frequencies
in bank B and all the 2 meter frequencies in bank A. I put
the weather frequency in the temporary memory. If life is
dull I scan bank B or push the temporary memory recall and
get the weather.

The touchpad on the microphone keys the transmitter when
one of the touchkeys are pressed. So to make an autopatch
you do not have to hold the PTT. There is no lockout
option for the keypad but I have never accidently hit
a keypad button (my carpool rider (also a ham) has however.)

There is a button on the microphone that takes you to
memory channel A0 (where you keep the frequency of your
favorite repeater.) Pressing the button a second time takes
you back to where you were.

When listening to the aircraft frequencies you need to
be within about 3 miles of a major airport to receive
the control tower. The traffic from the planes you
can receive no problem. It is interesting to listen when
you are near an airport but dull and boring otherwise.

73 Bill n3kbd

3122. Re: FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 13:28:00 UTC
From: jas@oasis.icl.co.uk
Message-ID: <81@oasis.icl.co.uk>
Source record: 293290
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.motorcycles

xcskier@fluke.tc.fluke.com (John Gilbert) writes:
>
> PRODUCT REPORT:
>
> Realistic TRC-500
> Voice Activated
> FM Transceiver
> (Face it R.S., walkie-talkies)
>
> On sale at my (and maybe your) local Radio Shack thru Sept 28
> Sale Price $39.95, usually 69.95
>
Sounds like a great idea - I tried building myself one once, but I couldn't find a mike that was good/small/cheap enough.
In fact, I liked the sound of this so much, I rushed out to my local TANDY (Radio Shack for us Brits), and asked the price. 69.95 POUNDS! Hmmm...

Don't suppose that anybody knows if this is one of those "Tandy/Radio Shack" products that is really someone else's with a Tandy badge added along with about 20 quid on the price. If so, who _really_ makes it?

Shame really - nice idea, shame about the price difference!

Jason.

3123. Need some QSL routes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 13:29:51 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28066@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 293289

I need routes for the following:

F1BF
FN2X
LZ5Z
HG5C
4N2D
YZ4Z
YZ3A

I also have a few if you need them:

4M3B -----YV3BKC
RO6/RB5FF------DF8BK
R6L--------UZ6LWZ

3124. CMOS SuperKeyer II line voltage Mod help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 13:40:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GB15940WYODXY8O0@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293292

I just ordered the partial CMOS Super Keyer II Kit. It will be my first attempt at assembling something from a schematic. I noticed in the article that it is designed for a positive key line. My rig has a negative key line.

The assembled version called the Logikey K-1 has provision for both.

Does anyone know what I would have to do to modify the original wiring scheme to accomplish this? Or do I need to just go ahead and build an inverter (as mentioned in the article).

Help is greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance.

73's de AC4HF
Jeff M. Gold
Academic Computing Support Manager
Tennessee Tech U

3125. Re: Yeasu FRG 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 13:42:21 UTC
From: dtheriau@wellfleet.COM
Message-ID: <9109261342.AA11532@noid.wellfleet>
Source record: 293291

>>Does any one have any modifications for the Frg 9600 to extend the coverage,
>>either higher or lower in frequency.
>>Don WB6LFC

Don,
Radio kit has a kit for this receiver which up-mixes 100kc - 60Mhz to the
100Mhz - 160Mhz band. Uses a Mini-Circuits mixer, two transistors and a
100Mhz xtal. Drop me an email and I'll be glad to talk more about it.

Doug - NO1D
no1d@wellfleet.com

3126. Re: New SONY GPS Receiver (FindMAN?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 13:45:49 UTC
From: lewine@cheshirecat.webo.dg.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.134549.22254@webo.dg.com>
Source record: 292989
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Sep24.182113.17686@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>, jta@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov (Jon T. Adams (336)) writes:
|> Has anyone seen the new Sony handheld GPS receiver, the model IPS-360? It
|> kinda looks like an oversized DiscMan unit. I have a brief article out of
|> some recent magazine that includes a picture of the PYXIS IPS-360 receiver.
|> Says here that it weighs 590g and that Sony will be making 5000 units per
|> month.
|>
|> Better yet, if someone actually has one or has had experience with one I
|> would love to hear about it.
|>
|> Please post or e-mail. Thanks!
|>
|> - jon

Yes. I have purchased one and played with it some. They sell for around $1K in Japan. I expect the price will fall.

Basicily, it reports you position (long, lat, and altitude) to within about 50 feet. It also does way points and course plots, etc.

It reports your heading and speed and/or the speed and direction of your next way point.

It also gives you the time of day to within 20 nanoseconds.

Applications:
It works great on a boat. It is good backup to Loran and is very happy when it can see sky in all directions. Cost effective and nice for boat owners.

Works well in a car. It seems to report the same speed as the speedometer and you can program it to beep when you get to your exit. Overall it is less useful in a car than on a boat.

It does not work well on commercial airliners. You have to point the antenna out the window and it only gets to see 1/2 the sky. You also have to explain to the flight crew and the security people what it is. ("Sony version of the Nintendo Game boy" works best. The truth works very poorly)

Bugs:
It assumes that the earth is flat. This is OK in a car or boat or even if you want the beam heading from your shack to the local repeater, however, if you want the beam heading and distance from Boston to Perth, it will not work. It also has problems telling

you how far you are from JFK if your plane starts in NRT.

It draws a great deal of current. While it runs on 4 AA batteries, they have enough internal resistance to keep it from seeing the full six volts it needs. I think there is a lot of GaAs stuff in the front end. If you take along a 12 Volt gel cell and the car adapter, the GPS works much better. (Of course, the airport security people like that even less than the GPS)

I was able to obtain a photocopy of the English manual from the nice lady at the Sony demo center in Ginza. The "official" Sony position is that no English manual exists.

I will write a more complete description and review if there is any interest and I get the time.

Donald A. Lewine (508) 870-9008 Voice
Data General Corporation (508) 366-0750 FAX
4400 Computer Drive. MS D112A
Westboro, MA 01580 U.S.A.

uucp: uunet!dg!lewine Internet: lewine@cheshirecat.webo.dg.com

3127. HossTraders Hamfest in Deerfield, NH?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 13:49:49 UTC
From: lewine@cheshirecat.webo.dg.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.134949.22567@webo.dg.com>
Source record: 292987

Does anyone know date of the Fall HossTraders Hamfest? It think
it is in the next week or two but I am not sure.

Donald A. Lewine (508) 870-9008 Voice
Data General Corporation (508) 366-0750 FAX
4400 Computer Drive. MS D112A
Westboro, MA 01580 U.S.A.

uucp: uunet!dg!lewine Internet: lewine@cheshirecat.webo.dg.com

3128. Re^2: Hidden meaning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 14:26:48 UTC
From: bob@copi3b2.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.142648.6306@copi3b2.uucp>
Source record: 293325

gleason@mwk.uucp writes:

>In article <20@pyuxa.UUCP>, hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (winard) writes:
>> How many people remember the song "Dear Miss Morse" by
>> a group called Pearls Before Swine? The lyrics included
>> a brief piece of Morse code, done simply by the singers
>> saying "dit" and "dah" in step with the beat of the song.
>>
> Never heard that - but, on the end of one Iron Butterfly
>album, circa 1967 or so, the sappy message "We Love You"
>is sent in Morse code.

>gleason@mwk.uucp

I remember that song. It was an attempt to get a four letter word
ending in 'K' and meaning intercourse (not TALK!) to be transmitted
over the airwaves and past the censors... It came out at about the
same time I got my novice license, back in '70 or '71, and a friend
of mine (who never got his license) had the album. Pretty heavy
stuff for 13 year olds... I don't think I ever heard it on the radio,
just on my friend's turntable... (Censors aren't as stupid as they
seem to be, eh?)

Bob (ex-WN8IFU, ex-WN8RLH, one of these days, I'll get my General)

--
.-------------------------------------.
Bob Williams | bob@copi3b2.uucp |
| ...!osu-cis!n8emr!uncle!copi3b2!bob |
KMart is the opiate of the masses `-------------------------------------'

3129. Cellular telephone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 14:35:23 UTC
From: tjarc@sleepy.bmd.trw.com
Message-ID: <1996.28e18dbb@sleepy.bmd.trw.com>
Source record: 293304

I'd like to get the frequencies for the cellular telephone network. Anybody have any idea what they are? If so, could you pass them along please. Thanks in advance.

And to those of you who passed along the cordless phone frequencies, thank you very much!

=Tim=
tjarc@doc.bmd.trw.com

3130. Re: TH77 or DJ560?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 15:23:28 UTC
From: feustel@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.152328.6448feustel@netcom.COM>
Source record: 293301

What about the ICOM 2SRAT?

--
David Feustel, DAFCO, 1930 Curdes Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46805. (219)482-9631
EMAIL: feustel@netcom.com

3131. Swan/Cubic M34 & G-Whips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 15:40:23 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920032@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 293296

I've been packing up the shack ready for the next house move. (Boy does
one ever acquire a lot of "stuff" when in a house for a few years and
actively hamming). Anyway I've come to realize that parts of an HF
mobile antenna are missing, I think they must have been lost in a
previous move. It's a loss of sentimental value more than anything,
so I wanted to share my grief and enquire whether anyone else has had
a fondness for the long departed Swan/Cubic M34 HF mobile antenna system?
Anyone else even remember it? It convered 10,15,20 and either
40, 75 or 160 in a single (weird looking) antenna. I suspect this antenna
was sold under some other name(s) also. The vendor to Cubic (I have
discovered) was G-Whip Products, Bryn Coed, Wrexham, North Wales.
I can just picture them being made in a tiny kitchen in a miners cottage.
Flash forward to present, our intrepid researcher arrives there today
and is told "Oooh yes boyo, that was GW6DJ Dai Jones who made themm,
raydio man since before there were Bee-batteries, died ten years agoh now,
no-one left to carry on after him see. "
Seriously, does anyone out there still use one of these, care to
reminisce about them.
Got one collecting dust somewhere? - I know a good home!

Henry Black KK6JR, G4NOC henryb@hpspd.spd.HP.COM +1 415 857 6655

3132. Re: FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 15:58:42 UTC
From: shevett@dworkin.UUCP
Message-ID: <120@dworkin.UUCP>
Source record: 293130

xcskier@fluke.tc.fluke.com (John Gilbert) writes:

> Realistic TRC-500
> Voice Activated
> FM Transceiver
> (Face it R.S., walkie-talkies)
> On sale at my (and maybe your) local Radio Shack thru Sept 28
> Sale Price $39.95, usually 69.95

[EXCELLENT summary of TRC-500 usage removed]

>We got outside interference when passing through some urban
>neighborhoods, 3 times suring the trip. It usually lasted for 1/4
>mile.

I've used these units many times in car-to-car conversations, though
without the helmet mods. The frequency used is the same as baby-room
monitors from Fisher Price. If you listen carefully, uou can sometimes
hear a child playing, some music (those little wind-up thingies), or
just noise. The range for the monitors is as states, about 1/4 mile.
Identifiable by a low-range hum, as opposed to just 'static'.

Dunno if broadcasting on the TRC-500 makes it come out of the monitor,
but just in case, I usually keep quiet in these areas ;-).

>Range: The units did not perform to the advertised 1/4 mile range,
>probably due to the alteration of the antenna, more than anything else.
>My informal test gave us a range of 200-300 feet.

I wonder if a modification can be made for an external antenna linkup?
Could someone wise in the ways of radio-dom e-mail me specs on mounting
an external antenna for better range (say 2-4 miles?)

>On sale at my (and maybe your) local Radio Shack thru Sept 28

>John Gilbert
>xcskier@fluke.tc.fluke.com

.---.
| Dave Shevett Lawrenceville, NJ | FoxPro mailing list -- Mail for info |
| shevett@dworkin.Amber.mccc.EDU .--------------------------------------+
+--------------------------------/ "Have you ever heard of the Murk?" |
| 10 points if you can ID this --> "Sure! That's first year stuff..." |
`---'

3133. Looking for information on the ICOM 720A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 16:08:05 UTC
From: green@berlioz.nsc.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.160805.12211@berlioz.nsc.com>
Source record: 293299

I have a possible opportunity for purchasing an ICOM 720A. The unit comes equipped with a wide-band (for AM broadcasts), and a CW filter (don't know the specifics of such). Asking price is approximately $600.00.

Any information regarding user performance, common malfunctions, durability would be greatly appreciated. The unit appears to be in good working condition.

Many thanks in advance

Dave Green
KK6KM

3134. NRG vs. Diamond ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 17:24:33 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9109261724.AA02696@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 293297

I recently saw some ads for NRG antennas in the latest issue of QST.
One of the antennas in a nearly 18' dual bander which has a fiberglass
housing and has many 5/8 wave elements stacked. Anyone out there have some
experience with this antenna ? How does it compare with the Diamond X-500
as far as quality and performance ??
-Rich

3135. rec.radio.swap

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 18:35:11 UTC
From: Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Message-ID: <"26-Sep-91.11:35:11.PDT".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293302

Can any one tell me or add me to the rec.radio.swap
Thanks in advance

3136. ts820 key

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 19:08:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <0C649BF06C3F202053@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 293295

Dube/AB5AP writes:

> I have a TS-820S, and I built the CMOS Super Keyer from last November's
> QST article. Before I hooked it up, I measured the voltage across the
> key was minus 66 volts (referenced to ground). I hooked the keyer up
> without modification and it has worked well since December.

I also built the CMOS Super Keyer but was afraid to try it with my 820, so I put a reed relay in between. Now I WILL try it straight. The reed relay runs my batteries down too fast.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

3137. Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert - 26 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 19:10:08 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F38A.D19C60A0.3462@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293306

/\

GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 12:00 UT, 26 SEPTEMBER

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ATTENTION:

A minor geomagnetic storm materialized between 06:00 UT and 09:00 UT on
26 September over the middle latitude regions. Periods of major geomagnetic
storming have been observed over many middle latitude stations. This
activity should continue for another 24 to possibly 48 hours before beginning
to wane.

The auroral oval migrated equatorward during the period to approximately
the 50 - 53 N Latitude position during stronger substorm periods. Despite
this, the phase of the moon severely limited auroral observations even over
the northerly middle latitudes. This disturbance is not expected to be as
visible as previous disturbances because of the lunar phase.

HF propagation conditions became degraded over some middle and almost
all high latitude and polar paths during the local evening and early morning
hours. However, daytime propagation conditions over the low and middle
latitudes should remain relatively stable. Conditions will not be as
favorable for communications as they have been over the last week or so, but
should not be degraded too significantly over the low and middle latitudes.
Poor propagation conditions should dominate the high and most polar paths
until after this disturbance begins to abate.

** End of Alert **

3138. Mid. Lat. Aurora Watch Upgraded to a Warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 19:37:08 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F38E.973ADD20.3628@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293303

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MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

UPGRADED: 17:00 UT, 26 SEPTEMBER

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HIGH RISK PERIOD: 26 - 28 September (UT days)
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 26 - 30 September

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >50 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE - HIGH

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR - GOOD

The Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH has been upgraded to a WARNING as of 17:30 UT on 26 September. Conditions are favorable for auroral activity observations from many middle latitude sites. This opportunity will not be as favorable as previous opportunities due to the position and phase of the moon, but should still be sufficient to provide fair to good opportunities for observing aurorae during the local evening and early morning hours.

This disturbance should endure for another 24 to 48 hours afterwhich a gradual decline to more dormant levels of activity should be observed. This warning will remain in effect for the UT days of 26, 27 and possibly 28 September. No low latitude observations are anticipated at this time.

** End of Warning **

3139. Re: Vacuum Tubes 101

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 20:09:26 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570176@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293298

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:

>>Based on a couple EMAIL replies I received, I guess I should have pointed
>>out that, yes I know tube amps use transformers to lower the output
>>impedance. Let's take a push-pull 6L6 amplifier as an example.
>>According to my 1977 ARRL Handbook, with a 350 volt supply, the
>>tubes want to see a 4.2 k ohm load impedance. With an 8 ohm speaker,
>>this is 23-to-1 turns ratio. Yet the tube plate impedance is 33K
>>which will reflect to 63 ohms at the speaker.

>... In practice, the load impedance is effectively in parallel with
>the plate impedance, so in the case of the 6L6, it would result in an
>effective 3250 ohm source looking at an 8-ohm secondary winding. These
No, the 3200 ohms is the 8 ohm speaker impedance as reflected
through the transformer. The tube still has 33k plate impedance.
>figures yield a turns ratio of 20:1, and a reflected impedance of 7.1 ohms
>instead of 63 ohms; without feedback.

>>Assuming the output amplifier uses 20 dB of negative feedback, the amplifier
>>output impedance will be 6.3 ohms.

>This amount of feedback, using my figures, would lower the impedance that the
>speaker sees to .71 ohms, a not-too-bad damping factor for such an inexpensive
>tube amp.

Using your figures, the tube will "see" a load impedance of 8 * 20^2 = 3200
ohms. The transformer primary (looking back toward the tube) will see
the tube's plate impedance, 33k. So the impedance presented at the
transformer secondary will be 33000 / 20^2 = 83 ohms. With 20 dB of negative
feedback, the speaker will see a 8.3 ohm source impedance.

The only thing I am unsure about is the amount of feedback typically used
in tube amplifiers. My fuzzy memory is that it was on the order of 10
or 20 dB. I believe a class A push-pull tube amp can do less than about
1 percent distortion with no feedback, so not much feedback was needed.

AL N1AL

AL N1AL

3140. Re: Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOWUP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 21:13:34 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850017@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 293134

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:

> I looked for a smiley on this and found none, but I think Al is playing
> around. So how about this one? When will one of the upscale folks try run-
> ning 35 6AS7's (plate Z of 280 ohms) in parallel to obtain an output Z of
> 8 ohms? Wait...maybe it has already been done. Maybe that's where "monster
> cable" came from; the need to carry the plate current of 35 of these things
> in parallel! :)
>
>
> Dube AB5AP

This is actually done in the Futterman amplifier which has been on the market
now for about 30 years. I don't know if Futterman uses 6AS7's, but there are
a bunch of tubes in parallel driving the speaker without an output transformer.

BTW, this discussion belongs on rec.audio!

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

3141. Comments on GRE Product Quality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 21:22:33 UTC
From: tpavek@kpc.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep26.212233.27362@kpc.com>
Source record: 293324
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Has anybody got an opinion on any of the GRE products ?
I'm asking because my "Super Amplifier 3001" gave up about 2 weeks ago.
It is less than 6 months old.
For those who may be unfamiliar, it is a variable gain amplifier designed
for base model scanners. It was a real nice unit, appears to be a 2 stage
amplifier utilizing surface mount technology.
I thought SMT would last forever, and I'm sure I didn't zap it.
Unfortunately it comes with (only) a 90 day warranty.

I called GRE, they will fix it for $25, plus parts and postage.
I'm wondering whether or not to have it fixed, bacause I can get a fixed gain
unit from Hamtronics for approximately the same price, AND it comes with
a schematic.

Opinions ??

3142. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-26 22:48:59 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F3A9.64E48EA0.4121@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293307

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
September 27 to October 06, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

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SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 26 SEPTEMBER

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6838 N09W49 303 0300 DAO 06 014 BETA
6841 S12W92 346 0090 HSX 01 004 ALPHA
6842 S09W04 258 0150 CAO 08 011 BETA
6845 N06W10 264 0030 BXO 05 003 BETA
6848 S07E50 204 0390 DAO 07 003 BETA
6849 N11W24 278 0150 CAO 06 017 BETA
6850 S11E69 185 2400 EKC 11 008 BETA DELTA
6851 S19E44 210 0000 AXX 00 002 ALPHA
6852 N11E22 232 0000 AXX 00 002 ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar
longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology
used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical
maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on
the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 26 SEPT.

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6839 N07W39 293 NONE
6844 S09W52 306
6847 S22W88 342

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 26 AND 28 SEPTEMBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
```

NO REGIONS ARE DUE TO RETURN

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of
Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (27 SEPT - 06 OCT)

EXTREMELY SEVERE									HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM									HIGH
SEVERE STORM									MODERATE
MAJOR STORM	*	*							LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM	**	**	*					*	*	LOW
VERY ACTIVE	***	***	***	***	*			***	***	NONE
ACTIVE	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	**	***	***	NONE
UNSETTLED	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
VERY QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
Geomagnetic Field	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 8-hour UT intervals										Intensity

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
298 |                                                            |
290 | *                                                          |
282 | *****                                                      |
274 | *****                                                      |
266 | *******                                                    |
258 | ********                                                   |
250 | ********                                                   |
242 | *********                                                  |
234 | **********                                                 |
226 | **********                                                 |
218 | ****  **********                                           |
210 |***** *  ************                                       |
202 |*******  ************                                       |
194 |*******  ************* ** *                                 |
186 |********  ***************** * *                            |
178 |********  ***************** * ******** * ****|
170 |*********  ********************** ********************|
```

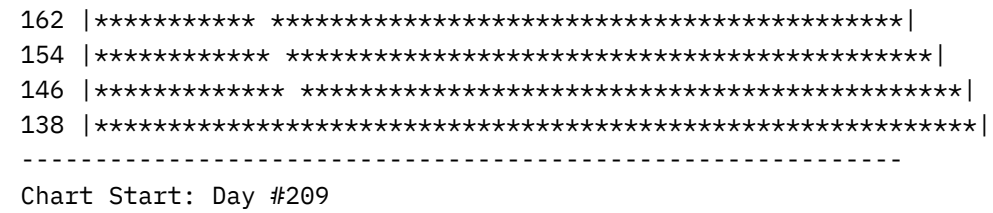


Chart Start: Day #209

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

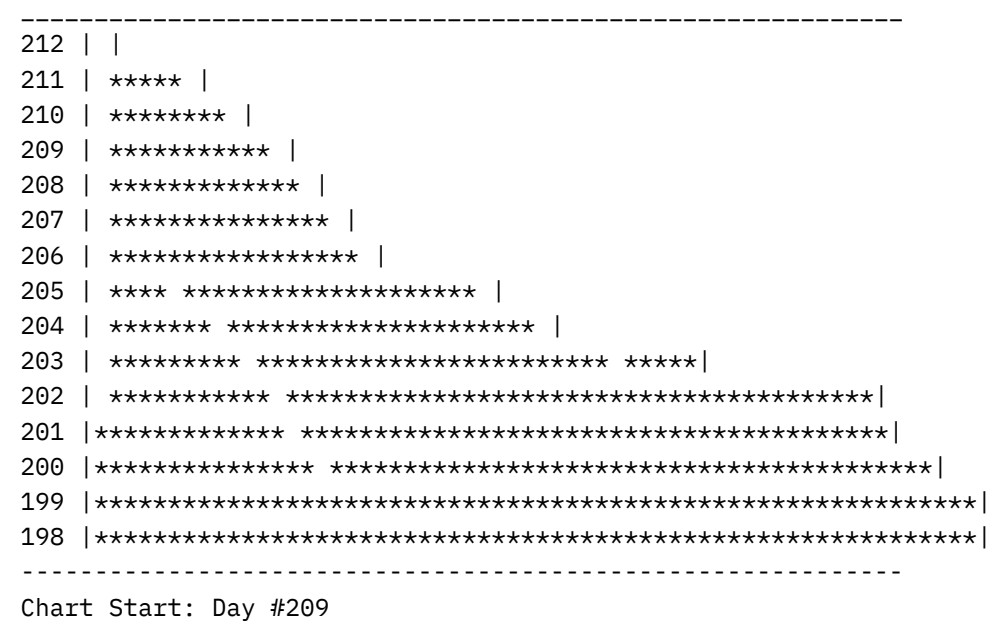
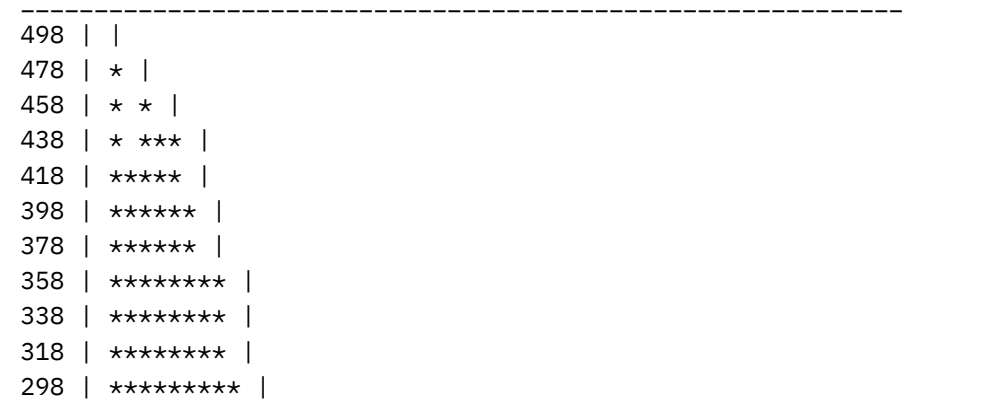


Chart Start: Day #209

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS



```
278 |*** ********* |
258 |*** ********** |
238 |**** ************ * |
218 |**** ************ *** * * |
198 |**** ** * ************ * **** ** **** * |
178 |******* * * ********************** * * **** * |
158 |********** ************************ ********* ** **** |
138 |************ ******************************************|
118 |************ ******************************************|
098 |**********************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #209
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (27 SEPT - 06 OCT)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | * | **|***|***|***|** | * | |
------- | POOR |***|***|* *|* | | | | *|* *|***|
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | * | **|***|***|***|***| * | * |
LEVEL | FAIR | **|***|* *|* | | | | |* *|* *|
------- | POOR |* | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | * | * | * | * | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | **| **|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|***|***|
```

```
LEVEL | FAIR |* |* | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

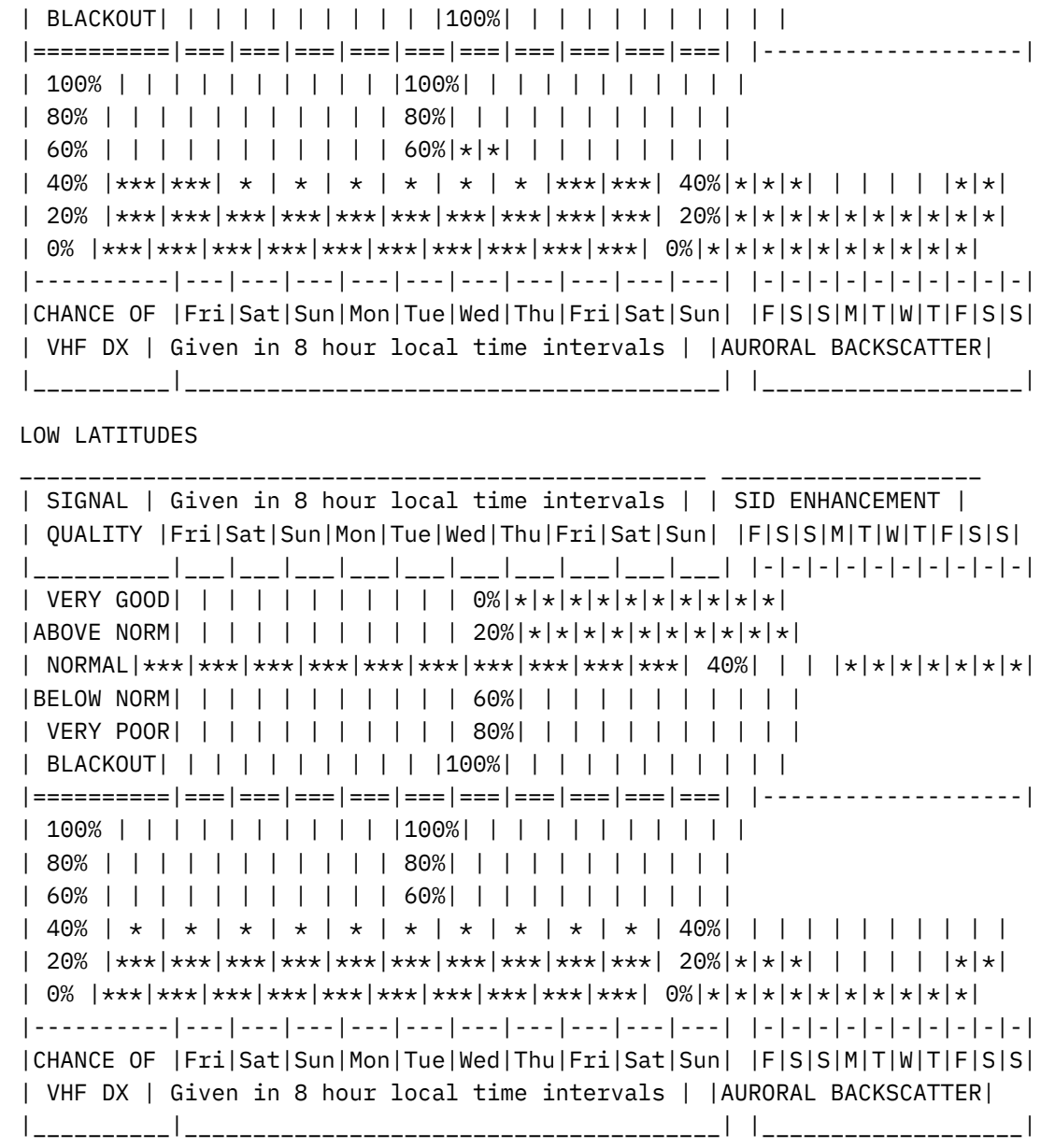
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (27 SEPT - 06 OCT)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL| * | * | **|***|***|***|***|***| * | * | 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM|* *|* *|* | | | | | |* *|* *| 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%|*|*| | | | | | |*|
| 40% |* *|* *|* | | | | | *|* *|* *| 40%|*|*|*| | | | | |*|*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL| **| **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| **| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM|* |* | | | | | | |* | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
```


BLACKOUT									100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%	*	*							
40%	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	***	***	40%	*	*	*					*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________
LOW LATITUDES
____ ___________________
SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM|									60%|									
VERY POOR|									80%|									
BLACKOUT										100%										
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40%|								
20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|			|*|*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (27 SEPT - 06 OCT)

High Latitude Locations

```
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | * | * | | | | | | * | * |
------- | MODERATE |***|***|***| * | * | * | * |***|***|***|
65% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE |***| * | | | | | | * |***|
70% | LOW |***|***|***| * | * | * | * |***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
65% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

3143. Re: Alinco DJ-160T: DTMF decode works great, now what about mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 00:38:06 UTC
From: resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.003806.16480@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 293128

youngqd@jacobs.CS.ORST.EDU (Dean Youngquist) writes:

>I do a lot of boating and for that reason I would like to get the out of
>band transmit mod for my Alinco DJ-160T. It sure could be a lifesaver if
>I could call for help on the marine emergency channel of 160 something
>MHz if my volvo outdrive quits 30 miles off shore! For this reason I
>would really like to modify the rig.

Take the radio apart and under the battery release button is two
jumpers. Cut the yellow one.

--
Jason Hanson ___/\ /\ /\ /___ Mr. Resistor
\/ \/ \/ resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Ham Radio: N9LEA Menasha, Wisconsin USA ..spool!cserver!edsi!resistor

3144. Re: Radio Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 02:32:10 UTC
From: rbt@tous.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.023210.3368@tous.uucp>
Source record: 293320

In article <1991Sep24.230215.14916@sol.UVic.CA> rudolf@sirius.UVic.CA (Rudolf Schnorr Von Carolsfeld) writes:
>Not being a frequent visitor to this group, I may be requesting
>information readily available elsewhere, but here goes anyway:
>
>
>I am loking for a 9600 bps radio modem, preferably as a kit or
>open package that I can play with - I'm looking at varrious modulation
>techniques.
>
>In the 8/91 RFDesign, Dataradio Corp. was shown to have a T-Modem 96.
>Has anyone experienced this modem? Does anyone have an address or
>phone number for Dataradio?
>
>Any info would be most welcome, but please use direct e-mail if
>possible. Thanks very much in advance.
>
You might try
Repco Inc.
2421 N. Orange Blossom Tr.
Orlando, Fl. 32804-4806
(407) 843-8484
FAX: (407) 841-0331

We (I work there) make a 9600 baud RF modem that might be of interest.

--
rbt@tous.UUCP Robert B. Tate | A little knowledge is a dangerous
{ucf-cs,peora,tarpit}!tous!rbt | thing. Any less can kill you.

3145. Re: Telephone question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 03:04:40 UTC
From: zbang@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.030440.27191@access.digex.com>
Source record: 293159

In article <14570171@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, eshamilton@lbl.gov writes:
>
>>Does anyone know the impedances of a standard (i.e. ATT) telephone's
>>mike and earpiece?
>
>600 ohms, I think.
>
>AL N1AL

The "mic" of a standard telephone set is a carbon type mic, which
is a variable resistance. I'm not sure that you could say that
it HAS an impedence. The earpiece should be nominally 900 ohm, but
I may be wrong.
FYI the "normal" telephone subscriber loop is 900 ohm nominal, not 600.

Carl Zwanzig
zbang@access.digex.com
WNRL354

3146. Help? FT-470 HT and packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 03:27:56 UTC
From: ajk@garnet.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.032756.22297@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 293311
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I'm relatively new to amateur radio: got my ticket over a year and a half ago, but I've been out of the country for most of the intervening period, so I haven't had much practice all told.

Today I picked up the first ham gear I can call my own: a Yaesu FT-470 HT and an AEA PK-88 packet controller. Here's what I would like to ask any helpful net amateurs who have experience with this or similar setups:

1. Does anyone have the exact wiring specifications for the Yaesu side of the cable to the TNC? Is "where do I plug it in" a stupid question? Presumably the MIC and EAR jacks, but how is the MIC jack configured -- if it's (as the manual specifies) a 2-conductor micro-mini phone jack, then what do I do with the PTT signal? Or is there something else I should know? I can wire the cable all right, but I have no appetite for blindly trying configurations on an expensive piece of equipment. Do I have to open the unit up?

2. Suppose I want to run the HT off a 12V external power supply. Where do I feed the power? Not the battery terminals, I hope. I would have expected a DC power jack somewhere on the unit, but again I don't see anything except a mysterious looking rubber plug-which-might-hide-a-jack-but-I'm-afraid-to-pull-it-and-look. The manual, again, says nothing about this.

3. Anything else (useful modifications, hints, caveats) I should know about the FT-470 (or PK-88?)

Thanks in advance for any advice given this slightly bemused new ham (I consider myself competent in analog and digital electronics, but faced with an expensive micro-miniature powerhouse like this thing, my main instincts are "HANDS OFF UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING!")

73 de
Adam N2LAW

3147. T/R switch?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 03:29:14 UTC
From: Paul.Heller@p391.f716.n109.z1.FidoNet.Org
Message-ID: <685958880.4@blkcat.FidoNet>
Source record: 293322

EM> Well, the $25 garage-sale special (_old_ Heathkit 80/40/20/15/10
EM> receiver, transmiter and vfo) is cleaned up, tuned up, and seems to
EM> be working. It's not flashy, but fits the current budget very
EM> well. Now the question is: how can I set up a transmit/receive
EM> switch without spending more than I did on the rig?

Most of the older Heath rigs provide 120vac somewhere on the back panel
for a T/R relay, and at HF and those power levels you don't need anything
fancy. Almost any old 120vac relay will do; if you want to put it in an
aluminum minibox with connectors, fine, or you can solder coax directly to
the terminals. Makes a nice >>clack<< when you switch to transmit. Downside:
won't provide full-breakin keying, but it WILL put you on the air.

* Origin: W3PH, K3WFZ & KA3PKH (1:109/716.391)

3148. Help? FT-470 HT and packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 03:30:57 UTC
From: ajk@garnet.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.033057.22510@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 293312
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I'm relatively new to amateur radio: got my ticket over a year and a half ago, but I've been out of the country for most of the intervening period, so I haven't had much practice all told.

Today I picked up the first ham gear I can call my own: a Yaesu FT-470 HT and an AEA PK-88 packet controller. Here's what I would like to ask any helpful net amateurs who have experience with this or similar setups:

1. Does anyone have the exact wiring specifications for the Yaesu side of the cable to the TNC? Is "where do I plug it in" a stupid question? Presumably the MIC and EAR jacks, but how is the MIC jack configured -- if it's (as the manual specifies) a 2-conductor micro-mini phone jack, then what do I do with the PTT signal? Or is there something else I should know? I can wire the cable all right, but I have no appetite for blindly trying configurations on an expensive piece of equipment. Do I have to open the unit up?

2. Suppose I want to run the HT off a 12V external power supply. Where do I feed the power? Not the battery terminals, I hope. I would have expected a DC power jack somewhere on the unit, but again I don't see anything except a mysterious looking rubber plug-which-might-hide-a-jack-but-I'm-afraid-to-pull-it-and-look. The manual, again, says nothing about this.

3. Anything else (useful modifications, hints, caveats) I should know about the FT-470 (or PK-88?)

Thanks in advance for any advice given this slightly bemused new ham (I consider myself competent in analog and digital electronics, but faced with an expensive micro-miniature powerhouse like this thing, my main instincts are "HANDS OFF UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING!")

73 de
Adam N2LAW

3149. Re: Blue Angels Freq. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 04:12:53 UTC
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.041253.26083@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 293315

The Blue Angels use THREE frequencies in the air... the two given previously, and either 302.15 or 307.7 (Usually) -- the third is the ALL aircraft master channel.

The 142 - 143 channels are supposedly no longer used, reportedly because a ham tried to TALK to the Angels on those channels with a modified ham HT, causing the Angels to move to all UHF air to be less jammable.

3150. Re: 2m Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 04:38:19 UTC
From: dereky@song.soest.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.043819.19964@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 293143

In article <20513@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM> wdh@oversteer.Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson) writes:
>
>[snip, snip]
> The Ringo Ranger II (ARX-2B): 3 x 5/8 wave, 14tf tall (~9foot above
> mounting mast), 7.0dB gain, 7 degreee horizontal radiation angle,
> 3Mhz bandwidth with 2:1 SWR.

I wondered about this. The cushcraft propaganda says its really 3-5/8 wave
elements stacked, but if you look at it, theres the phasing stub thing, and
the ring thing. So, wheres the 3rd (bottom) element? is it the cable?
somehow I doubt that. Theres nothing under the coil thing that even looks
like it might be a radiating element. Did i miss something obvious?

Derek
ps: I *do* like the rr2, I just need more durable in my salt-air enviornment.

3151. ICOM 720/720A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 04:58:44 UTC
From: 5346P%NAVPGS.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9109270508.AA23163@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293316

In an earlier article, nsc!voder!berlioz.nsc.com!green at decwrl.dec.com
asked about the ICOM 720A. I have a plain old 720 and am very happy
with it. If it has the 6 KHz crystal filter it is an outstanding
performer on AM for swling and such. The radio can easily be
controlled with any computer's parallel port with a simple interface.
The performance on SSB and CW is very good, easily the match in
selectivity and the superior in audio quality to my JRC NRD-525.
I bought the radio on Guam, and have uu!sed it there, maritime mobile,
at three stateside QTHs, and in Sicily. It is rugged, compact, and
a good performer.

The only potential problem is that these radios are 10 or so years
old, and I had heard rumors that ICOM no longer had special parts
support for this radio -- specifically the stepping relay/switch
that is used for bandswitching. I haven't had any problems with mine,
but others have.

Josh Rovero (rovero at oc.nps.navy.mil or 5346p at cc.nps.navy.mil)
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/R
Naval Postgraduate School Bitnet: 5346P at NAVPGS
Monterey, CA 93943 (408)646-2084 Packet: KK1D at K6LY

3152. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 26 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 05:01:46 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F3DD.788E70E0.4685@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293314

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 269, 09/26/91
10.7 FLUX=200.6 90-AVG=203 SSN=181 BKI=5466 3333 BAI=036
BGND-XRAY=C2.1 FLU1=4.6E+05 FLU10=9.0E+03 PKI=5455 4344 PAI=036
BOU-DEV=075,050,123,134,036,036,028,037 DEV-AVG=064 NT SWF=03:056
XRAY-MAX= M3.4 @ 1236UT XRAY-MIN= C1.9 @ 1637UT XRAY-AVG= C4.0
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1010UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2155UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.4DB @ 1120UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 2230UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55323NT @ 0233UT BOUTF-MIN=55264NT @ 1847UT BOUTF-AVG=55291NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+147NT@ 0611UT GOES7-MIN=N:-046NT@ 0951UT G7-AVG=+078,+068,+001
GOES6-MAX=P:+143NT@ 0001UT GOES6-MIN=E:-028NT@ 0608UT G6-AVG=+088,+007,+028
FLUXFCST=STD:210,218,222;SESC:210,220,225 BAI/PAI-FCST=030,025,020/035,030,025
KFCST=4456 5443 4555 5443 27DAY-AP=036,041 27DAY-KP=3355 4544 5554 4454
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.6/SF@0717(6853);**MINFLR:M3.4/SN@1236(6853);
**MINFLR:M1.4/1B@2052(6848);**MINSTRM
!!END-DATA!!
```

3153. Re: FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 05:34:30 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.4588@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 293309

In article <1991Sep25.001642.3835@tc.fluke.COM> xcskier@fluke.tc.fluke.com (John Gilbert) writes:
>
> PRODUCT REPORT:
>
> Realistic TRC-500
> Voice Activated
> FM Transceiver
> (Face it R.S., walkie-talkies)
>
> On sale at my (and maybe your) local Radio Shack thru Sept 28
> Sale Price $39.95, usually 69.95
>
>**
>* Disclaimer #1: I do not work for or represent Radio Shack in any *
>* way, shape, or form. Nor would I ever want to. *
... neither do I.

A friend of mine and I bought the upgraded pair for $89.95 - this included EAR mics (see earlier thread this group for more on these - I tried to put this in then, but my system was broke...)

The main difference between these radios and the ones John described (besides the ear mic) is
1. The ear mic lead between the radio and the earpiece is NOT on a jack - you can't remove the cable from the radio.

2. There IS a jack at the earpiece

3. The antenna is the lead to the earpiece

Since my friend & I DID use these for inter-bike communication, I will comment on our experiences:

1. Range was greater than what John described (maybe because of more antenna) - perhaps the 1/4 mile advertised, maybe a little more.

2. The ear mics come with 4 different sized inserts for custom-fitting your ear. Unfortunately, there are actually only 2 sizes (2 of each), so you have your choice of too big or too small. The inserts are made of what appears to be a hard variety of silicon robber - too stiff for comfort for very long.

3. It is CRITICAL that a good seal be achieved between the earpiec and the ear - the mic is quite sensitive. with the earpieces supplied, neither of us could achieve anywhere near a good enough seal to permit VOX use - he has a closed-face helmet, and I have an open one.

4. The ear mic is a good idea, but it suffers greatly in that it does not get the sibilants (s, f, etc) - they don't make it up the ear canal - so the speech is more than a little difficult to understand. Add to this the road noise from poor fitting earpieces, and our conversation was reduced to words of one sylabel, and handsigns.

5. I took a pair of noise protection ear plugs from work which DO make a good seal in my ears, and bore a hole through them with a hot wire. Using these to replace the supplied silicon rubber earpieces has cured the loose, uncomfortable fit problem, and almost lets me use VOX at highway speed (MotoGuzzi 850, partial fairing - pretty loud!) . We haven't yet tested the pair together with the modified earpieces yet (and its getting colder...)

6. There is considerable convenience in not having to unplug the helmet from the bike when getting off, not having a tail on the helmet at all (you can set it down and take steps away from it).

There you have it - the good, the bad, and the unknown!

73, bob

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

3154. Press release #5 from Albania via OH0XX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 09:33:15 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.153541.712@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 293135

PRESS RELEASE # 5 (Sept. 25th 1991)

NEWS FROM TIRANA:

Still with limited operating hours and two stations located at
the PTT building in downtown Tirana, the gang at ZA1A has been
able to complete 50 percent of their original contact target as
of today. 25,000 QSOs are in the logbooks after their first
seven days of activity.

As of today, most of the students are operational and you will
hear ZA1A activity with the following new operators at the
controls: Dalan, Geni, Jovan, Sadik, Dali, Gezim, Ylber,
Teodor, Niko, Lushi and Mirela (YL).

The training frequencies are:

SSB: 14.295, 21.395 and 28.695 kHz
CW: 14.075, 21.075 and 28.075 kHz

ZA1A has obtained more new operating priviledges, and you might
hear signals at:

1825, 1835, 1845, 3530, 3770 kHz (fixed)
7003, 7045, all WARC bands and VHF, UHF.

The ZA1A operation is truly authorized by Defense and PTT while
actual licencing is being delegated to the newly established
Albanian Amateur Radio Association with representation from
both authorizing agencies.

It is busy in Tirana <196> life is blooming for amateur radio,
while many other tasks still need to be completed for ZA land.

Regards,

The Gang at ZA1A

=-=-=-

3155. CMOS keyer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 10:55:40 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9109271055.AA04432@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 293133

I also built the CMOS keyer and hooked it up to my Drake TX4B and took out a cap. Not an easy problem to track down. I think the Drake has a higher voltage (abt -100 volts) but I'll check it tonight.

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3156. A LITTLE MORE ON L.D.E.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 12:53:14 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109271253.AA29687@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293136

Long Delayed Echo (LDE) is another misunderstood term. On any given day, it isn't unusual to hear your own "echo" when propagation is favorable short path and long path at the same time. Terrestrial LDE is the convoluted propagation phenomenia that I referred to in my last comments. It delays the signal long enough that you can actually hear characters after you stop sending. Extra-terrestrial LDE is the big mystery. It suggests that your signal rattles around somewhere in space and then returns to Earth 5 to 10 seconds later. Good luck experimenting with this phenomina. If you want to hear your own echo, try E.M.E.
Hey, maybe if we hooked up enough Monster Cable, we could simulate an LDE!
73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC

The Yaqui Indians tell us that a warrior lives his life with "Unbending Intent."SINET.SLB::PSI%SJOSU1::ASLVX6::TAORMINA

3157. Re: what was this xmission?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 13:13:37 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.131337.6538@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 293129

In article <66539@bbn.BBN.COM>, jmccombi@bbn.com (Jon McCombie) writes:

> On approx. 3.782 MHz at 0230Z 26 Sep 91, I heard a CW beacon sending
> DE CTP CTP QSX 46812 MHZ <AR>
>
> ... Any ideas what this was?

I've logged CTP also:

Portugal: Portuguese Navy, chirpy cw marker, 11/30/86 @1723Z
[Oeiras, Portugal]__ 14.7225____CTP (B. Parnass)
Portugal: Portuguese Navy, cw marker "NAWS (Notice to All Allied Warships) de CTP"
[Oeiras, Portugal]__ 3.7820____CTP (B. Parnass)
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

3158. Re: Spratly - 1S0RR - to be QRV soon!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 14:09:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.140917.561@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293137

In article <1991Sep26.133416.5679@PA.dec.com> reisert@mast.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert, AD1C) writes:
>Msg #633 From: NT2X Date: 26-Sep 1153Z Subj: FLASH - SPRATLY QRV NOW!!!!!
>
>AN HOUR AGO I RECEIVED A FAX FROM ROMEO IN SAIGON. THEY ARE GOING TO SPRATLY
^^^^^^

Ok, I'll play straight man. Just how old *is* this message anyway?
Ho Chi Minh City hasn't been called Saigon since the mid seventies.

Gary KE4ZV

3159. Re: Blue Angels Freqs. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 14:17:43 UTC
From: root@dinsdale.ARmstrong.EDU
Message-ID: <9109271417.AA15345@dinsdale.armstrong.edu>
Source record: 293138

Important to remember that the Blue Angels and the Thunderbirds are military flight teams. They can and do use any of the available aero frequencies for communication during their performances.

In my experience, you cannot rely on anyones "frequency list" nor can you rely on a frequency someone else (myself included) has previously encountered. I have successfully monitored both teams on each visit to the Savannah, GA area. Not once were they on any frequency "listed" for their use, nor were they on any frequency they had previously used in this area.

If you want to listen to them in action, you'll need to scan the VHF aero and (military) UHF aero bands during their rehearsal days (there are usually one or two days of practice at the airfield to be used prior to the performance). With a little luck you will find them.

Each time I did this, they remained on the same frequencies throughout their stay. BTW, if you take your scanner to the field, I recommend headphones for listening. If not, you will likely have a LARGE crowd around you listening in the action!

73 -- Mark

- Mark Eversoll KD4BNF - mark@pirates.armstrong.edu -
- Armstrong State College - mark@dinsdale.armstrong.edu -
- Savannah, GA - Standard disclaimers apply. -

3160. Re: FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 14:44:45 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"27-Sep-91..7:44:45.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293139

Well, I did rush out and picked up a pair of the RS TRC-500 VOX units at the sale price.

My impressions are as follows:

1. The audio quality is great.
2. The double conversion crystal controlled superhet receiver is impressive with an LM 386 AF output.
3. 5khz dev FM transmitter with VOX is really great.
4. The headset is fair, but a good idea anyway.
5. The range of only a few feet (maybe 50-100 feet) stinks.
6. The sale price fits the package of two units OK, but not at the regular price quoted.
7. Find a higher power transmitter to go with the receiver and then communications would improve immensely (anyone have a 49mhz power amp?)
8. Would like to see pots used instead of switches to control VOX and volume functions.

It appears the units would be suitable for a couple walking in a crowd and being able to communicate within sight of each other, but walk around a corner; WHERE DID YOU GO GEORGE?, -- GEORGE?

For motorcycle operation, the bikes would have to be not over a bike length apart for suitable operation. Yes, wind noise would trigger the VOX.

I'm wondering how the effective range of the units would work for tower-to-ground communication. At least the VOX idea leaves room for consideration.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

3161. ICOM 2 SAT trouble (anyone had this problem?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 14:51:33 UTC
From: daford@watdragon.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.145133.10377@watdragon.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 293131

Dear Netland,

I purchased an ICOM-2SAT last November and have been quite happy with it.
Lately, however it seems to have developed an intermittent problem.

Over the past month, when turned on, the two LCD digits in the right corner of
the display that indicate the current frequency memory have become
intermittently corrupted. Instead of displaying a digit, the character "U" is
displayed. In addition, the unit ceases to receive; I have not yet determined
if it also ceases to transmit.

All other functions appear to work correctly, and the occurrence of this fault
does not appear to be correlated to any other aspect of operation
(e.g. current battery condition).

Anyone run into this problem or something similar?

Thanks

Dan

3162. Re: Airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 15:35:41 UTC
From: gcreager@life.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.134907.28935@aio.jsc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 293323

In article <V9gs91w164w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>, walzer@inqmind.bison.mb.ca (Bruce Walzer) writes...
>hwd@pyuxa.UUCP (winard) writes:
>
>> My concern is this: If aircraft navigation and communications
>> equipment can be disturbed by passenger radios operated in the
>> cabin, how can we be assured that nothing untoward will happen
>> when a plane passes so close to megawatt radio transmitters
>> that are typically found near airports or flight paths? Can
>> we risk another Lockerbie incident caused by a terrorist/martyr
>> tuning a Walkman?
>>
>
>I can't remember the details, but I remember a blurb from the
>Canadian Department of Transport. It seems that strong FM radio
>stations can and do foul up the Instrument Landing Systems used
>on aircraft. They had various guidelines for not getting fooled
>by such errors. The blurb also mentioned that the department
>was getting increasingly concerned about EMI compatibility in
>aviation.

OK, here goes...Mostly from memory, a little from logic and folklore:

The origin of the "passengers' radios can interfere with navigation gear" stems back to the older avionics, when cheap transistor FM radios were just beginning to be popular, were not constructed real well, and tended to radiate quite nicely on the IF frequency, and, occasionally on the local oscillator (LO) frequency. At about the same time, precision instrument landing systems were becoming widely accepted, and the new VHF nav gear was coming into widespread use. The folklore claims that on "several" occasions, problems were noted with directional (not vertical) guidance, that could only be attributed to the use of the poorly shielded FM radios. Now, for those who were wondering, Take one FM station, with a broadcast frequency of, say, 100.5 MHz, and one cheap, imported transistor radio with an IF of 10.7 MHz. Mix together briskly, fail to filter, and you have heterodyne frequency products of 111.2 and89.8 MHz. 111.2 looks an awful lot like an ILS (localizer, horizontal guidance for precision landing system called an Instrument Landing System) to me. The proscription has been widely held, and probably shall continue to be since we gotta work through a bunch o' chair-warmers. Thee are some airlines, however, that have supposedly granted their captains the authority to allow passengers to use radios, etc. on the airplane without a mound of paper to the Company. American supposedly was one of 'em. Anyone know for sure?

Regarding the strong RF emissions screwing up aircraft avionics... The FAA and a variety of other certification agencies have initiated new cert. requirements for all new aircraft that require proof that flying through severe electromagnetic emmissions will not stop the engines, kill the avionics delete *.* the computers, etc. This particular requirement is supposed to have blown the Beech Starship back a full year, and required them to go through some real hoops to meet. It ain't just Canada requiring this, anymore.

Hope this helped. Flames to /dev/nul. Comments/questions via E-mail and I'll follow-up with summaries if warranted.

Gerry Creager n5jxs
gcreager@life.jsc.nasa.gov

3163. used radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 17:41:07 UTC
From: Kevin_Deane@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <7652@mindlink.bc.ca>
Source record: 293308

Hello everyone, I was wondering if anyone had any used hamradios for sale, or shortwaves...or scanners. If so please leave me a message with details of the radio(ie prices, make etc)

3164. Beacons on 20m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 18:04:23 UTC
From: daford@watdragon.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.180423.19303@watdragon.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 293313

Anybody have a list of beacons on 20 meters (other bands as well)? I am interested in one group of beacons that are located around the world (I lost the frequency), I believe they cycle every 10 mins. or so.

Thanks

Dan

3165. Re: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 24 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 18:51:09 UTC
From: jeffj@seeker.MYSTIC.COM
Message-ID: <1118@seeker.MYSTIC.COM>
Source record: 293146

I have question about this report that I hope someone here could help me with. I understand the 10.7 flux, 90-AVG and SSN but what does the rest mean? I have a program called MiniProp that can use the flux number or the SSN number but is there other information there that can aid me in doing a propagation forcast? FLUXFCST=STD:184,187,195, is this a 3 day forcast? Thanks for any help here!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones | Prediction is very difficult, especially
UUCP uunet!seeker!jeffj | about the future.
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 | Storm Petersen

3166. Need mods for new DJ560T HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 19:29:03 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.685999743@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 293319

I just plunked down $369 for a new Alinco DJ560T HT from HRO.
If anyone would be kind enough to mail me the mods for this
radio, I would appreciate it very much.

David N5OFQ

3167. Re: ICOM 2 SAT trouble (anyone had this problem?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 19:35:00 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.193500.29634@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 293317

In article <1991Sep27.145133.10377@watdragon.waterloo.edu> daford@watdragon.waterloo.edu (Daniel Ford) writes:
>I purchased an ICOM-2SAT last November and have been quite happy with it.
>Lately, however it seems to have developed an intermittent problem.
>
>Over the past month, when turned on, the two LCD digits in the right corner of
>the display that indicate the current frequency memory have become
>intermittently corrupted. Instead of displaying a digit, the character "U" is
>displayed. In addition, the unit ceases to receive; I have not yet determined
>if it also ceases to transmit.
>
>All other functions appear to work correctly, and the occurrence of this fault
>does not appear to be correlated to any other aspect of operation
>(e.g. current battery condition).
>

If I'm not mistaken this means that the PLL (phase lock loop) has become
unlocked. The PLL is a principle component in determining the frequency
of reception/transmission. You should not see this within the normal
2 meter band. If you are receiving outside this band (say fire or police
or weather), you may see this if the frequency entered is too far for
the PLL to reach (as compared to its normal working range).

If you see this within 2 meters the unit probably needs service.

WB9MRI

--
Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

3168. Re: Yeasu FRG 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 20:24:19 UTC
From: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep27.202419.27402@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 293141

dtheriau@wellfleet.COM (Doug Theriault) writes:

>>>Does any one have any modifications for the Frg 9600 to extend the coverage,
>>>either higher or lower in frequency.
>>>Don WB6LFC

>Don,
> Radio kit has a kit for this receiver which up-mixes 100kc - 60Mhz to the
> 100Mhz - 160Mhz band. Uses a Mini-Circuits mixer, two transistors and a
> 100Mhz xtal. Drop me an email and I'll be glad to talk more about it.

>Doug - NO1D

I built one of those kits and it seesm to work just fine. Sensitivity isn't too
hot nor is its rejection of signals on the actual frequency the rcvr is tuned
to. But it was definitely a worthwhile project and I expect the sensitivity
issue could be helped if used a *real* antenna! :)

--
****
* 73 de Jay, WT9S Internet: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu *
* Packet: wt9s@n9hhi.il.usa.na *
****

3169. airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 21:59:11 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109272159.AA02535@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293156

Subject: Airborne radios

>I can't remember the details, but I remember a blurb from the
>Canadian Department of Transport. It seems that strong FM radio
>stations can and do foul up the Instrument Landing Systems used
>on aircraft. They had various guidelines for not getting fooled
>by such errors. The blurb also mentioned that the department
>was getting increasingly concerned about EMI compatibility in
>aviation.

For those who really want to know what has been found about the use of radios, computers and other electronic devices in airplane cabins, and the extent of interference, there are reams of information related to studies of the subject by the Radio Technical Committee for Aeronautics. You can reach them at (202) 833-9339. Ask for copies of DO-156 and related documents. (I don't think they are free, though).

73,
Dube AB5AP

3170. Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOW-UP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 22:00:16 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109272200.AA02590@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293154

Subject: Vacuum Tube 101 (was AUDIO AND ALBANIA, A FOLLOWUP)

>In article <199109241439.AA27707@tilde.csc.ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM s:
>writes:
>> Al, N1AL, writes:
>>>Will modern speakers designed for low driving impedance work properly with
>>>tube-type amplifiers? Will speakers designed in the tube days work properly
>>>with modern solid-state amplifiers? IMWTK
>>
>>>AL N1AL
>> Dube AB5AP
>
>And some really old radios used to not have permanent magnet speakers,
>but ran the B+ through a choke that just happened to be part of the
>speaker assembly - at least I think that's what it was when I took one
>apart and tried to figure out what was going on - (from many many moons
>ago).

Those things were dual-purpose. One was, as you mentioned, the power
supply choke. While it was doing that, the combined plate/screen currents
through it made the assembly an electromagnet. A side advantage of that
was that it could be connected so as to act as a "hum-bucking" coil.
In those days it was not an easy to filter out 60- (or 120-) Hz hum.
Hooking these chokes up properly caused the resident hum in the B+ to
counteract the hum that was present in the signal to the voice coil.
Today's high-performance switching power supplies run at much higher
frequencies and so any "hum" would be a "whine"; but it is easier to
filter out with small capacitor values due to the higher frequency.

>Nick (who used to own a couple hundred pounds of Macintosh amps)
>KD4CPL

And:

>>When will one of the upscale folks try running 35 6AS7's (plate Z of 280
>>ohms) in parallel to obtain an output Z of 8 ohms?

> Back in the late 50's we (college students) built the first DC (direct
>coupled) tube HI-FI amplifier, 16 6080's (I THINK) in parallel

Yes, the 6080 was the JAN version of the 6AS7; and I think it had a 24-volt
heater and carbon (or carbon-compound) plates to reduce secondary emission.
The normal use of this tube (a dual-triode) was as a series-pass tube in
voltage regulator circuits. Anyway, hats off to you for that experiment.

73
Dube AB5AP

3171. Re: Icom IC-24 display mask?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 22:07:46 UTC
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.91Sep28000746@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 293321

In article <3734@tamsun.TAMU.EDU> kurt@sparc58cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:

> I believe what your are referring to is the "cherry", a plastic film placed
> on faceplates to protect them from harm during the manufacturing process.
> Personally, I remove it first thing. Although it might look good
> for a while

I am not referring to a cherry nor do I mean pineapples or
raspberries. If you have ever seen an IC-24 you know what I mean. It
has a (removable) plastic cover in front of the actual display unit.
A Very Nice Idea, I thought, now one can replace the scratched display
(the cover, actually) with a part that costs next to nothing. That's
what I thought before I tried to obtain one..

By now I am rather confident that the part actually is available. But
I don't have any pointers as where to ask for it (if I can't get the
local dealer interested enough) except a phone number to Icom Service
in U. S. That's maybe too long a shot for me here in Finland, but I
will do that if necessary.

The question has raised some interest - I've got a bunch e-mail - but
I can't really help if I don't get the Icom part number. If someone
happens to know it, please e-mail or post it here!

> it still looks lousy if it gets torn.

It also looks lousy if scratched, broken or lost. In the latter two
cases, you are also bound to have two inoperable switches (Hi/Lo/DTMF
and Monitor in the European model) that the cover is supposed to hold
at their places.

Yes, I do regret buying the radio.

Luru

/// Travelling light
o-o is the only way to travel
o - J. J. Cale

3172. Vacuum Tube 101

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 22:57:21 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199109272257.AA04117@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 293152

Al, N1AL responds:

(Previous dialog deleted to save space)

....To Dube's posting:

>>... In practice, the load impedance is effectively in parallel with
>>the plate impedance, so in the case of the 6L6, it would result in an
>>effective 3250 ohm source looking at an 8-ohm secondary winding. These

> No, the 3200 ohms is the 8 ohm speaker impedance as reflected
> through the transformer. The tube still has 33k plate impedance.

Quite right, Al, and my apologies. I was thinking load im-
pedance all along. Your original statement about the plate
impedance was correct.

>>figures yield a turns ratio of 20:1, and a reflected impedance of 7.1 ohms
>>instead of 63 ohms; without feedback.

>>This amount of feedback, using my figures, would lower the impedance that the
>>speaker sees to .71 ohms, a not-too-bad damping factor for such an inexpensive
>>tube amp.

>Using your figures, the tube will "see" a load impedance of 8 * 20^2 = 3200
>ohms. The transformer primary (looking back toward the tube) will see
>the tube's plate impedance, 33k. So the impedance presented at the
>transformer secondary will be 33000 / 20^2 = 83 ohms. With 20 dB of negative
>feedback, the speaker will see a 8.3 ohm source impedance.
>
>the only thing I am unsure about is the amount of feedback typically used
>on tube amplifiers. My fuzzy memory is that it was on the order of 10
>or 20 dB. I believe a class A push-pull tube amp can do less than about
>1 percent distortion with no feedback, so not much feedback was needed.
>
>AL N1AL

I don't recall the exact figure either, but these numbers sound vaguely
familiar. When the Williamson circuit was introduced, there were many
claims of low distortion and flat frequency response. As I remember, some
were as low as .5 percent! This was with special output transformers with
screen taps, split-load phase inverters, and at least two different feedback
loops; one of which was taken, I believe, from the voice coil winding back to
the input stage.

Dube AB5AP

3173. 6m with Icom-735?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 22:59:03 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.686012343@seashore>
Source record: 293326

I'd like to try 6 meters before the solar cycle declines any more
than it already has. Does anyone know of a way to get 6 meters out
of an Icom-735? With a transverter maybe?

73 DE KK6MY

--

=-=-=-

3174. Extended Tx.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-27 23:42:12 UTC
From: Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD/WCO@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"27-Sep-91.16:42:12.PDT".*.Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD.WCO@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293140

Hi Steve,
I hope you got this letter from me, because this is the first time i had to reply to somebody and I'm still "New" on using this 6085, but anyways to the objective...
I used the Instructions on the "YAESU FT-470 Expanded Receive 430-500 MHz" that I picked-up at the local Ham Radio Outlet (You should be able to ask for the Mod. Sheet by asking for it at your local Ham Shop) when I purchased my Yaesu FT-470. It'll be better for you to do that than for me to put the whole thing all over again "on the air", because that Mod. has been floating around on this system for awhiles, earlier. But anyways, i noticed that after I performed this Keyboard Entry Mod., I was able to enter on the Lower limit channel (in Memory Tune (MT) mode and Lower limit channel already set to 108.025 Mhz), 140 Mhz. I did that by entering "40000"and it accepted the entry. I set the Standard Frequency Offset to 60 Khz and left the Repeater Offset to none or + and it TRANSMITTED. You can't use the - shift because it won't allow you to go below 140 Mhz. Well, after i discovered this new LOWER TX Limit, I tried this procedure again, but on the Upper Limit and found that I can enter up to 155 Mhz, and found I can TRANSMIT up to that New frequency Limit. It's just like programming in another frequency on 2 Meters, but one thing though...
I was curious about anther person's mention of "Extended Receive" capability by "HT OFF - HOLD up and down keys - turn on mod for extended receive.."- I tried it last evening and it RESET ALL MY MEMORIES AND NOW DOESN'T ALLOW me to perform the EXTENDED TRANSMIT capabilities ANYMORE. I was able to reprogram my 470 for the EXTENDED RECEIVE using another method, but that was it. If you had tried this "Mod." already, then I don't believe the "Extended Tx. will work for you either now. I'm still working on trying to get my 470 RESTORED back to original operation, but I'm not holding my breath...
Stay Tuned...
73 De KC6VKZ

3175. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 27 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 03:40:36 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F49B.4B4505E0.6209@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293148

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 270, 09/27/91
10.7 FLUX=177.9 90-AVG=202 SSN=173 BKI=3556 3542 BAI=036
BGND-XRAY=C1.0 FLU1=2.9E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5555 4443 PAI=038
BOU-DEV=035,072,090,122,037,076,057,016 DEV-AVG=063 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C8.5 @ 0355UT XRAY-MIN= B8.6 @ 2355UT XRAY-AVG= C1.7
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0940UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1050UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 1420UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 1610UT PCA-AVG= +0.2DB
BOUTF-MAX=55317NT @ 0315UT BOUTF-MIN=55251NT @ 0857UT BOUTF-AVG=55292NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+148NT@ 0456UT GOES7-MIN=N:-058NT@ 0900UT G7-AVG=+067,+075,+001
GOES6-MAX=P:+137NT@ 0907UT GOES6-MIN=E:-036NT@ 0705UT G6-AVG=+074,+009,+029
FLUXFCST=STD:185,195,200;SESC:190,200,210 BAI/PAI-FCST=025,020,015/032,025,025
KFCST=3556 6433 4555 4434 27DAY-AP=041,035 27DAY-KP=5554 4454 4565 4322
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN
ALERTS=**TENFLR:210SFU@0353,DUR:1;**MINSTRM
!!END-DATA!!
```

3176. Expanded Receive K.B. Entry Mod. to kronenpj@clutx.clarkson:edu:Xerox

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 04:16:26 UTC
From: Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD/WCO@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"27-Sep-91.21:16:26.PDT".*.Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD.WCO@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293149

Hello Paul,
I thought I clarified myself when I stated that in order to use my discovery, that you must first use the "expanded Receive" Mod. sheet to "allow" your/my Yaesu FT-470 Handheld to utilize the "expanded Tx. from 140-155 Mhz), but I guess not. So here goes with what I was trying to avoid... Here's a "copy" of the "YAESU FT-470 EXPANDED RECEIVE 430-500 Mhz" instruction sheet...
YAESU FT-470
EXPANDED RECEIVE 430-500 MHZ.
This Modification will make the popular Yaesu FT-470 dual-band HT receive above 450 Mhz. Basically, this procedure stores the upper limit into the U memory. DO NOT OPEN THE RADIO. This is a keypad modification that will expand the receiver coverage to include 450-500 Mhz. Transmit and Receive will not be affected in the 430-450 MHz band. (VHF band is not effected). Special thanks to DARRELL SEGO (KM9S) for this Mod.
Modification info. PLEASE FOLLOW STEPS IN PROPER ORDER.
1. On the main band, program the frequency of 450.00 Mhz SIMPLEX.
2. Press the [F/M] and then the [RPT] button for offset.
3. Enter code 0000 into the keypad.
4. turn the radio off..... Now turn the radio back on.
5. Press the [RPT] key TWICE for a + (plus) offset.
6. Press the [REV] button one time.
7. The Radio should now display 1450 Mhz. (Note: The Radio will not work at these frequencies, but it should receive up to about 500 Mhz).
8. Now store the frequency of 500.00 Mhz in the U memory. Press the [F/M] key followed by the DOWN ARROW key to drop the frequency ONE Mhz at a time.
9. Store this frequency into MEMORY U. Press the [F/M] key and hold until you hear two beeps (the Beep must be ENABLED). Now rotate the top Channel/dial knob until the CHANNEL U is displayed. Press the [F/M] key again (you should hear a beep). This indicates that this upper channel is stored in the U MEMORY channel.
10. Now store 450.00 Mhz into MEMORY l for your lower limit (same way as you did in step 9).
11. To use the higher frequencies, you have to go to the U MEMORY AND PRESS THE [MR] BUTTON. This will put you in the MT (memory tune) mode. From there, you can scan down or use the Dial knob to select a lower freq.
12. Any selected freq. can be stored in a memory channel. HAVE FUN !!!
NOTE: If you are listening between 450-470 Mhz only. You may want to store 470.00 into the U memory for upper limit instead of 500 Mhz. Some Radios will not let you go up in frequency (only down). If you try to go UP, the rig will default back into the original ham band. Some Radios will let you go both up or down. GOOD LUCK !

N.M. 07/19/91

So paul, this is the SAME MOD. THAT WILL WORK ON THE 2 METER BAND ALSO !!! Just use the same application on that band.
AFTER you perform the Mod. above, you should be able to "program" in the 140 Mhz to 155 Mhz frequencies (Hopefully) once you "expanded your Lower and Upper limits on both your bands to your desire.
I had set my 2 Meter Band limits to 108.025 Mhz and 204.295 Mhz respectively.
My 70 cm Band limits are 300.00 Mhz and 510.000 Mhz, respectively.
That's how you (and I can) Enter 140 to 155 Mhz on the 2 Meter side without having the radio reject it or start all over.
HOPE this makes sense to you now Paul.
73 De KC6VKZ
DISCLAIMER: ALL that I have said is from my own, not my employer...

3177. Re: Blue Angels Freqs. wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 05:57:15 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <10214@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293142

In article <9109271417.AA15345@dinsdale.armstrong.edu>, root@dinsdale.ARmstrong.EDU (The Super User) writes:
>In my experience, you cannot rely on anyones "frequency list" nor can you rely
>on a frequency someone else (myself included) has previously encountered. I
>have successfully monitored both teams on each visit to the Savannah, GA area.
>Not once were they on any frequency "listed" for their use, nor were they on
>any frequency they had previously used in this area.
>
>If you want to listen to them in action, you'll need to scan the VHF aero and
>(military) UHF aero bands during their rehearsal days (there are usually one
>or two days of practice at the airfield to be used prior to the performance).
>With a little luck you will find them.

What is a good scan range to find military air frequencies? With the
UHF aero band being so large (225-400 MHz) it is difficult to scan and
find frequencies. I find that most of my UHF aero monitoring is from
frequency listings or aeronautical sectionals.

thanks for any info,

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

3178. Santec ST-144up Mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 07:00:19 UTC
From: JSDCF2%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9109280603.AA05804@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293147

I have an old Santec handheld that has been servacable over the years.
I am interested in modifying it for out of band recieve. Would also be
interested in good power supply ideas for it. Any one out there in Radioland
have any ideas?
Thanks
Dunc Fowler, KL7RH

3179. Re: what was this xmission?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 07:55:42 UTC
From: nmodena@unity.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep28.075542.8332@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 293145

In article <1991Sep27.131337.6538@cbnewse.cb.att.com> parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
>In article <66539@bbn.BBN.COM>, jmccombi@bbn.com (Jon McCombie) writes:
>
>> On approx. 3.782 MHz at 0230Z 26 Sep 91, I heard a CW beacon sending
>> DE CTP CTP QSX 46812 MHZ <AR>
>>
>> ... Any ideas what this was?
>
>
>I've logged CTP also:
>
>Portugal: Portuguese Navy, chirpy cw marker, 11/30/86 @1723Z
> [Oeiras, Portugal]__ 14.7225____CTP (B. Parnass)
>Portugal: Portuguese Navy, cw marker "NAWS (Notice to All Allied Warships) de
> CTP"
> [Oeiras, Portugal]__ 3.7820____CTP (B. Parnass)

That beacon is a "feature" of that part of 75 meters. My friend K1ANX and I park just above it every Sunday evening for our weekly sked. It's a good indicator of propagation conditons accross the Atlantic and frankly, a semi-indicator to me of how well George and I are going to hear each other.

How's that you say? Well, when you hear certain stations hundreds of times (literally), how they sound kinda gets integrated with other info into being a meaningful indicator of progagation conditions.

Like if I have trouble hearing WA2TEW on the 3905 Century Club on either 40 or 80 meters. Then I know for sure there has be something like a tremendous solar flare....and to expect to hear certain other station to propagate much better than they do on average (like the ones consistently hard to hear out of NM or OR or WA or AZ).

+---+
| In person: Steve Modena AB4EL |
| On phone: (919) 515-5328 |
| At e-mail: nmodena@unity.ncsu.edu |
| By snail: Crop Sci Dept, Box 7620, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695 |
+---+
Lighten UP! It's just a computer doing that to you.
OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

3180. Re: Comments on GRE Product Quality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 13:50:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep28.135009.5083@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293150
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Sep26.212233.27362@kpc.com> tpavek@kpc.com (Tom Pavek) writes:
>
> Has anybody got an opinion on any of the GRE products ?
> I'm asking because my "Super Amplifier 3001" gave up about 2 weeks ago.
> It is less than 6 months old.
.....
> I thought SMT would last forever, and I'm sure I didn't zap it.
> Unfortunately it comes with (only) a 90 day warranty.

The packaging doesn't protect the devices against static discharge. That's
almost certainly what got yours. Surprisingly high static voltages can
build up on an antenna when the air is dry. Unsurprisingly high voltages
can be induced during a nearby storm. One or the other probably got you.

> I called GRE, they will fix it for $25, plus parts and postage.
> I'm wondering whether or not to have it fixed, bacause I can get a fixed gain
> unit from Hamtronics for approximately the same price, AND it comes with
> a schematic.

$25 sounds fair for shop labor, but you can do it yourself for free if
you have a fine tipped temperature controlled iron and some solder wick.
Or if you have a blowtorch and good technique, that's how I remove SMDs.
The Hamtronics preamp is only so so and you can make your own schematic
for your unit, just follow the traces around. Hamtronics makes a *great*
ham preamp using helical filters, but the wideband unit overloads easily.

Gary KE4ZV

3181. Re: Help? FT-470 HT and packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 14:27:37 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep28.142737.5318@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293157
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <1991Sep27.033057.22510@agate.berkeley.edu> ajk@garnet.berkeley.edu (Adam Jacobs N2LAW) writes:
>
>1. Does anyone have the exact wiring specifications for the Yaesu
>side of the cable to the TNC? Is "where do I plug it in" a stupid
>question? Presumably the MIC and EAR jacks, but how is the MIC jack
>configured -- if it's (as the manual specifies) a 2-conductor
>micro-mini phone jack, then what do I do with the PTT signal? Or is
>there something else I should know? I can wire the cable all right,
>but I have no appetite for blindly trying configurations on an
>expensive piece of equipment. Do I have to open the unit up?

The FT470 is wired like an Icom. You connect the audio from the TNC to the tip of the mike plug through a capacitor and connect the PTT to the tip with a resistor. The Icoms and Yaesus use a "leaky ground" to generate PTT. The problem with this approach is there is a tradeoff between rapid PTT and audio level and response. Typical values are .1 ufd and 2.2 k ohms. The RC time constant limits TR turnaround.

A better scheme is to use a tiny audio transformer sideways like so,

```
TNC PTT----------))))))))))))------------> radio tip (audio)
============
TNC AF OUT-------))))))))))))----X--------> radio sleeve (gnd)
|
TNC GND--------------------------|
```

You can rip a suitable transformer out of an old transistor radio or buy one from Radio Shack.

>2. Suppose I want to run the HT off a 12V external power supply.
>Where do I feed the power? Not the battery terminals, I hope. I
>would have expected a DC power jack somewhere on the unit, but again I
>don't see anything except a mysterious looking rubber plug-which-might-
>hide-a-jack-but-I'm-afraid-to-pull-it-and-look. The manual, again,
>says nothing about this.

The 2 meter only model does have a power jack under the rubber plug, but the 470 doesn't. There's a place on the board for one, but Yaesu recomends that you use a PA-6 module instead. This is a module that mounts in place of the battery and contains regulators for running the radio and charging a battery connected to the bottom of the PA-6. This is a really nice accessory and well worth the price.

>3. Anything else (useful modifications, hints, caveats) I should know
>about the FT-470 (or PK-88?)

Just the standard remarks that you should carefully set the audio level so you wind up with a 3 khz deviation for your tones. Don't exceed that level or many units will have trouble decoding your packets. Make sure you have the power saver on the 470 turned off when you run packet or you'll miss the first part of every packet. This can drive you nuts because everything seems to be working but nothing prints.

One last note. Use a separate antenna and use shielded cables on your TNC. Otherwise the RFI and RF feedback will ruin your packet operation.

Gary KE4ZV

3182. Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 14:36:47 UTC
From: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep28.143647.1128@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293153

I am an electronics enthusiast and was
wondering if anyone out there has
plans for a small do it yourself
AM band or even ham band transmitter.
I'm not a pirate and am not going to
override stations,i just want to have
something to toy around with.
I'm also planning to get a license in
the next few weeks so don't worry about
that either.
I just need about a 3 block
range with this thing,so i can talk
to my friends all at once.
Leave mail please.
Rob
--
Rob Henry

This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

3183. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 15:52:09 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.686073129@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293155

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #894 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91266.26440672 .00000207 00000-0 23837-3 0 4423
2 00424 80.4634 189.4506 0022753 159.0657 201.1425 13.67578263445985
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91261.34930279 -.00000077 00000-0 99999-4 0 6098
2 03029 13.7448 17.2412 0007381 230.6378 129.4062 1.00269616 87389
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91269.20272086 .00104655 21184-4 46120-3 0 8776
2 04966 51.5039 75.3060 1924473 2.0266 358.7161 11.82221212644879
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91268.55860895 -.00000081 00000-0 -15950-4 0 2895
2 07646 49.8300 122.1914 0205159 287.8941 69.9677 13.82163088840141
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91269.43785956 .00000006 00000-0 21231-1 0 2941
2 08820 109.8133 154.8472 0043966 138.8909 221.5203 6.38663902103712
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91251.49494750 -.00000186 00000-0 79862-4 0 3272
2 10637 33.0034 111.5473 1381659 5.8652 355.8316 1.00243415 10960
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91265.15484770 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7220
2 10684 63.9676 75.2832 0130855 197.1263 162.4836 2.00551645 85119
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91269.16310125 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4585
2 10893 64.2219 315.5781 0181968 21.8342 338.9891 2.00530999 98016
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91268.64148826 .00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 2084
2 10953 8.0405 60.8214 0005017 88.0814 272.2392 1.00292945 1741
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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91269.34151628 .00001397 00000-0 51352-3 0 5855
2 10967 108.0132 203.1564 0002465 289.6119 70.4821 14.36913556693388
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91263.88554677 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4848
2 11054 63.6721 312.1847 0065507 121.5550 239.1714 2.00573597 94925
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91267.74393321 .00000095 00000-0 11551-3 0 7919
2 11080 99.1620 166.3790 0008488 285.9835 74.0384 13.83586788652274
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91267.52659683 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2518
2 11141 63.9840 74.9834 0060274 312.1267 47.3877 2.00541570 93693
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91265.16380180 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2172
2 11690 64.3225 77.5914 0126174 201.6543 157.8532 2.00551723 99505
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91269.19162272 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5187
2 11783 63.2480 311.4168 0191731 28.8078 332.3200 2.03456559 83715
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91268.54801329 .00000085 00000-0 99999-4 0 1811
2 12472 4.6101 69.8937 0000803 341.3842 18.9710 1.00319636 36899
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91269.11946876 .00000119 00000-0 12790-3 0 7608
2 13301 82.9349 319.2828 0026781 320.1764 39.7424 13.67945476461377
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91269.17741083 -.00000073 00000-0 -11349-4 0 9553
2 13367 98.0963 325.8318 0003343 116.7640 243.3906 14.57153151489163
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91266.97187743 .00000141 00000-0 12114-3 0 168
2 13777 99.0080 101.1421 0011877 183.3954 176.7138 13.98991333111780
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91266.81196950 .00000124 00000-0 11912-3 0 8462
2 13916 82.9419 29.2812 0036817 289.7816 69.9372 13.74175665426345
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91267.63768253 .00000125 00000-0 99999-4 0 4534
2 13969 5.5798 61.4301 0003474 139.5560 220.6672 1.00273955 4007
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91268.56970097 .00000118 00000-0 99999-4 0 5204
2 14050 3.3807 72.1493 0002604 354.1350 6.5747 1.00269337 2802
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91260.96366258 .00000132 00000-0 99998-4 0 6973
2 14129 25.7947 124.2291 6058201 277.1414 21.8049 2.05877870 34153
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91265.37624476 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 143
2 14189 63.6375 73.3661 0140221 226.7437 132.1062 2.00568017 60035
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91269.15047068 .00000825 00000-0 19296-3 0 7996
2 14780 98.2290 328.4729 0002517 84.7489 275.4141 14.57120416402575
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91267.58955745 .00001963 00000-0 35524-3 0 700
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2 14781 97.8901 308.7614 0011006 210.6100 149.4471 14.67399275404027
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91267.04825758 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3172
2 15039 63.3680 72.3925 0031995 219.4488 140.3481 2.00563147 53341
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91268.87577651 .00000129 00000-0 12678-3 0 1124
2 15055 82.9546 79.0023 0028551 104.9384 255.4936 13.73483758363996
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91269.48460811 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1287
2 15271 62.9599 310.7779 0116422 333.9380 25.5587 2.00568790 50506
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91264.10175428 .00002067 00000-0 26113-3 0 6696
2 15331 82.5362 292.7555 0019864 262.6563 97.2393 14.81309211376249
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91269.03688686 .00000381 00000-0 22446-3 0 8418
2 15427 99.1663 284.9780 0015903 138.7038 221.5367 14.13124229349765
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91266.71205189 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8293
2 16129 64.1154 73.7652 0126589 145.7024 215.1490 2.00565076 43657
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91269.15013895 .00034119 00000-0 48545-3 0 7358
2 16609 51.6040 140.0633 0008782 208.4819 151.6120 15.55990022320913
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91267.68917741 -.00000125 00000-0 -49999-4 0 4437
2 16613 98.6795 339.8950 0000252 143.3761 216.7453 14.20020808129852
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91268.68002529 .00003435 00000-0 44445-3 0 5058
2 16881 82.5190 347.0572 0019194 267.5908 92.3144 14.80528550277951
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91268.26388214 .00000002 00000-0 32014-3 0 3826
2 16908 50.0135 266.2268 0011821 298.8891 61.0781 12.44398510232760
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91269.07967535 .00000673 00000-0 30776-3 0 6836
2 16969 98.5594 290.7143 0013307 359.5586 0.5584 14.24292594260916
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91266.73191565 -.00000415 00000-0 -29598-3 0 9096
2 17527 99.0563 337.1061 0000982 24.6929 335.4266 13.94889557233880
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91269.25743166 -.00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 8893
2 17561 0.0442 274.6320 0002187 163.5364 281.8837 1.00276321 1541
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91268.25099017 .00021697 00000-0 31243-3 0 7104
2 17845 51.6028 144.5688 0008470 212.0928 148.0923 15.55932582255507
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91269.03258594 .00000615 00000-0 33831-3 0 1222
2 18123 98.8075 98.4301 0015098 134.6789 225.5634 14.14747314220254
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91268.97546953 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 8345
2 18129 82.9316 344.3795 0010430 267.8841 92.1118 13.72215654213410
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 91268.56129899 .00000130 00000-0 10726-3 0 7372
2 18312 82.5558 281.4038 0013660 32.2449 327.9543 13.83836517207340
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91268.70353631 .00000276 00000-0 23575-3 0 5844
2 18820 82.5460 340.3609 0018121 95.1533 265.1697 13.84536330184599
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91269.07392375 .00000742 00000-0 35181-3 0 272
2 18822 98.5756 141.9984 0007109 12.4184 347.7167 14.22178483189021
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91262.55098861 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4089
2 19163 64.9231 143.8637 0006661 195.6441 164.4150 2.13102400 25931
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91268.70804189 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4958
2 19165 64.9012 143.6565 0003944 334.9245 25.1585 2.13102952 26061
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91261.49251617 -.00000200 00000-0 19793-2 0 2835
2 19216 56.7207 71.4530 7234787 264.9212 16.9328 2.09707823 25017
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91260.05162497 .00002019 00000-0 26585-3 0 2042
2 19274 82.5226 93.9903 0023104 70.4651 289.9051 14.79542768172418
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91261.62491377 .00000048 00000-0 10599-3 0 8163
2 19336 82.5434 313.0839 0015940 249.2177 110.7237 13.16931556151297
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91268.25881707 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4198
2 19503 65.5327 22.8807 0006815 183.7023 176.3032 2.13103658 23544
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91269.09638390 .00000704 00000-0 40269-3 0 5910
2 19531 99.0403 224.6744 0013005 54.8232 305.4147 14.12299568154717
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91262.48964033 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 2884
2 19548 0.0357 341.3403 0002384 187.3901 191.0735 1.00273373 9526
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91267.36220247 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2160
2 19749 64.8615 143.3559 0005544 271.6921 88.3474 2.13101715 21051
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91268.35841100 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2350
2 19750 64.8793 143.3472 0005481 246.9129 113.1321 2.13102591 21072
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91258.60077110 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2751
2 19802 55.0405 179.4649 0046159 167.8487 192.2795 2.00574765 18883
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91269.07599066 .00030071 00000-0 19984-2 0 1733
2 19822 75.1339 4.9270 4034856 276.9837 40.0852 7.36806681 33523
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91268.36255603 .00000151 00000-0 12585-3 0 5364
2 19851 82.5177 217.7633 0014762 133.9703 226.2678 13.84171630129910
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91263.00428749 .00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 2383
2 19876 0.2755 36.0598 0001975 308.8250 15.1299 1.00263680 5278
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TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91251.15084367 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2895
2 19883 0.0313 72.5669 0002220 90.0681 197.4439 1.00270698 79380
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91231.50852672 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2760
2 20061 54.9404 358.4543 0097945 187.6917 172.1700 2.00565627 16088
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91268.61740276 .00000137 00000-0 13485-3 0 4357
2 20103 82.9594 301.8890 0036858 181.0187 179.0900 13.73716914111618
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91252.29384119 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2224
2 20185 54.8816 180.4979 0016745 177.2554 183.3099 2.00555002 15077
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 91255.63502308 -.00000254 00000-0 99999-4 0 2832
2 20217 0.4128 13.0483 0000447 29.3161 317.6420 1.00269096 8021
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91262.29389945 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 2227
2 20302 54.2927 298.2743 0024618 326.7328 33.1096 2.00560034 14079
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91268.46286998 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4260
2 20305 82.5476 249.8031 0014897 252.5462 107.4031 13.15961892 92143
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91258.56423451 .00000055 00000-0 46888-4 0 3697
2 20322 99.0205 269.6580 0008366 180.3641 179.7511 14.03148637 93345
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91268.44364689 .00021708 00000-0 31243-3 0 8120
2 20335 51.6020 143.6010 0008101 205.8990 154.1666 15.55947050255537
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91260.80793110 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1748
2 20361 55.0731 122.2091 0065303 69.5880 291.1835 2.00559895 3527
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91267.72676366 .00000252 00000-0 13612-3 0 6731
2 20436 98.7259 340.7420 0000389 104.2324 255.8901 14.20023151 86679
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91264.20485573 .00000556 00000-0 23427-3 0 4123
2 20437 98.6621 343.0774 0010601 245.3435 114.6648 14.29258400 86708
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91262.66195708 .00000341 00000-0 15133-3 0 3025
2 20438 98.6639 341.3745 0009352 251.3757 108.6421 14.28789845 86468
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91258.07416740 .00000514 00000-0 21755-3 0 3139
2 20439 98.6671 337.3811 0010272 267.7331 92.2673 14.29331739 85839
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91257.48876669 .00000561 00000-0 23588-3 0 3144
2 20440 98.6673 336.8614 0010359 269.0545 90.9448 14.29425560 85758
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91263.47616424 .00000492 00000-0 20882-3 0 3082
2 20441 98.6666 342.8663 0010827 249.1405 110.8620 14.29464263 86619
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91269.46475343 .00000551 00000-0 23099-3 0 3103
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2 20442 98.6662 348.8953 0011372 229.1199 130.9003 14.29550526 87479
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91262.69797578 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 2288
2 20452 54.3222 237.2841 0043361 54.3042 306.1209 2.00567683 12062
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91265.19219424 .00000178 00000-0 15720-3 0 6260
2 20478 99.1419 337.2067 0000887 115.3919 244.7331 13.94863846 82541
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91264.43975427 .00000075 00000-0 21763-3 0 2456
2 20479 99.0389 228.3870 0541423 83.4740 282.7678 12.83218476 75900
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91267.86857102 .00000031 00000-0 11915-3 0 2424
2 20480 99.0394 231.1591 0541456 75.6581 290.4014 12.83188626 76344
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91269.44035779 .00000137 00000-0 30405-3 0 3524
2 20491 99.0231 248.9260 0470723 18.1183 343.6070 13.02877131 77110
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91269.38767194 .00011933 00000-0 55797-3 0 6471
2 20496 43.1057 265.6478 0019225 58.0405 302.2401 15.19598098 89297
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91268.05080478 .00035571 00000-0 50120-3 0 7265
2 20497 43.1043 129.4890 0020350 204.0660 155.9261 15.55741468 90701
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91268.43822227 .00000182 00000-0 18431-3 0 3858
2 20508 82.9502 76.8455 0045512 130.1543 230.3617 13.73343639 78865
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91269.34308149 .00003893 00000-0 56637-3 0 6287
2 20510 82.5196 27.6807 0018642 199.1798 160.8795 14.75593425 84751
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91256.89626506 .00004644 00000-0 32187-3 0 5515
2 20523 28.3293 167.6520 0013819 4.0937 355.9870 15.03166487 82786
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91267.59381167 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2376
2 20533 55.1876 357.1528 0034511 94.8900 265.5267 2.00565503 10934
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91269.53653517 .00018041 00000-0 82938-3 0 6723
2 20546 94.1092 105.6447 0124343 77.8907 283.6331 15.13592995 80289
HST
1 20580U 91268.08026480 .00005655 00000-0 57593-3 0 4885
2 20580 28.4689 162.9444 0005474 274.7685 85.2277 14.88750468 77212
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91269.60906756 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 7080
2 20619 65.1387 22.9368 0024084 211.4213 148.4500 2.13103289 10565
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91269.25768514 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 7351
2 20620 65.1287 22.9449 0006541 47.9168 312.1497 2.13103410 10566
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91268.37857350 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6440
2 20621 65.1520 22.9953 0014368 200.7565 159.1962 2.13102495 10549
Kristall
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1 20635U 90 48 A 91268.70055359 .00021714 00000-0 31243-3 0 6074
2 20635 51.6049 142.3169 0007970 216.5799 143.4703 15.55957989255570
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91267.82582380 .00005279 00000-0 41760-3 0 3776
2 20638 52.9879 142.8250 0011342 293.9124 66.0762 15.02057877 72002
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91268.54340987 .00000114 00000-0 96853-4 0 2862
2 20670 82.5470 279.2328 0017649 62.0802 298.2143 13.84013362 62885
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91268.06246054 .00000724 00000-0 10511-2 0 4612
2 20712 17.8168 232.4088 7201142 163.8658 243.8205 2.32876311 2522
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91261.95533885 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1351
2 20724 54.6229 177.9799 0098616 128.6431 232.3833 2.00567855 8245
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91269.19233349 -.00000030 00000-0 -87150-5 0 2189
2 20788 98.9306 300.6438 0013973 253.0128 106.9504 14.01152572 54350
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91268.82435815 .00000160 00000-0 13578-3 0 2372
2 20826 82.5235 217.8324 0013208 326.3171 33.7149 13.83383381 50125
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91261.98549568 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1376
2 20830 54.9836 120.3312 0074123 113.3337 247.5681 2.00574968 7326
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91262.89510192 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 855
2 20959 54.9222 179.5076 0054434 214.0633 145.5941 2.00565659 5939
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91269.09315877 .00001180 00000-0 44741-3 0 3298
2 20978 98.8277 307.5749 0079997 204.1858 155.5589 14.31260486 42686
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91268.88628748 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3653
2 21006 64.8282 142.7120 0061800 185.5665 174.4658 2.13102641 6235
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91268.59523556 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3888
2 21007 64.8556 142.7470 0039212 178.3209 181.7956 2.13100750 6224
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91268.47820831 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3635
2 21008 64.8349 142.7299 0008701 291.5968 68.4134 2.13100550 6220
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91268.20114352 .00000137 00000-0 13310-3 0 1299
2 21087 82.9465 159.7446 0035947 343.1010 16.8945 13.74411387 32760
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91268.77630581 .00000119 00000-0 11520-3 0 1344
2 21089 82.9207 29.5247 0030246 1.7854 358.3406 13.73925762 31951
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91265.00554813 -.00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 838
2 21140 0.8476 307.9957 0001263 251.5381 158.7971 1.00270745 1838
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91268.65419675 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1537
2 21152 82.9356 344.5121 0043744 104.2036 256.3988 13.73372164 27023
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Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91269.36595616 .00145291 93180-5 34310-3 0 4350
2 21213 72.6880 6.7549 0011022 251.0676 108.9180 15.96568218 28554
Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 91268.90529553 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 2864
2 21216 64.8885 23.0417 0008983 215.4474 144.5056 2.13103272 3734
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 91269.43349235 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 2928
2 21217 64.8804 23.0426 0010955 231.9316 127.9835 2.13102482 3749
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 91268.14321164 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 2882
2 21218 64.8700 23.0736 0006193 298.2625 61.6854 2.13102789 3719
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91267.80216616 .00020326 00000-0 42891-3 0 2124
2 21225 28.4559 123.5327 0008699 64.7054 295.4863 15.43672678 26596
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91268.01143903 .00000369 00000-0 95528-3 0 788
2 21232 82.5531 154.0524 0016271 162.4067 197.7430 13.15994836 20259
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91269.07872724 .00000769 00000-0 36852-3 0 588
2 21263 98.7278 297.3362 0012435 232.6936 127.3094 14.21588434 19090
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91268.63632709 .00021718 00000-0 31243-3 0 1219
2 21311 51.6000 142.6411 0008064 212.0673 147.9931 15.55960496255567
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91 39 A 91268.57410490 .00001906 00000-0 28512-3 0 1483
2 21397 82.5281 297.2553 0022054 262.4626 97.4078 14.74078129 16683
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 91260.66117361 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 402
2 21552 55.2753 117.6443 0037252 215.1878 144.6518 2.00563468 1487
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 91269.24189455 .00000173 00000-0 68908-4 0 581
2 21574 98.5181 342.0454 0001087 78.2283 281.9022 14.34164277 10207
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 91261.68914843 .00000697 00000-0 25320-3 0 186
2 21575 98.5399 334.9359 0008633 39.9245 320.2572 14.36173247 9135
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 91261.72580333 .00000923 00000-0 33619-3 0 222
2 21576 98.5368 334.8858 0004632 49.1733 310.9853 14.35360172 9137
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 91269.23394211 .00002985 00000-0 10425-2 0 427
2 21578 98.5373 342.3627 0005775 22.2543 337.8895 14.35929192 10211
Microsat 1
1 21580U 91 51 A 91269.21770845 .00084816 00000-0 86359-3 0 827
2 21580 82.0208 183.5708 0057921 155.0216 205.4019 15.62662842 10952
Microsat 2
1 21581U 91 51 B 91269.25332301 .00109466 00000-0 10864-2 0 751
2 21581 82.0197 183.4468 0064145 155.3820 205.3024 15.62757106 10966
Microsat 3
1 21582U 91 51 C 91269.18143202 .00090472 00000-0 90411-3 0 780
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2 21582 82.0200 183.5100 0061597 158.7157 201.6834 15.62833236 10950
Microsat 4
1 21583U 91 51 D 91269.20215532 .00082059 00000-0 82914-3 0 602
2 21583 82.0400 183.5485 0059325 149.1424 211.4015 15.62756524 10950
Microsat 5
1 21584U 91 51 E 91269.21173202 .00080972 00000-0 78731-3 0 458
2 21584 82.0131 183.5455 0074139 155.8882 204.6581 15.62460770 10958
Microsat 6
1 21585U 91 51 F 91269.77261704 .00095887 00000-0 96763-3 0 653
2 21585 82.0255 182.8851 0057213 150.8936 209.5872 15.62909468 11047
Microsat 7
1 21586U 91 51 G 91269.49645124 .00088900 00000-0 90447-3 0 869
2 21586 82.0230 183.1373 0059075 152.9160 207.5241 15.62586295 11007
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 91252.45031716 .00000159 00000-0 99999-4 0 182
2 21639 0.0633 71.6305 0003517 99.3184 189.0438 1.00261613 268
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 91268.85803946 .00000371 00000-0 94854-3 0 309
2 21655 82.5526 99.6732 0013923 160.9905 199.1730 13.16783847 5466
Progress M9
1 21662U 91 57 A 91268.44173614 .00021709 00000-0 31243-3 0 429
2 21662 51.6037 143.6114 0009063 211.4871 137.8618 15.55941754255533
IRS 1B
1 21688U 91 61 A 91269.28567382 .00001433 00000-0 10627-2 0 877
2 21688 99.1402 342.3936 0019111 282.1884 77.7528 13.96380914 3922
1991 061B
1 21689U 91 61 B 91266.12788811 .00000250 00000-0 19363-3 0 187
2 21689 99.2619 339.4702 0034176 239.1193 120.6610 14.00229044 3477
Solar A
1 21694U 91 62 A 91269.29508017 .00008899 00000-0 10438-2 0 206
2 21694 31.3421 249.4399 0190039 300.8457 57.3654 14.71649902 4015
1991 062B
1 21695U 91 62 B 91269.33979202 .00008071 00000-0 91704-3 0 242
2 21695 31.3378 248.8554 0189792 300.0894 58.1072 14.72877283 4024
1991 062C
1 21696U 91 62 C 91269.28065611 .00073096 00000-0 83135-2 0 143
2 21696 31.3549 249.3126 0183888 300.7444 57.7471 14.73555053 4010
1991 062D
1 21697U 91 62 D 91267.17829964 .00060986 00000-0 69480-2 0 207
2 21697 31.3363 262.0733 0185650 280.7894 77.1683 14.73333526 3701
1991 062E
1 21698U 91 62 E 91268.32983100 .00061686 00000-0 69911-2 0 284
2 21698 31.3416 255.0825 0185214 292.0317 66.0776 14.73582474 3873
1991 062F
1 21699U 91 62 F 91268.26542360 .00049789 00000-0 57059-2 0 210
2 21699 31.3577 255.5060 0185397 291.3765 66.7208 14.73176667 3868
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 91267.10146639 .00004327 00000-0 39929-3 0 98
2 21701 56.9832 194.6162 0004554 93.6293 266.5321 14.96433067 1677
Cosmos 2155
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1 21702U 91 64 A 91267.80650427 -.00000161 00000-0 00000 0 0 123
2 21702 1.3080 269.5626 0005781 342.0898 16.8702 1.00274352 151
1991 064B
1 21703U 91 64 B 91268.80452035 -.00000229 00000-0 99999-4 0 57
2 21703 1.3104 268.6439 0003899 300.6833 54.9220 0.99903780 124
1991 064C
1 21704U 91 64 C 91257.43377245 .35330224 61711-4 24647-3 0 71
2 21704 51.6498 265.5550 0002190 109.4043 43.2878 16.53061607 119
Molniya3-41
1 21706U 91 65 A 91269.47999379 .00000090 00000-0 00000 0 0 147
2 21706 62.8581 245.3261 7425425 280.1651 10.7886 2.00572852 183
1991 065B
1 21707U 91 65 B 91269.48815851 .02012843 39447-4 14117-2 0 320
2 21707 62.8330 213.2076 0106536 132.9537 228.2652 16.04281272 1374
1991 065C
1 21708U 91 65 C 91268.24527981 .20896936 43468-4 35709-3 0 386
2 21708 62.7998 217.5901 0036539 120.1541 241.0422 16.43587855 1183
1991 065D
1 21709U 91 65 D 91269.03443383 .00000558 00000-0 98827-3 0 47
2 21709 62.8439 245.3307 7462188 280.1532 10.5399 1.96354356 182
1991 065E
1 21710U 91 65 E 91269.47334089 .07815053 41501-4 16256-2 0 332
2 21710 62.8055 213.1547 0062969 130.1135 230.9875 16.24702365 1380
1991 066A
1 21713U 91 66 A 91269.27141752 .00728852 28326-4 37113-3 0 280
2 21713 67.1249 207.2897 0111044 73.2139 288.1757 16.07299774 1063
1991 065F
1 21718U 91 65 F 91268.36865337 .03093273 40054-4 19287-2 0 81
2 21718 62.8100 217.6700 0103360 128.2496 235.0097 16.06235124 1205
1991 065G
1 21719U 91 65 G 91267.52799549 .04725664 40728-4 12659-2 0 58
2 21719 62.8069 220.7406 0082169 126.2652 247.7452 16.19024982 1064
1991 065H
1 21720U 91 65 H 91267.96240182 .07351530 41544-4 13045-2 0 60
2 21720 62.8219 218.9549 0069568 130.4949 231.3562 16.25056171 1146
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3184. Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 15:53:03 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.686073183@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293151
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

```
Line 1
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978
--
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3185. Want Very Cheap Anti-Shoplifting System - Sort of

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 16:57:39 UTC
From: harold@terminus.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <2269@mephisto.gatech.edu>
Source record: 293158

My wife teaches special education. She currently has a pupil who wanders out of the classroom occasionally. She can't just tie a leash to him, and she doesn't want to keep all the doors closed all the time and she doesn't want an alarm to go off whenever anybody enter/leaves the room. She DOES want to know as soon as this child attemps to leave the room.

My idea was to use something like the anti-shoplifting system they have in clothing stores. A tag that is attached to the clothes. Detectors at the doors activate a alarm if a tag goes through the doorway.

Does anyone know if this can be done, and how, for say $100?

Thanks.
harold

FORBES, HAROLD C. N5JCM
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,seismo,ut-ngp}!gatech!cc!harold
ARPA: harold@cc.gatech.edu PACKET: N5JCM @ W4QO

FORBES, HAROLD C. N5JCM
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,seismo,ut-ngp}!gatech!cc!harold
ARPA: harold@cc.gatech.edu PACKET: N5JCM @ W4QO

3186. **-- SOMEONE PLEASE SEND DX-440 TAPE-OUT MOD --**

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 17:52:00 UTC
From: padawer@utkvx2.utk.edu
Message-ID: <28SEP199113520693@utkvx2.utk.edu>
Source record: 293160
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I realize this is a perennial request, but I'm one of the uninitiated. Would someone please be so kind as to send or post the tape-out modification for the Radio Shack DX-440 (which restores the taping capabilities of the set to that found in the sister radio, the Sangean ATS-803A).

I'd also like to see the pin-out for the stock Sangean ATS-803A taping DIN plug.

Thanks.

Randy Padawer
Internet: PADAWER@UTKVX.UTK.EDU

3187. * SpaceNews 30-Sep-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 19:21:37 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <498@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 293164
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 30-Sep-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0930
* SpaceNews 30-Sep-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0930

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* PACSAT NEWS *
===============
DOVE has been silent on 2-meters as command station N4HY prepares the
spacecraft to accept speech software. When DOVE returns to 2-meters,
it is expected to be sending voice messages in addition to telemetry
packets.

The status of some of the other MicroSats are given below. These are
packet frames actually received from the satellite listed:

===

From AMSAT-OSCAR-16:

PACSAT-1>AMSAT <UI>:

09/26/91 0326Z: Experimenters day over for this week.
Enjoy the bird!
AO-16 command team (WD0E)

===

From WEBERSAT-OSCAR-18:

WEBER-1>CAST <UI>:

28SEP91
Description
0 Shot over Brazil
5 Clouds over Indian Ocean
6 Shot over Ethiopia
Sending WOD for ch #'s 26 27 28 29 2A 35.

73, EA2CLS

===

From LUSAT-OSCAR-19:

LUSAT-1>AMARG <UI>:

Sep 06.

BBS active again.
PB hole fill feature NOT suported.
CW Experiment delayed to new announce.

73-np
AMARG

===

From FUJI-OSCAR-20:

8J1JBS>BEACON <UI C>:
JAS1b M0 91/09/28 18:48:00
Mailbox is at your service from 91/09/11 05:40:00
The JD Transmitter is available in all orbits
during JD mode.

* U5MIR NEWS *
==============
Sergei, U5MIR, was active last weekend making several voice contacts
with ground stations. During one of his contacts, he expressed an
interest in contacting the next U.S. ham in space, currently scheduled
for May 1992.

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
========================
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : RS10/RS11, NASA Catalog Number: 18129, Launched on 23-Jun-87
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular

RS10/RS11 are two amateur radio transponder packages attached to COSMOS
1861. Each transponder is identical, although the frequencies each uses
are different.

RS-10 Frequency Chart

Uplink Passband Downlink Passband

Mode K 21.160- 21.200 MHz 29.360- 29.400 MHz
Mode T 21.160- 21.200 MHz 145.860-145.900 MHz
Mode A 145.860-145.900 MHz 29.360- 29.400 MHz

Mode KT = Mode K or T uplink with BOTH K and T downlinks.
Mode KA = BOTH Mode K and A uplinks into a common Mode K or A downlink.

CW Beacon Frequencies: 29.357, 29.403, 145.857, 145.903 MHz
Autotransponder ("robot") uplinks: 21.120 and 145.820 MHz

RS-11 Frequency Chart

Uplink Passband Downlink Passband

Mode K 21.210- 21.250 MHz 29.410- 29.450 MHz
Mode T 21.210- 21.250 MHz 145.910-145.950 MHz
Mode A 145.910-145.950 MHz 29.410- 29.450 MHz

Mode KT = Mode K or T uplink with BOTH K and T downlinks.
Mode KA = BOTH Mode K and A uplinks into a common Mode K or A downlink.

CW Beacon Frequencies: 29.407, 29.453, 145.907, 145.830 MHz
Autotransponder ("robot") uplinks: 21.130 and 145.830 MHz

"Robot" operation involves sending "RS10 DE (your callsign) AR" using
Morse telegraphy between 10 and 40 WPM. Successful contact with the
autotransponder will yield a QSO number.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
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3188. 2m Equipment For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-28 23:21:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GB4I5TNGDCDRPDNV@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293161

After several responses to my price inquiry (thanks to those who helped me out), I offer the following equipment for sale:

FOR SALE:

Icom IC-2AT 2m HT ("the brick") all original manuals, including schematic
Icom HM-46 Mini-Speaker Mic light weight, easy to use
Icom DC-1 DC Converter for use with CP-1, or 12V power supply
Icom CP-1 Cigarette Charger use to charge battery, or power radio while using DC-1
Largo Kulduckie 2m rubber duck antenna "gold" bnc connector

All equipment is in excellent working and appearance order.

PRICE: $175 + shipping (or best offer)

Please send BITNET MAIL if you have any questions or if you would like to make an offer.

73,
Jon / N4VRN
JPB7946@TNTECH.BITNET

3189. Mid. Lat. Aurora Warning Downgraded to a WATCH - 29 Sept.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 00:57:14 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F54D.A36A0BA0.6996@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293162

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3190. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 28 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 04:23:48 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F56A.7E60F900.7212@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293165

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 271, 09/28/91
10.7 FLUX=175.6 90-AVG=201 SSN=227 BKI=4434 5343 BAI=025
BGND-XRAY=B8.7 FLU1=3.2E+06 FLU10=8.9E+03 PKI=4444 4454 PAI=033
BOU-DEV=053,059,039,048,071,039,051,028 DEV-AVG=048 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.4 @ 2356UT XRAY-MIN= B8.2 @ 1626UT XRAY-AVG= C1.1
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 1150UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1630UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1430UT PCA-MIN= +0.2DB @ 2355UT PCA-AVG= +0.3DB
BOUTF-MAX=55317NT @ 0154UT BOUTF-MIN=55256NT @ 1833UT BOUTF-AVG=55289NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+115NT@ 0522UT GOES7-MIN=N:-044NT@ 1113UT G7-AVG=+068,+061,+001
GOES6-MAX=P:+108NT@ 2017UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 0503UT G6-AVG=+079,+004,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:180,180,175;SESC:174,172,170 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,020,020/028,025,030
KFCST=4556 5433 4555 4433 27DAY-AP=035,021 27DAY-KP=4565 4322 1344 4333
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**MINSTRM
!!END-DATA!!
```

3191. Amateurs on USENET List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 06:18:23 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Sep29.061823.17740@ve6mgs.uucp>
Source record: 293163
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I operate a gateway for USENET articles to the local Packet Bulletin Boards.
A side effect is that I am building a list of the amateurs on the Network. As
promised earlier, here is the list I've maintained. I would be pleased to take
any e-mail updates to this list.
Enjoy, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-
---------------------------It's been a slice-----------------------------------
Network address to name or call letters lookup table
#
Entries have this format:
Address Call Name
#
Address Network address popularily used by individuals on the network.
Call Call letters of the individual.
Name Name of the individual. A trailing * denotes not searched in
call book for verification yet, @ means not found in call book.
? after name means recheck (Call does not match name or other
discrepancy) may be required. If there are none of these, then
the address/call and name have been confirmed in the
callbook (1987).
ISREAL
RAFI%BGUVMS@TAUNIVM.TAU.AC.IL 4z4tj Rafi@
GERMANY
klaus@ccsq.hanse.de db2hk Klaus Kleemann?
meyer@fuhainf2.fernuni-hagen.de db6ag Bernd Meyer@
BTITMARS%ESOC.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu dc0hk Barry Titmarsh@
BTITMARS%ESOC.BITNET@Sdsc.EDU dc0hk Barry Titmarsh@
DC2SF@DC2SF.ampr.ORG dc2sf Stefan Siebenhaller
alf@dfv.rwth-aachen.de dd2kz Ralf Crumbach?
UPP200%DBNRHRZ1.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu df2kw Guido Kueppers
orscholz@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de dg4nem Oliver Scholz@
dg4scv@dg4scv.UUCP dg4scv Rolf Rose@
WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET dl3zbj Wolf Koehler?
WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET ab6el Wolf Koehler@
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don@zl2tnm.gp.co.nz zl2tnm Don Stokes@
bruce@cpsc.ucalgary.ca zl3oa Bruce A. MacDonald

3192. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 15:03:51 UTC
From: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <5oJ291w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 293166

ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:

> I am an electronics enthusiast and was
> wondering if anyone out there has
> plans for a small do it yourself
> AM band or even ham band transmitter.
> I'm not a pirate and am not going to
> override stations,i just want to have
> something to toy around with.
> I'm also planning to get a license in
> the next few weeks so don't worry about
> that either.
> I just need about a 3 block
> range with this thing,so i can talk
> to my friends all at once.
> Leave mail please.
> Rob
> --
> Rob Henry
>
> This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

The current issue of Popular Electronics has one on the cover - an old style AM wireless phono ....about 20 bucks....

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

3193. WWV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 16:43:57 UTC
From: genius@saviour.UUCP
Message-ID: <yNw297w164w@saviour.UUCP>
Source record: 293176

Hello,
I have seen that heath kit makes a radio that receives signals from WWV
and decodes thoses signals into the current time. So in effect, you get
a really really accurate clock. Does anyone know more about this signal
sent out by WWV. What is its protocol. Where is it located within the
signal. Please post anyting you may know about this subject or send
me E-Mail.
THX,
Bill.

==
| _ | UUCP: uunet!bywater!scifi!saviour!root
| /_) ' /) /) | INTERNET: root@saviour.uucp
| /__) _/(_/(__/(_ | INTERNET: saviour!root@uunet.uu.net
| | T H E S A V I O U R S Y S T E M
==
Bill Moran Po Box 3538 Poughkeepsie NY 12603
==

3194. RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 17:15:58 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9109301537.AA00290@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293086

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.189

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.189 DATE: September 30, 1991
SUBJECT: DRILL AND EXERCISE REALITY, PART 2/3

By April Moell, WA6OPS, Anaheim

(Continued)
5. We may have no control over the starting or ending time of the drills. We will give you our best approximations. Sometimes there are problems setting up the disaster scene and the drill starts late. That means the hams will get called late.If you've been pre-staged we will try to keep you advised over the air. Sometimes there are difficulties retrieving all the victims or resources after the drill. You may be asked to stay at your post past the end of the drill. If this causes you a problem, let your supervisor know ahead of time. If there are staggered callouts or activations of radio volunteers, please DON'T GET ON THE AIR AND ASK when you are going to be called. Be patient.
6. If you said you can be available for a drill date, WE ARE PLANNING ON USING YOU. PLEASE TAKE THE COMMITMENT SERIOUSLY. It takes a lot of time and phone bills to contact people, assign them, and contact them again with their assignments. Thinking we won't miss just one volunteer is erroneous. If several people think that we will be in trouble, and it isn't just a matter of plugging someone in. One dropout can create a domino effect, causing shuffling of operators to provide the proper coverage and support new ones in the drill. That means more phone calls and chaos.
7. Hospital (and government) people aren't fond of drills. They disrupt their normal routine. They are required to do them. They don't want to be embarrassed by doing something wrong. When the drill is over, you will likely see a very rapid disappearance of personnel. If victims are yet to be picked up for transport back to the site and you are a possible communications link for that, don't let the command post close up without knowing who your contact is going to be. The hospital is supposed to have someone in charge of the victims. Don't let them abandon you.

It is not your job to keep track of the victims.
(To be concluded in the next Bulletin)
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

3195. Callbook on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 17:22:28 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.Stan
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Sep29132228@eva.Stan>
Source record: 293169

Can someone tell me what the address of the station that has
the callbook online. I remembre doing it a few months ago,
but lost the info, Thanks, Mike

3196. Re: Standard Radio C228a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 17:54:45 UTC
From: stigall@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep29.175445.8672@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 293167

I have the C500 Standard and really like it. It's the one that Heath sold on clearance, 2M/440 with an extra band 340-400 thrown in. It doesn't have DTMF paging or auto-dial, but it was cheap and works well. I've had it apart and it it is well made inside. I have dropped it at least 3 times with no damage. I can't wait to use it for full-duplex phone patch.

--
John Stigall - Indiana University Computing Services Network | Amateur Radio
750 N. State Rd. 46 Bypass, Bloomington, Indiana 47405 | N 9 L K L
(812)855-9255 stigall@ucs.indiana.edu | @K9IU.IN

3197. Re: Telephone question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 17:58:02 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570177@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293171

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, zbang@access.digex.com (Carl P. Zwanzig) writes:

>FYI the "normal" telephone subscriber loop is 900 ohm nominal, not 600.

Don't telephone company AC voltmeters have their "dB" scale calibrated
to 600 ohms? I thought this was because the phone system was nominally
600 ohm impedance.

Oh, well, I could be wrong. It happened once before :=)

AL N1AL

3198. Major Solar Flare Alert - Minor Impact Possible - 29 Sept.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 18:18:11 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F5DF.0EE6DCA0.7653@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293168

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MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 18:00 UT, 29 SEPT

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Low - Moderate Impact Possible

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class M7.3/2N Location: S21E30 (Region 6853)
Tenflare: ~660 sfu @ 1513-1606UT Times: Begin=1512, Peak=1533, End=1642

Sweeps: Type IV (Importance 3) at 1523 UT. Duration: 15 minutes.
No Type II observed.

NOTES: This event was a long-decay event (LDE). Xrays are still continuing
to fall, but are well into the C-class level now. A moderate SWF
appears to have been associated (preliminary). A Major Type IV sweep
was observed, but was fairly brief in duration (15 minutes).

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

This major flare could have a minor (low to moderate) terrestrial
impact. This particular event is a difficult one to forecast. It is a
"greyline" case in many areas. We will likely forecast enhanced geomagnetic
and auroral conditions for either late in the UT day of 01 October or
sometime in the UT day of 02 October (early to mid part of the day). This
event could produce activity ranging from mostly active conditions to
possible minor storm levels. We would expect most of the activity to be
within the active to possible minor storm levels if an impact materializes.

There is also a very slight risk for the arrival of protons from this
event. So far, no protons have been observed and likely will not be observed
for several hours, if at all. The probability is not particularly high with
this event, although it is slightly possible.

If protons do arrive, polar path radio communications may be disrupted.
Communications over these areas is still fairly poor as a result of the
recent geomagnetic storming. Although a PCA event is unlikely to be
observed, polar path communicators or users of the OMEGA navigation beacons
should be aware of the increased risk for proton related anomalies associated
with possible future major energetic solar events.

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3199. Callbook on network

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 18:24:09 UTC
From: hatzakis@eva.Stan
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Sep29132409@eva.Stan>
Source record: 293170

Forgot to mention, I am looking for callbook on network,
Please ddrop me a note @ HATZAKIS @ SUMEX-AIM.STANFORD.EDU since
there is something wrong with my GNUS. Thanks

3200. Re: IRCs: 1, 2 or $1.00

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-29 18:40:48 UTC
From: rvenkate@rodan.acs.syr.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep29.184048.12724@rodan.acs.syr.edu>
Source record: 293097

1 IRC still has a value which is less than surface mail postage in
India - at least, till July 1991, when I was there.
1 IRC brings between 100 and 200 fils, depending on the post office, in
A92, Bahrain. That is, IF it is accepted at all, which is very rare. I
had a pretty large bunch of IRCs when I left Bahrain this May, because
after my post office exchanged the first ten IRCs, they refused to take
any more!
Postage to the US is 205 fils/10 gms. 1000 fils is 1 Bah.Dinar. 1 BD
is $2.65. So 1 IRC is still not enough.
I think most DX prefer S1.00. I did!
A92FK/A92C/VU2EV

3201. Sony GPS receiver "discman"...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 00:40:19 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@BANYAN9.CAcd.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9109292339.AA08537@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293175

(WB4ROX follows the GPS world pretty closely...forwarded him some excerpts of the Sony GPS comments seen here earlier...here's his reply ... wb9ivr)

I saw a prototype of the Sony GPS unit at Oshkosh a couple of months ago. It does indeed look like a "diskman". In fact it doesn't look like something you'd want to risk using outdoors (not very rugged). They should have made it like a "sports" Walkman (yellow/rugged/waterproof). Where do they think people are going to use it, in the living room?

The prototype used a patch (flat) antenna on a weighted mount to keep it horizontal. I can just imagine using it in a jeep, antenna swinging madly. Patch antennas are nice and flat, but the coverage near the horizon is marginal, hence their sensitivity to being held horizontal. The best position fixes are using satellites that are low on the horizon, exactly in the patch antenna's weak spot. Post antennas perform much better, but people don't like the fat, short, "rubber ducky" or stub sticking out.

I don't know how well the Sony unit performs. I think it's a six channel unit. It should perform well, except for the above antenna and packaging gripes. We'll begin to see many more "consumer" receivers soon.

Rick 9/29/91 11:50am

3202. Correction to Major Flare Alert - Optical 4B event, not a 2N !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 00:59:23 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F617.1AA9E680.8021@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293173

CORRECTION TO PREVIOUS MAJOR FLARE ALERT

A correction is in order regarding the last Major Solar Flare Alert which was issued earlier today.

The flare given in that report was rated a class M7.3/2N event. In actuality, this event was a much larger optical event, rated a 4B event, not a 2N as reported earlier. This is the top of the scale for optical flares in size and brightness.

Simultaneous brightenings were observed in nearby Region 6850 during this large energetic flare. The potential terrestrial impact is still rated as low to possibly moderate (active to possibly minor storm conditions) late on 01 October or during the early to mid part of the UT day on 02 October. Recent filament disappearances as well as a well placed coronal hole are expected to contribute to the activity from 30 September to 02 or 03 October.

No protons have been observed from this major flare.

3203. Budelman Electronics 900 Mhz Amplifier Info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 01:24:54 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.012454.29795@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 293172

At a recent flea I picked up a 2c39 amp that looks like it should work on
902, but ofcourse there are no docs. :-(

It was made by Budelman Electronics Corp
Stamford Conn USA

anyone ever hear of them? Dir assistance has no such company, nor do I find
any listing in the current trade directories.

The lables says it is a type 108B covering 840 - 960 MHz.

The beast looks almost but not quite military, mabey made about 1960?

It is just one 2C39 in a cavity and looks simple enough, but I can't seem
to get the high voltage to come up, a schematic to debug the 3 relay interlock
circuit would be nice :-)

Thanks in advance for any help.

73 Steve F

****
Steve Finberg w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
PO Box 82 MIT Br 617 258 3754 3-6 PM
Cambridge MA 02139
****

3204. CALLSIGN PROJECT PART 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 01:41:43 UTC
From: beers@sybil.cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.014143.9783@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 293174

```
CALLSIGN PROJECT PART 4
-----------------------

The UB Amateur Radio Club will be taking over the wonderful service
provided by Rusty Carruth N7IKQ for the past few years.

This is how it works: Those people interested in obtaining a copy of the
US Callsign Database on tape can send us a donation. When enough people have
done so (enough to cover the cost of the tape), we will begin making copies
and sending them out to you. The following types of media and file formats
will be supported:

Media: 9 track tape
1/4" Sun cartridge
8mm tape
floppy disk (1.44MByte 3.5")
Formats: compressed/uncompressed tar
raw data (cat > /device),
compressed raw data (cat | compress > /device)
arc (not standard UNIX, but handy for those PC users out there.
We have version 5.21)
cpio (if you really, really, really, can't do tar...)

The tape contains one entry for every ham in the US, not including club
stations.

The cost will be as in years past: $25 plus media and shipping. I
expect the tape should be in by the middle of December, so we will begin
making copies over our Christmas break, and you should start receiving them
after the 1st of the year.

Please send e-mail to one of the addresses below if you are interested in
the database.

beers@cs.buffalo.edu
{rutgers,uunet}!cs.buffalo.edu!beers
beers@sunybcs.bitnet

73s for now,
Andrew

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Andrew C. Beers, N2LUH beers@cs.buffalo.edu
SUNY Buffalo, Computer Science {rutgers,uunet}!cs.buffalo.edu!beers
```

3205. The callsign project, Round 4!!! It lives! :-)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 01:44:21 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <4986@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 293079

In article <1991Sep20.204745.3480@acsu.buffalo.edu> bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen) writes:
>
>In article <4923@anasaz.UUCP>, rusty@anasaz.UUCP (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>|> So, them's my thunks. "Let the flames begin" :-)
>
>I will put in as much as $30 toward such a club but I have no time to
>organize it or anything. Anyone else?
>
>Devon

Well, Andrew Beers (beers@cs.buffalo.edu) is involved in a club which has decided to take over the callsign project. (What a relief! ;-)

So, the callsign project lives on, and "Part 4" begins.. well, I'm going to do the ordering and conversion to the 3 or 4 formats I make and then ship them off to Andrew, so I'm ordering the tape this week. (Those of you involved in this last year know how LONG it takes the NTIS to do anything... maybe around Christmas I'll get the tape...)

I expect Andrew to pipe up here real soon now and announce how they plan to run things. (and thats all I'll say about THAT :-)

I'm sure I'm forgetting something really important... Oh, well, I'll repost when I remember. For now:

73 and "Live long and [may the callsign project] prosper" :-) :-) :-)

(come on, give me a break, its Sunday night and I've just been watching the 25 year Star Trek special :-)

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ
Join The Ham Callsign Project Club - part 4 (the 1991 version)!!

(Andrew - as soon as you decide who is to be the contact person for the callsign project let me know and I'll put their address right up there^^^^^^)

3206. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 29 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 03:49:33 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F62E.E0BBA720.8253@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293177

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 272, 09/29/91
10.7 FLUX=194.7 90-AVG=201 SSN=205 BKI=3213 3333 BAI=012
BGND-XRAY=C1.3 FLU1=4.9E+05 FLU10=9.2E+03 PKI=2213 4433 PAI=013
BOU-DEV=024,013,009,033,031,033,021,025 DEV-AVG=023 NT SWF=01:085
XRAY-MAX= M7.3 @ 1533UT XRAY-MIN= C1.0 @ 2359UT XRAY-AVG= C4.4
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0105UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.4DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -1.2DB @ 1540UT PCA-AVG= +0.2DB
BOUTF-MAX=55313NT @ 2325UT BOUTF-MIN=55264NT @ 1648UT BOUTF-AVG=55296NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+115NT@ 1647UT GOES7-MIN=N:-005NT@ 0020UT G7-AVG=+082,+054,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+116NT@ 1859UT GOES6-MIN=E:-017NT@ 0703UT G6-AVG=+094,+001,+029
FLUXFCST=STD:190,190,185;SESC:190,185,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,020,025/020,020,030
KFCST=3344 5433 3445 4333 27DAY-AP=021,015 27DAY-KP=1344 4333 3343 3222
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:M7.3/4B,S21E30(6853),1512-1533-1642,IV=3@1523;
**TENFLR:630SFU@1513,DUR:53MIN;**245STRM:0000-2400UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

3207. Monitoring UHF military aero band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 04:24:44 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <10257@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 293078

What is a good method of obtaining UHF aero frequencies to monitor?
I have a PRO2004 scanner so it is possible to scan a range of frequencies.
The problem is that the UHF aero band is so large (225-400 MHz) that it
is difficult to scan. Could anyone give me some help as to how to find
military air frequencies (or give me frequencies).

thanks,

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

3208. Re: Telephone question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 08:03:43 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.080343.20352@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 293081

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, eshamilton@lbl.gov writes:

>>Does anyone know the impedances of a standard (i.e. ATT) telephone's
>>mike and earpiece?

>600 ohms, I think.
>AL N1AL

Last time I measured, the carbon mic was in the neighborhood of 180 ohms. Why not ask on comp.dcom.telecom, along with the reason why you need to know... Several AT&T folks hang out there, plus several hams who do telecom for a living. All nice folks that don;t mind sharing info.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3209. help please: Johnson FM588 UHF hand-held

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 08:10:53 UTC
From: prs@oasis.icl.co.uk
Message-ID: <85@oasis.icl.co.uk>
Source record: 293084
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi rec.radio readers

I've just acquired a number of hand-held transceivers but unfortunately have no technical data to go with them. They are Johnson FM588 walkie-talkies, made by E.F.Johnson Company (I think in Minnesota). All the crystals have been removed so I don't know how the UHF frequencies (around 453MHz) were derived. I hope to recrystal and tune them up for the 430-440MHz band. Any technical information would be much appreciated.

Thanks & 73

Peter G0PUB

Peter Swynford is available... tel: +44 344 424842 x 2625 / Bracknell 424842
or at prs@oasis.icl.co.uk /..!uunet!mcsun!ukc!iclbra!prs / G0PUB@GB7BEQ.GBR.EU
Disclaimer: See Paragraph 2.4.a of section 1.a (article 7) (iii) of the
Town and Country Planning Act, 1967.

3210. Re: FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 08:20:08 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.082008.20718@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 293082

Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM writes:

>Well, I did rush out and picked up a pair of the RS TRC-500 VOX units at the
>sale price.

>My impressions are as follows:

>1. The audio quality is great.
>2. The double conversion crystal controlled superhet receiver is impressive
> with an LM 386 AF output.
>3. 5khz dev FM transmitter with VOX is really great.
>5. The range of only a few feet (maybe 50-100 feet) stinks.

A friend bought two and had his brother who works at a 2-way shop retune
the transmitters. Apparently Maxon (who makes the beasts) can't tune a
radio properly, as the units now have much better range - the power was
low and they were not on (the same) frequency.

>7. Find a higher power transmitter to go with the receiver and then
> communications would improve immensely (anyone have a 49mhz power amp?)

May not be necessary -

>8. Would like to see pots used instead of switches to control VOX and volume
> functions.

Easy enough mod. Probably could be done and still look stock.

What I'd like to do with mine is have the mic control the receiver
volume when in receive mode. If the local noise level went up, so would
the volume....

Jack-in-the-Box drive-through restaurants used to do this back in the
'70s (it would measure the engine volume as you drove up, and a loud
truck vs a quiet car made a very noticeable difference). The current
sound systems don't have this feature any more.... Why not?

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3211. Solar Bulletin - Proton Enhancement Observed - 30 Sept.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 09:04:49 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F65A.EBC7B380.8523@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293083

/\

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

ISSUED: 09:00 UT, 30 Sept.

WARNING - PROTONS ARE ENHANCED

/\

WARNING - PROTON LEVELS ARE ENHANCED

An enhancement in 10 MeV protons is being observed at the present time. Although the probability is not particularly high, there is a risk that protons may reach event thresholds of 10 pfu over the next 24 hours. The suspected source of this enhancement is the large class M7.3/4B tenflare which erupted from Region 6853 earlier today.

Protons should return to near background levels within the next 48 to 72 hours, barring further major energetic solar events. Users of the OMEGA navigation signals should be aware of the increased risk for errors on polar paths. HF communicators are alerted to the potential for weak PCA activity on polar paths possibly accompanying this proton enhancement. At the present time, protons are not expected to rise to sufficient levels to generate a PCA event. However, a slight risk does exist and will continue to exist as long as Regions 6853 and 6850 remain in view. Further major energetic solar flares could generate stronger proton and PCA levels over the next week.

** End of Bulletin **

3212. APT-Sats: Status SEP 28, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 09:15:09 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5778@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 293080

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, SEP 28, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 OFF??
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 *OFF*
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On, pictures ok again

The problems of METEOR 3-4 observed a week ago are
cured, good images could be received.
No 100%-confidence that NOAA-9-APT is really off.
Short APT (radar-channel) from OKEAN-3 N->S-pass
at 0728 UTC,

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat.Research Inst.f.Comp.Science
D-5205 St.AUGUSTIN 1
Fed.Rep. of Germany
```

3213. Re: Info on TRW transistor PT4318A wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 09:57:06 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610064@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293104

I believe Motorola took over TRW's RF power transistor business.

My current Motorola data book has quite a number of PT prefix devices, but not that one, sorry. Vol II carries the old TRW apps notes as well as the H O Granberg designs.

Ask Motorola, they should be able to help.

73 de GM4ZNX

3214. Re: Telephone question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 10:08:40 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610065@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 293103

Earpiece, yes, 600 Ohm

But I think that carbon mic capsules are somewhat lower and that some transformation is done "on the fly" amongst all the directional coupling and local sidetone stuff...

73 de GM4ZNX

3215. Re: Santec ST-144up Mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 12:03:47 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.120347.129@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 293089

In article <9109280603.AA05804@ucsd.edu> JSDCF2%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu (Duncan C. Fowler, JSDCF2) writes:
>I have an old Santec handheld that has been servacable over the years.
>I am interested in modifying it for out of band recieve. Would also be
>interested in good power supply ideas for it. Any one out there in Radioland
>have any ideas?
>Thanks
>Dunc Fowler, KL7RH

I have one of these radios. If you do find out any mods, please let the net know of them.. My Santec has been the most rugged radio I ever owned. I ran it over with a snowmobile once and this summer it fell out a second story window slid down the roof and droped onto the ground. Works fine.

73 Len WF2V

3216. Re: Fake Morse Code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 13:07:41 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <253@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293126

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:
>rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
>> Here is a cross post from alt.folklore.urban - I remember
>> in addition that there is supposed to be a movie where
>> some "Morse" is being sent....
>
>"On the Beach" was structured around some Morse code coming from
>the location of a power plant in North America which was supposedly
>UNinhabited after World War Three. After sending a submarine thru
>radiation-infested localalities, etc., our hero located the code
>source: a soda-pop bottle lying on a key and being moved by wind
>blowing a window shade.
>
>The hero then used the key to radio back to the submarine what he
>had found. It's been almost 30 years since I saw the movie, but
>he sent real Morse code at about 15 wpm.
>--Myron.

[signature file deleted]

Yes! I recall that the bottle had been *intentionally rigged* to the
shade cord.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z
Senior Assistant Technical Editor
American Radio Relay League

Internet: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp
---
telephone: 203-666-1541 X280
---
225 Main St
Newington CT 06111
USA

3217. Re: Standard Radio C228a HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 13:12:11 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <254@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293125

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, yoony@aix.rpi.edu (Young-Hoon Yoon) writes:
>I have the feeling that repeaters on 2meters are not allowed in Japan.
>All of the ICOM 2 meter FM rigs were unable to operate with a shift.
>I had once purchased a Japanese version of the IC-2SAT and the duplex function
>was not available until I did some modifying.

[remainder deleted]

A Japanese coworker told me awhile ago that by the time repeaters came to Japanese Amateur Radio, the 2-meter band was so fully occupied that there was no way to shoehorn them in. I don't know whether this translated to codification of this situation in the Japanese Amateur Radio rules; practically, though, 2-meter repeaters were all but impossible because of band occupancy.

As a result of such spectrum loading, Japanese utilization of VHF/UHF is a band or two ahead of ours, and much heavier. For example, dual band 440/*1200*-MHz hand-helds are very popular in Japan; the 1200-MHz band is very heavily loaded there. They don't have 222- and 902-MHz ham bands there, either.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z
Senior Assistant Technical Editor
American Radio Relay League

Internet: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp
---
telephone: 203-666-1541 X280
---
225 Main St
Newington CT 06111
USA

3218. Re: Hidden Meaning...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 13:27:20 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <30.Sep.91.14
Source record: 293093

Other musical works with morse-embedded:

'Radio-activity' by Kraftwerk, contains all sorts of CW. Some of it being tuned through, so the tone goes from high to low then back to high (audio image? they need a decent set of filters!).

RADIO K.A.O.S. (John Waters) has a load of morse in places.

Finally, I am told that the theme tune for the 'Inspector Morse' TV detective series (which you Statesiders may not have bought off us brits yet) is actually based on the rhythm of the morse for the letters M O R S E. This was told to me by someone who studies music!

Finally-finally, some of the works of Isao Tomita (a mid-70's vintage Japanese electronic music composer) have what sound suspiciously like packet in certain places... i tried feeding them into my TNC but got nothing; the 'braaaap!' sure sounds kinda familiar though...!

Maybe someone out there is trying mind-altering experiments on the population by bombarding us with subliminal CW??

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org

3219. Philly VE sessions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 14:29:17 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9109301429.AA13293@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 293085

Here is a list of VE Test sessions in the Philadelphia area

Bellmawr, NJ Center City Perkasie
Monthly, 3rd Thur. Monthly, 1st Thur Monthly, 3rd Mon
Bill Helmatag Dusty Rhoads, ND3Q Warren Erdman, K3ZXQ
(609) 546-7710 (215) 482-0386 (215) 679-5764
(215) 879-0505

Bryn Mawr Levittown Warminster
Bob Haase, W3SA Dave Munson, NM3K Last Wed. Odd Months
(215) 293 1919 (215) 788 7515 Tom Michaud, WA3TQJ
(215) 343 3494

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3220. Antenna switching mechanisms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 15:35:32 UTC
From: dennis@tfsg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1282@tfsg.UUCP>
Source record: 293087
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

<>

I have a problem for which I am not sure of a good solution. I have five receivers in my listening post. (No transmitters, as I am only an SWL at this point). Due to restrictive covenants, I have only one really decent antenna, and several poor ones. I would like a way to switch my antennas so that I can "rotate" the receivers among the various antennas. In other words, all receivers will be connected to antennas at all times, but I want to be able to switch which antenna is connected to which receiver. I cannot seem to find an antenna switch that would allow me to rotate antennas in this fashion.

The only thing I have found is to put two 1-5 antenna switches back to back. This would allow me to connect any antenna to any receiver, but the drawback is that only one receiver would have an antenna connected to it at any one time. This is NOT what I want; I want all receivers connected to an antenna, but I want to be able to rotate which receivers are connected to a given antenna, with each antenna connected to one and only one receiver.

I don't want to use any sort of distribution amplifier as I do not want to degrade reception...I want a simple switching mechanism only, that is suitable for RF applications.

Anyone have this problem? If so, how did you solve it? Does anyone else have any ideas on how to solve this problem?

Dennis
...uunet!tfsg!dennis

--

Dennis Gibbs
...uunet!tfsg!dennis

3221. Find original holder of my call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 15:44:08 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9109301044.AA01055@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 293088

I'm now on my third call in 30 years and I'm sure that the last two must have
been owned by someone before me. Is there any (easy) way to satisfy my IDLE
curiosity about this?
Just in case somebody has 75 years worth of callbooks at hand, the calls are:
W0RSB (my current call) which I got in 1977 and
W2HIR which I got in 1973.
My original call, of which I was the first (and, so far, only) owner was K3OCN
which I got in 1961.

Like I said, this is idle curiosity, so don't anybody work too hard (if at all)
on this one.

Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

3222. High speed packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 17:17:23 UTC
From: az@i5120h.nrl.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9109301717.AA04491@i5120h.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 293091

Good Day,

I'm wondering if anyone can direct me towards information regarding the latest technology regarding high speed packet networks. Who in the ham community, or otherwise, is running >2400 bps, over frequencies >50 MHz, over 'real' distances, .ie >line-of-sight ?
I have heard, in the past, that there has been some 4800-9600 bps activity on 6m out west and rumors that there are some trying the same at 900 MHz, using straight FM/AFSK techniques. I've also heard of some trying to use 9600 bps FAX modems over FM boxes, as well. I'm aware that some are also running 9600 bps (PSK) to several of the low orbitting satellites too.
I would really appreciate "details" regarding any, or all of the above (modes freq, rates success/failures). Where do these people/groups hang out? Internet addresses, BBS's, PBBS's, newsletters, company names would be a start..anything to push me into the right circles would be great!

Please respond direct and thanks for your time.

andy (ka1gd) 202-767-2493

zwirko@i5120a.NRL.NAVY.MIL

3223. Re: HR 1674: is it law yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 18:42:23 UTC
From: tgt@neon.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.184223.15613@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 293092
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have been following this thread fairly closely over the last few months, and I have heard a lot of talk about writing Congress about this bill. This is well and good.

I have yet to hear anyone, however, (ARRL members or other) suggest we lobby the ARRL to change their position on the matter. Have I missed something? The ARRL is fully able to lobby Congress on behalf of a particular issue of concern to hams and radio enthusiasts alike. I know that the ARRL is a ham organization and that this bill goes beyond ham radio, but it seems to me if enough hams (members or not) wrote them and voiced dissatisfaction with their position on this bill, we MIGHT stand a chance of bringing a lot more fire to bear on this issue.

That's my $.02 worth.

-tom
--
Tom Tobin UUCP: pur-ee!tgt
Dept. of ChE INTERNET: tgt@ecn.purdue.edu
Purdue University Ma Bell: home (317) 463-0189
W. Lafayette, IN 47907 office " 494-4052

3224. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 19:03:33 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.190333.20936@anasaz>
Source record: 293110

In article <9109301537.AA00290@ucsd.edu> enge@almaden.ibm.com (Roy Engehausen) writes:
]TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
]INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)

Any chance you could restrict the distribution of this to california rather
than the whole country?
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3225. TOWER NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 19:06:16 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9109301906.AA22381@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 293094

I'm looking for two sections of Rohn 45 to complete a tower project. I'm
also interested in other tower goodies (turnbuckles, side mounts, etc.).
Anyone have some collecting dust?
73 and DX
Tom Taormina, K5RC
taormina@asl.sinet.slb.com
713-274-8079

If it stayed up last winter, it wasn't big enough - W1FZJ circa 1962

3226. Re: FM Transceivers used as Motorcycle Intercom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 20:12:54 UTC
From: chris@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <21870003@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 292935

A friend bought a pair of these for coordinating two
workers diagnosing broken wiring and immediately noted
the poor range. A quick examination of the circuit
revealed that RS had installed resistors of too high
a value in the collector of the RF final amp. If I recall
the schematic called for about 120 ohms, and the units
had 1200 ohm resistors installed, reducing power out
by a very large amount. A few moments with a soldering
pencil solved the problem, and the range increased
dramatically. The resistor values are from memory,
which is not reliable, but I do recall that the units
worked fine after the schematic diagram was followed.
de WD5IBS (chris)

3227. Req. info on Icom R7000 replacement.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 20:33:28 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <20698@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 293096

After shopping around for a base-station reciver to
complement my R1 handheld. I'm looking for something
which covers VHF on up, figuring I'll have to buy a
seperate HF scanner.

I've come to the conclusion that the R7000 is the only
box (in that price range) which fulfills my requirements.
However, I played with on this weekend, and I think it
has a few user-interface problems. I've also heard that
a new model will come out to replace it soon. I'd like
any information on the new one, but am particularly
interested in (obviously) things like release date, price,
freq range, etc.

BTW, has anyone used an R100? It seemed like a nice mobile
scanner, and even a decent home scanner, although the user
interface was somewhat obscure.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

3228. QRP HF operation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 20:42:42 UTC
From: turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU
Message-ID: <9109301342.aa22712@PARIS.ICS.UCI.EDU>
Source record: 293098

Greetings all:

I recently picked up an old Ten Tec Argonaut 509 80-10 meters (analog)
with up to 5 watts output SSB and CW. I live on campus, but next to
the ocean (by a few miles), and set up a loose (mostly hidden) dipole
with 20 lb test fishing line and 24 guage single strand insulated wire.

Well, the darned thing is WORKING, VERY WELL. I swear that if someone
told me I was running a 100 watt rig, I would NOT be disappointed with
the performance. I am amazed. Truly amazed. It is NOT that I have never
operated QRP before, I belong to QRP ARCI since 1974 and used an
Argonaut 505 back then, but generally KNEW I was running less signal
than most others on the band. That is not true of my current setup.
I think there is some unexplainable magic in my antenna installation
(a really good ground, reasonable positioning, etc) that does just enough
extra for my signal, that I am generally able to "compete" with the
many 100 watt stations nearby - even for DX.

Anyway, my amazement aside, I wonder if anyone else out there is really sold
on QRP operation (I know that not all locations or operating styles mix
well with QRP). I do not have any other options in my shack by choice.
I am looking for other QRP (especially SSB) operators out there who would
like to converse on the topic. I'd be really happy to meet any QRPers
in my local area.

I am generally checked in to the HHH net on 7235 kHz each night hunting
DX and looking for Utah and Wyoming for my WAS QRP on the net. The net
really enjoys QRP operators. It meets at 0700 Z (midnight pacific).
I also frequent the 3905 Century Club Net on 7233 kHz between 0400 Z and
up until the HHH net.

Clark S. Turner

****
Clark Savage Turner Software Safety Group
Dept. of ICS IERF 124
UC Irvine
Irvine, CA. 92717
(714) 856 4049 and 856 2131

Ham radio: WA3JPG, local - 146.895 mHz, PL 136.5 Hz.
Hobbies: Practice law in 3 states.

3229. Re: Icom IC-24 display mask?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 21:02:23 UTC
From: hideg@amadeus.erim.org
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.210223.9864@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu>
Source record: 293095

In article <LURU.91Sep28000746@stekt.oulu.fi> luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>In article <3734@tamsun.TAMU.EDU> kurt@sparc58cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:
>
>
>It also looks lousy if scratched, broken or lost. In the latter two
>cases, you are also bound to have two inoperable switches (Hi/Lo/DTMF
>and Monitor in the European model) that the cover is supposed to hold
>at their places.
>
>Yes, I do regret buying the radio.
>
That's why I have a case for the radio. I have had cases for every HT I have owned. Cases keep them from getting scratched (which is inevitable, unless you use the case, or keep the thing in its box an never use it).

I have never had a problem selling any HT, because they are in such great condition since I use cases.

Steve Hideg N8HSC

hideg@amadeus.erim.org

3230. ZA Press Release #6 from OH0XX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 21:13:31 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28315@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 293099

PRESS RELEASE # 6 (30 SEPT 1991)

NEWS FROM TIRANA

More than 40.000 QSOs were in the books on Saturday, when the gang at ZA1A was proceeding to their last week in Albania. All the equipment is functioning well and the training course is right on it's agenda.

Another operating site was established at the sea coast in Durres - some 20 miles from Tirana - and signals can be heard from the very same location where OH2BH/ZA was active some 20 years ago.

Other activities were added:

Six meter activity was started last week.

Mr. Luciano Fusari, I5FLN will arrive on October 3rd, to introduce and operate RTTY from Albania for the first time ever. The activity will last four (4) days on 3585, 7035, 14085, 21085 and 28085 kHz... QSX some 10 kHz up.

Four students were licensed and you can now hear ZA1TAA, ZA1TAB, ZA1TAC and ZA1TAD on the bands. More permissions will be granted upon the exam later this week.

Albania is not a rare country any more - we have Albanians now with us in this wonderfull hobby. The cycle is now completed - but the Deserving are already asking "Where Do We Go Next?".

Best regards from Tirana

Martti Laine, OH2BH
Project coordinator

=-=-=-

3231. Re: Icom Brochures

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 21:58:15 UTC
From: jle@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360035@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 292934

> I seem to have lost the phone number for Icom's brochures hotline. Anyone
> have it handy? ...Joakim

ICOM America, Repair Depot
1777 Phoenix Pkwy, Suite 201
Atlanta, GA 30349
404 991-6166 ICOM-ATL

Site supervisor is Mike Vincent, K8YDV

ICOM America Service
2380 116 Ave NE
Bellview, WA 98004
Kimberly Cottongim, KB7HHN, Parts Dept Supervisor, Bellevue
206 454-7619 SERVICE LAURA, CAP/MARS mod
206 454-8155 Sales & Marketing, Rick Young Service Mgr, Mark Allen is
Rick's boss
HAM, ICOM

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), HAM = N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10,15'East
Pilot: COMM, INST, CFI-Airplane & Glider| 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
CAP CFI, Check & Mission, Pikes Peak 218| Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599
ARPA: jle@hpfcla.fc.hp.com | Jer_Eberhard@hpfcla.fc.hp.com

3232. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 22:20:03 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <30028@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 293106

In article <1991Sep28.143647.1128@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>
>I am an electronics enthusiast and was
----------------------<< Uhuh..oh, I could tell! Uhmmmm...jeez!
(now where did I put that thermonuclear plasma torch?? Ah! Here it is!)
FLAME ON!!
>wondering if anyone out there has
>plans for a small do it yourself
>AM band or even ham band transmitter.

Sure...every one of us has such plans...and if you were really an 'electronics enthusiast'..whatever the hell that means!..you'd have a set too..or you'd be in a position to know that you've asked a verrry stupid question!!

>I'm not a pirate and am not going to
>override stations,i just want to have
>something to toy around with.

Right. You and every other jerk like you! READ MY LIPS! IF IT TRANSMITS ON A FREQUENCY ALLOCATED TO AMATEUR SERVICE, YOU MUST HAVE A LICENSE BEFORE YOU TRANSMIT!

There are other specific rules that apply to low-power am broadcast band stuff, but the others here will undoubtedly take pity on your unworthy ass and make you aquainted with them in due time...me, I'm gonna let you have it BOTH BARRELSin the EYES! (fuckin stupid-ass college boys...what hell are you kids learning? nothing it looks like!)

>I'm also planning to get a license in
>the next few weeks so don't worry about
>that either.

Sure you are, Geek...like when pigs fly! You don't just *get* a license...you have to study-for and take a test...so first get a life, then get a clue...

>I just need about a 3 block
>range with this thing,so i can talk
>to my friends all at once.
>Leave mail please.
>Rob
>--
>Rob Henry
>
>This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

Like I said...what the hell do they teach you little jerks today?? Can you even read? Try the school library...look for a book titled "The Radio Amateur Handbook". It's the bible here...if you can manage to choke down some reading you'll discover for yourself just how stupid you sound with this asinine posting..oh and one more thing, don't bother to snivel to the postmaster at my site..they're not going to do anything to me for flaming your dorky post.. ..they all laugh at jerks like you too!

-welcome to the real world Schoolboy!

KB6LUY

ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!

3233. I need a SHORTWAVE CONVERTER!!! (for auto radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 23:31:00 UTC
From: padawer@utkvx4.utk.edu
Message-ID: <30SEP199119312843@utkvx4.utk.edu>
Source record: 293090
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,misc.wanted

I am looking for a SHORTWAVE CONVERTER...one of those wonderful
little things that attach to an automobile AM radio and allow
limited shortwave listening. There have been a few manufactured
over the years, the latest being the MFJ-304 and MFJ-308, both
discontinued a couple of years ago. If anyone has one, please
drop me email at PADAWER@UTKVX.UTK.EDU or telephone me at
(615) 637-7263.

Thanks!

Randy Padawer, WA4FJF

3234. Through the Glass - 1/4 wave 2 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-09-30 23:37:23 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM
Message-ID: <10715@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM>
Source record: 293112

Hello,

I am looking for a "through the glass mount" *1/4* antenna for 2 meters. I have heard of one from Avanti, but can't seem to find anything there anymore. I have a Larson glassmount 5/8 wave now, but need something smaller. The tradeoffs in performance going to the 1/4 are no real big deal as all the repeaters I use are in easy range.

Any info would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX _______/====X11====_______
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 | JobSoft |
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | Design & Development Co.|
UUCP: ...!uunet!mjbtn!mjb, ...!raider!mjbtn!mjb | Murfreesboro, TN USA |
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.JOBSOFT.COM CIS: 76314,160 ----------

<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List-Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.jobsoft.com>

3235. Re: Callbook on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 00:54:07 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.005407.21709@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 293102

In article <HATZAKIS.91Sep29132228@eva.Stan>, hatzakis@eva.Stan (Mike Hatzakis) writes:
|> Can someone tell me what the address of the station that has
|> the callbook online. I remembre doing it a few months ago,
|> but lost the info, Thanks, Mike

From the FAQ sheet...

Devon

If you are at an Internet site you can connect using telnet to one
of the two primary servers:

callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (currently 128.205.32.4)
ham.njit.edu (currently 128.235.1.10) (alias plan9.njit.edu)

The servers sit on port number 2000 which is a different port number
than what telnet usually defaults to. So if you just telnet to these
machines, you will get a login prompt instead of the server. How you
tell your telnet program to connect to port 2000 instead of the
default port is operating system dependent but it is usually done
with a line like

telnet callsign.cs.Buffalo.EDU 2000

If this doesn't work, consult your local systems guru for the proper
command string.

The interactive servers are designed to be somewhat self-explanatory
and they support fairly detailed help facilities. The first command
you should execute when connecting to one of these servers is "info".
This will list general info about that server and how to use it. You
should then type "help" to list the various commands available.
Typing "help" followed by a command name will give you a little more
detail about that command. Servers allow searches by call, last name,
zip code or city and also provide regular expression filters to trim
your searches so you get a reasonable amount of output.

Both these servers are built from a database distributed by Rusty
Carruth, N7IKQ. This database currently contains US and Canadian
callsigns and it does not contain club calls. A new version of the
database is sent around approximately once a year.

There is also an email callsign server at callbook@sat.datapoint.com.
In the body of the text, say "lookup" followed by callsigns you want
to look up. If your mailer appends signature files, you should put
a line "quit" at the end of your request (before the signature file).

If you want help, put the word "help" on a line by itself. Here is
what a request might look like:
help
lookup kc1sp wn4bbj
lookup n0fzd
quit

If you are a packet radio station, callserver data is available from
REQQTH@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA, subject line should be up to 5 US callsigns,
separated by spaces. Body of message is ignored. The server is an
OS interface to the MBL packet BBS using the Buckmaster CD-ROM
callsign database.

3236. * Hewlett Packard ARC ..FYI.. *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 01:23:45 UTC
From: mlau@pollux.svale.hp.com
Message-ID: <4680015@pollux.svale.hp.com>
Source record: 292837

FYI..........no flames please.

The Hewlett Packard Amateur Radio Club was founded during the 1950's and 60's. At that time the HP Radio Club had their own club house and beam antenna on a tower located on HP property at Page Mill Rd in Palo Alto, CA. The club was very active in the "old days" and operated with the call sign K6FB which was willed to the HP Amateur Radio Club by Ralph Elliot when he died of cancer in the 1950's. Today amateur radio operators who work for Hewlett-Packard can join the Las Cumbres Amateur Radio Club. The club currently has 170 members consisting of 50% Hewlett Packard/Las Cumbres members and 50% public members. The club owns and operates VHF/UHF repeaters located +3000ft high in Black Mt, Palo Alto (HP repeaters) and Castle Rock, Los Gatos/Santa Cruz (Las Cumbres repeaters).

K6FB/R 145.450mhz - [linked]
K6FB/R 442.575mhz + [linked]
K6FB/R 223.880mhz - [can be linked]
K6FB-1 145.050mhz Digipeater
K6FB-2 145.050mhz BB

The club publishes a news-letter every month called, "The Summit Sentinel". General meetings are held at the Hewlett-Packard Cuperino site, Building 48, Oak room (Wolfe Road and Pruneridge Avenue [entrance on Pruneridge]), 2nd Thursday of every month at 7:30pm. Talk-in on 145.450mhz. Every Monday night there is a NET held at 7:30pm followed by Amateur Radio Newsline. Check-ins on 145.450mhz or 442.575mhz repeater. Guess check-ins are welcome. If you would like to know more about the Las Cumbres Amateur Radio Club you can attend the next monthly meetings, October 10th, November 7th, or check-in on the Monday night nets or reply to this email.

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| | +( Mel Lau de KC6WCK/AA
X-X | | l HP California Personal Computer Division
|___|_-_ /|\ l Silcon Valley, California
/ /\ | x
/-------/ \| x ....hplabs!pollux!mlau
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| # | | X
*******************************************************************************
```

3237. FA1443BA vs FA1443B antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 01:48:48 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Sep30.204849.33941@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 293108

Has anyone tried a side-by-side comparison of the two dual-band antennas
that Icom provides with their IC32 and IC24 HTs?

I had a chance to give the two antennas a non-scientific comparison. For
those that haven't seen the differences in the two antennas, the IC24 comes
with the FA1443BA, which is a thick, rubber coated antenna, about 6-7 inches.
The IC32 comes with the FA1443B, which is a much thinner more flexible
antenna. It has a thicker base, and a tappered upper end.

At any rate, on a multitude of 2-meter repeaters, the FA1443B antenna
outperformed the FA1443BA (that is to say, for the same power output
the antenna that comes with the IC32 seemed to work better for both
radios on 2-meters, and provided a considerable signal advantage compared
to the standeard rubber-ducker that is supplied with the IC24.) A comparison
on 440 was not made between the two antennas.

Has anyone else had a chance to compare these two antennas and come to any
conclusions?
From my findings, it might well be worth the money to buy a FA1443B from
an ICOM dealer, and shelf my old FA1443BA.

Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ

3238. Re: Telephone question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 02:02:52 UTC
From: zbang@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.020252.18642@access.digex.com>
Source record: 292878

In article <14570177@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, zbang@access.digex.com (Carl P. Zwanzig) writes:
>
>>FYI the "normal" telephone subscriber loop is 900 ohm nominal, not 600.
>
>Don't telephone company AC voltmeters have their "dB" scale calibrated
>to 600 ohms? I thought this was because the phone system was nominally
>600 ohm impedance.
>
>Oh, well, I could be wrong. It happened once before :=)
>
>AL N1AL

After reading this, I "hit the books" (Audio Cyclopedia, Reference Data
for Radio Engineers, and Engineering and Operations in The Bell System),
and could not find a proper reference for this. Al is correct that
most of the test equipment is calibrated in dbm (600 ohm, 1 mw). I do
know that all of the analog test sets that I've used can be set for
both 600 and 900 ohm, and I was told that 900 for subscriber loops and
600 for leased lines.
But, I've been wrong before also.

BTW, many broadcast radio engineers, especially the older ones, feed a
broadcast loop at 150 ohm, it's supposed to flatten the response.
z!

3239. Maxon 49 I Intercoms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 02:30:45 UTC
From: Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD/WCO@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"30-Sep-91.19:30:45.PDT".*.Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD.WCO@Xerox.com>
Source record: 293101

Hi John,
I had some experience in the intercom systems using the MAXON Series who I believe makes the intercoms for Radio Shack (c). I had purchased a set of MAXON FM Intercoms (49 I series) that have the convertable headsets which allows you to unclip the headband, remove the speaker from the headset and install the set-up on and into your Helmet using a patch of Velcro to mount the piece that has the boom mike and cord attached to the one micro speaker to the left side of the Helmet. The boom mike is bent to fit the inside of the Helmet if you have a full coverage version (I placed the mike so that it is in the bottom lip of the inside of the chin-bar and that gave me the best mouth-to-mike distance without overdriving the unit). I placed the micro-speaker, which is attached to the side unit by a small shielded cord, inside the left pocket where my ear would be. I set the speaker slightly forward, so that the front edge would be tilted toward the inside of the Helmet for best fit. The performance I found was that the units are at their best when on the streets (high to medium VOX setting), which allowed you to talk at near normal volume and also be able to hear the other riders without any trouble at all. At highway speeds, the units were virtually unusable- the VOX level would have to be set at LOW to keep the unit from TRANSMITTING ALL THE TIME, because of the highway/bike noises and also with the speaker volume all the way up so that you can almost hear what the other person is trying to say. Also, I found the remote PUSH-TO-TALK SWITCH, which came with the unit unusuable, because it ended-up picking-up the ignition noise from the engine and kept the intercom keyed-up all the time i had the engine running. Usually it would take several tries including sign language to get the words across. The other user(s) and I would find it very frustrating to use when at highway speeds. I had also perchased the MAXON EAR/MICROHONE intercom sets and found them to be even more cumbersome to use: the EAR/MIC tends to get yanked or pulled-out when you try to put your helmet on and if you're sucessful, the EAR/MIC WILL FALL OUT OF YOR EAR LATER ANYWAYS !!!! Even if it didn't, the EAR/MIC is so large, it usually is touching the inside lining of the Helmet and eventually makes your ear very sore. I found the performance very similar to the Headset version intercom on the highway. The last time I used the intercoms was on a vacation trip to Vancouver, British Columbia, back in '86 to the World Expo.
What I recently had done was to use the Headset for the passenger (No antenna whip) with the boom mike by splicing-in a 5-pin DIN plug with the "male" connector on the headset side to use as a quick disconnect (how many times have you removed your helmet at a restaurant and try to put it aside and end-up having yanking your intercom right off and onto the floor or try to walk away without unclipping the unit from your belt first ?...
I also ended-up just using the headset with a custom-made female plug-in harness which plugs into the new quick-disconnect DIN plug, which allows me to use my YAESU FT-470 HT instead !!! I found that with a Diamond dual bander antenna mounted on the tail-piece where the Rack used to be on my Concours, I

have 100% better communications (50-60% noise, but 100% copy) talking to other hams (and that's using the remote push-to-talk switch too). Now all I got to do is to get my riding buddies to get their Licenses... So far one of them is studying for the tech-no-code. That's what I have, but I'm presently working on the General. The code's a pain, nut that's another story...
Anyways, that's my contribution to the intercom story...
73 De KC6VKZ

Disclaimer: What I said is my own. Not my employer's... :)

3240. Re: HR 1674: is it law yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 02:55:24 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.025524.23501@anasaz>
Source record: 293100
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Sep30.184223.15613@noose.ecn.purdue.edu> tgt@neon.ecn.purdue.edu (Conan the Librarian) writes:
]I have been following this thread fairly closely over the last few months,
]and I have heard a lot of talk about writing Congress about this bill.
]This is well and good.
]
]I have yet to hear anyone, however, (ARRL members or other) suggest we lobby
]the ARRL to change their position on the matter. Have I missed something?
]The ARRL is fully able to lobby Congress on behalf of a particular issue of
]concern to hams and radio enthusiasts alike. I know that the ARRL is a ham
Well...
I called my division director
...Emailed to ARRL (via MCIMAIL)
...Sent a FAX to Chris Imlay and Perry Williams

No reply so far.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3241. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 30 September

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 03:51:45 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F6F8.59BC1DC0.9997@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293107

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 273, 09/30/91
10.7 FLUX=199.8 90-AVG=200 SSN=196 BKI=3433 3332 BAI=015
BGND-XRAY=C1.1 FLU1=1.8E+06 FLU10=2.1E+05 PKI=3444 4433 PAI=023
BOU-DEV=022,040,036,036,035,039,037,018 DEV-AVG=032 NT SWF=01:001
XRAY-MAX= M1.0 @ 2232UT XRAY-MIN= B9.8 @ 1050UT XRAY-AVG= C1.8
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2155UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1315UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.4DB @ 1545UT PCA-MIN= -0.5DB @ 1725UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55310NT @ 0409UT BOUTF-MIN=55258NT @ 1846UT BOUTF-AVG=55291NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+105NT@ 1756UT GOES7-MIN=N:-027NT@ 1136UT G7-AVG=+069,+055,+003
GOES6-MAX=P:+112NT@ 2051UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 0521UT G6-AVG=+081,+003,+026
FLUXFCST=STD:205,207,205;SESC:200,201,204 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,025,015/020,025,025
KFCST=3445 4333 4556 5544 27DAY-AP=015,029 27DAY-KP=3343 3222 5454 4333
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PROTFLR;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.0@2232;**PROTNENH
!!END-DATA!!
```

3242. AEA Isoloop Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 04:35:02 UTC
From: donnyj@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.043502.21021@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 293109

I'm moving from a house to an apartment situation but would like to keep working DX. I've seen adds for the AEA Isoloop antenna and am wondering if anyone has any experience with this antenna. Also, if anyone has good ideas for rigging an antenna that works well in an apartment, I would like to hear from you.

Thanks in advance
Don, KB7JKA

3243. Re: **-- SOMEONE PLEASE SEND DX-440 TAPE-OUT MOD --**

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 09:36:42 UTC
From: kinning@sunc5.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.093642.25704@sunb10.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292879
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

A repost of a repost.....

~Date: 21 Dec 89 04:24:28 GMT
~From: jrs@hpfcso.HP.COM (John Spencer)
~Subject: Re: Where to buy cables?
Organization: Hewlett-Packard, Fort Collins, CO, USA
~Lines: 27

I made my own DIN to RCA phono plug cable for my ATS-803A. I used two 42-2370 cables and one 274-003 DIN plug. Sangean sent me information on the pinout of the DIN:

3
2 4
1 5

Pin Function

1 Left channel

2 Right channel

3 Ground

4 unused

5 unused

You may need to note that European DIN output levels are lower than the US line input levels. I found that the volume control had to be set at maximum for normal listening volume. Another solution is to use a resistive divider and plug into the microphone inputs of an amplifier or tape recorder. A divider can be easily made using a 2700 ohm series resistor and a 1000 ohm shunt resistor. The divider limits the DIN output to 38% of its normal output so the microphone preamp will not be overdriven.

John R. Spencer (jrs@hpesjrs.HP.COM, (303) 229-3271)

3244. Re: Vacuum Tubes 101

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 11:02:14 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610066@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292971

Classy valve amplifiers using the likes of the venerable KT88 gave around 1% distortion, open loop in the "Williamson" circuit where the beam forming plates are tapped into the output transformer. The closed loop distortion figures in the 0.1% region fit well with an estimated 20dB of feedback.

Far larger distortion percentages were tolerable in the valve era, because the shapes of the non-linear transfer functions produced spectral components resembling those already present in music and speech in similar proportions, thus the programme material masked the amplifier's failings. The characteristi -cs of semiconductor amplifiers, especially cross-over effects, tends to produce much more power at the higher order intermodulation and harmonic frequencies. People find this far more noticable.

There is a fashion (nothing nore than a fashion) for low amounts of feedback. The low amounts of feedback of the valve era were cited as justification. The reason for low feedback was that it was applied around the output transformer, and that stray effects and leakage inductance led to bad trouble with stability and ultrasonic oscillations if more feedback was attempted. There would also have been the then high cost of having more stages to provide the extra open loop gain needed, besides, they got good enough results and didn't need more feedback.

As has been pointed out, the valve's output looks like the slope of its characteristic curve (at the operating conditions) the loudspeaker is presented with this, transformed by the square of the transformer ratio, then reduced further by feedback if any. The transformer presents a load to the anode equal to the loudspeaker impedance (at that frequency, and it varies wildly with f) transformed up by the square of the transformer ratio. This situation is NOT in any way MATCHING, maybe it's best called loading. This exactly parallels the circumstances of a semiconductor PA driving an antenna via a transformer and a feed line.

If your power supply voltage is fixed, you can easily estimate the voltage swing at the active device (whatever it may be) It is now a doddle to calculate what impedance that swing must be loaded with to extract the wanted amount of power. Simple calculations give the flowing currents and the dissipation in the active device, so you can now raid the data books for a suitably rated device. You know the actual impedance of your load, now just calculate the transformer ratio needed to convert it to the effective load impedance to be presented to the active device. This misses out on a few sublties, but it is the foundation of power amplifier design. Life is easier than many people seem to think.

3245. Re: Find original holder of my call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 12:08:30 UTC
From: cchapman@msd.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <cchapman.686318910@matd>
Source record: 293116

In <9109301044.AA01055@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM> bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:

>I'm now on my third call in 30 years and I'm sure that the last two must have
>been owned by someone before me. Is there any (easy) way to satisfy my IDLE
>curiosity about this?

I was under the impression that the FCC never reissued old calls (at least
not intentionally). If not, I'd like to get somebody's old 1 by 2.

Chuck, WB4UIH
--
Charles H. Chapman (GTRI/MATD) (404) 528-7588
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,ut-ngp}!gatech!matd!cchapman
Internet: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu

3246. Re: Find original holder of my call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 12:34:42 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct01.123442.9754@microsoft.com>
Source record: 293118

Many old calls are not reissued, I think. My original 1966
call, and it's upgrade-equivalent (WN8TLH and WA8TLH) were
never reissued. Ditto my second novice and advanced calls.
You can (probably for $$$) contact the publisher of the
callbooks and ask them.

73, Mike N6MZ

3247. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 12:37:27 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28344@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292923

I for one, like to see this sort of stuff here. Even though I am on the East Coast (Massachusetts to be exact) and have no interest in the exact event discussed, the techniques being discussed ARE applicable to all of us that get involved in emergency work with our local/state governments. I do believe that this is exactely the sort of thing that the "next" command was made for if you personally don't care about the article.

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

3248. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 12:55:55 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.686321852@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 293114

john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>In article <9109301537.AA00290@ucsd.edu> enge@almaden.ibm.com (Roy Engehausen) writes:
>]TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
>]INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)

>Any chance you could restrict the distribution of this to california rather
>than the whole country?

NO, NO, NO, a thousand times NO! My local (Riley County, Kansas)
ARES/RACES group is getting great benefit from them.

If someone must restrict, I'd like to get on a mailing list for them.
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

3249. Re: FA1443BA vs FA1443B antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 12:59:22 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.125922.6806@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 293111

In article <1991Sep30.204849.33941@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>,
baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu writes:

> Has anyone tried a side-by-side comparison of the two dual-band antennas
> that Icom provides with their IC32 and IC24 HTs?
....
> From my findings, it might well be worth the money to buy a FA1443B from
> an ICOM dealer, and shelf my old FA1443BA.
> Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ

I haven't compared the 2 Icom antennas to each other.
However, I compared the FA1443B (the one supplied with the IC-32)
to the fat heliflex supplied with my Uniden/Bearcat 200xlt
scanner and the FA1443B performed better for scanning.

I bought the pre-owned FA1443B at a hamfest.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpy!parnass (708)979-5414

3250. Re: FA1443BA vs FA1443B antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 13:01:44 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28347@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292924

Having had an IC-24 and now having an IC-W2A (which comes with the same antenna as the IC-32) there is no question about the worth of the dummy load that Icom calls the FA-1443BA. There seem to be three readily available antennas that work well on the extended frequency range of the dual band walkies. The Icom FA-1443B, the Larsen 2/70, and the Diamond RH-77 (although this one is a bit long for ordinary use).

When I bought the IC-24, I had the IC2SAT and I used the weather at 162.55 as a test of the out of band sensitivity. The IC@S heard it with no problem and the IC-24 couldn't find it. Swapping antennas - swapped results! I immediately bought the Larsen which worked well. In fact, when I sold the IC-24, the FA-1443BA hadn't even been out of the bax since I bought it!

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

3251. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 13:26:38 UTC
From: zateslo@geomag.gly.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.092638.10073@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 293117

In article <1991Sep30.190333.20936@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>In article <9109301537.AA00290@ucsd.edu> enge@almaden.ibm.com (Roy Engehausen) writes:
>]TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
>]INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
>
>Any chance you could restrict the distribution of this to california rather
>than the whole country?

I believe Mr. Engehausen is posting these precisely for the whole country
to read -- the California RACES people already get them in some other
way. As someone active in emergency communications, I appreciate the
posting of these bulletins (although I don't always agree with their
opinions and prescriptions). It's useful to know how it's done in
other places.

Ted Zateslo, W1XO
DEC, Capital District, Northern Florida
zateslo@geomag.gly.fsu.edu

3252. Needed: Kenwood TH-26A and TH-46A Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 13:44:50 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9110011344.AA26652@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 292950

I would appriciate it if someone would e-mail me the mods for the TH26 and
TH46 ht's. Haven't seen them posted to the net.
Tnx es 73,
Rich
WB2JBS
rharel%fab8@sc.intel.com

3253. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 13:49:33 UTC
From: discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.084933.1@woods.ulowell.edu>
Source record: 293113

In article <30028@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
> In article <1991Sep28.143647.1128@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>>
>>I am an electronics enthusiast and was
> ----------------------<< Uhuh..oh, I could tell! Uhmmmm...jeez!
> (now where did I put that thermonuclear plasma torch?? Ah! Here it is!)
> FLAME ON!!
>>wondering if anyone out there has
>>plans for a small do it yourself
>>AM band or even ham band transmitter.
>
> Sure...every one of us has such plans...and if you were really an 'electronics
> enthusiast'..whatever the hell that means!..you'd have a set too..or you'd be
> in a position to know that you've asked a verrry stupid question!!
>
>>I'm not a pirate and am not going to
>>override stations,i just want to have
>>something to toy around with.
>
> Right. You and every other jerk like you! READ MY LIPS! IF IT TRANSMITS ON A
> FREQUENCY ALLOCATED TO AMATEUR SERVICE, YOU MUST HAVE A LICENSE BEFORE YOU
> TRANSMIT!
>
> There are other specific rules that apply to low-power am broadcast band stuff,
> but the others here will undoubtedly take pity on your unworthy ass and make
> you aquainted with them in due time...me, I'm gonna let you have it BOTH BARRELSin the EYES! (fuckin stupid-ass college boys...what hell are you kids learning?
> nothing it looks like!)
>
>>I'm also planning to get a license in
>>the next few weeks so don't worry about
>>that either.
>
> Sure you are, Geek...like when pigs fly! You don't just *get* a license...you
> have to study-for and take a test...so first get a life, then get a clue...
>
>
>>I just need about a 3 block
>>range with this thing,so i can talk
>>to my friends all at once.
>>Leave mail please.
>>Rob
>>--

>>Rob Henry
>>
>>This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!
>
> Like I said...what the hell do they teach you little jerks today?? Can you
> even read? Try the school library...look for a book titled "The Radio Amateur
> Handbook". It's the bible here...if you can manage to choke down some reading
> you'll discover for yourself just how stupid you sound with this asinine
> posting..oh and one more thing, don't bother to snivel to the postmaster at
> my site..they're not going to do anything to me for flaming your dorky post..
> ...they all laugh at jerks like you too!
>
> -welcome to the real world Schoolboy!
>
> KB6LUY
>
> ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!
>
>
--

Gee whiz, this is hardly a tolerant person. LIGHTEN UP FRANCIS. Thanks but no thanks for doing "us" a favor. I found your posting, KB6LUY, far more offensive.

-Bill

3254. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 13:53:13 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610067@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292972

I seem to remember that some military aircraft losses (actual wheeeee BOOM $$)
were eventually attributed to flying near to a Megawatt SW broadcast array
in Saudi Arabia.

5W inside versus a MWatt a mile away ? More risk than I choose to take.

3255. Re: Yaesu FT 470 Extended Tx. (side effect from keyboard Entry Mod.)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 13:58:45 UTC
From: jt63597@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <JT63597.91Oct1145845@ampeeri.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 293115

I modified my FT470 for extended rx on 70 cm (430 - 500 MHz)
by removing one of the SMD resistors. What I discovered was that I could
also tune from 800 to 950 MHz. I haven't yet received anything from this
band. You can tune there simply by entering the frequency from the
keyboard.

Does this rig receive on this frequency range?

73 de Wes
--
--Disclaimer:-Tampere-a-place-in-Finland-where-everything-gets-tampered--
jt63597@uikku.ee.tut.fi why use a telephone when you can mail me
oh3nwq@nic.funet.fi Radioamat||ritekniikan seuran ohjelmapankki
OH3NWQ@OH3RBR.FIN.EU Also Santa Claus sends packets ...

3256. Anyone with info on new Icom IC-2sra?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 14:07:01 UTC
From: skora@bnlux1.bnl.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.140701.27241@bnlux1.bnl.gov>
Source record: 292931

Does anyone have a copy of the new product announcement for the
new Icom IC-2sra? Or any other information, for that matter?

Tnx and 73.

-John, KC2JT-

3257. mods for IC-W2A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 14:16:56 UTC
From: mleech@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.141656.15316@bwdls61.bnr.ca>
Source record: 293119

I just bought a spiffy new IC-W2A, and I'm looking for any mods for it,
including extending receive on both VHF and UHF. I've heard that this
thing is capable of AM rx below 138MHZ.

Please mail me direct, and I'll summarize.

'73 de Marcus VE3MDL
--
Marcus Leech, 4Y11 Bell-Northern Research |opinions expressed
mleech@bnr.ca P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
ml@ve3mdl.ampr.org Ottawa, ON, CAN K1Y 4H7 |necessarily BNRs

3258. Yaesu Ft1000 -vs- FT990 Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 14:24:17 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".1-Oct-91.10:24:17.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292942

Yaesu's advertisements suggest that the FT990 is equivalent to better than the FT1000 receiver which received very good reviews in both QST and CQ magazines. Has there been a review of the FT990? DOes anyone have any data comparing the two transceivers and/or experience with the FT990? Please reply directly to me. I will summarize and post. 73,
Wayne, KB6CSP
wligh.roch809_xbs@xerox.com

3259. Re: My old calls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 14:38:05 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9110011438.AA14183@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 292944

Bert,
I, for one, think that the FCC should start reissuing some of the oldest
expired calls - now that they are running out of Extra-style calls.
I note that the FCC has signed a contract for a new software system, maybe
we should push NOW for fixes in their call policy.
NOT AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT !!!!
73, Bob, W3OTC

3260. Re: Antenna switching mechanisms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 14:57:12 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct01.145712.17607@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292928

In article <1282@tfsg.UUCP> dennis@tfsg.UUCP (Dennis Gibbs) writes:
>
>I have a problem for which I am not sure of a good solution. I have five
>receivers in my listening post. (No transmitters, as I am only an SWL at
>this point). Due to restrictive covenants, I have only one really decent
>antenna, and several poor ones. I would like a way to switch my antennas
>so that I can "rotate" the receivers among the various antennas. In other
>words, all receivers will be connected to antennas at all times, but I
>want to be able to switch which antenna is connected to which receiver. I
>cannot seem to find an antenna switch that would allow me to rotate antennas
>in this fashion.

You can use a 5 gang rotary switch with each radio connected to a switch wiper and the antenna leads bussed to the contacts with a one position offset at each deck. At HF an ordinary rotary switch is fine for switching coax antenna feeds. Just tie all the shields to the metal box you put the switch in. For VHF/UHF you have to maintain impedance which would call for some fancy coax harnesses and quality coax switches.

A better approach IMHO is a switching matrix. Make 5 busses horizontally and however many it takes for your antennas vertically. At each intersection put a switch, toggle switches are fine at HF, and close switches to connect the desired radio to the desired antenna. You can feed several radios off the same antenna if you like with this method though there will be some loading effect. There's usually enough signal level at HF that the loading won't be a problem.

Gary KE4ZV

3261. Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 15:07:49 UTC
From: tcs@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.150749.2358@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 293122

Once again (Yearly) Sorgatz strikes again!

It seems we have the classic example of the difference between...
Ignorance and Stupid.
Rob Henry is ignorant in the area of radio, and wants to know...
Sorgatz supplies a STUPID reply flame.

Take heart Rob, ignorance can be fixed by education.
STUPID is and has been.... FOREVER!!!

Tom
WA1RHP

--

```
/-/-/-/-/ |
/-/-/-/-/ /---/---/
```

3262. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 15:19:44 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5679@ksr.com>
Source record: 293120

sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Mister Twenty Meters) writes:
>In article <1991Sep28.143647.1128@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>>I am an electronics enthusiast and was
>>wondering if anyone out there has
>>plans for a small do it yourself
>>AM band or even ham band transmitter.

> [The usual load of rubbish]
>ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!

You have convinced him that Radio Amateurs are a bunch of childish assholes who make the worst CB-freebander's look like Miss Manners, who richly deserve all the interference he can generate? That's a favor I think we can do without.

To Rob Henry: It is correct that you need a license to use amateur frequencies. Do indeed pick up a copy of the Radio Amateur's Handbook by the ARRL (the title is now "The ARRL Handbook for Radio Amateurs", actually, but a library will likely have the older title), but instead of looking in it for evidence of your intelligence, look at how easy it is to get a genuine license -- nowadays, the Technician license does not even require a Morse code test for operation above 50MHz. Better yet, you can write to the American Radio Relay League and ask them about information on becoming a licensed Amateur Radio operator; their address is

ARRL
225 Main Street
Newington CT 06111

Ham radio is easy to get into, and a lot of fun, and I promise that (aside from the occasional Sorgatz) you'll find most hams are interesting, courteous people.

John, WB7EEL

3263. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 15:27:06 UTC
From: ean@gvlf2.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.152706.17632@news.gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 293124

In article <1991Oct1.084933.1@woods.ulowell.edu> discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu writes:
>In article <30028@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
>> In article <1991Sep28.143647.1128@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>>>
>>>I am an electronics enthusiast and was
>> KB6LUY
>>
>> ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!
>>
>--
>
>Gee whiz, this is hardly a tolerant person. LIGHTEN UP FRANCIS. Thanks but
>no thanks for doing "us" a favor. I found your posting, KB6LUY, far more
>offensive.
>
>-Bill

Me too!! I hope you haven't cost amateur radio any newcomers with
your remarks.

Ed Naratil (All standard disclaimers apply)
Amateur Packet: w3bnr@n3la.#epa.pa.usa.na ean@gvlf2.GVL.Unisys.COM

3264. cw abbreviations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 15:35:00 UTC
From: jennings@abb.COM
Message-ID: <9110011458.AB01089@nms1.abb.com>
Source record: 292947

Hello,

I have a friend who has his novice license and wants to upgrade to general but
is shy of morse code because all the abbreviations used.
He was wondering if there is a list of abbreviations avialable. Does anyone
have a list or is there one published somewhere?

Thanks

Tom Jennings KV2X

JENNINGS@ABB.COM

3265. re: My old calls...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 15:40:45 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9110011040.AA12538@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 292945

Thanks to Bob, W3OTC and John WB5OAU who actually went to the trouble to dig out old call books and find my old calls!
To all you doubters, yes, the FCC does re-issue calls! Both W2HIR and W0RSB were previously owned by others.
WB5OAU's message was particularly interesting, because he used a 1961 Callbook and found my first entry, as a novice, as KN3OCN.
Thanks all....
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

3266. Antenna switching mechanisms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 15:59:27 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9110011559.AA20078@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 292943

Well, one simple way to do it is set up a simple patch panel. Have all your antennea terminate in BNC bulkhead jacks mounted onto a piece of sheet metal somewhere easily accessable on your operating table, and have short BNC cables which go to each receiver. Anytime you want to switch antennea, just switch the BNC plug. (I suggest BNC because they are simple to connect and disconnect, but any type of connector will do, like PL-259 or N type.)

I have seen the type of switch you are talking about for RS-232 ports, there may be some around, but I'll bet you could pay some big bucks for them.
Hope that helped.
Jim, NE3X

3267. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 16:03:16 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9110011603.AA01837@timeplex.com>
Source record: 292952

With reference to the question about the carbon element and earpiece from a standard WeCo (Western Electric) "500" set, the impedance of the carbon transmitter is a nominal 150 ohms +/- and the earpiece has an impedance of about 300 ohms. The telephone instrument is a nominal 600 ohms at the 2 wire interface, due to the fact that there is an internal r-l-c network {known as the 425 network in AT&T Technologies (formerly WeCo) phones}. Also, the earpiece cannot pass dc, so be sure to use a large cap, i.e. 0.5uf for blocking. Network in the phone also serves the purpose of providing the "correct" amount of sidetone so that the talker hears a portion of his or her own voice during conversation. This return energy serves no purpose other than to feed back your own voice into the earpiece at about 15 to 20 dB down for user confidence that there is talk battery on the line.
Seth Taylor. KC2WE, Test Engineering, Timeplex, Inc(NJ)
1-800-776-2677

3268. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 16:03:27 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <42422@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 292951

In article <1991Sep30.190333.20936@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>In article <9109301537.AA00290@ucsd.edu> enge@almaden.ibm.com (Roy Engehausen) writes:
>]TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
>]INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
>
>Any chance you could restrict the distribution of this to california rather
>than the whole country?

No, no chance at all, since Roy's on the mail side of the gateway. Mail
doesn't have distributions.

BTW John, any chance you'll fix your return address so it's replyable?
- Brian

3269. Re: Find original holder of my call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 16:05:55 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <42426@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 292953

The FCC used to reissue callsigns, circa 1970 or so when I got mine.
They stopped doing so somewhat later - rumor has it they got new
software that was too stupidly written to do so. Perhaps it was
intentional.
- Brian

3270. Need West Coast 2m repeater frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 16:15:51 UTC
From: eddie@hssc.scarolina.edu
Message-ID: <eddie.686333751@andy>
Source record: 293006

I will be driving along the west coast from northwest Washington to the Los Angeles area and then over to Dallas. I am taking a 2 meter handheld with me and would like to know of some active repeaters along that route. Please send replies to the address below. I will be leaving on Tuesday October 8th. Thanks!

Eddie King - N4PSH
eddie@otis.hssc.scarolina.edu

3271. Info-Hams Digest V91 #710

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 16:34:06 UTC
From: LJACK@umab.umd.edu
Message-ID: <9110011636.AA27131@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292948

Does anyone out there in NetLand know the conversions
to make either (both??) ICOM 2400 , ICOM 575 become "all
frequency?" I know there must be a wire(s) that when clipped
will allow them to transmit outside the ham bands but I'll
be darn if I can figure them out.
* * * * * * *
For those with the all-popular 720A's its the turquois
wire in the wiring harness on the top left side. This
is a terrific radio for MARS: 1.7-30Mhz.

Thanxs in advance
KL7GLK

3272. Re: used radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 16:39:12 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <20654@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 292929

In article <7652@mindlink.bc.ca> Kevin_Deane@mindlink.bc.ca (Kevin Deane) writes:
>Hello everyone, I was wondering if anyone had any used hamradios for sale, or
>shortwaves...or scanners. If so please leave me a message with details of the
>radio(ie prices, make etc)

Read the group rec.radio.swap.
--
Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN USA
perryr@purccvm
N9LFF

3273. WANTED: Uniden HR2600 info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 16:59:50 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Oct01.165950.21057@ka3ovk>
Source record: 293123

I recently purchased s used Uniden HR2600. It came without a manual, so I am looking for some infomation on it:

1. How do you program the PL encoder? I know it is done with DIP switches, but what is the sequence for the different tones? For example, if I want to set PL 5A, which is 156.7Hz, what would I set the switches to?

2. How do you hook a CW key to the thing? I know it is via the molex plug on the back panel, but which pins should I use? What are the other pins used for?

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

3274. IC-735 VS TS-450S, info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 17:10:09 UTC
From: sl9j3@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.111009.49468@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 293121

Having just recently passed my exam, I have been looking for
a good HF rig to purchase. I have narrowed the choices down
to the ICOM IC-735 and the KENWOOD TS-450.

Since I have no access to either of these rigs, I am asking for
input as to why, or why not I should go one way or the other.
One big why-not for the TS-450 is that it is approximately
$400 more than the IC-735 (about $300 more base price plus approx $100
for a mike. The IC-735 comes with a mike). Another difference is
the Noise Limiting of the 735 vs. the Noise Blanking of the 450.
I have no idea of the pros and cons of Noise Limiting vs. Noise Blanking.

If you have experience with either of these rigs, I would appreciate
your input. I will post a summary if there is interest for it.

Thanks.

Bruce
internet ---> sl9j3@cc.usu.edu

3275. Yaesu FT-411E question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 17:47:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <7584662CA0E01395@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 292949

My question is about a Yeasu 411E HT. I think I have my Kenwood TH25AT sold. I will replace it with a 411E.

Question:

Can I operate the 411E from my little 12-v, 1.9-AH, storage battery?

If so how do you connect the battery to the HT?

If the answer is just plug it into the little port in the battery pack, the same place where you plug in the charger, then:

(a) will this overcharge the battery?
(b) will I get the rated 5 W that 12-V is supposed to produce?

Is there an adapter like the Kenwood has that fits where the battery pack attaches to the HT?

Is it smart to operate the rig while the battery pack is being charged?

People I know who own FT-411E rigs don't know the answers to these questions. Does anyone out there?

Thanks very much, Jack, K9CUN
derry@rosevc.rose-hulmam.edu

3276. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 17:50:01 UTC
From: furuta@crayola.cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <40475@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 292932

In article <1991Sep30.190333.20936@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>In article <9109301537.AA00290@ucsd.edu> enge@almaden.ibm.com (Roy Engehausen) writes:
>]TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
>]INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
>
>Any chance you could restrict the distribution of this to california rather
>than the whole country?
>--
>John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
>ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
>"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
>part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
> - - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

I have to disagree. I have enjoyed seeing these posts, and I think Roy's
done us a service by forwarding them. I am not involved in ARES/RACES, but
the posts have been of value to me in helping me to better consider how I
might be more prepared for those emergencies that I could encounter. Also,
I think that indirectly they serve as good recruiting material for RACES.

--Rick
N3JGF

3277. Re: HR 1674: is it law yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 18:27:28 UTC
From: andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.182728.28281@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 292933
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Oct1.025524.23501@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>In article <1991Sep30.184223.15613@noose.ecn.purdue.edu> tgt@neon.ecn.purdue.edu (Conan the Librarian) writes:
>>I have yet to hear anyone, however, (ARRL members or other) suggest we lobby
>>the ARRL to change their position on the matter. Have I missed something?
>>The ARRL is fully able to lobby Congress on behalf of a particular issue of
>>concern to hams and radio enthusiasts alike. I know that the ARRL is a ham
>Well...
> I called my division director
> ...Emailed to ARRL (via MCIMAIL)
> ...Sent a FAX to Chris Imlay and Perry Williams
>No reply so far.

Why do you folks think that AARL "should" object to Section 8?

After all, it is just banning those nasty, not good for any legitimate
use, scanners, not real amateur radio receivers.

In return for throwing them to the dogs, where they belong, the AARL
gets to hand out callsigns and can say that it protected hams from
license fees. That's a win-win deal for the AARL.

I don't agree with the AARL's position, but it is to be expected.

-andy
--
UUCP: {arpa gateways, sun, decwrl, uunet, rutgers}!neon.stanford.edu!andy
ARPA: andy@neon.stanford.edu

3278. QSL Route

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 18:29:50 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28373@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292912

Looking for the QSL Route for HI8OMA

3279. re:Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 18:46:26 UTC
From: David_G._Hadzima.wbst214@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".1-Oct-91.14:46:26.EDT".*.David_G._Hadzima.wbst214@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292946

[Lots of extraneous dribble deleted]

> posting..oh and one more thing, don't bother to snivel to the postmaster at
> my site..they're not going to do anything to me for flaming your dorky
> post..
> ...they all laugh at jerks like you too!
>
> -welcome to the real world Schoolboy!
>
> KB6LUY
>
> ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!
>

You gotta love it. This just grabs me by the throat and makes me want to get my license and spend countless $$ on equipment so I can spend my valuable time conversing with the likes of you.

Go on protecting the world from the "stupid-ass college boys" as the FCC nibbles away at your frequency allocations because of lack of use. Yep, you did 'em all a BIG favor. Thanks alot.

By the way, after years of monitoring both this list, and the airwaves I realize that KB6LUY is hardly representative of mainstream amateur radio.

dhadz.wbst214@xerox.com

3280. Lid of the Month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 19:18:22 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <6017@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 292936

In an embarrassingly rude posting, <sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)> responds to an inquiry from a potential ham with such helpful responses as:

> if you were really an 'electronics enthusiast'..whatever the hell
> that means

> you've asked a verrry stupid question!!

> You and every other jerk like you! READ MY LIPS!

> the others here will undoubtedly take pity on your unworthy ass

> fuckin stupid-ass college boys...what hell are you kids learning?

> Sure you are, Geek...like when pigs fly!

> first get a life, then get a clue

> what the hell do they teach you little jerks today?

> if you can manage to choke down some reading you'll discover for
> yourself just how stupid you sound

> welcome to the real world Schoolboy!

> [signed] KB6LUY

If the callsign server I use is reasonably up to date, then the award for the rudest posting on this newsgroup in a very long time goes without a doubt to:

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Name: ERIK K. SORGATZ
License: KB6LUY License Class: T
Mail address: 11257 COVELLO ST SUN VALLEY CA 913520000
Station address: 11257 COVELLO ST SUN VALLEY CA
Effective date: May 6, 1986 Experation date: May 6, 1996
Previous Callsign: Previous Class: N
Birthdate: Jun. 24, 1952 Process date: May 6, 1986
---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

All hams are encouraged to drop Erik a short note to let him know how much you appreciate his ambassadorship on behalf of amateur radio. Non-hams who may have mistaken Erik's attitude, ideas, or style as representative of amateur radio operators in general are encouraged to make contact with a *real* ham and learn the difference.

```
==============================================================================
```

Todd Jonz, KB6JXT todd.jonz@sun.com (Internet)
kb6jxt@ki6eh.ca.usa.na (AX.25)

==========

3281. Re: Hidden Meaning...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 19:21:37 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2631@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 292960

In article <30.Sep.91.14:28:45.BST.#5515@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NERC Computer Services, Swindon) writes:

Other musical works with morse-embedded:

'Radio-activity' by Kraftwerk, contains all sorts of CW. Some of it being tuned through, so the tone goes from high to low then back to high (audio image? they need a decent set of filters!).

RADIO K.A.O.S. (John Waters) has a load of morse in places.

Finally, I am told that the theme tune for the 'Inspector Morse' TV detective series (which you Statesiders may not have bought off us brits yet) is actually based on the rhythm of the morse for the letters M O R S E. This was told to me by someone who studies music!

Finally-finally, some of the works of Isao Tomita (a mid-70's vintage Japanese electronic music composer) have what sound suspiciously like packet in certain places... i tried feeding them into my TNC but got nothing; the 'braaaap!' sure sounds kinda familiar though...!

The West coast group Negativeland has several tracks where ham radio audio is used, though phone and not code. They seem like real calls too but I haven't looked em up.

The also mention a repeater in a piece I heard last night but again I didn't remember the call.

jv <- "do you know how many time zones there are in the Soviet Union?"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | vail@tegra.com
|Tegra| Member: LPF | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- (508) 663-7435 | jv@n1dxg.ampr.org

3282. Re: Convert Cobra CB to 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 19:31:49 UTC
From: ehare@arrlhq.UUCP
Message-ID: <5135@efh>
Source record: 292885

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET writes:

>
>I need information on how to convert a Cobra 138 ssb to 10
>meters.
>

Gordon,

I havent contacted them about your model number, but the following company
has lots of information on CB to 10 meter conversions. Write to them and ask
for their catalog. I don't have their phone number because they don't put
it in their ads. 73, Ed.

CBC International
POB 31500AA
Phoenix AZ 85046

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what
(203) 666-1541 - voice | you can accomplish
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | if you don't care
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | who gets the credit. - origin
RFI, QRP, mobile, | unknown.
transmitter and receiver testing |

3283. Re: How to get started???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 19:36:06 UTC
From: ehare@arrlhq.UUCP
Message-ID: <5137@efh>
Source record: 292881

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, grx0734@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:

stuff deleted.

>
>I would highly if someone would provide me the required information and
>help me to get started.
>
Contact the ARRL Educational Activities Department (EAD) by mail or telephone
as shown below. They have an informational package called the Prospective
Ham Package that will be sent to you free of charge.

Another good source of help getting started is a local ham club. EAD can send
you a list of local clubs and contacts to get you started. Direct any email
requests to EAD to 2155052@mcimail.com . Include your postal address
because EAD cannot respond via email.

The ARRL VEC can supply you with a printout or email copy of upcoming
test sessions. Contact bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu for
exam information.

This information supplied as a courtesy by KA1CV in the ARRL Lab. Please
direct email as shown above. Thanks, 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what
(203) 666-1541 - voice | you can accomplish
(203) 665-7531 - FAX | if you don't care
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | who gets the credit. - origin
RFI, QRP, mobile, | unknown.
transmitter and receiver testing |

3284. What ever happened to. . . ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 19:47:48 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9110011947.AA16373@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292961

Any listings in QST or ? for: National Contest Journal or QEX?

I had a chance to batch ingest two years worth of NCJ at my brother-in-laws house and decided to subscribe. But cannot find ANY!!! indication of how to do so in QST. There isn't even a note in the contest section about it.

What happened? Is this a new, SECRET process? Are these publications no longer accepting new subscribers? What gives?

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
I don't know. Do you know?
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Bush@S51.Prime.Com

3285. Re: HR 1674: is it law yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 19:58:07 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5683@ksr.com>
Source record: 292940
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc

andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU (Andy Freeman) writes (in, I think, sarcasm mode):
>In return for throwing them to the dogs, where they belong, the AARL
>gets to hand out callsigns and can say that it protected hams from
>license fees. That's a win-win deal for the AARL.

[uh, A*R*RL]
It's worth noting that the bill doesn't even mean they get to hand out callsigns. As I recall, the wording was "the FCC may use the services of..." and I doubt that anyone at the FCC previously believed they didn't already have the authority to delegate that task. At best, the FCC will take it as a friendly hint, at worst they will shrug it off and ignore it.

I rather think that the ARRL caved in on Section 8 out of fear of linking hams with eavesdroppers in the minds of Congress or the public. Who knows, maybe the real quid pro quo was an agreement with the cellular telephone industry that the ARRL would "promote" section 8 in exchange for a promise not to demand ham spectrum for cellular telephones until at least Christmas...

3286. Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 20:18:07 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F782.248CE640.11121@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292958

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 19:30 UT, 01 OCTOBER

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 01 - 02 October
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 01 - 03 October

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >50 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: GOOD - FAIR

There appears to be a good opportunity developing to observe potentially moderate to high levels of auroral activity over the middle latitude regions during the local evening and early morning hours of 01/02 October. Activity has presently increased in response to an interplanetary shock which arrived at 18:15 UT on 01 October. A possible source of this shock was the impressively large class M7.3/4B solar flare of 29 September.

Conditions should be best during the evening hours over North America prior to moonrise. After the moon rises, lunar luminosity will significantly wash out any visible color or detail in auroral activity.

The days of 01 and 02 October (local time) are expected to provide the best opportunities for auroral observations over middle latitudes, with the former (tonights activity - local evening of 01 October) being the potentially strongest period of activity.

** End of Warning **

3287. Burr Brown IBM/AT DSP card?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 20:31:44 UTC
From: az@i5120h.nrl.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9110012031.AA07116@i5120h.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 292957

Good Day,

I wonder if anyone out there can assist me with a problem I'm having
with a Burr Brown DSP card I recently acquired, at a local hamfest, for a
real deal. I picked up an IBM/AT card made by B.B., which has an AT&T DSP32c
and 64Kb SRAM. The model number of this card is ZPB-34-001. This card has
several banks of DIP switches. My first question relates to these. What do
they set? I imagine IRQ, Base address, etc. Also it appears that the cards
onboard memory can be expanded to more than 64Kb. There are 2-3 more rows
of sockets near the 1 row of 64Kb. Thus, my second question...what chips
belong here? SRAM? DRAM? Part/manufacturer numbers?
Unfortunately the board came with no documentation. What can you expect for
$25! So, if anyone out there has, or has used this board and can give me some
insight on how to set this board up, I would much appreciate hearing from you!
If anyone has docs on this board, I'd be glad to work out an arrangement for
acquiring the necessary information.
As a side note...What do you reccomend for development tools for this
or any other IBM card using the AT&T DSP32c? Also, what seems to be the DSP
chip of choice these days? Anybody have a brief set of pros/cons for the
AT&T, TI, Moto...DSP chips?

Please respond direct and thanks for your time.

andy (ka1gd) 202-767-2493

zwirko@i5120a.NRL.NAVY.MIL

3288. Alerts - Shock Arrival - Proton Event - Storm Warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 20:50:55 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F786.BAD3D420.11324@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292968

/\

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

ISSUED: 19:15 UT, 01 October

SATELLITE MAGNETOPAUSE CROSSINGS
ALERT! - PROTON EVENT BEGAN 1740 UT
ALERT! - INTERPLANETARY SHOCK ARRIVED
GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

/\

GEOSYNCHRONOUS SATELLITE MAGNETOPAUSE CROSSINGS MAY BE POSSIBLE

The GOES-6 spacecraft penetrated the magnetopause between 19:43 and
19:50 UT. The GOES-7 spacecraft has not yet experienced any boundary
crossings. However, there is a threat for potential periods of magnetopause
crossings of geosynchronous satellites over the next six to twelve hours.

ALERT! - PROTON EVENT IN PROGRESS

Satellite protons at greater than 10 MeV began increasing at a more
rapid pace after about mid-day on 01 October. Protons passed the event
threshold of 10 pfu at 17:40 UT on 01 October. They are presently fairly
stable near the event threshold. This event is not expected to last very
long, barring future major proton flares.

Polar Cap Absorption levels have increased notably over the last six
hours as a result of the elevated proton fluxes. The combined effects of
the recent interplanetary shock arrival and the elevated proton levels have
produced blackout or near blackout conditions over the polar, high and some
northerly middle latitude regions. Other middle latitudes are currently
experiencing quite significant degradations in HF signal propagation. Low
latitudes are also suffering some degradation, although the magnitude is not
as great.

INTERPLANETARY SHOCK HAS ARRIVED

An interplanetary shock arrived near 18:15 UT on 01 October. A sudden
magnetic impulse observed on ground-based magnetometers as well as at
geosynchronous altitudes occurred at 18:15 UT. The magnitude of the
ground-based SI was between approximately 15 and 30 nT over middle latitude
stations.

Following the shock, high and northerly middle latitude HF signals
became very poor over the daylit regions with blackout to near blackout
conditions being observed over many areas.

GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

A geomagnetic storm warning has been issued. There is a risk for minor to possibly major geomagnetic storming over the next 24 to 48 hours. HF signal propagation will range from fair to very poor over the polar to some middle latitude regions. Low latitudes should observe conditions ranging from good to fair throughout the period.

** End of Bulletin **

3289. Re: Plans for a small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 21:04:03 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9110012104.AA15665@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 292964

The egregiously offensive reply (from philabs!ttidca!sorgatz) to this rather naive request for information does our group no credit.

1) For the distances in question, a license is almost-surely required - unless you choose Citizens Band, where you are not allowed to build your own equipment.
2) The no-code amateur license exists, and the theory test is so simple as to make it almost a no-theory license as well. You ARE required to know the most critical FCC rules concerning amateur radio.
3) You should bone up on the FCC rules, which you can find in various ARRL (and other) introductory booklets about amateur radio.

Everybody has to start somewhere, and I think it a very good sign that someone is still interested in actually BUILDING some electronic equipment. Wouldn't the "portable equipment" section of the ARRL Handbook have info on simple gear. Certainly the Doug Demaw collections from ARRL contain a number of fairly simple rigs/receivers. ONE WARNING, novice constructors should **** NOT ***** try to build extremely small, miniaturized equipment. Miniature construction techniques are best left until after you have some experience.

73 Bob W3OTC

3290. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 21:13:01 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5685@ksr.com>
Source record: 292975

aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Aaron M. Barnes) writes:
>The airwaves are in the PUBLIC DOMAIN.Nobody owns them, so liscen
>s or not I will transmit where I want.

Then may I heartily suggest that you run as much power as you can scrounge up on the Coast Guard emergency frequencies, so you can find out just how public domain they are. I've heard that they have a REALLY GREAT sense of humor about these things.

3291. Packet Software for TRS Color Computer?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 21:15:58 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9110012114.AA23895@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292977

A friend of mine has a TRS Color Computer (10 years old?). While he already runs packet on an IBM clone he'd like to know if any software exists for the TRS antique.

Thanks - Rob N7KCG

3292. Re: Find original holder of my call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 21:29:09 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.212909.8523@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 292966

bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:

>I'm now on my third call in 30 years and I'm sure that the last two must have
>been owned by someone before me. Is there any (easy) way to satisfy my IDLE
>curiosity about this?
>Just in case somebody has 75 years worth of callbooks at hand, the calls are:
>W0RSB (my current call) which I got in 1977 and
>W2HIR which I got in 1973.
>My original call, of which I was the first (and, so far, only) owner was K3OCN
>which I got in 1961.

>Like I said, this is idle curiosity, so don't anybody work too hard (if at all)
>on this one.

Back about mid-1975 I casually asked a friend if my father's old call
(which he had forgotten) could be looked up. He told me that the ARRL
had a full set back to the beginning.

My late father WB6SOX was (if _my_ memory serves me right) 6AAU or 6AUU.
And when he decided to get his call back, my mom joined in and got
WA6SOX... A could local hams called them the unmached pair of SOX.
And then KA6SOX showed up on the channel.....

Anyway, drop a letter to the league.
.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3293. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 21:57:13 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.91Oct1175713@rinhp825.gmr.com>
Source record: 292976

Wow! I'm really surprised at the amount of intemperate language and
the allegations that spewed forth from query that Rob Henry made a
couple of days ago. Surprised and disappointed......

Rob: The information you requested is easily obtained in your library.
If you need specific references I'm sure that private mail to one
of the folks that have stepped in to your defense will be fruitful.
I advise you to be careful in the the selection, construction and
operation of your device. There may be a couple of ways to do it
right, but dozens of ways to do it wrong. I believe you were right
to ask for advice. I do not believe your response to Eric showed
that you were any better prepared to deal with people than his showed.

Erik: I tend to believe that you were blowing off steam due to some
problem not related to Rob's post. If that was the case then I
encourage you to say so. If not, then I too am ashamed of your
outburst for it casts all hams in a poor light. Here on the
internet you are surrounded by your peers. None of them have come
to your defense. Indeed, many have criticized you for the tone
and content of your post. If I were in the same position, I believe
I'd reflect on that.

Aaron: The airwaves are in the public domain in the same spirit that
our parks are in the public domain. They are maintained for the
benefit of all to use, but within certain usage restrictions.
Your claim about frequency and power usage is not entirely correct.
I suggest that you or Rob research the appropriate restrictions before
risking the violation of federal law. If you lack the ability or desire
to do the research, I advise you to consider contacting a supplier of
commercial radio equipment. You may be able to rent the equipment for
less than you'd pay to construct equivalent gear, and you'd spend a lot
less time doing it.

All: This is a technical forum where a reasoned, well thought out post is
valued above all. Flames, cursing and threats benefit no one and detract
from the value of this technical interchange. If such language is really
necessary then please move it to the private mail. I believe I speak
for the rest when I say we aren't interested in hearing grown men curse
at one another and that we'd rather get on with the real reasons why we
came here in the first place.

I hope we can get back to business now.

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3294. Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 22:06:42 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F791.507D88E0.11635@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292973

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 03:00 UT, 09 SEPTEMBER

/\

MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 10 - 13 September

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: 47 - 55 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM LOW LATITUDES: FAIR

The probability for energetic auroral activity over the high and middle
latitudes is sufficient to warrant a Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH.
This watch is in effect from 18:00 UT on 09 September to 24:00 UT on 12
September. Conditions may become favorable for isolated auroral activity
observations from low latitude sites (ex. equatorward of 40 N latitude).
Lunar interference will be low, which should provide optimum conditions for
observing auroral activity from dark-sky sites at low latitudes. The UT days
of 10 - 11 September are expected to be the most energetic days although a
moderate risk will continue through to 13 September.

** End of Watch **

3295. CORRECTION - Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH - 01 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 22:48:16 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F797.1F78A620.11872@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292959

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 19:30 UT, 01 OCTOBER

/\

MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 01 - 02 October

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >50 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM LOW LATITUDES: FAIR

There is a possibility for the observation of auroral activity over some low latitude regions during the local evening and early morning hours of 01/02 October. The best opportunities for potential auroral observations exist during the local evening hours prior to moonrise. After the moon rises, auroral activity will become much more difficult to observe. These potentially favorable conditions are expected to persist for approximately the next 18 to 24 hours over the low latitudes.

The region forecasted to be within the night sector during the potential maximum period of auroral activity is North America.

** End of Watch **

3296. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 22:59:17 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <4526@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 292963

In article <30028@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
>>
>>I am an electronics enthusiast and was
>
>>I just need about a 3 block
^^^^^^^
>>range with this thing,so i can talk
^^^^^
>>to my friends all at once.

Everyone jumped so quickly with knee-jerk flaming that I almost missed
this tidbit. You might be able to get a 3 block range under Part 15,
the FCC's rules covering very low-power broadcasting. I get about a
block-and-a-half with my $29.95 FM stereo transmitter kit from Ramsey
Electronics, using the recommended dipole from indoors on the ground floor.
With a dipole on the roof and good receive antennas I could get more than
3 blocks easily.

And it's legal and entirely unregulated broadcasting.

>>Leave mail please.
>>Rob

>In article <1991Sep28.143647.1128@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob
Henry) writes:
>KB6LUY
>
>ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!

Mr. Henry, you can go away and stop doing us favors now...

--
Disclaimer: Acting independently of any group or organization.
John R. Murray murray@vs6.scri.fsu.edu | We need more sanity
Supercomputer Computations Research Inst| in the White House --
Moderator comp.graphics.research | Charles Manson for President.

3297. Yaesu FT-470 Extended Rx. by Wes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 23:05:25 UTC
From: Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD/WCO@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".1-Oct-91.16:05:25.PDT".*.Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD.WCO@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292965

In Article <mcsun!news.funet.fi!cc.tut.fi!tut!jt63597@uunet.uu.net, Wes writes...
"I modified my FT470 for extended rx on 70 cm (430 - 500 MHz)
by removing one of the SMD resistors. What I discovered was that I could also tune from 800 to 950 MHz. I haven't yet received anything from this band. You can tune there simply by entering the frequency from the keyboard."

"Does this rig receive on this frequency range?"

"73 de Wes"

No I'm afraid not. From my experience, the 470 on the 70 cm band, the receiver's reasonable sensitivity is from approximately 300 Mhz to about 510 Mhz (That's the range that i can pick-up public service communications). You can tune the the VFO from 0 Mhz to approximately 1.2 Ghz, it's just that the receiver's front-end isn't very sensitive at all too far from it's original design band.
P.S. My 2 meter range is set from 108.025 to 204.295 Mhz...
73 De Gogian Yee, KC6VKZ :)

mail address: Gogian Yee:ES GSD/WCO:Xerox
Disclaimer: Everything I said is of my own opinion. Not my employer's. :)

3298. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 23:46:43 UTC
From: jmilhoan@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.234643.8216@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 292969

In article <".1-Oct-91.14:46:26.EDT".*.David_G._Hadzima.wbst214@Xerox.com> Davi
d_G._Hadzima.wbst214@xerox.COM writes:
>[Lots of extraneous dribble deleted]
>>
>> KB6LUY
>>
>> ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!

Next time, dont do us any favors.

>You gotta love it. This just grabs me by the throat and makes me want to get
>my license and spend countless $$ on equipment so I can spend my valuable time
>conversing with the likes of you.
>
>Go on protecting the world from the "stupid-ass college boys" as the FCC
>nibbles away at your frequency allocations because of lack of use. Yep, you
>did 'em all a BIG favor. Thanks alot.
>
>By the way, after years of monitoring both this list, and the airwaves I
>realize that KB6LUY is hardly representative of mainstream amateur radio.

Nor is it representative of amateur radio in general. There are always going
to be those in whatever you do that are jerks... just too bad he gives such a
bad representation of the reported half-million hams in America.

3299. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 23:49:16 UTC
From: jmilhoan@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct1.234916.8276@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 292970

In article <5685@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Aaron M. Barnes) writes:
>>The airwaves are in the PUBLIC DOMAIN.Nobody owns them, so liscen
>>s or not I will transmit where I want.
>
>Then may I heartily suggest that you run as much power as you can scrounge
>up on the Coast Guard emergency frequencies, so you can find out just how
>public domain they are. I've heard that they have a REALLY GREAT sense of
>humor about these things.

I personally like driving down the "public domain" highways at 100 in the wrong direction.

3300. Major Solar Energetic Event Report for SEP91 Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-01 23:49:50 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F79F.BACAF120.12093@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292887

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

01 October, 1991

MAJOR SUMMARY OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS
FOR SEPTEMBER 1991 NOW AVAILABLE

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MAJOR PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR SEPTEMBER

The major monthly report of solar energetic events for the month of
September, 1991 is now available for anonymous FTP from: solar.stanford.edu,
in the "pub" directory and from the site: nic.funet.fi in the
"pub/dx/solarreports" directory. The file to obtain is "flare-summary.sept".
The file is over 65 K bytes in size, and is the most comprehensive
preliminary report of solar energetic events presently available.

If unable to obtain the file through anonymous FTP, the file may be
downloaded from the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. The file may be found in
the File section (file area: Solar Reports & Reviews) under the filename:
SEPFLR.DOC.

** End of Bulletin **

3301. Re: HR 1674: is it law yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 00:05:07 UTC
From: andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.000507.3556@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 292886
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <5683@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>I rather think that the ARRL caved in on Section 8 out of fear of linking
>hams with eavesdroppers in the minds of Congress or the public. Who knows,
>maybe the real quid pro quo was an agreement with the cellular telephone
>industry that the ARRL would "promote" section 8 in exchange for a promise
>not to demand ham spectrum for cellular telephones until at least Christmas...

Have the CB frequencies ever been threatened? Maybe there's a lesson
in there somewhere.... (Yes, I realize that the rabble have to be
contained, that the world will end if anyone with $100 can buy a
type-approved radio and get on the air. On the other hand, if there
are more megahertz than rabble ....)

-andy

--
UUCP: {arpa gateways, sun, decwrl, uunet, rutgers}!neon.stanford.edu!andy
ARPA: andy@neon.stanford.edu

3302. Yaesu FT-1000D user expereinces sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 00:15:03 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19911001171152CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 292974

I have been thinking about getting a 1000D on and off for about a year. With the DX season here again, I'd be real curious to hear experiences/opinions from anyone who has one. Or, if you evaluated one and decided against it, why? (I understand the money issue - my first couple of cars cost less...) I operate mostly CW, and the 2nd receiver, particularly with the sterio feature, seems like a real winner for CW pileups. I currently have a TS-940 with the IRC mods (FT filters, slow tuning). Thanks.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

3303. Re: Lid of the Month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 00:24:47 UTC
From: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.002447.22017@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292967

Consider the nomination seconded...

--
****
* 73 de Jay, WT9S Internet: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu *
* Packet: wt9s@n9hhi.il.usa.na *
****

3304. cw abbreviations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 00:36:37 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110020036.AA18381@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292962

Well, if it's the "Q" signals you need (QRZ, QTH, etc.), those are in 'most any logbook. Otherwise, senders usually just leave out enough letters so that the meaning becomes clear in context. "wl" for well; "gng" for going; "luk" for luck; "tmrw" for tomorrow, etc., etc., etc. Best way to learn them is to just copy a lot of QSOs (contacts). That should be easy enough, since your friend has a license already. Gd luk!
73,
Dube AB5AP

3305. Plans for a small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 00:54:32 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110020054.AA18894@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292888

I'm always amazed at the flaming that goes on on this net in response to honest reauests for information. But KB6LUY's vitriolic attack on Rob Henry takes the cake! I'm ashamed that a Ham call sign was placed under such a load of crap. There's no call for that in amateur radio.

Many of us started out just as Rob is thinking of doing. Instead of pummelling him for asking, why not just kindly direct him to some sources?

73,
Dube AB5AP

PS... I said *kindly*

3306. Re: T/R switch/relay with delay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 01:17:46 UTC
From: aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.011746.11906@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292883

Sorry for the inexcusible use of language in my previous post abo
ut xmiters/receivers.
I should not of stereotyped all amateurs as having masts up their
asses, just Gatz(Avatar).
By the way, I dont have a transmitter. Not even a CB. I was voici
ng my opinions on the matter of trying to control something which
is uncontrolable.
Let the pirates be. I mean, I find it interresting hearing people
making asses out of themselves(including myself-evident in the la
st post).
Besides, Its a better hobby then smoking, drinking, or drugs(mayb
e not as satisfing).
--
Aaron Matthew Barnes
aj008@cleveland.freenet.edu
Cleveland,Ohio USA
Huey Lewis and the News Fore!-ever.

3307. All this transmitter stuff...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 01:23:46 UTC
From: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.012346.12590@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292882

I'm a beginner in radio,that's why I asked the questions I did.
Being a beginner I don't want to buy a million dollar system right
off the bat.If i can build omething to toy around my house with
for the time being,what's wrong with that?
I cannot get enough power,nor hae the desirre to override stations or do
otherwise illegal activities.

Now,I already have source for plans
better than ANYONE on here could possibly
give me.I also have a few new found
friends on this base(thanks to you all,you know who you are and deserve
more,but hey,we're in different parts f the country).So sorrygatz and scoott and that other guy,
why don't you find someone else to "flame" and leave
this base to us REAL AMATEUR radio users.

How do you think professionals come about?They come about by
LEARNING and ASKING QUESTIONS.
You are not born with this stuff naturally
implanted in your brain.
--
Rob Henry

This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

3308. ALINCO DJ560T (Help Wanted)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 01:36:03 UTC
From: devos@mundil.cs.mu.OZ.AU
Message-ID: <9127511.21808@mulga.cs.mu.OZ.AU>
Source record: 292884

I am re-posting this request for a friend as it seems to have fallen
on deaf ears.

I am the proud owner of a new Alinco DJ560T, but the Australian 70cm band
extends ALL THE WAY from 420 to 450 MHz ! Could someone please advise me
of the modification to open up the transmit coverage ? Also, will this radio
act as a cross-band repeater ? This is a very useful function, which I
commonly use at home with my DR570 and a two metre handheld. With a dummy load,
I can patch everything from our UHF channel to a 2m 'link', and walk
around the house operating my base radio remotely.
Does anybody know this mod, if it is possible ?

Thanks. Ron VK3EHF.

Please respond by email to me (devos@mundil.cs.mu.OZ.AU)
(internet 128.250.35.27) as well as to to the group if you wish.

forgive me if I have been impatient.

Thanks,
Stuart. VK3EQL.

3309. Looking for Uniden/BC 200xlt mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 02:13:29 UTC
From: dhoelzer@libserv1.ic.sunysb.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.021329.7917@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Source record: 293127

I am rather new to the radio world, but I have gone so far as to pick up what seems to be a pretty decent scanner. (I figgere'd it would give me something to do until I get my license..)... In any event, I see no reason why a synthesized circuit can't pick up certain bands(as a matter of fact, I'm sure that it can..) I am particularly interested in < 47 Mhz, but any mod available for this scanner would be greatly appreciated.

Is there a site that archives rig/scanner mods??

Dave

dhoelzer@libserv1.ic.sunysb.edu

3310. Re: All this transmitter stuff...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 02:34:15 UTC
From: jmilhoan@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.023415.8973@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 292930

In article <1991Oct2.012346.12590@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.
Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>
>Now,I already have source for plans
>better than ANYONE on here could possibly
>give me.

Liar, liar, pants on fire.

>friends on this base(thanks to you all,you know who you are and deserve
>more,but hey,we're in different parts f the country).So sorrygatz and scoott a
nd that other guy,
>why don't you find someone else to "flame" and leave
>this base to us REAL AMATEUR radio users.
>
>How do you think professionals come about?They come about by
>LEARNING and ASKING QUESTIONS.
>You are not born with this stuff naturally
>implanted in your brain.
>--
>Rob Henry
>
>This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

Ever hear of word wrap?

3311. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 03:27:40 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.4780@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 292938

Amen. And *extremely* well said to boot.

In article <VBREAULT.91Oct1175713@rinhp825.gmr.com> vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
(Val Breault) writes:
>Wow! I'm really surprised at the amount of intemperate language and
>the allegations that spewed forth from query that Rob Henry made a
>couple of days ago. Surprised and disappointed......
>
>Rob: The information you requested is easily obtained in your library.
> If you need specific references I'm sure that private mail to one
> of the folks that have stepped in to your defense will be fruitful.
> I advise you to be careful in the the selection, construction and
> operation of your device. There may be a couple of ways to do it
> right, but dozens of ways to do it wrong. I believe you were right
> to ask for advice. I do not believe your response to Eric showed
> that you were any better prepared to deal with people than his showed.
>
>Erik: I tend to believe that you were blowing off steam due to some
> problem not related to Rob's post. If that was the case then I
> encourage you to say so. If not, then I too am ashamed of your
> outburst for it casts all hams in a poor light. Here on the
> internet you are surrounded by your peers. None of them have come
> to your defense. Indeed, many have criticized you for the tone
> and content of your post. If I were in the same position, I believe
> I'd reflect on that.
>
>Aaron: The airwaves are in the public domain in the same spirit that
> our parks are in the public domain. They are maintained for the
> benefit of all to use, but within certain usage restrictions.
> Your claim about frequency and power usage is not entirely correct.
> I suggest that you or Rob research the appropriate restrictions before
> risking the violation of federal law. If you lack the ability or desire
> to do the research, I advise you to consider contacting a supplier of
> commercial radio equipment. You may be able to rent the equipment for
> less than you'd pay to construct equivalent gear, and you'd spend a lot
> less time doing it.
>
>All: This is a technical forum where a reasoned, well thought out post is
> valued above all. Flames, cursing and threats benefit no one and detract
> from the value of this technical interchange. If such language is really
> necessary then please move it to the private mail. I believe I speak
> for the rest when I say we aren't interested in hearing grown men curse
> at one another and that we'd rather get on with the real reasons why we
> came here in the first place.

>
>
>I hope we can get back to business now.
>
>--
>
>Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF
>
>The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
>the position of the General Motors Corporation.
>

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

3312. TEST & QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 03:28:51 UTC
From: Matt.Weisberg@f16.n120.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <686462408.0@royaljok.fidonet.org>
Source record: 292999

Hello all! This message is really just a test to see if I can get into the internet from my BBS. However, I did have a packet related question (I just realized, wrong area). Anyway, I was scanning with my scanner and heard what I thought was packet, but not in the ham bands. Will a ham radio TNC decode other services packet, i.e. police?? Thanks!

Matt Weisberg, KF8OH

Fidonet: Matt Weisberg, 120/16
Internet: moodyblu@buhub.bradley.edu
Packet: KF8OH @ W9NVX

3313. Re: Hidden Meaning...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 04:47:41 UTC
From: andy@rbdc.wsnc.org
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.044741.27138@rbdc.wsnc.org>
Source record: 292955

vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:

>In article <30.Sep.91.14:28:45.BST.#5515@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
(Pete Lucas, NERC Computer Services, Swindon) writes:

> Finally-finally, some of the works of Isao Tomita (a mid-70's vintage Japanese
> electronic music composer) have what sound suspiciously like packet
> in certain places... i tried feeding them into my TNC but got nothing; the
> 'braaaap!' sure sounds kinda familiar though...!

It stated on one of his album jackes that there was ascii text on the record
that could be decoded with one of the popular casset interfaces of the time
(I don't remember the details). Did anyone ever decode this stuff?
--
Andy Pitts : "The giant Gorf was hit in one eye by a stone,
Domain: andy@rbdc.wsnc.org : and that eye turned inward so that it looked
UUCP: ...mcnc!rbdc!andy : into his mind and he died of what he saw there."
: --_The Forgotten Beast of Eld_, McKillip--

3314. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 05:38:07 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct02.053807.18076crisp@netcom.COM>
Source record: 292941

In article <17212@attainTeradyne.COM> seek@monet.teradyne.com (WINK MAN) writes:
>Hi,
> i'm not sure whether or not this is the right place to post this
>type of question, but here goes anyway...
>
>Does anybody know at what specific frequency the 50 ohm standand coax
>starts looking like 50 ohms???...this is somewhat "a too" general of a
>question. I can see that at higher frequencies the nominal impedance
>from the center conductor to it's shield would look like 50 ohms, but
>where would this cutoff be???...I have seen equations for just single
>traces on pc boards, that for a certain length and ounce of copper will
>give you that 50 ohms, but still, where?, where?, where?...they seem to
>leave out any frequency variables and that this will only be a nominal
>(whatever that specifically means) impedance.
>
It is really rather simple: For a transient, a conductor behaves as a
transmission line if the amount of time for a wave front to travel down its
length is on the order of the risetime of the signal. For a steady state
problem such as coax carrying RF I suggest that if the electrical length
of the line is on the order of at least one eighth of a wavelength
(half of a quarter wavelength) then it would appear to have the
characteristics of a transmission line (like a characteristic impedance).

So the answer is that depending on the frequency (hence wavelength)
of the signal and depending on the electrical length of the line, it
will either appear as a lumped element or a T-line.
--
Richard Crisp crisp@netcom.com
(408) 865 0643 hm (408) 253 4541 fax
Cupertino, California

3315. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 05:46:29 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.054629.11150@anasaz>
Source record: 292956

In article <42422@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
]BTW John, any chance you'll fix your return address so it's replyable?
] - Brian
What is wrong with it? Remember, there are a lot of different addressing
forms out there, on different systems.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3316. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 05:50:34 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.055034.11565@anasaz>
Source record: 292954

In article <1991Oct2.054629.11150@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
]In article <42422@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
]]BTW John, any chance you'll fix your return address so it's replyable?
]] - Brian
]What is wrong with it? Remember, there are a lot of different addressing
]forms out there, on different systems.

Oh.... I see. I asked our sysadmin to fix it, and it was fixed for
a while. I don't know what went wrong. Sorry 'bout that. By the way,
since someone outside of California expressed interest in the RACES
bulletins, I withdraw my objection.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3317. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 01 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 06:42:06 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F7D9.4FAA45A0.12528@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292937

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 274, 10/01/91
10.7 FLUX=207.5 90-AVG=200 SSN=259 BKI=4454 3355 BAI=031
BGND-XRAY=C1.4 FLU1=2.7E+07 FLU10=5.7E+05 PKI=3454 3366 PAI=040
BOU-DEV=285,062,102,056,027,279,114,085 DEV-AVG=126 NT SWF=02:010
XRAY-MAX= M3.0 @ 0616UT XRAY-MIN= C1.2 @ 2205UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1440UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.6DB @ 2310UT PCA-MIN= -0.5DB @ 1450UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55366NT @ 2346UT BOUTF-MIN=55246NT @ 1907UT BOUTF-AVG=55294NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+164NT@ 1836UT GOES7-MIN=N:-025NT@ 2333UT G7-AVG=+073,+058,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+172NT@ 1841UT GOES6-MIN=P:-099NT@ 1946UT G6-AVG=+087,+001,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:212,215,215;SESC:213,218,220 BAI/PAI-FCST=030,020,010/035,030,020
KFCST=4556 5544 4445 5433 27DAY-AP=029,017 27DAY-KP=5454 4333 4333 3432
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWCH
ALERTS=**PROTN10;**MINSTRM;**MINFLR:M1.7@1044;**MINFLR:M3.0@0616;
**MINFLR:M1.8@2250;**MAGSI:17NT@1815
!!END-DATA!!
```

3318. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 01 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 07:00:15 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F7DB.D9D21760.12588@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292939

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 274, 10/01/91
10.7 FLUX=207.5 90-AVG=200 SSN=259 BKI=4454 3355 BAI=031
BGND-XRAY=C1.4 FLU1=2.7E+07 FLU10=5.7E+05 PKI=3454 3366 PAI=040
BOU-DEV=285,062,102,056,027,279,114,085 DEV-AVG=126 NT SWF=02:010
XRAY-MAX= M3.0 @ 0616UT XRAY-MIN= C1.2 @ 2205UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1440UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.6DB @ 2310UT PCA-MIN= -0.5DB @ 1450UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55366NT @ 2346UT BOUTF-MIN=55246NT @ 1907UT BOUTF-AVG=55294NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+164NT@ 1836UT GOES7-MIN=N:-025NT@ 2333UT G7-AVG=+073,+058,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+172NT@ 1841UT GOES6-MIN=P:-099NT@ 1946UT G6-AVG=+087,+001,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:212,215,215;SESC:213,218,220 BAI/PAI-FCST=030,020,010/035,030,020
KFCST=4556 5544 4445 5433 27DAY-AP=029,017 27DAY-KP=5454 4333 4333 3432
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWCH
ALERTS=**PROTN10;**MINSTRM;**MINFLR:M1.7@1044;**MINFLR:M3.0@0616;
**MINFLR:M1.8@2250;**MAGSI:17NT@1815
!!END-DATA!!
```

3319. KB6LUY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 10:10:49 UTC
From: clemens@acpwvw.UUCP
Message-ID: <9110020610.AA09658@acpwvw.uucp>
Source record: 293052

Wow, what a jerk, nothing like a helpful ham. Don't worry, you didn't due any of us nor Amateur Radio a service. The best service you could perform for hams is changing your hobby!

]A[Rich Clemens, West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannnon, WV 26201
]/[Associate Professor of Business and Computer Science
]U[Internet --> tuccia!acpwvw!clemens@ms.uky.edu
]X[Amateur Packet Radio --> kb8aob@w8sp.wv.usa.na

3320. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 11:37:55 UTC
From: michaelb@wshb.csms.com
Message-ID: <1144@wshb.csms.com>
Source record: 293029

>Wow! I'm really surprised at the amount of intemperate language and
>the allegations that spewed forth from query that Rob Henry made a
>couple of days ago. Surprised and disappointed......

All right!! The bad old days from rec.ham-radio are back! And no one even
mentioned code yet! (:-) <- See the smiley face! It's a joke. OK?)

I'm surprised, too. But maybe we really can get back to the technical
discussions now.

Michael
--
Michael Batchelor--Systems/Operations Engineer #compliments and complaints
WSHB - An International Broadcast Station of # letterbox@csms.com
The Christian Science Monitor Syndicate, Inc. #technical questions and reports
michaelb@wshb.csms.com +1 803 625 5552 # letterbox-tech@csms.com

3321. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 13:03:50 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <91275.32631.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>
Source record: 292889

The "airwaves" are not in the "public domain" in any meaningful sense. Use of the electromagnetic spectrum from DC up to 60 Ghz is completely governed by the FCC; transmissions may NOT be made except in accordance with the relevant FCC regulations. To do so violates federal law. The FCC can take action against violators whom they license, and the Justice department (i.e., FBI) can act against non-licensed violators. In recent years, new restrictions on the use of the spectrum have been applied to *reception* as well as transmission (e.g., satellite and cellular phone signals). Yes, you have to violate big-time to get the attentions of the feds, but the principle holds. Our friend who says he'll transmit where and when he likes is simply a scoff-law, and has in a small degree violated both the law and the social contract that makes our society work.

[The opinions expressed are my own, and do not necessarily reflect the views of my employer]

3322. ARRL VEC Exams Scheduled 9/20 - 11/4/91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 13:17:25 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <256@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292893

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you be attending the test session.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA: 9/20/91 to 11/4/91

STATE
Test Date,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

ALABAMA
09/28/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr
10/05/91,Opp,,205-222-5704,Dan Ezell
10/26/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
09/21/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
10/01/91,El Dorado,,501-863-8689,J D Burchfield
10/05/91,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
10/05/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
10/12/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
10/19/91,Fort Smith,,501-632-4276,Mark Manes, WC5I
10/19/91,Jonesboro,,501-932-1660,Evelyn E Castleberry
11/02/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
11/02/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
11/02/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell

ARIZONA
09/21/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
10/12/91,Scottsdale,,602-952-9596,Eddie Couch

10/19/91,Camp Verde,,602-634-3226,Viola Chambers
10/19/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
11/02/91,Sierra Vista,,602-378-9404,Frank Ivey

CALIFORNIA
09/21/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
09/21/91,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
09/22/91,Hercules,,415-467-4292,William C Eugenio
09/28/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
09/28/91,Perris,,714-678-2147,Julie Szabo
09/28/91,Sebastopol,,707-823-4544,Steve Lund
09/28/91,Stockton,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
09/28/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
09/29/91,Garden Grove,,714-891-3868,Karen Foster
09/29/91,Los Angeles,,213-988-0415,Robert SW Hill
10/05/91,Apple Valley,,619-244-4012,Larry Emmons
10/05/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
10/05/91,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
10/05/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
10/12/91,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George
10/12/91,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John McCann
10/13/91,Fortuna,,707-725-2661,Vernon L Reinke
10/16/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
10/17/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
10/19/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
10/19/91,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
10/19/91,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
10/19/91,Sonoma,,707-996-6461,James McCauley
10/26/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
10/26/91,Merced,,209-383-2166,Mike Siegel
10/26/91,Stockton,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
10/26/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
10/27/91,Los Angeles,,213-988-0415,Robert SW Hill
11/02/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
11/02/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
11/02/91,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0703,Morton S Brewer

COLORADO
09/22/91,Longmont,,303-530-2903,Barbara H McClune
09/28/91,Durango,,303-247-8988,Charles Cartwright
09/29/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
10/05/91,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
10/07/91,Longmont,,303-776-8552,Thomas White
10/12/91,Denver,,303-366-9689,Glenn Schultz
10/12/91,Greeley,,303-353-3577,Richard S Hubbard
10/14/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
10/20/91,Golden,,303-795-5718,David Avery
11/02/91,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
11/02/91,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick

CONNECTICUT
09/21/91,Newtown,,203-790-7987,Bob Elton
09/25/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
09/27/91,Bristol,,203-673-7802,Ralph Frank
09/29/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
10/01/91,Sharon,,203-283-4089,Lawrence S Polowy
10/12/91,Fairfield,,203-261-3915,Jean Cassidy
10/13/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
10/20/91,Cromwell,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
10/20/91,Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo
10/23/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
10/27/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
09/26/91,Washington DC,,301-981-6567,J D Delancy
09/27/91,Washington DC,,402-245-3586,Pat Oliver
09/28/91,Washington DC,,301-981-6567,J D Delancy

DELAWARE
10/12/91,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan

FLORIDA
09/20/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
09/21/91,Lake Worth,,407-655-5766,T Graf Buckenmaier
09/21/91,Lecanto,,904-489-6465,Larry Weaver
09/21/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
09/28/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
10/01/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
10/05/91,Tallahassee,,904-562-1882,William Messervy
10/12/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
10/12/91,Panama City,,904-785-3547,James McQuagge
10/16/91,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
10/18/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
10/19/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
10/19/91,Naples,,813-774-8444,Gary Arnold
10/26/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
10/26/91,West Palm Beach,,407-655-5766,Graf Buckenmaier

GEORGIA
09/28/91,Brunswick,,912-267-0816,Vernon Eckleberry

HAWAII
10/19/91,Hilo,,808-935-8893,Army Curtis

IOWA
09/21/91,Ames,,515-292-4504,FS Hird
09/29/91,West Liberty,,319-335-8648,Richard Bingham
10/04/91,Sioux City,,402-494-6070,Michael Nickolaus
10/11/91,Clinton,,319-242-1281,James N Berkey
10/13/91,Davenport,,319-355-5517,Roger Franke
10/26/91,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle

IDAHO
10/12/91,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lemuel Allen

ILLINOIS
09/21/91,Godfrey,,618-466-4683,Marty McKinney
09/25/91,Bradley,,815-932-3111,Donald Kerouac
10/12/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
10/20/91,Champaign,,217-333-5018,Howard Eskridge
11/02/91,West Frankfort,,618-549-7407,Sue Brieschke

INDIANA
09/21/91,Anderson,,317-643-6260,Arnold Setzer
09/21/91,Michigan City,,219-874-3386,Robert Lyles
09/21/91,Vincennes,,812-886-9765,Phillip Smith
10/05/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
10/06/91,Huntington,,219-468-2624,Ronald E Pressler
10/06/91,Terre Haute,,812-466-2122,Fred Mahalek
10/19/91,Highland,,219-923-8308,Charles Sufana
10/26/91,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
11/02/91,La Porte,,219-785-2602,Alan Rutz
11/02/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman

KANSAS
10/12/91,Topeka,,913-267-6455,Milo McNall

KENTUCKY
09/21/91,Owensboro,,502-926-4451,Steven Morgan
10/19/91,Madisonville,,502-825-1694,Dwight Orten

LOUISIANA
11/02/91,Slidell,,504-649-5938,Joseph Ellis

MASSACHUSETTS
09/21/91,Dartmouth,,508-993-9068,Michael Enos
09/21/91,Worcester,,508-831-5435,Robert M Taylor
09/22/91,Attleboro,,401-724-8238,Gary Powers
09/27/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
10/02/91,Acton,,508-263-7435,David Potter
10/07/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
10/07/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/12/91,Falmouth,,508-548-0969,Geoffrey A Way
10/13/91,Gloucester,,508-922-3307,Albert Hamilton
10/13/91,Pittsfield,,413-447-8377,Charles Lowery
10/15/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/19/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/25/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
11/02/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
11/02/91,Wilbraham,,413-566-3010,Yorke Phillips
11/04/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples

MARYLAND
10/02/91,Lusby,,301-586-2177,Dwayne Kincaid

MAINE
10/13/91,Yarmouth,,207-846-7768,Dick Jackson
10/22/91,Presque Isle,,207-455-8333,Wilburn A Scott

MICHIGAN
09/21/91,Bay City,,517-893-3475,Donald La Brenz II
09/21/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
09/24/91,Milford,,313-887-2130,Marilyn Moore
09/28/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
09/29/91,Adrian,,517-467-7695,Kevin Brooks
10/05/91,Alma,,517-463-3632,John H Gibson
10/05/91,Houghton,,906-337-0451,Edwin Kohn
10/05/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
10/10/91,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
10/12/91,Ann Arbor,,313-665-6616,Jerry Lossia
10/12/91,Flint,,313-687-6684,Daniel Case
10/12/91,Port Huron,,313-364-9640,Leon T Switzer
10/13/91,Gladwin,,517-435-9293,William Miller
10/19/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
10/19/91,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
10/20/91,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
10/26/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
10/26/91,Manistee,,616-864-3077,Gerald Young
10/26/91,Muskegon,,616-773-3644,Larry Zawlocki
11/02/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King

MINNESOTA
09/27/91,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell
10/07/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea
10/12/91,Brooklyn Park,,612-888-6187,Arthur Jensen
11/04/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea

MISSOURI
10/03/91,Jefferson City,,314-635-3362,Alan Braun
10/08/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
10/20/91,Macon,,816-385-3629,Dale Bagley

MISSISSIPPI
10/05/91,Gulfport,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
10/06/91,Biloxi,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
10/20/91,Meridian,,601-679-7046,Wallace Vance

MONTANA
09/21/91,Great Falls,,406-452-2063,Joseph P Heyde
10/20/91,Havre,,406-265-8871,Wayne Thurston

NORTH CAROLINA
09/28/91,Statesville,,704-873-2728,Perry Taylor

NEBRASKA
09/23/91,Omaha,,402-553-2610,Brian Zdan
10/20/91,Hastings,,402-462-2303,Thomas A Bejot
10/26/91,Lincoln,,402-486-1400,John Hauner

NEW HAMPSHIRE
10/19/91,Farmington,,,Willian A. Dodge
10/23/91,Salem,,603-434-4490,Denise Cabana
10/26/91,Contoocook,,,Rob Fair

NEW JERRSEY
09/21/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
09/24/91,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman
09/25/91,Manahawkin,,201-269-1406,William Mays
10/07/91,Sayreville,,201-442-9215,George Miller
10/09/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
10/12/91,Cranford,,201-383-4935,George Schloicka
10/12/91,New Egypt,,908-928-0762,Mike Scott
10/12/91,Teaneck,,201-796-6622,Peter G Adely Sr K2MHP
10/13/91,Wall Township,,908-774-1095,Mike DiPersio
10/19/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
10/19/91,Garwood,,908-889-8534,Frank J Arvay
10/19/91,Mt Olive,,201-347-7723,Bonita M Johnson
10/22/91,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman

NEW MEXICO
09/28/91,Clovis,,505-762-3853,Harold Landsperg
09/28/91,Cochiti Lake,,505-662-9155,Bonnie O Griffiths

NEW YORK
09/21/91,Kingston,,914-385-1726,Frank Sainsbury
09/22/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
09/22/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
09/27/91,Newark,,315-331-7613,Mike Hickerson
09/28/91,Centereach,,516-732-5115,Bob Trepanowski
09/28/91,Horseheads,,607-962-1134,William H Dorman
09/28/91,New York,,516-797-1128,Saul Slonim
09/29/91,Yonkers,,914-969-1053,Otto Supliski
10/05/91,N Tonawanda,,716-634-5276,Vernon Siegel
10/05/91,Troy,,518-283-2337,Harry Hovey
10/05/91,Waterville,,315-841-4259,Daniel Bateman
10/06/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks
10/12/91,Greenvale,,516-921-0085,V Jean Chittenden
10/12/91,Plattsburgh,,518-873-2189,Leslie E. Schmarder
10/12/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
10/14/91,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim
10/16/91,Hamburg,,716-824-1148,Norm Jones
10/17/91,Mt Vernon,,914-285-3029,Sandy Fried
10/20/91,Albany,,518-462-9417,Rose Hershberg
10/20/91,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
10/22/91,Whitesboro,,315-853-5700,William Effland
10/26/91,Jamestown,,716-488-1524,Jack Nord
10/26/91,Rockaway Park,,,Berne Ross
10/27/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
10/27/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
11/03/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks

NEVADA
09/21/91,Minden,,702-265-3430,Carl Chaplin
10/05/91,Elko,,702-738-7110,Joe Giraudo
10/05/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
10/19/91,Reno,,702-972-3933,E J Silva
11/02/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh

OHIO
09/21/91,Van Wert,,419-795-5763,Robert E. High
09/25/91,Mount Vernon,,614-625-5504,Michael W White
09/28/91,Norton,,216-882-6387,Mary Wagner
09/29/91,Cleveland,,216-324-4574,David R Willemin
09/30/91,Newark,,614-522-2024,Byron W Engen
10/03/91,Youngstown,,216-788-1618,Louis Malice
10/05/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
10/05/91,Mentor,,216-266-2113,R Scott Farnham
10/05/91,North Olmsted,,216-267-5083,Mary Lou Sarama
10/12/91,Maumee,,419-693-3023,Ross H Mergenthaler
10/19/91,Lisbon,,216-532-3131,Evelyn Mc Intosh
10/20/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
10/26/91,Akron,,216-836-8869,Tony Mortimer
10/26/91,Mansfield,,419-522-9819,Cooper Metheney
10/27/91,Cleveland Hts,,216-371-5999,Joseph Tomazic
10/29/91,Struthers,,216-788-1518,Louis Malice
11/02/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
11/03/91,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
11/03/91,Marion,,614-499-3565,Stephen Eckard

OKLAHOMA
09/28/91,Ponca City,,405-762-1966,Mark E Byard
10/12/91,Altus,,405-477-0921,Loren Simms
10/26/91,Kingston,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds
10/27/91,Kingston,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds
11/02/91,Enid,,405-237-2301,Donald L Priest, Sr

OREGON
09/22/91,Milton-Freewater,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt
09/28/91,Astoria,,503-325-3902,Alene Linehan
10/12/91,Eugene,,503-689-7827,Rick Smith
10/13/91,Portland,,503-640-5803,Edith Litvin
10/19/91,White City,,503-773-4687,Bill Lorton
11/02/91,Gresham,,503-760-7545,Buck Summers

PENNSYLVANIA
09/21/91,Beaver Falls,,412-843-6560,Thomas Peluso
09/21/91,Mc Keesport,,412-466-5204,Philip Slaugh
09/27/91,Allentown,,215-820-0696,Glenn Block
09/30/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
10/02/91,Bloomsburg,,717-752-6851,David Schack, WC3A
10/03/91,Philadelphia,,215-482-0386,William E Rhoads Sr
10/04/91,Nazareth,,215-767-4778,John Greenage
10/05/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff

10/05/91,Pittsburgh,,412-563-2379,Jim Cottrill
10/12/91,New Kensington,,412-782-5130,Donald Mc Daniel
10/17/91,Lancaster,,717-898-0611,Carl R. Denlinger, WQ3P
10/19/91,Cranberry,,814-676-8307,Thomas Rea
10/20/91,Carlisle,,717-787-1459,John Obradovich
10/20/91,Plymouth,,717-779-2981,J F Caffrey
10/20/91,Wyoming County,,717-836-6704,Jeff D Aronsohn
10/21/91,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
10/26/91,Indiana,,412-479-8117,Paul Williams
10/30/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
11/02/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
11/02/91,Tamaqua,,,Tom Krohn

RHODE ISLAND
10/17/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson
10/19/91,Slatersville,,401-333-2129,Robert G Beaudet
10/20/91,East Providence,,508-699-1077,Michael Arminio, NO1U

SOUTH CAROLINA
10/12/91,Myrtle Beach,,803-626-4512,Scott Lawrence

SOUTH DAKOTA
09/20/91,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick
09/22/91,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick
10/05/91,Aberdeen,,605-225-8388,Larry Roberts
10/05/91,Pierre,,605-224-9845,Larry Hofmeister
10/19/91,Hot Springs,,605-745-5929,Lon Seaboldt

TENNESSEE
09/22/91,Lenoir City,,615-966-0291,Donald Adams
09/24/91,Nashville,,615-883-6909,David B Kitchen, Sr
10/04/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
10/05/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine
10/05/91,Tullahoma,,615-649-5187,Ian T Haynes
10/12/91,Murfreesboro,,615-244-4520,Don Moore
10/19/91,Gray,,615-239-6456,Jim D Roller
10/26/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
11/01/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
11/02/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine

TEXAS
09/21/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
09/21/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
09/21/91,Wichita Falls,,817-691-2664,John M Mezzo
09/26/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
09/28/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
09/28/91,Houston,,713-471-5343,Helen Smith
10/04/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
10/05/91,Clute,,409-265-6439,Paul Webb
10/05/91,Orange,,409-886-2732,Sid Phillips
10/05/91,San Benito,,512-399-0806,Fred Al Wasielewski
10/08/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany

10/12/91,Houston,,713-488-2886,Harvey Vordenbaum
10/12/91,McGregor,,8178404157,Thomas W Isaac
10/12/91,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
10/12/91,New Caney,,713-247-2270,Sam Neal
10/19/91,Belton,,817-939-0386,Dave Bumpus
10/19/91,Bryan,,409-822-2402,David Jones
10/19/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
10/19/91,El Paso,,915-598-8493,Robert Carroll
10/19/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
10/20/91,El Paso,,915-859-5502,Clay Emert
10/24/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
10/26/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
11/01/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
11/02/91,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
11/02/91,Odessa,,915-362-6605,Jimmie A Corley

UTAH
09/28/91,St George,,801-673-4824,Dean J Cox
10/12/91,Logan,,801-752-5332,Clayton Clark

VIRGINIA
09/22/91,Virginia Beach,,804-898-8031,Ed Brummer
09/27/91,Stafford,,703-659-6241,David G Boyd
09/28/91,Tappahannock,,804-443-5092,Ray Massie
10/12/91,Harrisonburg,,703-856-8012,Marshall Cooper
10/12/91,Herndon,,703-481-8380,Michael Rosati
10/12/91,Toano,,804-253-2811,Andrew Swanson
10/13/91,Bedford,,703-297-5515,August Meidling
10/26/91,Clifton Forge,,703-747-3193,Gary J. Bostic
10/26/91,Roanoke,,703-268-1017,Gordon Garrett
11/02/91,Middletown,,703-869-5241,Walter Quitter
11/02/91,Portsmouth,,804-484-2857,Arthur A Thiemens

VERMONT
09/21/91,Berlin,,802-433-6172,Bob McCorkle

WASHINGTON
09/21/91,Aberdeen,,206-249-6373,Nick Bender
09/21/91,Sultan,,206-793-2526,Dave Axe
09/28/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
10/01/91,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
10/05/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
10/05/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell
10/12/91,Everett,,206-334-2399,Loren Hole
10/19/91,Tacoma,,206-237-9628,Jerry Seligman
10/26/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
11/02/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
11/02/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell

WISCONSIN
09/21/91,Marshfield,,715-389-2256,Robert McDaniel
10/05/91,Green Bay,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers

10/05/91,Medford,,715-453-7096,Gregory Garner
10/05/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
10/19/91,Ashland,,715-561-2802,Dale Ristrom
11/02/91,Menomonie,,715-836-3980,Thomas King
11/02/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
11/03/91,Kaukauna,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers

WEST VIRGINIA
10/19/91,Charleston,,304-343-7251,James Lingan
10/19/91,Glenville,,304-462-7560,Dave Ramezan

WYOMING
10/19/91,Cheyenne,,307-632-9170,Thomas E DeHoff

AREAS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:

PUERTO RICO
09/28/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett
10/26/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett

AUSTRALIA
09/28/91,Alice Springs NT,,089-531-305,Maury Hatfield

ENGLAND
11/02/91,Harrogate,,0423506988,Gerald Bliss

GERMANY
09/28/91,West Germany,,06561-18202,George L Hoke

MARSHALL ISLANDS
09/28/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Bob Anderson
10/05/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Robert M Anderson

NEW ZEALAND
09/28/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans
09/29/91,S Pacific Ocean,,,Micki Evans

*EOF.

3323. Re: Lid of the Month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 14:05:17 UTC
From: datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.140517.11349@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 292880

I find it interesting that as quickly as we can, we go from "HT's on aircraft" burning each other on 20m worth of antenna parts.

I know we all aren't perfect. I sound like "Mr. Avatar" ocassionally when I yell at my children.

Just last night, I ran into three very sincere and informative people on the air(15m), and have rarely met anyone who would not be civil (except some dx'ers).

So, to all netters, let's flame when flaming is due.

And let's be nice the rest of the time.

Thanks.

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp.
datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com

3324. The Call Sign Mess

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 14:33:05 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9110021433.AA26056@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 292896

Issuance of call signs has been, traditionally, one of the
things that the FCC has done very badly. In most commercial
services, a call sign is just a nuisance. In broadcasting,
it is a logotype or a statement of broadcast format. In Ham
Radio, IT IS YOUR NAME! (W6BIP actually goes by "Bip"). You
become your call sign (like W9 Ragtime Cowboy Joe!).
Vanity is a big part of our hobby, but seldom part of the
FCC budget. Up until the 50's, call sign issuance was
pretty straight forward. They issued W5AA then W5AAA then
K5AAA call signs. 1 x 2 call signs with an "X" prefix
(i.e. W5XJ) were reserved for experimental stations. When
they ran out of W5AAA and K5AAA they reissued calls that had
been inactive for 5 years. Club stations had their own calls.
A club could request the call of a "silent key" former member,
with the family's approval. You could have as many call signs
as you had addresses.
Then it happened! In the late 50's they ran out of W5XXX and
K5XXX call signs. For a while they issued WV/WA call signs
(I was WV2GGB as a novice and WA2GGB as a general).
They didn't think ahead about the WV4's being a novice call
in the Virgin Islands, so that didn't last. Then came
"incentive licensing." Until that time, when you became a
General, you had all amateur privileges. At the same time,
cutbacks and computer constraints did away with multiple call
signs, club calls and repeater calls (Our repeater was WR5AIC
for a short time). For another brief time in the 70's, Extra's
could pick their own 1 x 2 call sign (I gave up WA5LES for K5RC).
Shortly after that, the FCC instituted the current madness.
It started out as a fairly good idea to have call signs reflect
the class of license, but they made the fatal mistake of not making
it mandatory when you upgrade. They also didn't look far enough
ahead to see what would happen when they ran out of particular
blocks of calls. Now we have a system that makes less sense
than it did before. Why can't call signs be reissued? Computer
technology certainly can support it. Why can't a private agency
(such as ARRL) issue call signs? That has plenty of precedence
in business radio. How about a system that issues sequential
call signs to new Hams, after 1 year, you can request a 2 x 3,
an Advanced a 2 x 2, an Extra a 2 x 1 and an Extra, after 10 years,
a 1 x 2? Let's acknowledge our vanities and join the computer age!

73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC

Remember, it's only a hobby.

3325. Whatever happened to...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 14:40:55 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9110021440.AA26133@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 292897

There is no secret about NCJ or QEX. There is a nice blurb about
NCJ in the October QST and these shorts are run regularly about QEX.
Give the Circulation Department of the ARRL a buzz and they can tell
you how to sign up. NCJ is $10 per year or $19 for first class mail.
If you like, I'll be happy to send sample issues of NCJ.
73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC
Editor, NCJ
"taormina@asl.sinet.slb.com"

3326. Re: High speed packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 15:34:54 UTC
From: jra@lawday.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.153454.18709@lawday.DaytonOH.NCR.COM>
Source record: 292891

az@i5120h.nrl.navy.MIL (Andrew R. Zwirko) writes:

>Good Day,

> I'm wondering if anyone can direct me towards information regarding the
>latest technology regarding high speed packet networks. Who in the ham
>community, or otherwise, is running >2400 bps, over frequencies >50 MHz, over
>'real' distances, .ie >line-of-sight ?

Lots of folks are working on lots of stuff, but our group is on the verge of building a MAN (metropolitan area network) and links using Kantronics D4-10 UHF radios running at 19.2kb. We had 8 of the radios on order since last June, and they finally arrived last week, so we're now starting to get things built.

The Kantronics radios are 10W, 2 channel, crystal controlled radios designed for digital data. They have a standard narrow, or wide 60KHz, bandwidth, and a TTL-level I/O port on the back panel. In our system, we're not even using modems, but rather shoving TTL level HDLC frames (generated by an 8530-based plugin card, or by a Kantronics DataEngine) directly into the radio. In our testing so far, it works fine -- we've seen throughputs on the order of 1700 cps using ka9q's ftp services.

Our initial step is to build a digital repeater out of two of the radios, and we hope to have that running in test mode by the weekend. Then, we'll hook the repeater up to a DataEngine running as a BPQ switch to do the interconnections.

As the project progresses, we'll post updates here.

John Ackermann AG9V

--
John R. Ackermann, Jr. Law Department, NCR Corporation, Dayton, Ohio
(513) 445-2966 John.Ackermann@daytonoh.ncr.com
Packet Radio: ag9v@n8acv tcp/ip: ag9v@ag9v.ampr [44.70.12.34]

3327. Re: T/R switch/relay with delay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 15:39:47 UTC
From: elmore@virga.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <13053@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 292890

In article <1991Oct2.011746.11906@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Aaron M. Barnes) writes:

> Sorry for the inexcusible use of language in my previous post about
> xmiters/receivers. I should not of stereotyped all amateurs as
> having masts up their asses, just Gatz(Avatar). By the way, I dont
> have a transmitter. Not even a CB. I was voicing my opinions on the
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> matter of trying to control something which is uncontrolable. Let
^^^
> the pirates be. I mean, I find it interresting hearing people making
> asses out of themselves(including myself-evident in the last post).
> Besides, Its a better hobby then smoking, drinking, or drugs (maybe
> not as satisfing).
>-- Aaron Matthew Barnes
>aj008@cleveland.freenet.edu
>Cleveland,Ohio USA
>Huey Lewis and the News Fore!-ever.

Thanks for the apology, Aaron. And, yes, Sorgatz was a monumental jerk in his reply to Rob. He dosn't represent the true amateur spirit; in fact, he has little resemblence to *anything* I've seen or experienced in amateur radio. Such people leave a stain in the ether...

But, I wanted to point something out: I've worked lots with the FCC Field Office in Denver and I can *ASSURE* you that they have the ability to find anyone, on any frequency, that they choose. What's more, you won't be able to identify the enforcement vehicle without taking a good, long peek inside. We don't see them much because they're busy with all sorts of other services, but if they got the word to "go after" pirates, they'd be able to find 'em quite effectively.

Kim Elmore
N5OP, PP ASEL/Glider 2232456
* _.._. __._ _.. _.._ _.. . _. ..... ___ .__. _. ..... ___ .__. _.. _.._ _._ *
* "All these *WIRES*!! Why do they call it 'wireless'?" *
* Doc Evans (NQ0I) commenting on his ham radio shack. *
* _.._. __._ _.. _.._ _.. . _. ..... ___ .__. _. ..... ___ .__. _.. _.._ _._ *
Replies to: elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu (wires)
44.28.0.67 n5op@n5op.ampr.org (radio)
/\/\/\

3328. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 15:51:52 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <4538@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 292895

In article <4526@sun13.scri.fsu.edu> I wrote:
>>KB6LUY
>>ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!
>
>Mr. Henry, you can go away and stop doing us favors now...

Whoops! I got the attribution lines mixed up. Rob didn't write that. My apologies to Mr. Henry. Go away Mr. Sorgatz!

--
Disclaimer: Acting independently of any group or organization.
John R. Murray murray@vs6.scri.fsu.edu | We need more sanity
Supercomputer Computations Research Inst| in the White House --
Moderator comp.graphics.research | Charles Manson for President.

3329. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 16:03:03 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct02.160303.2801653@locus.com>
Source record: 292902

In article <91275.32631.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org> M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:
>The "airwaves" are not in the "public domain" in any meaningful sense.
>Use of the electromagnetic spectrum from DC up to 60 Ghz is completely
>governed by the FCC; transmissions may NOT be made except in accordance
>with the relevant FCC regulations.

According to an article published in _Radio-Electronics_, the
FCC does not regulate the use of frequencies below 9khz.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3330. Great Circle calculations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 17:12:25 UTC
From: kb2glo@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.171225.10964@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 292892

I've had a program I've used for calculating Great Circle distance
and it seemed to have worked fine. However I just noticed a bug when
it's computing distances between locations in the Northern Western
hemisphere and the Southern Eastern hemisphere... Maybe somebody out
there can point out the error or a better equation. Any assistance
would be appreciated. The ouput of the program is as follows:

```
Distance between point 1 and point 2 (nautical mi.): -2185.42
```

The program is as follows:

```
/*DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS WHEN LAT & LONG KNOWN.**************/
/* adapted from NAVPROG ,feb 1980 microcomputing */
/* 12/12/86 HJDavey */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

#define U 57.2958 /* conversion factor to/from radians-degrees */
#define DEG2RAD(x) (x/U)

main()
{
double arcA, arcB, distance, lon1, lon2, lat1, lat2, temp1, temp2;
char dist[10];

/* Enter the lat/longs for any two points and find great circle
distance between them in nautical miles. */

/* any two latitudes/longitudes */
lon1=74.2; /* Toms River NJ */
lat1=39.9666;
lon2=-151.22; /* Sydney Australia */
lat2=-33.87;

arcA = lon1 - lon2;
arcB = lat1 - lat2;
temp1 = cos(DEG2RAD(lat1)) * cos(DEG2RAD(lat2)) *
cos(DEG2RAD(fabs(arcA))) + cos(DEG2RAD(fabs(arcB))) -
cos(DEG2RAD(lat1)) * cos(DEG2RAD(lat2));
temp2 = atan(sqrt(1 - temp1 * temp1) / temp1);
distance = temp2 * U * 60.0;

printf("Distance between point 1 and point 2 (nautical mi.): %7.2f\n",
distance);
}
```

Thanks and 73 DE KB2GLO, Tom.

--
Tom Kenny, KB2GLO
UUCP: ...!att!mtuxo!tek Internet: tek%mtuxo@att.att.com
Packet Radio: kb2glo@n2kzh..nj.usa AMPR: kb2glo@nn2z.ampr.org [44.64.0.10]

3331. Re: Airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 17:33:51 UTC
From: rob@ucsco.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <21588@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 292894

In article <oq0R91w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:

>I've been on a plane landing at Frankfurt when the ground became visible
>out my window after passing the airport boundry and the terminal area
>was not visible from the runway. They use microwave landing systems but

You're giving MLS way more credit than it deserves.
With a properly equipped plane and specially trained crew, the current
system (ILS-Instrument Landing System) can be used with no visibility
at all. It's called a Category 3-c approach. I don't think
any are actuallly implemented, though, because nobody'd be able
to get to or from the airport in those conditions...(Oh, and also,
the approach, touchdown, and rollout have been worked out,
but they haven't been able to figure out how to get the plane
from the runway to the gate yet with no visibility!)
MLS is expensive and controversial--it's only clear advantages are
that it takes less real estate to install and it can implement
curved approaches, which are needed at a few mountain airports.

>many major US airport apparently don't have it yet. In fact the FAA is
>not only behind the times on the equipment they require, they are way
>behind the current technology altogether. The Delta 191 crash at DFW
^^ Can't argue with that!

>airport likely would not have happened if the plane had been flying for
>Piedmont because they were using a non-required wind shear indicator and
>a few seconds would have made the difference.

Maybe not. Microbursts can develop so fast that Piedmont may well have
had no choice but to continue.
--

-Rob Strand

From Bitnet: rob@ucscvm From Internet: rob@ucscvm.ucsc.edu

3332. Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 18:01:52 UTC
From: sorgatz@avatar.tti.com
Message-ID: <30066@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 293028

Ok, it seems that none of you share my opinion that college kids should be able to read and research such a trivial thing as building a Part 15 device for the AM broadcast band. No problem, this kind of response just verifies that things really are as bad as I had suspected. Let's sum up and get on with the usual activity of ham radio:

1) It's perfectly alright for someone at college level to use this group as a resource for information that could be gathered by even a cursory glance at any number of electronic hobby-oriented publications or books. Right.

2) It's not cool to flame someone for being:
a) stupid enough to blunder with a posting, even though there is the potiential that the blundering might lead to a serious rules violation or even an incursion on the Amateur frequency allocations. Sure.

b) totally unaware of the fact that there are simpler means of getting the desired information than putting a post to the entire world via the Usenet. Totally.

c) a college kid. After all, this is where our precious little ones are supposed to be learning and if you are even a little nasty to them it might stunt their growth or put them in a state of shock. You bet.

3) It's especially important to never flame anyone outside the ham hobby, because we might just lose someone who *might* have become a new ham. Uhuh.

As some of you mentioned in the caustic email you sent me, no one speaks for "this group"...fair enough. It is also fair to state that none of you speak for me. Those of you that send me negative email about my flaming this kid are entitled to your 'politically correct' notions. Items 1 thru 3 seem to summarize your feelings, I just don't agree with them! Some of you "people" wouldn't say 'shit' if you had a mouthfull. I'm a tad more honest and perhaps a little abrasive regarding that honesty.

de KB6LUY

ps-to-the fellow who looked up my callsign: Tnx fer ur gesture, Ive always wanted lid of the month! Now do you suppose you would like to explain to everyone here just how it is that you're so high and mighty as to be the one to elect me ?? ;-)

3333. Re: What ever happened to. . . ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 18:15:49 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <58418@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292898

In article <9110011947.AA16373@ucsd.edu>, BUSH@S51.PRime.COM writes:
> I had a chance to batch ingest two years worth of NCJ at my brother-in-laws
> house and decided to subscribe. But cannot find ANY!!! indication of how to
> do so in QST. There isn't even a note in the contest section about it.
>
> What happened? Is this a new, SECRET process? Are these publications no
> longer accepting new subscribers? What gives?

I suggest you contact the publisher:

The American Radio Relay League
225 Main Street
Newington, CT 06111
203-666-1541

They will certainly be able to fill you in on the details.

Another idea might be for you to contact your brother-in-law and have him
provide you with the information directly from the magazines themselves.

--Trey Garlough, WN4KKN/6

3334. Re: Lid of the month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 18:55:39 UTC
From: CSYSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19911002115227CSYSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 292899

>In an embarrassingly rude posting, <sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)> responds
>to an inquiry from a potential ham with such helpful responses as:
>
> > you've asked a verrry stupid question!!
>
> > You and every other jerk like you! READ MY LIPS!
>

Perhaps a note to this gentleman's (??) employer would not be amiss.
I rather doubt that they approve his use of the network connection
they are paying for, in this manner. Nor do I imagine they appreciate
the publicity this activity generates for them.

I agree with Todd. This jerk doesn't represent the real hams out
here in netland. Feel free to ask me a question, "dumb" or otherwise,
anytime?

/Chris Thomas, AA6SQ

3335. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 19:07:44 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.190744.10410@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292900

crisp@netcom.COM (Richard Crisp) writes:

>In article <17212@attainTeradyne.COM> seek@monet.teradyne.com (WINK MAN) writes:
>>Hi,
>> i'm not sure whether or not this is the right place to post this
>>type of question, but here goes anyway...
>>
>>Does anybody know at what specific frequency the 50 ohm standand coax
>>starts looking like 50 ohms???...this is somewhat "a too" general of a
>>question. I can see that at higher frequencies the nominal impedance
>>from the center conductor to it's shield would look like 50 ohms, but
>>where would this cutoff be???...I have seen equations for just single
>>traces on pc boards, that for a certain length and ounce of copper will
>>give you that 50 ohms, but still, where?, where?, where?...they seem to
>>leave out any frequency variables and that this will only be a nominal
>>(whatever that specifically means) impedance.
>>
>It is really rather simple: For a transient, a conductor behaves as a
>transmission line if the amount of time for a wave front to travel down its
>length is on the order of the risetime of the signal. For a steady state
>problem such as coax carrying RF I suggest that if the electrical length
>of the line is on the order of at least one eighth of a wavelength
>(half of a quarter wavelength) then it would appear to have the
>characteristics of a transmission line (like a characteristic impedance).

>So the answer is that depending on the frequency (hence wavelength)
>of the signal and depending on the electrical length of the line, it
>will either appear as a lumped element or a T-line.
>--
>Richard Crisp crisp@netcom.com
>(408) 865 0643 hm (408) 253 4541 fax
>Cupertino, California

The characteristic impedance of a coax is independent of frequency, or of length. The L/C ratio (theoretically) doesn't change with frequency. Therefore, there is no "cutoff" frequency. Practically, the attenuation of the
dielectric, skin effect, resistance, limits the usefulness of coax at very high frequencies. A quarter inch section of coax still has the same impedance. That is why such care is taken to make some connectors have the right impedance to avoid a "bump" in the line. Unfortunately, most of the connectors that hams usually use do not provide a very good match at VHF and above. K9ALD.

3336. Re: Antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 19:10:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570178@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293032

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rps@sunman.mlb.semi.harris.com (Ray Sumperyl) writes:

>CAN THIS ANTENNA SETUP BE DONE? ALL ANTENNA ARE 1/2 WAVE DIPOLES.

```
> 20 METER DIPOLE
>|-O------------------------------OO------------------------------O-|
>| |
>| 15 METER DIPOLE |
>|---O----------------------------OO----------------------------O---|
>| |
>| 10 METER DIPOLE |
>|-----O--------------------------OO--------------------------O-----|
>| |
>SUPPORT SUPPORT
```

>NOTE: EACH ANTENNA WILL BE FED WITH 52-72 OHM COAX.
> WHAT SHOULD THE SPACING BE BETWEEN EACH ANTENNA?

It should work fine. You can even feed all 3 antennas from a single
coax. (Pull the 20 meter dipole down and the 10 meter up, so the
feed points coincide.) The lengths interact some when you do this, so
the resonant lengths won't correspond exactly to the formula.
In other words, you'll have to do a bit of cut-and-try.

AL N1AL

3337. Re: Radio Shack HTX100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 19:25:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570179@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 293030

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, v087jsfu@ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu (DANNY) writes:

>Does anyone have any opinions on the radio shack htx100 mobile model
>? It's a 10m mobile for under 260 bucks. They say it's for packet
>among others. Is this a good rig for someone starting into packet?
>Thanks.

Most packet is on the VHF/UHF bands, primarily 2 meters. But if HF
packet (300 baud) on 10 meters interests you, the HTX100 should
work fine.

It's an inexpensive, but perfectly functional 10 meter SSB/CW rig.
It doesn't have a narrow CW filter, so I wouldn't count on it in a
contest, but it works fine for casual CW contacts.

By the way, they can be bought used for $100-$150.

AL N1AL

3338. Re: Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 19:29:31 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570180@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292926

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, crisp@netcom.COM (Richard Crisp) writes:

>In article <17212@attainTeradyne.COM> seek@monet.teradyne.com (WINK MAN) writes:
>>Hi,
>> i'm not sure whether or not this is the right place to post this
>>type of question, but here goes anyway...
>>
>>Does anybody know at what specific frequency the 50 ohm standand coax
>>starts looking like 50 ohms???...this is somewhat "a too" general of a
>>question. I can see that at higher frequencies the nominal impedance
>>from the center conductor to it's shield would look like 50 ohms, but
>>where would this cutoff be???...I have seen equations for just single
>>traces on pc boards, that for a certain length and ounce of copper will
>>give you that 50 ohms, but still, where?, where?, where?...they seem to
>>leave out any frequency variables and that this will only be a nominal
>>(whatever that specifically means) impedance.
>>
>It is really rather simple: For a transient, a conductor behaves as a
>transmission line if the amount of time for a wave front to travel down its
>length is on the order of the risetime of the signal. For a steady state
>problem such as coax carrying RF I suggest that if the electrical length
>of the line is on the order of at least one eighth of a wavelength
>(half of a quarter wavelength) then it would appear to have the
>characteristics of a transmission line (like a characteristic impedance).

>So the answer is that depending on the frequency (hence wavelength)
>of the signal and depending on the electrical length of the line, it
>will either appear as a lumped element or a T-line.

If the line is terminated in a 50 ohm load, then the input to the line
looks like 50 ohms no matter how short (or long) the line is. If the
line is terminated in anything other than 50 ohms resistive, then the
input will not be 50 ohms resistive no matter how long the line is
(for periodic signals and ignoring line loss.)

AL N1AL

3339. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 20:09:23 UTC
From: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.200923.11109@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292901

I thought the supreme court said it
was perfectly legal to listen in on
cordless phone conversations.
It was a case where sonmeone heard
on a baby monitor that the guy across
the street was raping a 6 year old or
abusing her or something.They recprded
him and turned it in to the cops and
he was arrested.
Someone correct me if I'm wrong,but
I think that's how it went.

This may be a stupid question and I'm
not challenging the FCC or anything,but
is there someone sitting around 24 hours
a day listening to every frequency to
see if someone is pirating on it?
How do they tell anyway,just by someone
saying their call sign before anything
else?What is to stop someone from making
a false call sign?

Also,I was told of a license where you
do not have to know morse code to get
it.What exactly do you have to know
and how uch does it cost to get this license?
Thanks
Rob
--
Rob Henry

This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

3340. College net tonight!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 20:13:38 UTC
From: tucker@bombay.eedsp.gatec.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.201338.3589@eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 292915

Hello, all! Following weeks of talk about a college net, I'm going to
do something brash and just call one. Tonight! So, here's the scoop:

I (W4AQL) will call for all college stations tonight (Wed. 2-Oct) on
two bands. We are located in Atlanta, GA.

0100Z 21.255 +QRM (moving up for QRM)
0145Z 7.205 +QRM

For those of you that live and breathe GMT, that will be Thurs. morning
GMT.

Have a listen. We have 1.5 KW on both bands, a tribander for the hi bands
and a 2 el. beam for 40m. I will be looking for a west or north station
to help with net control on 15m. 15m might be closed by this time, in
which case, just try for us on 40m at 0145. If anyone has a problem with
both these, they can email me and we can try a sched on any other band.
However, I do not anticipate calling for general checkins on other bands
tonight.

I hope to see you there. I feel like this has been talked about too much
and acted on too little. I picked tonight because of my schedule. If
there is real interest in doing something different, we can try that next
week.

By the way, it might be interesting to know that I used to live with
Jon Ogden, KE9NA, one of the persons who started the original college net.
--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

3341. Re: Needed: Kenwood TH-26A and TH-46A Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 20:21:13 UTC
From: tucker@sed002.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4285@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 292905

In article <9110011344.AA26652@hermes.intel.com>, rharel@fab8.INTel.COM (RICHARD HAREL) writes...
>I would appriciate it if someone would e-mail me the mods for the TH26 and
>TH46 ht's. Haven't seen them posted to the net.

I would be interested in seeing mods for the Kenwood 27. Failing that
maybe the 26 mods would apply.

Regards,
David

3342. Re: FA1443BA vs FA1443B antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 20:32:33 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct02.203233.22720@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293013

In article <1991Sep30.204849.33941@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu writes:
>From my findings, it might well be worth the money to buy a FA1443B from
>an ICOM dealer, and shelf my old FA1443BA.

You'll be even better off discarding the Icom dummy loads and buying a
Comet or Larsen dual bander ducky. Both of these are far superior to
the factory antennas. The Comet *is* a little on the long side for a
small radio, but antennas approaching a resonant length *do* work
better than short fat little ducks.

Gary KE4ZV

3343. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 20:34:12 UTC
From: ptb@bistromath.mitre.ORG
Message-ID: <9110022034.AA01068@bistromath.mitre.org>
Source record: 292903

I would like to respond to this point by point.

Aaron Matthew Barnes writes (obscenities/profanities deleted):

> I think what we have here is an issue of using free space.

This is not an issue dealing with occupying space.
It is an issue of transmitting on the airwaves.

> Who is anyone to tell me which air I am supposed to brethe?

Why is this an issue at all? How does it relate to building or using a
transmitter or receiver?

> In the same fashion I dont take kindly to being told where,when,
> how, and how much to transmit.

The federal government has enacted the "Communications Act of 1934", which
regulates who may operate any transmitter, and delegates the authority for
regulating the radio waves to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).
In turn, the FCC has promulgated rules specifying frequencies, modes, power
levels, licensing and operating requirements for all non-government stations.
Compliance is required for all persons under the jurisdiction of the United
States. Penalties include prison terms, fines, and confiscation of equipment.

Some bands have been left at least partially open by the FCC.
These include a part of the VLF band and all of Citizens Band. I do not believe
that a license is required to operate a transmitter in either of these
bands, although there are restrictions on antennae and the amount of power
which may be used. Also, there are "Part 15" devices, which are specially
certified low-power devices that operate on many different
frequencies, including the AM and FM broadcast bands. The
use of "Part 15" devices does not require a license. The use of light
waves is not regulated as far as I know.

The law is not open to whether or not each of us agrees with it personally.
If we don't agree with it, we are still bound by it. We may work to
change it within "the system". But if we break the law, then we will
pay the price.

> The airwaves are in the PUBLIC DOMAIN.Nobody owns them, so liscens
> or not I will transmit where I want.

The airwaves are not in the public domain. The government owns them.
For a private person inside the jurisdiction of the United States
to transmit in violation of the FCC regulations is against the law.

Hams are serious about keeping unlicensed persons (called "bootleggers" or "turkeys") out of the ham bands until they have a valid license. Hams are organized via both the Intruder Watch system and the FCC Amateur Auxiliary to identify, report, and follow through on serious problems in this regard. There have been many successful prosecutions.

An unlicensed person transmitting in the ham bands is at a distinct disadvantage. Most do not know the lingo or what is a valid callsign. If they chance upon a callsign that sounds correct, the first person who tries to send a QSL card to acknowledge the contact will discover that the call is phony, because there is a database of all the correct ham calls.

Once an unlicensed person is identified, his location can be easily triangulated by other hams who can get the location down to which house on which street. Getting a directional reading from a properly equipped station can be done in about one second. With 450,000 hams, the chances are very good that there will be several waiting for you in Cleveland. Then the FCC is called in, warrants are sworn, and the perpetrator(s) arrested.

My bottom line is that I suggest that you refrain from illegal use of any transmitter. If you insist on transmitting illegally, I suggest you stay out of the ham bands. If you are the next bootlegger, changes are that you will be caught. You will be prosecuted. You will be punished.

> And I suggest all of you with 20m masts up your ### to #### off.

I do not own a 20m mast. So this does not apply to me, right?

> Maybe this discussion of freedom should be discused in another
> base, but I would like to say something in the defense of Rob, who
> has to pretend to be an enthuiast just to keep from getting the
> amateur ###holes ###### off.

Perhaps it should be moved to another base. My personal preference is that if people do not wish to move it, could the obscenities, profanity, etc. be stopped at least.

> Some of the hams are okay, but the ones that hang around in the FCC
> zombie club should go to a communist country if they want to be
> controlled by a bunch of fat cats sitting in a high rise.

Why do you say that this is only happening in a communist country? Where have you been?

> --
> Aaron Matthew Barnes
> aj008@cleveland.freenet.edu
> Cleveland,Ohio USA
> Huey Lewis and the News Fore!-ever.

Peter Baldwin
ptb@bistromath.mitre.org

3344. Re: IC-735 VS TS-450S, info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 20:44:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct02.204423.22915@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293012

In article <1991Oct1.111009.49468@cc.usu.edu> sl9j3@cc.usu.edu writes:
>Having just recently passed my exam, I have been looking for
>a good HF rig to purchase. I have narrowed the choices down
>to the ICOM IC-735 and the KENWOOD TS-450.
>
>Since I have no access to either of these rigs, I am asking for
>input as to why, or why not I should go one way or the other.
>One big why-not for the TS-450 is that it is approximately
>$400 more than the IC-735 (about $300 more base price plus approx $100
>for a mike. The IC-735 comes with a mike). Another difference is
>the Noise Limiting of the 735 vs. the Noise Blanking of the 450.
>I have no idea of the pros and cons of Noise Limiting vs. Noise Blanking.

I hear the TS-450 is a good radio, but haven't used one. I own the IC-735 and think very highly of it. This is an excellent performing radio in a remarkably small package. In particular the thermal design is praiseworthy. This radio will operate keydown for extended periods of time without over heating. The receiver is first rate with excellent overload characteristics and good filtering. The noise limiter is actually a variable threshold *blanker* and will work on both ignition type noise *and* on wider signals like the woodpecker. (Has anyone heard the woodpecker lately?) Bang for the buck, I think this is the best HF rig on the market. It just feels right. If you plan any mobile operation, you *must* look at this radio.

Gary KE4ZV

3345. Re: Yaesu FT-470 Extended Rx. by Wes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 20:54:02 UTC
From: yoony@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <zd5nms+@rpi.edu>
Source record: 292904

Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD/WCO@xerox.COM writes:

>In Article <mcsun!news.funet.fi!cc.tut.fi!tut!jt63597@uunet.uu.net, Wes
>writes...
>"I modified my FT470 for extended rx on 70 cm (430 - 500 MHz)
>by removing one of the SMD resistors. What I discovered was that I could
>also tune from 800 to 950 MHz. I haven't yet received anything from this
>band. You can tune there simply by entering the frequency from the
>keyboard."

>"Does this rig receive on this frequency range?"

>"73 de Wes"

>No I'm afraid not. From my experience, the 470 on the 70 cm band, the
>receiver's reasonable sensitivity is from approximately 300 Mhz to about 510
>Mhz (That's the range that i can pick-up public service communications). You
>can tune the the VFO from 0 Mhz to approximately 1.2 Ghz, it's just that the
>receiver's front-end isn't very sensitive at all too far from it's original
>design band.
>P.S. My 2 meter range is set from 108.025 to 204.295 Mhz...
> 73 De Gogian Yee, KC6VKZ :)

>mail address: Gogian Yee:ES GSD/WCO:Xerox
>Disclaimer: Everything I said is of my own opinion. Not my employer's. :)

Just as an added information. The Japanese local sale version of the FT470
called FT-728 is fully capable of receiving from 800-950Mhz. So far I've
had a number of different radios(HT's) and the only difference between
Japanese local and export versions are cosmetic and a jumper or a diode that
determines whether it's a local or export version(This is normally done on the
control side of the rig, and the RF side is identical). I have a feeling
that the mod that was done is different from the one that I have. The one
that I have describes a number of jumpers that has to made rather then
removing a surface mount resistor.

73..de N6ZUD/2 Young-hoon Yoon.

3346. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 20:55:47 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct02.205547.2607crisp@netcom.COM>
Source record: 293033

In article <1991Oct2.190744.10410@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
>crisp@netcom.COM (Richard Crisp) writes:
>
>>In article <17212@attainTeradyne.COM> seek@monet.teradyne.com (WINK MAN) writes:
>>>Hi,
>>> i'm not sure whether or not this is the right place to post this
>>>type of question, but here goes anyway...
>>>
>>>Does anybody know at what specific frequency the 50 ohm standand coax
>>>starts looking like 50 ohms???...this is somewhat "a too" general of a
>>>question. I can see that at higher frequencies the nominal impedance
>>>from the center conductor to it's shield would look like 50 ohms, but
>>>where would this cutoff be???...I have seen equations for just single
>>>traces on pc boards, that for a certain length and ounce of copper will
>>>give you that 50 ohms, but still, where?, where?, where?...they seem to
>>>leave out any frequency variables and that this will only be a nominal
>>>(whatever that specifically means) impedance.
>>>
>>It is really rather simple: For a transient, a conductor behaves as a
>>transmission line if the amount of time for a wave front to travel down its
>>length is on the order of the risetime of the signal. For a steady state
>>problem such as coax carrying RF I suggest that if the electrical length
>>of the line is on the order of at least one eighth of a wavelength
>>(half of a quarter wavelength) then it would appear to have the
>>characteristics of a transmission line (like a characteristic impedance).
>
>>So the answer is that depending on the frequency (hence wavelength)
>>of the signal and depending on the electrical length of the line, it
>>will either appear as a lumped element or a T-line.
>>--
>>Cupertino, California
>
> The characteristic impedance of a coax is independent of frequency, or of length. The L/C ratio (theoretically) doesn't change with frequency. Therefore, there is no "cutoff" frequency. Practically, the attenuation of the
>dielectric, skin effect, resistance, limits the usefulness of coax at very
>high frequencies. A quarter inch section of coax still has the same impedance.
>That is why such care is taken to make some connectors have the right impedance
>to avoid a "bump" in the line. Unfortunately, most of the connectors that
>hams usually use do not provide a very good match at VHF and above. K9ALD.
>
While this is true, it is also true that a section of line may or may not
behave as a transmission line depending on line length and frequency of

the signal in question. A perfect example is the application of a DC source to a 50 coax line. After the transient has settled (which is the only time you will see Tline behavior in this particular setup) the line's impedance will be identically equal to the DC series resistance of the line which is a whole lot less than 50 ohms.

In order for you to be able to have a line act as a transmission line, you must have a situation where there is enough of a wavelength impressed on the line so as to sustain a voltage and or current gradient along it's length. If you don't have this situation, then everywhere along the line the voltage and current are equal hence the line acts as a lumped element.

Read this carefully: I am not suggesting that there is a frequency dependence associated with the characteristic impedance of the line (at least not to a first order), but I am suggesting that the frequency of the signal in question and the length of the line in question determine whether or not the line behaves as a lumped circuit element or as a transmission line. Six inches of RG8/U operated at 1mhz is a shielded wire only. While six inches of RG8/U operated at 10 gig is a T-line whose characteristic impedance will very much be seen by the circuit driving it.

This is a commonly confused subject and it is worthwhile spending some time looking both at transient and steady state cases to really gain an understanding of the phenomena. I like the Motorola MECL Systems Design handbook as a source of information for transient analysis.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@netcom.com
(408) 865 0643 hm (408) 253 4541 fax
Cupertino, California

3347. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 21:27:22 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5714@ksr.com>
Source record: 292906

ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>This may be a stupid question and I'm not challenging the FCC or anything,but
>is there someone sitting around 24 hours a day listening to every frequency to
>see if someone is pirating on it?

Most cases the FCC investigates start with a complaint of Radio Frequency
Interference. Some regions of the spectrum get actively monitored as they
are popular places for pirate stations.

>How do they tell anyway,just by someone saying their call sign before anything
>else?What is to stop someone from making a false call sign?

Nothing, but the know the location of the real station with a given callsign,
and it is rather easy to determine the location of a transmitter. It's all
a question of how badly they want to find it.

>Also,I was told of a license where you do not have to know morse code to get
>it.What exactly do you have to know and how uch does it cost to get this
>license?

There are several licenses where you don't need Morse Code, but if you want to
construct radios, then you want the Technician Class Amateur Radio license.
The test covers electronics, radio propagation, and FCC regulations. The
test isn't hard, and the cost is nominal (something like $5, I don't know
what it is now) (that's the cost the amateur test-givers charge, the license
itself is free, as (of course) are renewals). The Technician license gives
all amateur priveleges above 50 MHz (you can also take the 5WPM code test to
get Novice HF (below 30MHz) priveleges). As I said in mail to you, you can
ask the American Radio Relay League for the prospective ham information, at

ARRL
225 Main Street
Newington CT 06111

Your local Radio Shack will also have study guides for both the Technician and
Novice classes (I don't know how their materials are structured, you may need
to buy both, since the amateur tests are layered: Technician class is a test
which is added to the Novice test, etc).

3348. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 21:36:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct02.213622.23130@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293015

In article <30028@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
>
>ps-to-the-rest-of-the-group: I did us a favor...think of it that way!

Don't do us any favors. With "friends" like you, we don't need enemies.

Gary KE4ZV

3349. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 21:38:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct02.213836.23205@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293011

In article <1991Oct1.190257.25541@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Aaron M. Barnes) writes:
>
>I think what we have here is an issue of using free space.
>Who is anyone to tell me which air I am supposed to brethe?
>In the same fashion I dont take kindly to being told where,when,h
>ow, and how much to transmit.
>The airwaves are in the PUBLIC DOMAIN.Nobody owns them, so liscen
>s or not I will transmit where I want.
>And I suggest all of you with 20m masts up your ass to fuck off.

You sir are also a contemptable lout. We can do without your posturing as well.

Gary KE4ZV

3350. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 21:40:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct02.214056.23400@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 293014

In article <9110011603.AA01837@timeplex.com> taylor@tix.UUCP (Seth Taylor) writes:
>in the phone also serves the purpose of providing the "correct"
>amount of sidetone so that the talker hears a portion of his or her
>own voice during conversation. This return energy serves no purpose
>other than to feed back your own voice into the earpiece at about 15
>to 20 dB down for user confidence that there is talk battery on the line.

It also serves another more important purpose of getting the user to
speak at the proper level. The user will speak at a level that tends
to match his sidetone level to the level of the incoming caller. This
is designed to be the ideal level for the network.

Gary KE4ZV

3351. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 21:41:53 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.91Oct2174153@rinhp825.gmr.com>
Source record: 292907

In article <1991Oct2.200923.11109@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
Val Breault responds

> I thought the supreme court said it Don't confuse cordless with
> was perfectly legal to listen in on cellular. Regarding cellular:
> cordless phone conversations. there's been some waffling here.
> It was a case where sonmeone heard I think the cellular phone
> on a baby monitor that the guy across folks want people to think that
> the street was raping a 6 year old or their conversations are private
> abusing her or something.They recprded because "it would be against
> him and turned it in to the cops and the law to listen to them".
> he was arrested.
> Someone correct me if I'm wrong,but
> I think that's how it went.
>
> This may be a stupid question and I'm Go ahead... just try to ask a
> not challenging the FCC or anything,but stupider question than I've done.
> is there someone sitting around 24 hours
> a day listening to every frequency to Don't need to... Most of the
> see if someone is pirating on it? freq's are in pretty heavy use.
> How do they tell anyway,just by someone The folks that are licensed to
> saying their call sign before anything use them will discover the pirates
> else?What is to stop someone from making and report them to the FCC. The
> a false call sign? same radiolocation techniques
> that are used to find downed
planes can locate radio pirates.

> Also,I was told of a license where you The technician class amateur
> do not have to know morse code to get license can be had without
> it.What exactly do you have to know knowlege of code. It permits
> and how uch does it cost to get this use of amateur frequencies above
> license? 30 mHz. You need to know some
> Thanks radio theory and amateur radio
> Rob regulations (law). It costs about
> -- as much as a lunch would.

If you are much brighter than your earlier intemperate response showed,
you should be able to pass the exam with only a couple weeks of serious
study. The paperwork takes about six weeks to wend it's way through
the various places. If you stop by your local Radio Shack store you
can pick up a study guide and be a legally licensed amateur radio operator
two months from today. You will not need to pirate the airwaves you will
be entitled to a part of them.

As you have may have discovered, the amateur radio bands are in much
better condition than the Citizens Band. This is due to in large part
to the amount and type of self policing. We are rather protective of
"our" piece of the electromagnetic spectrum. Jealously so. Those that
abide by the laws are welcomed as brothers (and sisters). Those that
don't ... well, they don't last long there. If this bothers you then
perhaps you really need to look into leasing some commercial band equipment.
If not then why not look into getting a license? I think it's a great
hobby. The start up costs are higher than basketball, but the continuing
costs are lower than bowling. The folks are (usually ... there are some
fatheads) congnial. You get out of it in proportion to what you put
into it.

> Rob Henry
>
> This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3352. Mobile 70cm rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 22:43:12 UTC
From: dereky@song.soest.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.224312.2678@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 292918

Does anybody out there know of a 70cm rig that will operate down in the 430Mhz range? Or, any rig that can be modified easily to do so. The rig should be relatively small in size, and bells/whistles are not needed.

Derek

3353. Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 23:05:24 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.230524.17295@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292908

[Last Modified: 31 Aug 91]

SPECIAL NOTE: It has come to my attention, directly and indirectly, that this list is being reprinted and/or summarized in other newsgroups and electronic forums. I really don't mind this, but would appreciate advanced coordination. This will allow me to keep tabs on its distribution, monitor inappropriate uses (i.e. use for profit or as part of a copyrighted work), prevent duplication of effort, and maintain version control and accuracy everwhere it appears. If you would like to become an "official" distributor of this list to another forum, send me E-mail, and I will send you the latest copy each month. The following is a list of "official" distributors. If you are reposting this directory and are not on the list, I would very much like to hear from you.

Newsgroup/Forum/Archive	Submitter/Moderator	E-mail address
comp.archives	Ed Vielmetti	emv@msen.com
news.lists	Gene Spafford	spaf@cs.purdue.edu
Compuserve Hamnet	Scott Loftesness	sjl@glenbrook.com
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu	Devon Bowen	bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

A Brief Historical Overview:

If there is any one constant in the changing state of the communications art, it is that "hams" have always been on the forefront of it. Rumors abound where the term "Ham" came from. Some of the more amusing include:

the acronym "Home Amateur Mechanic" or...

from the Cockney pronunciation of "L'amateur" or...

the initals of the founder of the American Radio Relay League, Hiram Maxem, W1AW (his actual middle name being Percy apparently notwithstanding) or...

from the call letters of one of the first amateur stations at Harvard, H.A.M. (please, no flames from W1XM at MIT)

Knowledgable individuals from the ARRL, and other radio historians, seem to agree that the terms "Ham" and "Lid" (an inept operator) both originated with landline telegraphy. A "Ham" was a show-off and a "Lid" was a telegraph operator so inexperienced, he had to use a pot or can lid to rest his telegraph sounder on to properly copy the code.

Regardless of origin of the name, a "Ham" is universally recognizable as one who experiments in radio and communications.

Whether it be constructing a low-power CW radio with vacuum tubes, or designing TCP/IP packet networks, such experimentation has historically spilled over into the mainstream such as was the case with Edwin Armstrong, who developed the regenerative oscillator and FM radio, or General Curtis LeMay (K6LEW) who was instrumental in making Single-Sideband the communications standard for the Strategic Air Command and eventually the U.S. Air Force. Although packet-switching techniques originated from DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) and the ARPANet, no one can deny the trememdous influence that amateurs have had in demonstrating the viability of TCP/IP and AX.25 communications via radio links. The efforts of AMSAT (the Amateur Satellite Corporation) including the development of many ham satellites and the low-orbiting Microsats (communications satellites no bigger than a breadbox that use store-and forward packet techiques) has certainly "advanced the state of the communications art," one of the defined purposes of the Amateur Radio Service, as recognized by international treaty.

Since in many cases hams are writing "the book", there is often no "book" or other established reference for a beginner to refer to. Traditionally, information has been passed on from ham to ham via word-of-mouth. Like many of the traditional crafts, a variation of the Master-Apprentice system has emerged, the Elmer-Novice relationship. Called "Elmers" because they are usually older and wiser, having the benefit of many years in the hobby, including several failed projects, and an electric shock or two, they have traditionally been the mainstay of the hobby, and the source of many new hams, particularly those interested in working on emerging technologies.

What is an Elmer today?

An Elmer today is of any age, male or female, who has some expertise and is willing to share it with beginners. Elmers don't even need to be licensed amateurs, just people with knowledge in some area of electronics or communications technology.

What is a Usenet Elmer?

With the ever-widening scope of the Internet, and the amateur radio newsgroups on Usenet, the potential for Elmers to share their information to a wide audience has never been greater. To that end, I have started to maintain a list of such Elmers. Volunteers need only send me their name, E-mail address, and area of expertise.

Naturally, the more that volunteer, the more the work is distributed. If upon volunteering, you are unable to meet your obligations, simply write to me and I will remove your name from the list. I could also add that because of "personal committments" or "career broadening" you

no longer are available to Elmer on a regular basis.

I will be the point-of-contact for this project. I will maintain the list, post it to the groups on the first of each month, and have the latest copy placed in the supplemental archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu in subdirectory ~/pub/ham-radio.

Those desiring a more extensive list, or who need more specific assistance, are encouraged to contact Rosalie White, WA1STO (no arrlhq.UUCP mailbox yet) at the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111.

The latest version of the list can be found in the companion posting to this message, "Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory." If you sent me mail and are not on it, please resend as it may have been lost on the way or once it reached my host.

Currently, the list is over 30 Elmers strong, has been featured in informational postings in the comp.archives and news.lists newsgroups, and has become an invaluable resource for many, as well as an opportunity for the volunteers to share their knowledge. Thanks to all the volunteer Elmers, as well as courteous list users, for making this service a success.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

ps67@umail.umd.edu

3354. MODS FTP SERVERS (repost)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 23:06:08 UTC
From: jeffh@oregon.uoregon.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.230608.21077@nntp.uoregon.edu>
Source record: 292914

Anyone out there know of an ftp server that has a list of mods on it?
I'm still trying to find a extended receive mod for the Yaesu ft-811 or ft-73. If anyone can help please reply to this post or via e-mail.
Thanks in advance!

73, Jeff KF7SZ

3355. Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-02 23:06:31 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct2.230631.17365@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292909

[Last Modified: 30 Sep 91]

More information about this list can be found in the companion posting
to this file, "Elmers List Info and Administrivia."

73, Paul, KD3FU

Quick Search Index by Subject:

(Note: This index is not necessarily all-inclusive and some Elmers are listed
more than once.)

AMTOR/RTTY MARS

Graham Doane
Sayer Taylor

ANTENNAS MOBILE

Brewer Humphries
Brubaker
Elmore NATIONAL TRAFFIC SERVICE (NTS)
Halbert
Potter Doane
Sefranek Harding
Stockton
Taylor NOVICE/TECH INSTRUCTION

ARES/RACES Larson
Magid, Maiya
Magid Reeves
Wilson White

ARRL PACKET

Wilson Harding
Schallehn
BLIND OPERATING
QRP (LOW POWER)
Doane
Halbert
CALLSIGN PROJECT
RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (RFI)
(was Carruth,
now Univ. of Buffalo ARC) Heller
Stockton
CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP) White

Syriac RECIPROCAL LICENSING/FOREIGN OPERATION

COLLEGE CLUBS DeVidts
Lucas
DeVidts
Schleck REPEATERS

CW (MORSE CODE) Graham
White
Elmore
Keyes SATELLITES
Stockton
Day
EQUIPMENT TESTING
SEMINARS/LECTURES
Hare
Stockton Humphries
Tescher
UNIX
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ's)
Gefaell
Schallehn Sayer
Syriac Tescher

HF/CONTESTING/DX VHF/UHF

Brubaker Day
Elmore Graham
Squicciarini Humphries
White Moore
Witte
HOMEBREWING/DO-IT-YOURSELF
VOLUNTEER EXAMINER (VE) PROGRAM
DeVidts
Halbert Heller
Keyes Kohnen
Kohnen Maiya
Moore Reeves
Sefranek Sternitzke
Stockton Syriac
Taylor
Tescher

Usenet Elmers Resource Directory (as of 09/30/91)

John Brewer WB5OAU

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com

Miscellaneous, Wire antennas,

Alan Brubaker, K6XO
alan@dsd.es.com

HF Antenna Systems
Contest Operating
General HF operations
Propagation

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ \.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ

The Ham Callsign Project-Part 4 (1991) has been taken over by the
University of Buffalo ARC - Email to beers@cs.buffalo.edu for info

---

Mark Day, N4OQK
mad@turing.acs.virginia.edu

Ten years experience as a ham including:

VHF/UHF DX
Satellite Communications

Maurice E. Devidts, NE3S, CE3HWZ

President, University of Maryland ARA (W3EAX)
Electrical Engineering Student

ceham@wam.umd.edu

College Clubs (US and South American)
US-to-South-American Traffic and Phone-Patch nets
Digital Design/Homebrewing

Betsey Doane, K1EIC

DOANE@CSTATEU (Bitnet)

DOANE%CTSTATEU.BITNET@YALEVM.YCC.Yale.Edu (Possible Internet path)

I am Section Traffic Manager of Ct. and Packet Region Manager first
Region on the Eastern Area Staff. I would be happy to help folks on
packet operation (AX.25), NTS procedures, Amtor, General Field
Organization, ARRL and Navy MARS. My real loyalty is to NTS! I am
also a blind amateur radio op having been on the air for 31 years and
can probably give a hand with regards to equipment or referrals to
somebody if needed.

Kim Elmore, N5OP
1103 South Gay Drive
Longmont, CO 80501

elmore@rap.rap.ucar.edu
elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu
n5op@n5op.ampr.org

I'm a Technical Specialist in the Colorado Section.
Areas of expertise:
RFI/EMI
Antennas
DX'ing
Contesting
HF propagation
CW

Areas where I have enough knowledge to be dangerous:
Troubleshooting
TCP/IP and Packet
Traffic Handling
Homebrewing and construction practices

<>==============================<>============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		HAM-KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08BR		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat/Lon 38 04 06N/78 03 53W		/ \	
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>

Enthusiastic new ham willing to help others get licensed, or provide
assistance on homebrew projects, particularly with regard to packet
communications, TCP/IP, Unix-based computers, etc.

KJ6NN
Philip Graham
723 Berkshire Place
Milpitas, CA 95035

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com

My skills are listed below in no special order
- PC RFI reduction (Wrote a chapter for the new ARRL RFI BOOK)
- Repeaters (How to put one up)
- Repeaters (How to use one, without making others mad)
- 1.2 GHz (My repeater is on this band)
- VHF packet only (I hate HF packet)
- HF DX
- HF AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII

- Putting up a tower and/or HF beam

Dan Halbert, KB1RT
QTH is West Newton, MA, near Boston.

halbert@crl.dec.com

Building homebrew QRP gear, Advice on simple antennas

Steve Harding KA6ETB

Primary interest NTS:
Northern Calif Net (NCN) NTS packet manager
Acting net manager Santa Clara Valley section traffic net (147.165 & 224.14)
Occasional NCS NCN-VHF session (145.41)
Member - BoD Northern Calif Packet Assn.

email: steveh@arasmith.com

Packet: KA6ETB @ N6LDL.CA
Phone: 408.996.2689

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer

Radio Frequency Inteference (RFI) matters
Equipment Testing

Dave Heller K3TX

wells!k3tx@dsinc.dsi.com

TVI (long time manager of major TVI committee)

The VE business (though why anyone would want to know is
beyond me)

General operating (i.e., keep CB'isms off the Ham Bands.)

Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

Vice President, Williamson County (TX) ARC

Advice on 2-meter FM
VHF Antennas
Mobile Installations
Organizing Amateur Radio Seminars and Programs

R.D. Keys

Dept. of Crop Science
NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7620

rdkeys@ccvr1.cc.ncsu.edu

de NA4G, "Boat Anchor Bob", an ol' cw fart .....

If I can be of assistance in older equipment, junk-boxing your way to hamdom, the cheapskate's approach, let me know.

22 yrs a ham, extra class, mostly cw, mostly boat anchors and radio in the traditional sense.

{Telegraphy has been in my family for almost 100 years!}

I'll be glad to help out with tube circuits and VE testing. (W5YI VE# 3182)

73,
Louis J. Kohnen K2ANC
Penfield, NY near Rochester

K2ANC.Wbst128@xerox.com

Alan Larson WA6AZP

larson@snmp.sri.com

My areas are fairly general, and I teach classes (Novice, with code, and upgrade sessions) at W6YX. My main audience is to the Stanford (University) community.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural + \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research

Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

I can provide advice & assistance to any hams (or prospective hams) who might be interested in things like reciprocal licenses, the differences between European and USA Bandplans/operating practices etc.

Similarly, where to go in Britain to take ham tests, how to get information on joining RSGB or local radio clubs, details of hamfests/swapmeets etc. over this side of the pond...

Also advice on old tube-type radios (from the 1940s to the 1960s) and 'low budget' radio - converting commercial VHF 2-way dispatcher radios to work on packet etc.

Joel Magid WU1F

magid@esis.enet.com

ARES/RACES
Novice Instruction

Fred O. Maiya, W5YI

3511297@mcimail.com

P.O. Box 565101
Dallas, TX 75356

1-(800)-669-9594

Volunteer Examiner Coordinator
The W5YI Report
License Exam Study Materials
VE Exam Schedules Nationwide

Tom Moore K1KAY

tom@xn.ll.mit.edu

Junque-box specialties
old conversions vhf-oriented
shoulder to cry (or laugh) on

Dave Potter, K1MBO

potter@think.com

electronics theory, regulations, antennas and
transmission lines, operating practices.

Tony Reeves
KK6XC
QTH Beach Area of So. Los Angeles
Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan beach

tony@hacgate.scg.hac.com

Novice training, local VE for Novice-Tech tests,
General questions

Nick Sayer | Official Scapegoat for the | "And now my
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | MC68HC11 Mailing List. | post is done!"
N6QQQ | To subscribe, send mail to | --buster@acme.edu
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | mc68hc11-request@quack.sac.ca.us |

A little bit of everything including:

RTTY/AMTOR/Packet (hold 20m AMTOR WAS)
Unix and Unix System Administration
Running Unix minicomputer (quack.sac.ca.us) in my living room
Member of staff, KUOP-FM, University of the Pacific
Finishing my BSCS eventually.....

Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD | Internet : steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet : STEVE@KSUVM
Packet: KB0AGD @ K0VAY.#NEKS.USA.NA

A contact for people with question about Kantronics packet
equipment. I am not affiliated with Kantronics, but know quite
a bit about them.

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.packet FAQ list

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu
ps67@umail.umd.edu

Miscellaneous, Internet, College Clubs

Ask me about the Ham-Univ mailing list for College Clubs.

Maintainer of this list

Tom Sefranek WA1RHP

tcs@ll.mit.edu

Elmering for the last 20 years.
Almost all fields,
Specializing in power supplies, micro-controllers, antennas

Marty Squicciarini NR3Z

skitch@nadc.navy.mil

DX and Contesting
QSL'ing

Steve Sternitzke, NS5I

sds@sat.datapoint.com

I work with the W5YI-VEC organization ("official" title - assistant VEC)
and I write the VE manuals for W5YI. Add my name to the list of people
who are available to answer questions about volunteer exams, FCC
policies (as related to hams), the licensing question pools, etc.

David Stockton, GM4ZNX

dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com

SWL since 1960
Licensed since 1984 (UK full class A)
Degrees in electronics&comms and digital techniques etc.
Currently senior design engineer doing RF design

Fairly broad interest in amateur radio (but not contests !)

Antennas, Transmission lines,filters from fundamental theory to practice
Receiver structures and circuits from simple to state of the art.
Transmitters, ATUs
Test equipment
Wide experience of troubleshooting/repairing equipment.
Professional experience of EMC/RFI

My morse is flaky, but I keep working on it
No interest in contests
No interest in packet radio or in fixing computers

Diana L. Syriac
Leominster, MA
dls@genrad.com
KC1SP

QSL Bureaus (how to use them)
Volunteer Examiner Service (how to become one)
Macintosh Hamstacks
Civil Air Patrol

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.misc FAQ list

Roger Taylor K9ALD

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

K9ALD RT 5, Box 70, Mahomet, IL 61853 217-586-4958

Help on antennas, MARS, components, Tube circuits,
linear amplifiers, trouble shooting.

Ren J. Tescher Resume~
ren@virga.rap.ucar.edu AAS, Electronic Technology
Technician AAS, Computer Systems Technology
Research Applications Program (RAP) 4 years consumer electronics repair
National Center for 2 years calibration lab and repair
Atmospheric Research (NCAR) 1 year unix sysop
Rm 259 Flatirons West, 2555 55th St. ethernet and serial cable
PO Box 3000, phased-array radar
Boulder, CO 80307 (303)497-8407 doppler weather radar
He knows enough to be dangerous. non-freon appliance repair
PC's
dona nobis pacem strung interior phone lines, too!

Mike Waters AA4MW/7

waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com

Miscellaneous

Put me down for ARES, RACES, and ARRL Field Organization as my
primary areas of interest (I probably qualify at one level
or another for all of the other topics except for perhaps
MARS, CAP, and Skywarn. And if I don't know the answers
I usually know who to ask locally...).

73's de Steve Wilson, KA6S

SCV Section Manager
813 Berryessa St.
Milpitas, Ca 95035

Hm (408)946-7410 Wk (408)473-2580

stevew@wyse.com

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."

Volunteer Examiners
Novice Instructors
VHF and Repeaters
HF Operating
Electronics Theory
RFI
Miscellaneous

End of Directory

3356. NCG ANTENNAS: COMMENT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 00:47:49 UTC
From: Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD/WCO@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".2-Oct-91.17:47:49.PDT".*.Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD.WCO@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292913

In Rich's letter of 26 Sep 91 17:24:33, He writes...
>I recently saw some ads for NCG antennas in the latest issue of QST.
>One of the antennas in a nearly 18' dual bander which has a fiberglass
>housing and has many 5/8 wave elements stacked. Anyone out there have >some
experience with this antenna ? How does it compare with the >Diamond X-500 as
far as quality and performance ??

Hi Rich,
I had just recently purchased my Comet CA-244 MAX (about 4 months ago), which is the 2 Meter, 70 cm Base/Repeater version Fiberglass Vertical version. It is in three sections and is very easy to assemble (Each junction has a sliding berillium copper coupling that joins the center elements together that uses two SET SCREWS that you tighten down. You then slide the upper antenna Fiberglass section into the lower section and slide the outer Black plastic coupling over the lower female Black Plastic coupling and twist it tight. There's a O-ring that is included in each coupling to form a weatherproof seal also. That makes assembly of the antenna go very quickly and there's no tuning provision- the antenna has been pretuned at the factory. I found my antenna's SWR range to be fairly flat on both bands at 1.5 to 1. The antenna has 3 ground radials that are approximately 14 inches long and those are solid metal and they thread into the lower section and lock-down via Hex nuts and lock washers. The lower section also comes with a vertical mounting type clamp in which the antenna slides into. You would need to thread the coax through the mount/tube from the bottom-up. The mount/tube also shields the coax connector which is a SO-239. The mount/tube has a side bolt that locks the antenna assembly to the mount. I clamped my antenna to the Vent Pipe which ended-up being the right length for the clamping assembly on the highest roof peak on my house which puts it at approximately 50 feet up to the bottom of the ground radials.
Now as far as the performance claims, I would tend to agree with them. They claim about 8.5 db on 2 meters and 11.5 db on the 70 cm band. I made a power reading comparison (the repeater I used, has voice S-reading) between the Comet CA-244 Max and with my stock rubber duck antenna on my Yaesu FT-470 standing on the roof, next to the antenna. At low power on 7.2 volts, I got a S2 reading on my rubber duck. On the Comet CA-244 Max, I got S9 + 40 db... This was on the 2 meter band. that I tried this test on. I didn't try the 70 cm band yet, but I would tend to believe it would be even better. As far as performance-wise, I'm able to hook-up with San diego Repeaters to the south and all repeaters on the west and to the east as far as I can tell. I live in Montebello, which has hills and the MOuntain Range to the north, but sometimes when conditions are right, I can hook-up to the repeaters in Palmdale. I can also use Simplex to San Diego no problem also. I haven't tried the Diamond X-500 myself, but two of my friends have just recently installed their Comet CA-244 Max's and they are very happy with theirs too, just as I am. One thing though, you should mount this antenna as high as possible because of it's high gain, because it will

pick-up RFI from below if you're not careful.
I hope my contribution will help you decide on which antenna to get, Rich.

73 De Gogian, KC6VKZ

Gogian Yee:es GSD/WCO:XEROX :)

3357. pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 01:22:21 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <58462@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292916

I was listening around on 10m the other day and came across a couple of bozos using LSB on 28005. They were exchanging addresses so as to send each other QSL cards. No callsigns, lots of 'CB language' (although you hear some funny stuff from licensed hams on 10m these days - but I digress...). One of them was extremely loud and gave his address in Jamaica (the country, not NY...), and must have been running a lot of power. The other one was in Maryland (which city has zip code 21740?), I could barely hear anything except that the 6Y guy obligingly repeated the address (I have the street address, the state and the zip - missed the city while I was decreasing the receiver gain in a vain attempt to reduce his distortion).

Realistically, is there any point whatsoever in my spending money on stamps to report these lids to anyone? Anyone dumb enough to go on the amateur bands with a CB and then give their address over the air is probably dumb enough to electrocute themselves with their illegal amplifier, so should I do nothing and encourage them to stay on the air so that this has a chance of happening?

Does the FCC really care? Would their equivalent in Jamaica, either? Has anyone here reported such cases, with actual addresses, and got anything more than a polite "Bug Letter #12" from the FCC?

Or should I do what some people on this net suggest, and send them the ARRL 'how to become a ham and thus turn into a useful citizen' package? (rrrrright...).

I suspect that a direct letter to the offenders might have a small effect, but nothing else is likely to. I could post the addresses here in case anyone else wants to send hate mail.

But then, as a local ham said, "why bother?"

Derek "10-4 Good Buddy" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3358. Monthly Report of Hourly TEC for September 1991 Now Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 01:30:52 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F877.010E7B20.14753@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292917

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

02 October, 1991

MAJOR SUMMARY OF TOTAL ELECTRON CONTENT
FOR SEPTEMBER 1991 NOW AVAILABLE

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MAJOR SUMMARY OF TOTAL ELECTRON CONTENT FOR SEPTEMBER 1991 NOW AVAILABLE

The major summary of hourly Total Electron Content (TEC) for the month of September 1991 is now available for anonymous FTP from: solar.stanford.edu in the "pub" directory. The file to get is: "tec-summary-sept.zip". You may also obtain this file via anonymous FTP from nic.funet.fi.

This report comes in two parts (two files representing the two parts are contained in the ZIP file).

The first file contains the hourly tabular TEC data for seven western and four eastern hemisphere stations. It also contains charts of the monthly mean for each station. This first file is 21 pages in length.

The second file is a comprehensive summary of hourly TEC data for each of the eleven stations in chart-form. These charts were originally included in with the tabular data, which made the overall file excessively large. The file has since been split into the two parts separating the tabular data and the daily charts, which should make things easier to manage. This second file is 136 pages in length.

The compressed ZIP file is 52K in size and should therefore be quite painless to FTP. Use "unzip" to extract the files.

** End of Bulletin **

3359. Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 03:52:31 UTC
From: 72361.134@CompuServe.COM
Message-ID: <911003035231_72361.134_EHJ32-2@CompuServe.COM>
Source record: 292911

Please put me on the list to receive info about Ham Radio ...
Thanks!

3360. Re: How to get started???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 04:26:07 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.042607.8959@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 292921

Hi Ed,

I'm glad to see the ARRL on the net here and I'd like to thank you for the informative things that you've contributed to this forum. I don't know how familiar you are with USENET, but one of the common blunders we hams make on the net is to be too verbose, especially in our .signature files. There is a lot of good information in your .sig file, but a net convention is that 3 to 4 lines is considered a reasonably long .sig file. Please note that I'm not flaming or criticizing you. (I've been toasted several times for suggesting that 14+ lines is too much for a .sig!)

Here's an idea that you might build from, but I couldn't get everything into 4 lines:

Ed Hare, KA1CV American Radio Relay League Laboratory Engineer
225 Main St. ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Newington, CT 06111 There is no limit to what you can accomplish if
(203)-666-1541 you don't care who gets the credit. - unknown

73,

Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"Most of the time, we don't communicate, we simply take turns talking."
--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

3361. ARF ON THE AIR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 04:33:39 UTC
From: arf@ddsw1.MCS.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct03.043339.26642@ddsw1.MCS.COM>
Source record: 293045
Cross-posted to:
talk.politics.misc,talk.politics.mideast,misc.headlines,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,alt.conspiracy,alt.censorhip

ARF ON THE AIR

The Amateur Radio Forum resumes its normal schedule this Thursday, Oct 03.

ARF is a current events talk show conducted on amateur radio. We are the Larry King show of ham radio. However, unlike Larry, we don't cut you off if we disagree with your point of view.

We meet from October through May on Thrusday nite at 9PM Chicago time. (0200GMT Wed)

You are all welcome to tune in to 3950 KHZ LSB on your shortwave radio. If you are not a ham, you can get on the air by dialing (312) 685 1878.

This week we will be catching up on all news of the summer.

arf

3362. Re: How to get started???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 04:47:44 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.044744.9078@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 292927

I mistakenly posted a letter to Ed and then found I couldn't cancel
it. My appologies to Ed and the net if our sysadmin can't cancel it
before it gets too far.

73,

Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"Most of the time, we don't communicate, we simply take turns talking."
--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

3363. Information on voltage regulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 04:56:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBAF0IW3OGE0G0X0@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292910

CQ CQ CQ Home-Brew Equipment Builders ... de N4VRN

I am attempting to build a 12 volt power supply for use around the shack. Although I will probably never put this big of a load on it, I was hoping to be able to build it with a 4 or 5 amp capacity. All of the components I have purchased up to this point exceed this requirement, with the exception of a voltage regulator. The best I can do is from Radio Shack with a 1.5 amp variable regulator ... not really what I need. My only other discovery is a 12 volt, 4 amp regulator at a local electronics store ... however, it cost over $28 ... more than I really want to pay, since I have seen pre-assembled power supplies for not much more than that.

QUESTION: Has anyone seen a voltage regulator that meets this requirement for a lower price? I know I could put several lower rated regulators in parallel, but I was hoping to accomplish this with "ideal" parts.

NOTE: If the only advice is to purchase a pre-assembled supply, then I will just reduce the current capacity. My priority in this project is to build the supply as a learning experience ... the benefit of having the supply runs second.

73
Jon / N4VRN
jpb7946@tntech.bitnet

3364. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 02 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 05:31:13 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F898.9388A360.15450@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292922

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 275, 10/02/91
10.7 FLUX=220.5 90-AVG=200 SSN=252 BKI=3456 4432 BAI=030
BGND-XRAY=C1.5 FLU1=3.0E+07 FLU10=3.0E+05 PKI=5556 5543 PAI=052
BOU-DEV=035,061,111,123,065,069,035,010 DEV-AVG=063 NT SWF=01:001
XRAY-MAX= M1.0 @ 0127UT XRAY-MIN= C1.3 @ 2039UT XRAY-AVG= C2.3
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 1620UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 2045UT NEUTN-AVG= -1.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 1305UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2150UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55342NT @ 0001UT BOUTF-MIN=55215NT @ 1212UT BOUTF-AVG=55275NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+146NT@ 0227UT GOES7-MIN=N:-081NT@ 1226UT G7-AVG=+068,+080,-000
GOES6-MAX=P:+125NT@ 0009UT GOES6-MIN=E:-080NT@ 0818UT G6-AVG=+078,+002,+026
FLUXFCST=STD:225,230,230;SESC:225,230,235 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,010,010/035,020,017
KFCST=4445 5433 3344 5433 27DAY-AP=017,016 27DAY-KP=4333 3432 4333 3221
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PROTFLR;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN
ALERTS=**MINSTRM;**MINFLR:M1.0@0127
!!END-DATA!!
```

3365. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 06:26:07 UTC
From: pillera@etd4260a.erim.org
Message-ID: <PILLERA.91Oct3072607@etd4260a.erim.org>
Source record: 293036

This gentleman brings up a good point (of if/when to report pirates on the air). I will become (assuming I pass the Technican exam next week!) a new ham, and was wondering how one could contact the FCC in situations like this.

Does the FCC continously monitor a certain VHF/UHF frequency to keep in contact with hams? Or is there simply an address that you would send a letter to?

Just curious....
-Joe
--

Joe Pillera ERIM
Research Scientist Image Processing Systems Division
pillera@erim.org P.O. Box 134001
(313) 994-1200 x2754 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-4001

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are solely those of Joe Pillera, and not of ERIM or its affiliates.

3366. Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch Cancellation - 03 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 07:21:06 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F8A7.ED832980.15798@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293031

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

CANCELLED: 07:00 UT, 03 OCTOBER

/\

The Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH has been cancelled. Auroral activity peaked during the local evening hours of 02 October, after 09:00 UT. Extensive activity was observed over many middle and high latitude regions. However, the activity peaked after the moon had risen well above the horizon. This significantly hampered attempts to view activity from the lower latitudes. No low latitude reports of auroral observations have yet been received.

Activity has stabilized considerably from last nights activity and should continue to stabilize over the next 48 hours. By 04 or 05 October, only the northerly middle and high latitude regions are expected to be able to observe auroral activity, provided no other significant energetic solar events occur.

There is a continuing threat for energetic solar flare activity from solar Region 6850, which crossed the central solar meridian yesterday and is now on its way toward the western limb. It will be in a potential high-risk zone for the next three or four days. Thereafter, any terrestrial impacts produced by energetic flare activity will have a smaller impact. This region is expected to remain fairly dormant, producing only minor solar flares over the next 24 hours. However, it is easily capable of spawning an isolated major event.

** End of Watch **

3367. Middle Latitude Auroral Warning Downgraded to a Watch - 03 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 07:52:34 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F8AC.5289C100.15961@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293053

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

DOWNGRADED: 07:10 UT, 03 OCTOBER

/\

MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 03 October

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >55 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR

Auroral activity has stabilized considerably over the last 18 hours and is presently only visible over the northerly middle and high latitude regions. Stabilization will continue over the next 24 to 48 hours. By 04 or 05 October, activity should be confined to the high latitude regions.

There is a chance for isolated substorm periods which might enhance auroral activity significantly over localized middle latitude regions. However, this activity is not expected to be nearly as widespread as the activity which was observed last night (02 October). Unless another energetic solar event erupts, activity should continue to diminish over all regions.

** End of Warning **

3368. Who is dumber?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 12:10:20 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <18156@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 293055

Ok, here we go again, boys and girls... (actually just boys, I haven't seen any girls do anything this stupid yet...)

Someone posts a request for how to make / buy / sell something that is likely to be used illegally.

Someone else decides to cuss this person out publicly.

10 people decide to REPOST EVERY GORY DETAIL in their replies.

Several dozen sysops of Ham Radio gateways have to squash the messages before they can reach the ham radio bands.

Come on, now, who is the dumbest person here?
(Craziest would have to be the sysops who are risking their licenses and gear in the hopes that all the other hams will not act like children, right?)

3369. CSC Hams on the Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 12:36:13 UTC
From: turini@gdls.UUCP
Message-ID: <1689@gdls.UUCP>
Source record: 292986

Our Division was recently sold to Computer Sciences Corp. I am looking for
CSC Hams on the net to see if there is any formal group within CSC.

Thanks,

Bill
KA4GAV/8


```
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Bill Turini Sr. Computer Systems Engineering Specialist |
| |
| General Dynamics |
| Data Systems Division |
| MZ 435-02-33 (313) 825-8810 |
| 6000 E. 17 Mile Road |
| Sterling Heights, MI 48078 |
| |
| "If it kills, we make it!" |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

3370. Re: Needed: Kenwood TH-26A and TH-46A Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 12:50:26 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.125026.22682@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 293035

What follows below is the most extensive description of TH-27A mods
that I have ever seen. Sorry about the ALL CAPS, it came that way.
I've performed the "snip-the-green-wire" mod on mine in order to be
able to use it for the Civil Air Patrol. Works great. ...Joakim

---- Cut here ----

The following info on the TH27A was posted before, just after Christmas,
and is reposted due to recent queries. Please respond directly to the
author, Tom, at Internet: N5OFF@W5DDL.AARA.ORG,
Packet: N5OFF@K5ARH.#LFTLA.LA.USA.NA

I HAVE BEEN DOING SOME EXPERIMENTING WITH MY TH-27A, AND HAVE
FOUND IT TO BE AN EXCELLENT AIRCRAFT RECEIVER AS WELL AS A FINE
TWO METER TRANSCEIVER. IT WILL ALSO DO FULL 136-174 MHZ TX/RX,
BUT I HAVE NOT YET FOUND A MOD CONFIGURATION THAT WILL ALLOW
FULL TX/RX AND AIRCRAFT RECEIVE AT THE SAME TIME (EXCEPT THE
ASIAN CONFIG, TH-F27, WHICH I WILL DESCRIBE BELOW).

WHEN MODIFIED FOR FULL 136-174 TX/RX IN ANY OF THE WESTERN CONFIGS
THE AIRCRAFT AM IS DEFEATED (SEE CHART BELOW). IN THE ASIAN CONFIG,
THE RIG BECOMES A VERSATILE WIDE BAND RECEIVER 118-174, 200-400 (DISPLAY
ONLY) AND WILL TX 136-174. THE PROBLEM WITH THIS CONFIG IS THAT SOME
OF THE KEY POSITIONS BECOME RELOCATED (SEE CROSS REFERENCE).
THE KEY DIFFERENCES ARE OBVIOUS IF YOU COMPARE A JAPANESE
KENWOOD BROCHURE WITH A YANKEE ONE.

SO, CAN ANYONE OUT THERE SHED SOME LIGHT ON HOW TO GET FULL
136-174 TX/RX AND PRESERVE THE RELATIVELY HIGH QUALITY
AIRCRAFT RECEIVE PRESENT IN THE WESTERN STANDARD CONFIGURATION?
I HAVE INCLUDED BELOW MY SUMMARY OF THE POSSIBLE RESISTOR
COMBINATIONS, ALONG WITH A PARTIAL RESULTS LIST.(DID I MISS
A RESISTOR SOMEWHERE?)

R334 R335 R337 W301 REMARKS
O - O O K,P US STOCK CONFIG
O O O O E 144-146 TX/RX NO AIRCRAFT
O O O - E2 136-174 TX/RX NO AIRCRAFT
- - O O M 144-148 TX/RX NO AIRCRAFT
- - O - M2 136-174 TX/RX NO AIRCRAFT
O O - O X 144-148 TX/RX
O - O - US MARS 118-174 RX 142-152 TX
O - - - US MARS+ 136-174 TX/RX NO AIRCRAFT
- - - O ASIAN STOCK
- O O - ASIAN MOD 118-174,200-400 RX,
136-174 TX

O O - - 136-174 TX/RX NO AIRCRAFT
O - - O NOT TRIED
- O - O NOT TRIED
- O O O NOT TRIED
- - - - ASIAN RECEIVE MOD 118-174 RX,
200-400 RX, 144-148 TX
- 0 - - COMMERCIAL 136-174 TX/RX, 5.7 MHZ
OFFSET, 150 DEFAULT

"O" MEANS RESISTOR OR JUMPER IN PLACE
"-" MEANS OPEN
THE FIRST SIX CONFIGS ARE SHOWN ON THE KENWOOD SCHEMATIC
W301 IS OUR OLD FRIEND, THE GREEN WIRE.

TH-27A TO TH-F27 (ASIAN VERSION) KEY RELOCATIONS

TH-27A KEY = TH-F27 KEY

TONE/TONE SEL CALL/C-SCAN
CALL/C SCAN BELL/STEP
3 TALT 3 TONE
SHIFT/REV REV/SHIFT
MHZ/STEP MHZ (NO F FUNCTION)

I HAVE SETTLED ON THE ASIAN MOD FOR MY TH-27A, AND FIND THAT
THE BUTTON DIFFERENCES ARE EASY TO LIVE WITH. ALL FUNCTIONS ON THE
RIG SEEM TO WORK IN THE ASIAN CONFIG EXCEPT I DON'T THINK THE
AUTO-DIALER WILL DIAL A * OR #. NO BIG DEAL FOR ME. IT WILL MANUALLY
SEND A # OR * THOUGH.

AS STATED EARLIER, THE COVERAGE OF THE RIG IN THE ASIAN CONFIG IS

118-136 AM RX (WITH A REAL AM DETECTOR)
136-174 FM TX/RX
200-400 RX

I DON'T THINK THE 200-400 WORKS AT ALL BECAUSE I'VE COMPARED IT
TO STRONG LOCAL SIGNALS ON A SCANNER AND HEARD NOTHING ON THE
TH-27A. SEE THE SENSITIVITY MEASUREMENTS BELOW.

OTHER BUTTON DIFFERENCES NOT MENTIONED EARLIER ARE:

TH-27A TH-F27
F1SEC,3 TONE ALT SOUND TONE SELECT
F MHZ STEP BAND SWITCH 118/145/340

OTHER NOTES:

AUTOPATCH WORKS WELL

CTCSS TONES SENT OK, DTMF AND CTCSS SQUELCH WORKS

BAND SCANNING, ETC WORKS OK

PROCESSORR RESET DEFAULTS TO 145.000 INSTEAD OF 144.000

TX/RX NO PROBLEM ON VHF FM

RX AIRCRAFT, GREAT! AS GOOD AS A BEARCAT 100/200, BETTER THAN
ICOM 2SAT. THE TH-27A HAS A "REAL" AM DETECTOR/AGC (SEE SCHEMATIC).

WISH LIST, FOR SOMEONE ON THE NET TO FIGURE OUT THE MOD TO GIVE
136-174 TX AND PRESERVE THE AIRCRAFT RECEIVE IN ONE OF THE STANDARD
US OR WESTERN CONFIGURATIONS. IS IT NECESSARY TO GO TO THE ASIAN
CONFIGURATION TO HAVE YOUR CAKE AND EAT IT TOO?

SENSITIVITY MEASUREMENTS
TH-27A 12/18/90
USING AN IFR MOD 1000S SERVICE MONITOR
REFERENCE IS 1 LED SEGMENT LIT
1000 HZ TONE

FREQ. SIGNAL
MHZ MICROVOLTS

118 1.7 AM
120 1.5
122 0.9
124 0.9
126 0.9
128 0.9
130 0.8
132 0.8
134 0.8
136 0.8
136 0.5 FM
138 0.4
140 0.4
142 0.3
144 0.3
146 0.3
148 0.4
150 0.4
152 0.4
154 0.4
156 0.5
158 0.5
160 0.5
162 0.6
164 0.8
166 0.8
168 0.8
170 1.0
172 1.3
174 1.5
200-400 NO RX

INSERT USUAL WARNING/DISCLAIMER HERE.

DE TOM N5OFF@K5ARH.LA.USA

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | FAA: P-ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

3371. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 12:59:05 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.686494838@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 293034

sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz) writes:
[....]
< de KB6LUY
<ps-to-the fellow who looked up my callsign: Tnx fer ur gesture, Ive always
<wanted lid of the month! Now do you suppose you would like to explain to
<everyone here just how it is that you're so high and mighty as to be the
<one to elect me ?? ;-)

Oh, he didn't ELECT you; he just NOMINATED you.

The election was held shortly thereafter, and
you won by acclamation! :-)
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

3372. Re: All this transmitter stuff...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 13:06:38 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.met.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.130638.8917@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 293074

In article <1991Oct2.012346.12590@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>, ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
|>
|>Now,I already have source for plans
|>better than ANYONE on here could possibly
|>give me.I also have a few new found
|>friends on this base(thanks to you all,you know who you are and deserve
|>more,but hey,we're in different parts f the country).So sorrygatz and scoott and that other guy,
|>why don't you find someone else to "flame" and leave
|>this base to us REAL AMATEUR radio users.
|>

There are certain sub-normal characters to be found in any newsgroup. If you're using a newsreader for this group there's probably a provision for filtering out topics and/or authors that you've decided are more noise than signal. If you put 'LUY in your kill file you'll never miss anything important.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

3373. Help with Satellite system problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 13:24:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBAWR7UAMOE0GAWE@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 293054

Help???, Please

I know that the people who read this bulletin board have a vast knowledge of electronics amongst them. So I will try to get help on a problem I am having.

I just bought a legal descrambler for my satellite dish. I hooked it all up and everything works the way it should in that I can receive unscrambled satellite signals or switch to my regular tv antenna. The descrambler also locks on to a signal as it is suppose to, but it seems as if the satellite signal isn't strong enough for me to get the setup screen so I can subscribe to the services. This is probably the case because I notice the receiver strenght indicator is not showing any signal strength at all.

It has been suggested that the cable going from my satellite to my receiver probably needs to be replaced. Since this would involve 2 runs of about 160 feet each I would really like to check it out first. (I already spent all available funds buying the descrambler).

Do I just need to short out the ends of each cable and check the resistance (RG-6 cable) or is there a better way to check the system.

The receiver and LNAs must be working because the unscrambled signals come in real clear (and my ham radio doesn't bother them at all)

Thanks for any help

Jeff M. Gold AC4HF

3374. Re: Lid of the month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 14:01:59 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct03.140159.2801279@locus.com>
Source record: 292919

In article <19911002115227CSYSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu> CSYSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu (CSYSCST) (aka Chris Thomas) writes:
>>In an embarrassingly rude posting, <sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)> responds
>>to an inquiry from a potential ham with such helpful responses as:
>>
>> > you've asked a verrry stupid question!!
>>
>> > You and every other jerk like you! READ MY LIPS!
>>
>
>Perhaps a note to this gentleman's (??) employer would not be amiss.
>I rather doubt that they approve his use of the network connection
>they are paying for, in this manner. Nor do I imagine they appreciate
>the publicity this activity generates for them.

OH STOP IT ALREADY! Whether you agree with what this man sez or not, contacting his employer is an unveiled attempt at censorship. If you want to have a free forum, you must accept the fact that people will sometimes say things that you don't like.

Anyway, most of our employers would disapprove of most of our use of our network connections. So, I'd say there isn't much room for self-righteousness in the newsgroups, of any kind.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3375. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 14:17:54 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct03.141754.2801369@locus.com>
Source record: 292920

In article <1991Oct2.200923.11109@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>
>This may be a stupid question and I'm
>not challenging the FCC or anything,but
>is there someone sitting around 24 hours
>a day listening to every frequency to
>see if someone is pirating on it?
>How do they tell anyway,just by someone
>saying their call sign before anything
>else?What is to stop someone from making
>a false call sign?

In general, the regular users of a frequency (or band of frequencies) notice illegitimate users first. Illegitimate users are fairly easy to spot; they seem to "stick out" because they do not use the procedures normal for the frequencies in use.

Bogus calls are not diffcult to spot in the amateur service.

>Also,I was told of a license where you
>do not have to know morse code to get
>it.What exactly do you have to know
>and how uch does it cost to get this license?

This is the Technician Class amateur license. It affords full amateur privileges above 30Mhz. Popular bands include 50-54 Mhz, 144-148 Mhz, 222-225 Mhz, 420-450 Mhz, and 1.2 Ghz. You'll need to learn a set of FCC rules and regulations that apply to Novice and Technician Class operation. You'll also need to learn a (disappointingly) small amount of electronic theory. You can probably find a study guide at a local ham radio related shop, or contact the American Radio Relay League in Newington, CT.

P.S. I should point out that any form of broadcasting to non-amateurs is prohibited in the amateur service. All your buddies would also need to get their licenses if you all wanted to talk at once. Otherwise, buy CB radios; it is good for at least a few blocks of range and requires no license. By the time you build a receiver/transmitter, you'll have spent more than the $50 you can buy a CB radio brand new for.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3376. Trickle charger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 15:03:30 UTC
From: geb@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <11956@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 292925
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I would like to make a trickle charger for a 12V auto battery
for emergency power. I want one that will not overcharge the
battery. I have 12V power supplies, but need a circuit (with
an SCR?) to provide the auto-cutoff or taper or whatever.
Does anyone know of any? Is a 12V supply sufficient, or does
one need 15V?

Thanks.

--

Gordon Banks N3JXP | "When in danger, or in doubt
geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | Run in circles, scream and shout" --Heinlein
---

3377. LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 15:28:56 UTC
From: price@marlin.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9110031528.AA07089@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 293057

Oh boy, just the kind of publicity we need....

Featured article in yesterday's LA Times, first page of the "View" section--all about the evil ham radio doings on the infamous 147.435 repeater (the "4-3-5 machine") in the LA area. This repeater has been a dumping ground for some of the worst things I've ever heard on ham radio, for over 20 years. And yet the FCC apparently feels relatively powerless to determine what's obscene, and night after night this thorn in our sides continues on.

The article was quite even handed, pointing out that most hams are mild-mannered technology nuts and generally abhor this type of on the air behavior. But the bottom line of the article was that for most of the crazies who use this machine, it's "fun" and for the thousands of SWLers who apparently listen to it, it's "entertaining." Great.

Any other thoughts?

--Jim, K6ZH

3378. Mods for Heath HR-1680 Receiver Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 15:40:34 UTC
From: zmlek@dcatla.uucp
Message-ID: <4732.28eb39f2@dcatla.uucp>
Source record: 292872

I have an old Heathkit HR-1680 receiver with the matching transmitter, HX-1681. It works pretty well, but I would like to make a couple of mods to the receiver.

First, the front end is awful noisy (the meter reads S3 just from the background noise!). The October issue of 73 mentioned in passing that you could replace several diodes and an FET on the HW-9 QRP transceiver to quiet that down -- would that work with the HR-1680?

Second, the BAND switch has a "10B" position, which covers 28.5 - 29.0 Mhz. I would like to change that to 29.0 - 29.5 Mhz so I can hear the Soviet OSCARs (modes A & K). Since the HX-1681 only transmits 28.0 - 28.5 Mhz (CW), I'm not using that 10B position for anything else right now.

The schematic reveals that replacing crystal Y1 and tweaking L401 would do the job. Not so difficult! All I need is the crystal specs (fundamental or overtone, foo cut, bar holder) and a company that'll grind a custom one for me. I didn't see any crystal specs in the Heathkit manual, but I assume the crystal is some overtone type since it's over 30 Mhz.

Yeah, I know I should use mode J (or whatever the 144/440 mode is called), but I (almost) have the equipment for mode K and a limited radio budget. I either find good deals on older equipment or do without.

Send email, I'll summarize. If anyone has any opinions or information, that would be helpful. If anyone has actually made these mods, that would be fantastic!

Thanks & 73,
--
Larry Kollar KC4WZK zmlek@dcatla.uucp or ...!gatech!dcatla!zmlek
County hunters: need Dawson county, GA? Send email to set up a sked.

3379. Icom W2A problems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 15:48:37 UTC
From: bbs.brian@doomsday.Spies.COM
Message-ID: <qF1996w164w@doomsday.Spies.COM>
Source record: 293038

Hello, I was just about to run out any buy a new ICOM 2WA, but in talking
to other ham's at work about it, I've heard that it has some problems
with receiving un-wanted garbage. I think they are intermod problems.
Has anyone had this problem, or any problems with a 2WA?

Brian

--
Brian Weaver (bbs.brian@doomsday.Spies.COM)

Spies in the Wire, PUBLIC ACCESS UNIX -- (408) 867-7400

3380. 2 meter x-mit with 75 ohm coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 15:57:00 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.686505420@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 293037

I finally got my Handie Talkie and have used it with my discone antenna. It seems to work great. (It doesn't get very hot :-) Two years ago I bought 75 ohm coax because I was only using a scanner with the antenna. Now that I have a transmitter, I would like to use the discone but don't want to hurt the transmitter. Question: Will I have significant problems transmitting 5 watts into 75ohm coax? and if so, what's the best 50 ohm cable to buy?

David N5OFQ

3381. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 16:20:59 UTC
From: pierson@cimcad.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28487@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 293007

In article <1991Oct2.190744.10410@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
(Roger Taylor) writes, in part:
>crisp@netcom.COM (Richard Crisp) writes:
>>In article <17212@attainTeradyne.COM> seek@monet.teradyne.com (WINK MAN)
>>writes:
>>>Hi,
>>> i'm not sure whether or not this is the right place to post this
>>>type of question, but here goes anyway...
......
>>>traces on pc boards, that for a certain length and ounce of copper will
>>>give you that 50 ohms, but still, where?, where?, where?...they seem to
>>>leave out any frequency variables and that this will only be a nominal
>>>(whatever that specifically means) impedance.

If the frequency range of interest is not specified, the reference is
incomplete. Complete articles on the subject will discuss frequency,
or (quasi interchangably) rise time of interest. That said, from
100 KHz on up to "microwave" (wherever one choses THAT to be), things
are fairly mellow. As noted by others, VHF requires some care.
>
> The characteristic impedance of a coax is independent of frequency, or
>of length. The L/C ratio (theoretically) doesn't change with frequency.
>Therefore, there is no "cutoff" frequency.
hrmmmm. The full equation is (from memory) sqrt(("l"+R)/("c"+j)).
where "l" and "c" are shorthand for (omega*f*l), etc. to get the units
right. As one moves above audio to the low RF, and wll before arrival
at 180M, the R and j become insginificant, allowing them to be ignored.
As one works down towards audio, they become interesting portions of the
impedance of the cable. So what are they? R is resistance/unit length,
j is leakage resistance, expressed as conductance, per unit length.
(l and r are also per unit length).

At audio, the cbale had a different impedance than at 1 Mhz, say. (In
the past, i found myself verifying this, "on the bench".) Conceptually
(no flames, please, the "impedance" of a cable at DC is infinite. The

>That is why such care is taken to make some connectors have the right impedance
>to avoid a "bump" in the line. Unfortunately, most of the connectors that
>hams usually use do not provide a very good match at VHF and above. K9ALD.
Notably ye olde standby PL 259. best used for paper weights...

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd

Marlboro, Mass
01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com
"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

3382. ARRL VEC Exams Scheduled 10/4/91 - 11/18/91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 16:37:32 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <260@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 293050

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

or

MCI MAIL ID: 215-5052

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you be attending the test session.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA: 10/4/91 to 11/18/91

STATE
Test Date,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

ALABAMA
10/05/91,Opp,,205-222-5704,Dan Ezell
10/26/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
10/05/91,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
10/05/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
10/12/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
10/19/91,Fort Smith,,501-632-4276,Mark Manes, WC5I
10/19/91,Jonesboro,,501-932-1660,Evelyn E Castleberry
11/02/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
11/02/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
11/02/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
11/09/91,Russellville,,501-964-6885,Ben Hillis
11/16/91,Fayetteville,,501-443-3567,Randy Love
11/16/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison

ARIZONA
10/12/91,Scottsdale,,602-952-9596,Eddie Couch
10/19/91,Camp Verde,,602-634-3226,Viola Chambers
10/19/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
11/02/91,Sierra Vista,,602-378-9404,Frank Ivey
11/09/91,Prescott,,602-772-8539,David Rutledge
11/16/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson

CALIFORNIA
10/05/91,Apple Valley,,619-244-4012,Larry Emmons
10/05/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
10/05/91,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
10/05/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
10/12/91,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George
10/12/91,Monterey,,408-449-2262,Robert G Pleak
10/12/91,Santa Maria,,805-922-0538,Howard Sutton
10/13/91,Fortuna,,707-725-2661,Vernon L Reinke
10/16/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
10/17/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
10/19/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
10/19/91,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
10/19/91,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
10/19/91,Sonoma,,707-996-6461,James McCauley
10/26/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
10/26/91,Merced,,209-383-2166,Mike Siegel
10/26/91,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John McCann
10/26/91,Stockton,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
10/26/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
10/27/91,Los Angeles,,213-747-6119,Ray Cardenas
11/02/91,Bakersfield,,805-861-6743,Glenn Ricketson
11/02/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
11/02/91,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0703,Morton S Brewer
11/09/91,Jackson,,209-295-7947,Barbara Brown
11/09/91,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
11/09/91,Santa Barbara,,805-964-8946,Robert E Lentz
11/10/91,Eureka,,707-822-4541,Irma D Ruegg
11/10/91,Thousand Oaks,,805-484-3309,Cathi Wilkinson
11/14/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
11/16/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
11/16/91,La Puenta,,818-287-8545,John Wilson
11/16/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
11/16/91,Sonora,,209-586-4917,James Clark

COLORADO
10/05/91,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
10/07/91,Longmont,,303-776-8552,Thomas White
10/12/91,Denver,,303-366-9689,Glenn Schultz
10/12/91,Greeley,,303-353-3577,Richard S Hubbard
10/14/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
10/20/91,Golden,,303-795-5718,David Avery
11/02/91,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
11/02/91,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick

11/09/91,Denver,,303-366-9689,Glenn Schultz
11/09/91,Fort Collins,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising
11/11/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune

CONNECTICUT
10/10/91,Farmington,,203-621-3222,Jack McLaughlin
10/12/91,Fairfield,,203-261-3915,Jean Cassidy
10/13/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
10/20/91,Cromwell,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
10/20/91,Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo
10/23/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
10/27/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
11/09/91,Stamford,,203-322-3156,Joe Leferson
11/10/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
11/10/91,North Haven,,203-397-9421,Ronald E Fish
11/14/91,Farmington,,203-621-3222,Jack McLaughlin
11/17/91,Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo

DELAWARE
10/12/91,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan
11/16/91,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan

FLORIDA
10/05/91,Tallahassee,,904-562-1882,William Messervy
10/12/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
10/12/91,Panama City,,904-785-3547,James McQuagge
10/16/91,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
10/18/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
10/19/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
10/19/91,Naples,,813-774-8444,Gary Arnold
10/26/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
10/26/91,West Palm Beach,,407-655-5766,Graf Buckenmaier
11/05/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
11/09/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
11/15/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
11/16/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
11/16/91,Lake Worth,,407-655-5766,T Graf Buckenmaier
11/16/91,Lecanto,,904-746-4856,John Elwood
11/16/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk

GEORGIA
10/07/91,Athens,,404-549-0383,Jean-Pierre Frossard
10/08/91,Macon,,912-471-1275,Greg Bridges
11/09/91,Columbus,,404-327-4516,George Hunt
11/09/91,Ft Gordon,,803-279-0801,Donald Boltz

HAWAII
10/19/91,Hilo,,808-935-8893,Army Curtis

IOWA
10/04/91,Sioux City,,402-494-6070,Michael Nickolaus
10/11/91,Clinton,,319-242-1281,James N Berkey

10/13/91,Davenport,,319-355-5517,Roger Franke
10/26/91,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle
11/15/91,Sioux City,,402-494-6070,Michael Nickolaus
11/17/91,Des Moines,,515-967-3890,Jim Snapp

IDAHO
10/12/91,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lemuel Allen

ILLINOIS
10/12/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
10/20/91,Champaign,,217-333-5018,Howard Eskridge
11/02/91,West Frankfort,,618-549-7407,Sue Brieschke
11/09/91,Dixon,,815-376-5444,Lavern Johnson
11/09/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
11/10/91,Danville,,317-793-3573,Betty Collins
11/16/91,Bolingbrook,,708-739-6015,Robert Stevens

INDIANA
10/05/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
10/06/91,Huntington,,219-468-2624,Ronald E Pressler
10/06/91,Terre Haute,,812-466-2122,Fred Mahalek
10/19/91,Highland,,219-923-8308,Charles Sufana
10/22/91,Indianapolis,,317-267-6851,Jim Rinehart
10/26/91,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
11/02/91,La Porte,,219-785-2602,Alan Rutz
11/02/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
11/16/91,Evansville,,812-424-9182,Blanche Elpers

KANSAS
10/06/91,Wichita,,316-686-4525,Michael Thornton
10/12/91,Topeka,,913-267-6455,Milo McNall
10/17/91,Hesston,,316-367-8479,Bob Harder
10/27/91,Salina,,913-827-2927,Robert V Davis

KENTUCKY
10/19/91,Madisonville,,502-825-1694,Dwight Orten
11/09/91,Lexington,,606-263-3702,Nan Muth

LOUISIANA
11/02/91,Slidell,,504-649-5938,Joseph Ellis
11/09/91,West Monroe,,318-396-3507,Donald C Frantom Sr

MASSACHUSETTS
10/07/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
10/07/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/12/91,Falmouth,,508-548-0969,Geoffrey A Way
10/13/91,Gloucester,,508-922-3307,Albert Hamilton
10/13/91,Pittsfield,,413-447-8377,Charles Lowery
10/15/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/19/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/25/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
11/02/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis

11/02/91,Wilbraham,,413-566-3010,Yorke Phillips
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11/06/91,Acton,,508-263-0454,David Potter
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11/10/91,Attleboro,,401-724-8238,Gary Powers
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11/11/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis

MARYLAND
11/09/91,Frederick,,301-845-2670,Richard Ogden

MAINE
10/13/91,Yarmouth,,207-846-7768,Dick Jackson
10/22/91,Presque Isle,,207-455-8333,Wilburn A Scott
11/09/91,Portland,,207-892-6106,Gregory E Hanson
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MICHIGAN
10/05/91,Alma,,517-463-3632,John H Gibson
10/05/91,Houghton,,906-337-0451,Edwin Kohn
10/05/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
10/10/91,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
10/12/91,Ann Arbor,,313-665-6616,Jerry Lossia
10/12/91,Flint,,313-687-6684,Daniel Case
10/12/91,Mackinaw City,,616-436-5033,Tom Romanauski
10/12/91,Port Huron,,313-364-9640,Leon T Switzer
10/13/91,Gladwin,,517-435-9293,William Miller
10/19/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
10/19/91,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
10/20/91,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
10/26/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
10/26/91,Manistee,,616-864-3077,Gerald Young
10/26/91,Muskegon,,616-773-3644,Larry Zawlocki
11/02/91,Menominee,,715-735-7397,Paul R Drees
11/02/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
11/09/91,Dearborn,,313-676-6248,Motor City Radio Club
11/14/91,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
11/16/91,Charlotte,,517-543-2643,Linda Frank
11/16/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening

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10/07/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea
10/12/91,Brooklyn Park,,612-888-6187,Arthur Jensen
11/04/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea
11/16/91,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell

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10/08/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
10/17/91,Joplin,,417-624-2861,Roger Cranford
10/19/91,Dutzow,,314-459-6581,Edward C Southall
10/19/91,Poplar Bluff,,314-785-5645,Bill Jackson
10/20/91,Macon,,816-385-3629,Dale Bagley

11/07/91,Jefferson City,,314-635-3362,Alan Braun
11/12/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
11/16/91,Rolla,,3147622526,Rich Hinkel
11/16/91,Warrensburg,,816-429-1816,Larry Vandivier

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10/06/91,Biloxi,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
10/20/91,Meridian,,601-679-7046,Wallace Vance

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11/16/91,Billings,,406-656-6987,Donald Whitcomb

NORTH CAROLINA
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11/18/91,Fayetteville,,919-424-7774,Michael R Prevatte

NORTH DAKOTA
10/19/91,Fargo,,701-232-2749,Michael Beaton

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10/26/91,Lincoln,,402-486-1400,John Hauner

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10/23/91,Salem,,603-434-4490,Denise Cabana
10/26/91,Contoocook,,603-225-2005,Rob Fair
11/09/91,Manchester,,603-627-8940,Lee Parmenter
11/17/91,Swanzey,,603-585-3330,Scott W Porter

NEW JERSEY
10/07/91,Sayreville,,201-442-9215,George Miller
10/09/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
10/12/91,Cranford,,201-383-4935,George Schloicka
10/12/91,New Egypt,,908-928-0762,Mike Scott
10/12/91,Teaneck,,201-796-6622,Peter G Adely Sr K2MHP
10/13/91,Wall Township,,908-774-1095,Mike DiPersio
10/19/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
10/19/91,Garwood,,908-889-8534,Frank J Arvay
10/19/91,Jackson,,201-350-5363,D A McCauley
10/19/91,Mt Olive,,201-347-7723,Bonita M Johnson
10/22/91,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman
11/08/91,Fair Lawn,,201-796-6622,Peter Adely, Sr K2MHP
11/09/91,Cranford,,201-383-4935,George Schloicka
11/11/91,Hopatcong,,201-347-6100,Bonnie Johnson (Bonita)
11/13/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
11/16/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
11/16/91,Pennington,,609-737-1723,Don Wright

NEW MEXICO
11/08/91,Socorro,,505-835-0428,Sid Ashmore

NEVADA
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10/05/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
10/19/91,Reno,,702-972-3933,E J Silva
11/02/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
11/16/91,Minden,,702-265-3430,Carl Chaplin

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10/05/91,Troy,,518-283-2337,Harry Hovey
10/05/91,Waterville,,315-841-4259,Daniel Bateman
10/06/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks
10/12/91,Greenvale,,516-921-0085,V Jean Chittenden
10/12/91,Plattsburgh,,518-873-2189,Leslie E. Schmarder
10/12/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
10/14/91,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim
10/16/91,Hamburg,,716-824-1148,Norm Jones
10/16/91,Pomona,,914-268-6235,William Kauffman Jr
10/17/91,Mt Vernon,,914-285-3029,Sandy Fried
10/20/91,Albany,,518-462-9417,Rose Hershberg
10/20/91,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
10/22/91,Whitesboro,,315-853-5700,William Effland
10/26/91,Jamestown,,716-488-1524,Jack Nord
10/26/91,Rockaway Park,,,Berne Ross - PO Box 214 - Rockaway NY 11694
10/27/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
10/27/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
10/29/91,Brooklyn,,718-259-1771,Edward Genoino
11/03/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks
11/09/91,Greenvale,,516-921-0085,V Jean Chittenden
11/09/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
11/11/91,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim

OHIO
10/05/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
10/05/91,Mentor,,216-266-2113,R Scott Farnham
10/05/91,North Olmsted,,216-267-5083,Mary Lou Sarama
10/12/91,Hamilton,,513-868-7012,Theodore Wilson
10/12/91,Maumee,,419-693-3023,Ross H Mergenthaler
10/19/91,Lisbon,,216-532-3131,Evelyn Mc Intosh
10/20/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
10/26/91,Akron,,216-836-8869,Tony Mortimer
10/26/91,Mansfield,,419-522-9819,Cooper Metheney
10/27/91,Cleveland Hts,,216-371-5999,Joseph Tomazic
10/29/91,Struthers,,216-788-1518,Louis Malice
11/02/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
11/03/91,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
11/03/91,Marion,,614-499-3565,Stephen Eckard
11/09/91,Maumee,,419-693-3023,Ross H Mergenthaler
11/09/91,Westerville,,614-864-8370,William Tabor
11/10/91,Independence,,216-526-3807,Shirley Lovell
11/17/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane

OKLAHOMA
10/12/91,Altus,,405-477-0921,Loren Simms
10/26/91,Kingston,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds
10/27/91,Kingston,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds
11/02/91,Enid,,405-237-2301,Donald L Priest, Sr

OREGON
10/05/91,Tillamook,,503-563-3866,Philip E Smith
10/12/91,Eugene,,503-689-7827,Rick Smith
10/13/91,Portland,,503-640-5803,Edith Litvin
10/15/91,Newberg,,503-538-4301,Colin Lamb
10/19/91,White City,,503-773-4687,Bill Lorton
11/02/91,Gresham,,503-760-7545,Buck Summers
11/13/91,Grants Pass,,503-476-7938,Del M Lehman
11/13/91,Roseburg,,503-825-3691,Donald Bovee

PENNSYLVANIA
10/04/91,Nazareth,,215-767-4778,John Greenage
10/05/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
10/05/91,Pittsburgh,,412-563-2379,Jim Cottrill
10/10/91,Mercer,,412-347-1183,Jon D May
10/12/91,New Kensington,,412-782-5130,Donald Mc Daniel
10/17/91,Lancaster,,717-898-0611,Carl R. Denlinger, WQ3P
10/19/91,Cranberry,,814-676-8307,Thomas Rea
10/19/91,Pittsburgh,,412-795-2775,Bernard Freiland
10/20/91,Carlisle,,717-787-1459,John Obradovich
10/20/91,Plymouth,,717-779-2981,J F Caffrey
10/20/91,Wyoming County,,717-836-6704,Jeff D Aronsohn
10/21/91,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
10/26/91,Huntingdon,,814-832-2246,Carmen Peca
10/26/91,Indiana,,412-479-8117,Paul Williams
10/26/91,Mt Pleasant,,412-539-1208,Bill Armitage
10/27/91,Sellersville,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
10/30/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
11/02/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
11/02/91,Pittsburgh,,412-486-2694,Richard Kratt
11/02/91,Tamaqua,,,Tom Krohn - 558 Forest Hill Dr - Hazelton PA 18201
11/07/91,Philadelphia,,215-482-0386,William E Rhoads Sr
11/08/91,Nazareth,,215-767-4778,John Greenage
11/09/91,Bryn Mawr,,215-293-1919,Robert Haase
11/09/91,Butler,,412-282-6777,Gerald Wetzel
11/18/91,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman

RHODE ISLAND
10/17/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson
10/19/91,Slatersville,,401-333-2129,Robert G Beaudet
10/20/91,East Providence,,508-699-1077,Michael Arminio, NO1U
10/26/91,Johnston,,508-443-5720,James Congdon

SOUTH CAROLINA
10/12/91,Myrtle Beach,,803-626-4512,Scott Lawrence

SOUTH DAKOTA
10/05/91,Aberdeen,,605-225-8388,Larry Roberts
10/05/91,Pierre,,605-224-9845,Larry Hofmeister
10/19/91,Hot Springs,,605-745-5929,Lon Seaboldt

TENNESSEE
10/04/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
10/05/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine
10/05/91,Tullahoma,,615-649-5187,Ian T Haynes
10/12/91,Cookeville,,615-537-6537,George Droke
10/12/91,Murfreesboro,,615-244-4520,Don Moore
10/19/91,Evansville,,615-775-4276,Kenneth B Gossett
10/19/91,Gray,,615-239-6456,Jim D Roller
10/26/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
11/01/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
11/02/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine
11/09/91,Franklin,,615-790-3475,James Forbes

TEXAS
10/04/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
10/05/91,Clute,,409-265-6439,Paul Webb
10/05/91,Orange,,409-886-2732,Sid Phillips
10/05/91,San Benito,,512-399-0806,Fred Al Wasielewski
10/08/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
10/12/91,Houston,,713-488-2886,Harvey Vordenbaum
10/12/91,McGregor,,8178404157,Thomas W Isaac
10/12/91,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
10/12/91,New Caney,,713-247-2270,Sam Neal
10/19/91,Belton,,817-939-0386,Dave Bumpus
10/19/91,Bryan,,409-822-2402,David Jones
10/19/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
10/19/91,El Paso,,915-598-8493,Robert Carroll
10/19/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
10/19/91,Seguin,,512-372-1524,William G Jackson
10/20/91,El Paso,,915-859-5502,Clay Emert
10/24/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
11/01/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
11/02/91,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
11/02/91,Odessa,,915-362-6605,Jimmie A Corley
11/09/91,Houston,,713-488-2886,Harvey Vordenbaum
11/09/91,McGregor,,8178404157,Thomas W Isaac
11/09/91,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
11/10/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
11/12/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
11/16/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
11/16/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant

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10/12/91,Logan,,801-752-5332,Clayton Clark
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11/02/91,Roy,,801-627-6600,Mike Fullmer

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10/12/91,Toano,,804-253-2811,Andrew Swanson
10/12/91,Wytheville,,703-637-6266,Mike Fariss
10/13/91,Bedford,,703-297-5515,August Meidling
10/26/91,Clifton Forge,,703-747-3193,Gary J. Bostic
10/26/91,Roanoke,,703-268-1017,Gordon Garrett
10/27/91,Lynchburg,,804-846-0267,Nick Prout
11/02/91,Middletown,,703-869-5241,Walter Quitter
11/02/91,Portsmouth,,804-484-2857,Arthur A Thiemens
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11/16/91,Charlottesville,,804-973-1094,John D Gray
11/16/91,Manassas,,703-368-6050,Harry Vorhauer
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10/05/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
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10/19/91,Tacoma,,206-237-9628,Jerry Seligman
10/26/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
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10/05/91,Green Bay,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers
10/05/91,Medford,,715-453-7096,Gregory Garner
10/05/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
10/19/91,Ashland,,715-561-2802,Dale Ristrom
11/02/91,Menomonie,,715-836-3980,Thomas King
11/02/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
11/03/91,Kaukauna,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers
11/13/91,Schofield,,705-536-4594,Tony Hermanek

WEST VIRGINIA
10/05/91,Bardane,,304-725-3244,Patrick Fowler
10/19/91,Charleston,,304-343-7251,James Lingan
10/19/91,Glenville,,304-462-7560,Dave Ramezan
10/26/91,Chapmanville,,304-946-2858,Johnny Pack
11/12/91,Fairmont,,304-366-0312,Robert Robinson

WYOMING
10/19/91,Cheyenne,,307-632-9170,Thomas E DeHoff

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11/02/91,Great Britain,,042-3506988,Gerald Bliss
11/06/91,Great Britain,,,R J Wright - 11 Airlie Gardens - London

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11/10/91,Adelup,,627-646-7611,Harry Y Taguchi

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10/05/91,Marshall Islands,,805-238-7994,Bob Anderson

PUERTO RICO
10/26/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett

SAUDI ARABIA
10/04/91,Saudi Arabia,,966-3-8570004,John DeHart

US VIRGIN ISLANDS
11/09/91,St Thomas,,809-774-6663,Klaus Willems
11/14/91,St Thomas,,809-774-6663,Klaus Willems

*eof.

3383. PC's and RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 16:38:05 UTC
From: SHMC0874@BCIT.BC.CA
Message-ID: <9110031639.AA03935@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293058

From: Colin Schmutter

I use a PC extensively with radio equipment for HF fax monitoring,
VHF APT reception and other forms of digital communication.

The major problem I am facing is PC generated RFI ranging from HF to VHF
spectrum radiating into the receiving antennas.

The PC (an IBM clone) is enclosed in an all metal case and all connecting
cables are shielded.

The antenna leads are shielded coaxial cable.

Does anyone have any suggestions as to an effective cure.

Any sugestions would be appreciated.

COLIN SCHMUTTER <SHMC0874@BCIT.BITNET>
NETWORK TECHNICIAN, COMPUTER RESOURCES : (604) 432-8858

3384. Re: The Call Sign Mess

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 16:38:22 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3407@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 293069

In article <9110021433.AA26056@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com> taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM writes:
>Issuance of call signs has been, traditionally, one of the
>things that the FCC has done very badly.
> stuff deleted..
>Why can't call signs be reissued? Computer
>technology certainly can support it. Why can't a private agency
>(such as ARRL) issue call signs?
> more stuff deleted...
>
>73 and DX,
>Tom Taormina, K5RC

Hi Tom,

Well, interesting you should bring this up. The currently hotly debated HR1674 includes a provision which will allow a private organization with over 100,000 members (read ARRL) to take over licensing of Ham radio Club stations. This is a class of license that FCC has been unable to issue for something like 10 years(anyone know the exact time they stopped issuing club calls?) The reasoning being that they didn't have the staff to upgrade the COMPUTER programs to deal with club licenses. In fact, they currently keep paper records of club stations and issue them by hand, that being the reason you won't find club stations in the call book.

Back in the early 80's there was a notice of rule making under consideration, PRB-3, that would have done what you were after, but there were apparently to many political problems. I guess people were worried about corruption, etc. At this point in time the only way to get FCC to open up on allowing outside organizations handle licensing appears to be through an act of Congress, thus the provision in HR1674. Perhaps another such provision should be sought...any opinions? (followups to .policy!)

Steve KA6S

3385. Re: QRP HF operation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 16:40:40 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.686508040@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 293039

Reference to a very interesting article on QRP HF -

Tentatively, I will be operating on 10 meters from Clingman's Dome in the Great Smoky Mountains national park between 28.300 and 28.500 mHz on November 4 and or 5th during the daytime. The rig is a Uniden 2510, unmodified with a Cushcraft AR10 vertical antenna. Real output is about 10 watts on the meter. The elevation at the operations point will be about 6400 feet above sea level (hell of a tower, ain't it???). The summit of Clingman's Dome is listed as 6642 feet, and no, I'm NOT planning on packing the stuff up that last couple hundred feet. :-(

(OK, call me a weenie - read on....)

Actual times of operation are not precisely known, since this is a vacation and my XYL will have something to say about what we do.

BTW, anyone with a 10-10 number will be encouraged to work me if possible.

While we're discussing this trip, on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, the XYL and I will *attempt* to backpack to the summit of Mt. LeConte (alt. 6593). I will be taking along my ICOM 02AT and an easily strippable, light weight antenna. Assuming that us Indiana flatlands folks make it up there without wheezing to death, I will attempt some 2-meter FM work, also QRP (with an HT? Of *course* its QRP!!! :-)). The length of time will be limited to how long my BP8 lasts - and if I can get the guts of a dead BP8 replaced before then, I'll have two. I am saving the BP3 for emergency use (well, some of the trails are nasty and it IS a bloody mountain, isn't it?). This operation can be assumed to happen anywhere between 4PM and 11PM, I guess. I have no idea how this will work, although once I took the HT onto Clingman's Dome and heard a guy ID through a repeater in Duluth, Minnesota......

As for QSL cards - if I make enough contacts from either operation I may consider having something special printed but I make no guarantees on that - it gets expensive and I dislike charging people for a bloody card. If I just use the regular, cheap, non-descript one I will QSL 100% to contacts who really want one. My call is nothing special but sometimes people collect cards for all sorts of reasons.... :-)

I *do* wish to solicit suggestions for good frequencies to try on 2M FM - I really have no desire to interfere with anyone's repeaters, and keep in mind my license class is Technician (old), so I think there might be a couple of restrictions (I guess I better haul out that CFR47......).

Duane
WB9OMC

3386. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 16:56:34 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3408@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 293043

>john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>>In article <9109301537.AA00290@ucsd.edu> enge@almaden.ibm.com (Roy Engehausen) writes:
>>]TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
>>]INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
>
>>Any chance you could restrict the distribution of this to california rather
>>than the whole country?

If you guys don't watch it I'll make Roy the SCV Bulletin Manager
and then you'll really be in for it! You guys are just lucky that
Dave, N6JQJ doesn't have access to the net.... he uploaded the
last 2-3 years worth of bulletins up into the ARRL BBS! ;-)

Steve KA6S

3387. Re: Lid of the month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 17:08:18 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.170818.12306@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 293070

In article <19911002115227CSYSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu> CSYSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu (CSYSCST) writes:
>>In an embarrassingly rude posting, <sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)> responds
>>to an inquiry from a potential ham with such helpful responses as:
>>
>> > you've asked a verrry stupid question!!
>>
>> > You and every other jerk like you! READ MY LIPS!
>>
>
>Perhaps a note to this gentleman's (??) employer would not be amiss.
>I rather doubt that they approve his use of the network connection
>they are paying for, in this manner. Nor do I imagine they appreciate
>the publicity this activity generates for them.
>
>I agree with Todd. This jerk doesn't represent the real hams out
>here in netland. Feel free to ask me a question, "dumb" or otherwise,
>anytime?
>
>/Chris Thomas, AA6SQ

Hey, Chris. Let's keep the facist tactics to a dull roar, ok?
Two stupid actions don't cancel each other out.
--

The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	Data Communications Group		Call KD4CQY Grid Sq. FM08rb		\	
	Information Technology and		(804)924-3316 (804)977-8802		/\	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ \	
<>==============================<>============================<>========<>

3388. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 17:22:07 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3409@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 293044

In article <PILLERA.91Oct3072607@etd4260a.erim.org> pillera@etd4260a.erim.org (Joe Pillera) writes:
>This gentleman brings up a good point (of if/when to report pirates on
>the air). I will become (assuming I pass the Technican exam next
>week!) a new ham, and was wondering how one could contact the FCC in
>situations like this.
>
>Does the FCC continously monitor a certain VHF/UHF frequency to keep
>in contact with hams? Or is there simply an address that you would
>send a letter to?
>
>Just curious....
>-Joe
>-----
>Joe Pillera ERIM

Hi Joe,

After seeing the previous posting, and yours I decided to call my contact at ARRL and ask the very same question. I got two answers which might help to some degree.

First, the ARRL maintains a group of folks who monitor our bands and file weekly reports with Newington who in turn files reports with FCC(I think the program is called Intruder Watch...) The FCC will file protests with the foriegn country in question about the invasion. It does some good but isn't the fastest mechanism in town. You can call Luck Hurder, KY1T an ARRL HQ, 203-666-1541 and file a report directly with him. The path should be followed when the characters in question are from out of country.

For U.S. intruders the procedure is more straight forward. Call up one of the regional monitoring stations(there are 12 or 13 of them throughout the U.S. I believe..) maintained by FCC directly and describe the problem to them. It is FCC's job to protect the amateur bands from intruders(and our job to keep licensed hams in line...thus self policing..) I've had occassion to make the call myself and found the engineer at the monitoring station to be more than helpful.. The problem turned our to be located some where off the coast of Peru so there wasn't much that could be done that time, but if you called up and got them to listen to someone giving their address out over the air and get it on tape.... That is a whole different can of worms... and likely to get some

positive action.

Hope this helps.

Steve KA6S

3389. Swan Users' Group & Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 17:27:42 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Oct.3.13.27.42.1991.20493@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 293040

There are lots of old Swan tube-type transceivers still around. Fewer and fewer people who are not technical know how to repair, troubleshoot, and maintain them.
I have an advertisement in the latest QST to form a Swan Users' Group. If you are interested, please reply by mail to that ad. Do NOT send mail here, as I request a SASE.
There is also a Swan Users' Net on 14.250 MHz at 2100 UTC (it may change one hour when DST comes in; it's run at present on 2 p.m. California time). There are ECoast and WCoast net controls, and it should be easy to get on it no matter where you are. Apparantly this group does have a newsletter, too.
Those who send me the SASE will get repair, troubleshooting, etc. info when I've put a substantial amount together. Let's hear from you.

3390. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 17:47:24 UTC
From: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.174724.13898@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293041

Do you think these guys were really doing any harm by talking
on your sacred band with no call signs?Were they exchanging top
secret military information?Let them have their fun and report
offenders who really do something bad.
--
Rob Henry

This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

3391. Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 18:00:37 UTC
From: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.180037.15280@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293042

Ok all of you dedicated tattle tales
out there.Wanna hear a good one?
Ever hear of how to take a Mr Microphone
and make an FM station out of it.I
just found out and may even try it sometime.Just so you know
everyone isn't as stuck up as some of
you.What is the real harm in
broadcasting AM or FM for 3 blocks?
As long as no commercial staenlighten me here,what s the real harm?

All of you HAMS are getting pissed off
for a reason that is unclear to me.
If you read attentively,you saw i asked
for AM transmitter plans.None of you
transmit on 550-1650mhz unless you
own your own commercial station.I don
't care what kind of license you have
or how big your antenna is.
So why doesn't everyone here
just take a pill?I'm not going to
take over the airwaves of america with
a vacuum tube run, .000001 mw transmitter
.If you're all pro's like you claim
to be you could have figured this out
without wasting all of the bandwidth
you already have by flaming me and
giving me all the rules on.

--
Rob Henry

This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

3392. Re: Great Circle calculations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 18:24:33 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <8971@s3.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 293046

In article <1991Oct2.171225.10964@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> kb2glo@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (thomas.kenny) writes:

```
>I've had a program I've used for calculating Great Circle distance
>and it seemed to have worked fine. However I just noticed a bug when
>it's computing distances between locations in the Northern Western
>hemisphere and the Southern Eastern hemisphere... Maybe somebody out
>there can point out the error or a better equation. Any assistance
>would be appreciated. The ouput of the program is as follows:
>
>Distance between point 1 and point 2 (nautical mi.): -2185.42
>
>The program is as follows:
>
>/*DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS WHEN LAT & LONG KNOWN.**************/
>/* adapted from NAVPROG ,feb 1980 microcomputing */
>/* 12/12/86 HJDavey */
>
>#include <stdio.h>
>#include <math.h>
>
>#define U 57.2958 /* conversion factor to/from radians-degrees */
>#define DEG2RAD(x) (x/U)
>
>main()
>{
> double arcA, arcB, distance, lon1, lon2, lat1, lat2, temp1, temp2;
> char dist[10];
>
> /* Enter the lat/longs for any two points and find great circle
> distance between them in nautical miles. */
>
> /* any two latitudes/longitudes */
> lon1=74.2; /* Toms River NJ */
> lat1=39.9666;
> lon2=-151.22; /* Sydney Australia */
> lat2=-33.87;
>
> arcA = lon1 - lon2;
> arcB = lat1 - lat2;
> temp1 = cos(DEG2RAD(lat1)) * cos(DEG2RAD(lat2)) *
> cos(DEG2RAD(fabs(arcA))) + cos(DEG2RAD(fabs(arcB))) -
> cos(DEG2RAD(lat1)) * cos(DEG2RAD(lat2));
> temp2 = atan(sqrt(1 - temp1 * temp1) / temp1);
```

```
CHANGE the preceding line like this:
temp2 = atan2(sqrt(1 - temp1 * temp1) , temp1);

> distance = temp2 * U * 60.0;
>
> printf("Distance between point 1 and point 2 (nautical mi.): %7.2f\n",
> distance);
>}
>
>Thanks and 73 DE KB2GLO, Tom.
>
>--
>Tom Kenny, KB2GLO
>UUCP: ...!att!mtuxo!tek Internet: tek%mtuxo@att.att.com
>Packet Radio: kb2glo@n2kzh..nj.usa AMPR: kb2glo@nn2z.ampr.org [44.64.0.10]

This will solve your sign problem!

If you want a version of this program where it ask for the longitude and
latitude of point 1 and 2, I will send you one. It won't be necessary to
recompile everytime. Thanks to Georges E. Desrochers our mathematician
who solved that in 8 seconds flat.

Regards, Clem.

.
--
Clement Vaillancourt, Analyste, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Responsable du Reseau Ethernet | 1800 Montee Ste-Julie, Varennes
(Analyst, Network Manager) | P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca VE2HQJ |Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309
```

3393. RACES Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 18:37:15 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9110032007.AA04792@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293059

I upload them to the Internet on behalf of California State OES
at their request. Archives are on ucsd.edu in hamradio/races.
This includes all bulletins ever sent.

I also send them to W3VS who puts them on Compuserve and has the
full archives also.

When these bulletins first appeared, we confined them to California
and packet. There was considerable demand from out-of-state so
distribution was started to all the US. The HF packet operators
complained that they were for California only but were shouted down by
the rest of the SYSOPs and users.

Many RACES/ARES people routinely deliver them to their served
agencies.

The conclusion is that a lot of people throughout the US wanted them
via packet and I see the same is true here on the Internet.

Roy

3394. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 18:46:05 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5736@ksr.com>
Source record: 293047

ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>Do you think these guys were really doing any harm by talking
>on your sacred band with no call signs?

If every freebander in the whole world will get together and agree to illegally use the 10m band ONE AT A TIME with equipment that isn't overloading and splattering all across the whole 1.7MHz worth of the band, then I think I could see my way clear to ignoring them.

Unfortunately, it was those guys on that frequency, another bunch of freebanders up twenty, Chinese fishing boats up another 10, and taxi services spread through the rest of the low half of the 10m band... thousands of people, all across the world, dedicated to making life miserable for the folks who have been given the legal permission to try to use the band for communication.

Pirates jam the band dozens at a time. You DF them one at a time. Yes, they were doing harm to legitimate users of the band, and while I don't know about enforcement in Jamaica, the Maryland freebander just might get his door smashed in, his equipment confiscated, and a $1000 fine plus 2 years in jail. And he will richly deserve it. Good equipment costs so much more than the time and expense of a ham ticket itself that you just have to be fundamentally either mentally or socially retarded to refuse to do it right.

3395. Re: FA1443BA vs FA1443B antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 18:59:14 UTC
From: seligman@CS.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.185914.5836@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 293048

>There seem to be three readily available antennas that work well on
>the extended frequency range of the dual band walkies. The Icom
>FA-1443B, the Larsen 2/70, and the Diamond RH-77

Could anyone report on the relative performance of these three?
And how do they compare with telescoping antennas like the AEA Hotrod
(how much better are two Hotrods than one RH-77, for example).

Scott Seligman KC6OCK

Internet: seligman@CS.Stanford.EDU
UUCP: {decwrl,uunet,sun}!cs.stanford.edu!seligman

3396. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 19:24:32 UTC
From: rab@hal.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.192432.26352@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293049

In article <30066@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz) writes:
>
> Ok, it seems that none of you share my opinion that college kids should be
>able to read and research such a trivial thing as building a Part 15 device
>for the AM broadcast band...
> ...
> ...
> 1) It's perfectly alright for someone at college level to use this group
> ...
> ...
> 2) It's not cool to flame someone for being:
> ...
> ...
> c) a college kid. After all, this is where our precious little ones are
> supposed to be learning....
> ...
> ...

I have to make a (possibly minor) point here. Erik Sorgatz is assuming
that Rob Henry is a college student, probably at Case Western Reserve
University. I don't know Mr. Henry and don't know whether or not he is
a college student. It is very unlikely, however, that he is a student at
CWRU. His login ('ah157', I think) indicates that he is a "community user"
of a public access system here at CWRU. If he were a student, faculty member,
or staff member, his login would consist of three initials, possibly followed
by a one or two digit number and his "Reply-to" would be @po.cwru.edu rather
than @cleveland.freenet.edu. Anyway, there are community users of all ages
and all walks of life and they recently were given access to Usenet,
so look out!

Roger AA8DV

--
Roger Bielefeld Case Western Reserve University
rab@hal.cwru.edu Cleveland, Ohio USA

3397. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 19:59:51 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct03.195951.2802077@locus.com>
Source record: 293064

In article <1991Oct3.174724.13898@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>
>Do you think these guys were really doing any harm by talking
>on your sacred band with no call signs?Were they exchanging top
>secret military information?Let them have their fun and report
>offenders who really do something bad.

Er, Rob, might I suggest that this is not a good idea. Your first posting to this forum was "please send me plans for a receiver/transmitter so I can talk to all my friends at once, I don't really care about a license". Then, Eric flames you rather crisply for displaying a certain kind of attitude.

I wasn't convinced you so much had an attitude as you were naive.

Now, there's *no shred* of doubt in my mind that you are not naive. After the flame war of the last couple days, you *know* that amateurs are required to exhibit certain knowledge in order to gain our licenses.

However, you now post "Let those illegal operators alone and report offenders who really do something bad". Can you please define what you mean by "something really bad"? As far as I'm concerned, unauthorized use of amateur frequencies is "something really bad". As far as the Federal law is concerned, it is "something really bad".

You seem to miss the point; amateurs must *earn* the privilege to operate our transmitters. It is rather like buying a piece of property for $1000. How do you feel when people start trespassing on your property, camping out, littering it up, and not paying a dime? I don't think you'd be so tolerant.

Maybe Eric was hard on you. Your recent posting now gives me reason to believe he'd spotted your attitude pretty closely. If you want respect of other people, you need to respect other people first. I'd suggest your attitude does not respect the work I've done to earn my amateur license.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3398. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 20:03:30 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct03.200330.2802182@locus.com>
Source record: 293065

In article <1991Oct3.180037.15280@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>
>Ok all of you dedicated tattle tales
>out there.Wanna hear a good one?
>Ever hear of how to take a Mr Microphone
>and make an FM station out of it.I
>just found out and may even try it sometime.Just so you know
>everyone isn't as stuck up as some of
>you.What is the real harm in
>broadcasting AM or FM for 3 blocks?
>As long as no commercial staenlighten me here,what s the real harm?

You'd be better off getting you and your buddies CB sets and using that. You don't need to build a thing; in fact, I'd prefer you don't build any transmitters until you understand how they work and improve your attitude towards use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3399. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 20:20:21 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.202021.7441@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 293051

In article <1991Oct3.174724.13898@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>Let them have their fun and report offenders who really do something bad.

The law clearly says otherwise, because one man's "fun" may be interfering with another's life - threatening situation, and statistically is blowing TV front ends for several blocks.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"When challenging a Kzin, you scream and leap."
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Larry Niven, _Ringworld_

3400. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 20:35:03 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.203503.7659@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 293056

In article <1991Oct3.180037.15280@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>What is the real harm in
>broadcasting AM or FM for 3 blocks?
>As long as no commercial staenlighten me here,what s the real harm?

In a word, harmonics. Most "toy" transmitters don't have the harmonic supression required of amateur gear -- nowhere close, in fact. Recall as well that electromagnetics follow an inverse square law, so that even if you're only running milliwatts, you'll have a better signal than someone who's running real power a few miles away. In effect, you're running a jammer.

>.None of you
>transmit on 550-1650mhz unless you
>own your own commercial station.I don
>'t care what kind of license you have
>or how big your antenna is.

Aside from the fact that the harmonics from such a transmitter would fall into the ham bands, where most users are doing weak signal work, "hams" get blamed for the TVI that results from such operations. So, aside from tradition there are some genuine concerns.

>.If you're all pro's like you claim
>to be you could have figured this out
>without wasting all of the bandwidth
>you already have by flaming me and
>giving me all the rules on.

If you wish to stop appearing like a fool, then you should go out and prove that in fact you know what you're talking about -- go out and get a GROL or or a ham license -- instead of wasting the time of people who already have.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"When challenging a Kzin, you scream and leap."
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Larry Niven, _Ringworld_

3401. Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review - 04-13 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 20:48:41 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F918.C18928E0.17680@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293075

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
October 04 to October 13, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

---------

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 03 OCTOBER

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6848 S08W37 198 0210 ESO 11 008 BETA
6850 S11W20 181 4590 FKC 18 081 BETA GAMMA DELTA
6853 S20W12 173 1410 EKO 14 033 BETA GAMMA
6855 N18E08 153 1260 EKI 12 027 BETA
6858 S21W24 185 0000 BXO 04 002 BETA
6859 N01E48 113 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA
6860 S26E06 155 0030 BXO 03 004 BETA
6861 N12E35 126 0030 BXO 04 004 BETA
6862 S16E54 107 0000 AXX 01 002 ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar
longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology
used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical
maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on
the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 03 OCTOBER

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6851 S20W46 207 NONE
6852 N14W68 229

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 03 AND 05 OCTOBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
NO REGIONS ARE DUE TO RETURN
```

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of
Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (04 OCT - 13 OCT)

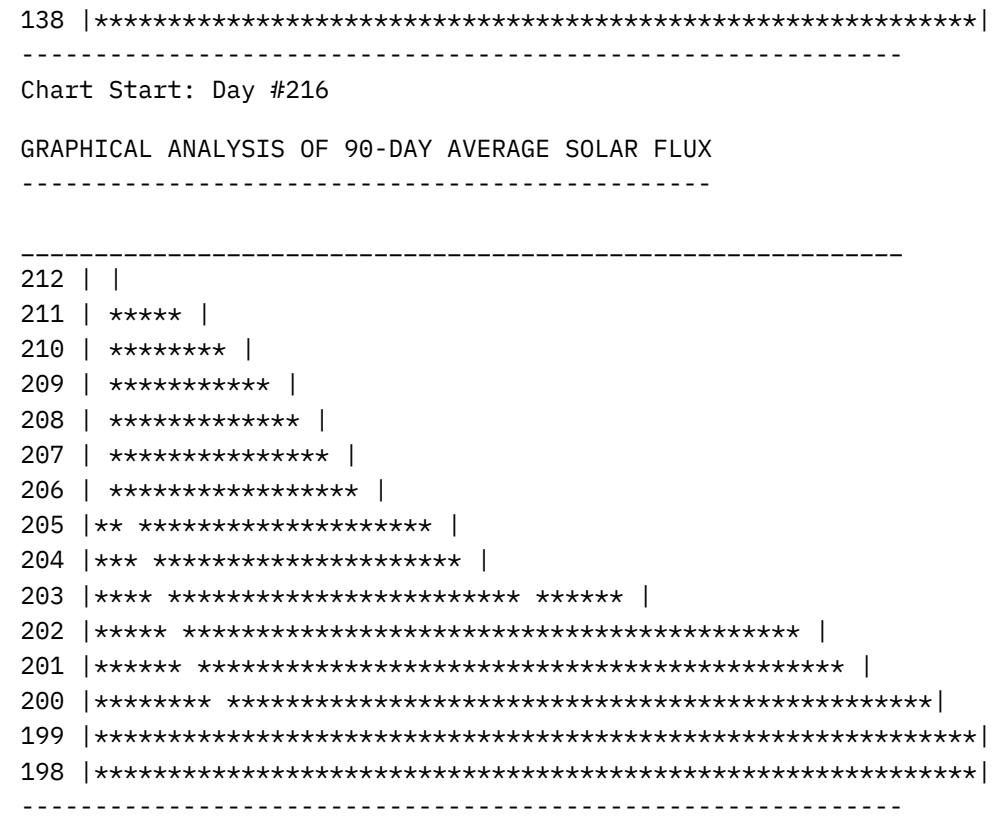
```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | * | * | | | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE |***|** | * | * |** |***|***|***|** | * | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

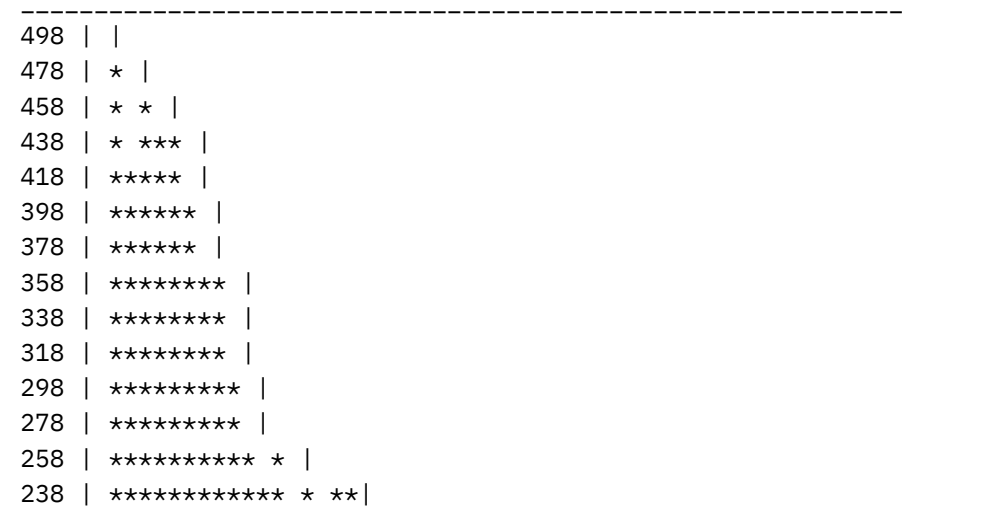
CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
_____________________________________________________________
298 | |
290 | * |
282 | ***** |
274 | ***** |
266 | ******* |
258 | ******** |
250 | ******** |
242 | ********* |
234 | ********** |
226 | ********** |
218 | ********** *|
210 | ************ *|
202 | ************ **|
194 | ************* ** * * ****|
186 |* ***************** * * * ****|
178 |* ****************** * ******** * ****** ****|
170 |** ********************** ***************************|
162 |**** ************************************************|
154 |***** ***********************************************|
146 |****** **********************************************|
```



NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS



```
218 | ************ *** * * * **|
198 | * ************ * **** ** **** * ** **|
178 | * * ********************** * * **** * * *****|
158 |*** ************************ ********* ** **** *******|
138 |***** ****************************************************|
118 |***** ****************************************************|
098 |************************************************************|
-------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #216
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (04 OCT - 13 OCT)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | * | **|***|***| **| * | * | **| **| **|
------- | POOR |* *|* | | |* |* *|* *|* |* |* |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | **|***|***|***| **| **| **| **|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR |* | | | |* |* |* |* | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | * | * | | | | | * |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***|* *|* *|***|***|***|***|***|* *|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
75% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

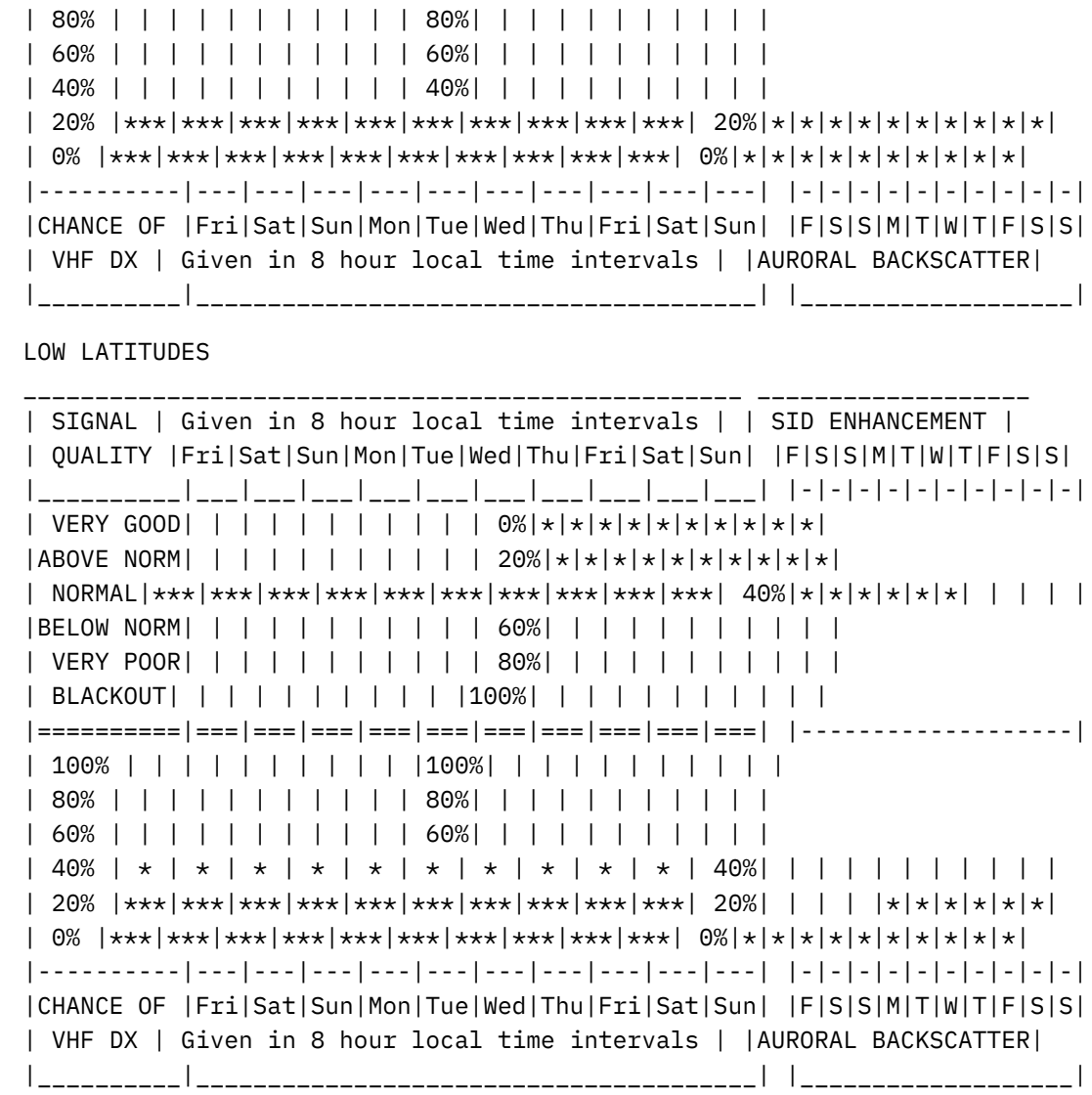
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (04 OCT - 13 OCT)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***| **| **|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*| | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | |* |* | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 40% |* | | | | *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| 40%|*| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*| | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
```


80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%										40%									
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____	_____		_____
LOW LATITUDES
_____ _____
SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|			
BELOW NORM										60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40%|								
20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|			|*|*|*|*|*|*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____	_____		_____

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (04 OCT - 13 OCT)

High Latitude Locations

```
65% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
65% | LOW | * | | | * | * | * | * | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or
to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related
data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **
```

3402. VHF or UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 21:18:00 UTC
From: ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx
Message-ID: <4298@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx>
Source record: 293060

Hello, please excuse me if I'm posting to where the question
don't belong. Our company is going to install a radio
comunication system, we have been talking with several
radio-equipment dealers, and to our surprise, some
of they recommend us to use VHF equipment, while some
others, say UHF is absolutely superior for local (< 20 miles)
urban communications.

Who is right, VHF'ers or UHF'ers?

Thanks in advance

Jose Luis Gomez
ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx

3403. Re: Trickle charger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 21:19:15 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.211915.18875@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 293061

geb@dsl.pitt.edu (gordon e. banks) writes:

>I would like to make a trickle charger for a 12V auto battery
>for emergency power. I want one that will not overcharge the
>battery. I have 12V power supplies, but need a circuit (with
>an SCR?) to provide the auto-cutoff or taper or whatever.
>Does anyone know of any? Is a 12V supply sufficient, or does
>one need 15V?

>Thanks.

>--
>---
>Gordon Banks N3JXP | "When in danger, or in doubt
>geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | Run in circles, scream and shout" --Heinlein
>---

If your power supply has a voltage regulator, just set it at the voltage that
you want the battery to end up at, 13.6 or whatever. If there is no regulator, you can buy
one for a $ or 2 at radioshack. The trickle charger will charge the
battery up to the preset voltage and hold it there without overcharge. K9ALD

3404. Thin skinned wimps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 21:28:43 UTC
From: sorgatz@avatar.tti.com
Message-ID: <30104@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 292834

In a surprise move, the tally is as follows:

negative reactions = 17
positive reactions = 23
neg on tone, pos on content = 21
real hate mail or "You're now on the kill file" = 6
threats = 2

Not a bad sample, it proves to me that at least a goodly margin of the readership here believes that college age persons should be able to use the school library. My faith is restored. To those of you that had some choice words for me...thank you! IMHO, the same applies to you! ;-)

As a parting shot to Rob, you have just encountered a firestorm, this is why I have been advocating a 30-day READ-ONLY policy for the .edu users such as yourself. I know the problem, I've been reading and contributing to Usenet since 1980; the issue of your right vs. mine is not unique.

Most newsgroups have a FAQ (Frequently-Asked-Questions) list. These are available for FTP from a number of sites, as are full article archives.

You might also consider looking at the Beginner's Net Guide.

..now could we get back to the usual discussions about Amateur Radio?

de KB6LUY

3405. Info request for Uniden 2600, coax relays

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 23:29:54 UTC
From: painter@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1807@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 293062

I am looking for info on mods (extended recieve, out-of-band xmit, etc...)
for the HR2600 (I hope I got the model number correct, it is the low power
10 meter Uniden radio).

Also, transverters for 6 meters.

And, I need to locate a supply for coax relays.
I need either a couple of general purpose (hf) ones, or one
that will switch between three sources but will always be connectted
from the same source to output when powered down. (ie the default rf
source)

Last but not least, does anyone make a transmatch that is small and holds
its adjustment in harsh conditions (ie. no knobs as it will be in the
trunk of my car). All of this is to allow me to use one antenna for the
cars alarm pager, and for 6 meters. I may actually GASP :-0 have to make
the last component in the rats nest.

Thanks in advance,
Tjp - N0NDO - (John Allen Painter)

3406. Extended Rx for FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 23:37:56 UTC
From: steve@CATICSUF.CSUFRESNO.EDU
Message-ID: <9110032337.AA03082@caticsuf.cati.CSUFresno.EDU>
Source record: 293071

I've heard rumors that there are ways to make my FT-470
receive > 450.00MHz. Specifically, I'm interested in
receiving 453.00.

Can anybody tell me how to do this, or point me to sources
of information on the subject?

Thanks.

--steve
--
Steve Mitchell steve@csufresno.edu
California Agricultural Technology Institute +1 209 278 5675
California State University, Fresno
Fresno, CA 93740-0115

3407. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-03 23:59:18 UTC
From: jmilhoan@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct3.235918.6167@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 293063

In article <1991Oct3.180037.15280@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.
Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>
>Ok all of you dedicated tattle tales
>out there.

???

>Wanna hear a good one?
>Ever hear of how to take a Mr Microphone
>and make an FM station out of it
>I just found out and may even try it sometime.Just so you know
>everyone isn't as stuck up as some of
>you.

1. Yes 2. Yes 3. ???

What is the real harm in
>broadcasting AM or FM for 3 blocks?
>As long as no commercial staenlighten me here,what s the real harm?
>
>All of you HAMS are getting pissed off
>for a reason that is unclear to me.
>If you read attentively,you saw i asked
>for AM transmitter plans.None of you
>transmit on 550-1650mhz unless you
>own your own commercial station.I don

Well, you post insulting messages like this one. I thought you wanted FM
transmitter plans, but I cant say I read attentively. And actually, if you had
done some research you would have seen information about 1200 MHz ham band for
example.

>'t care what kind of license you have
>or how big your antenna is.
>So why doesn't everyone here
>just take a pill?I'm not going to
>take over the airwaves of america with
>a vacuum tube run, .000001 mw transmitter

so do you mean .000000001 watts?

>.If you're all pro's like you claim
>to be you could have figured this out
>without wasting all of the bandwidth
>you already have by flaming me and
>giving me all the rules on.

>

Well, it is called amateur, not professional, and I never heard anyone claim to be a professional amateur anywhere. And what were we supposed to figure out? And giving you all the rules on what?

jt

3408. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 00:00:38 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.000038.22932@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 293066

As quoted from <30028@ttidca.TTI.COM> by sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar):
+---------------
| In article <1991Sep28.143647.1128@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
| >
| >I am an electronics enthusiast and was
| ----------------------<< Uhuh..oh, I could tell! Uhmmmm...jeez!
| (now where did I put that thermonuclear plasma torch?? Ah! Here it is!)
| FLAME ON!!
| >wondering if anyone out there has
| >plans for a small do it yourself
| >AM band or even ham band transmitter.
|
| Sure...every one of us has such plans...and if you were really an 'electronics
| enthusiast'..whatever the hell that means!..you'd have a set too..or you'd be
| in a position to know that you've asked a verrry stupid question!!
+---------------

And a hearty "Heil Hitler!" to you too, fella. THIS kind of help we don't need.

Consider, if possible, that someone may start out with an interest but no technical knowledge. (I did, but wasn't able to do anything about it.) And that they're likely to have even *less* knowledge of FCC rules. (Ever looked outside of part 97 at all?)

+---------------
| Right. You and every other jerk like you! READ MY LIPS! IF IT TRANSMITS ON A
| FREQUENCY ALLOCATED TO AMATEUR SERVICE, YOU MUST HAVE A LICENSE BEFORE YOU
| TRANSMIT!
+---------------

Just about any frequency can be used if power is sufficiently low; otherwise those low-power FM broadcast band transmitters sold by not only Ramsey but even (God forbid) Mattel would be quite illegal.

+---------------
| Like I said...what the hell do they teach you little jerks today?? Can you
+---------------

Well, it's obvious what they didn't teach *you*: common courtesy and politeness, for starters.

Somehow my own idea of a response to that article tends toward finding him an elmer. (Not me, I'm still a bit wet behind the ears myself insofar as amateur radio is concerned.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3409. Re: Find original holder of my call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 00:05:00 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.000500.23756@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 293067

As quoted from <cchapman.686318910@matd> by cchapman@msd.gatech.edu (Chuck H. Chapman):
+---------------
| In <9109301044.AA01055@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM> bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
| >I'm now on my third call in 30 years and I'm sure that the last two must have
| >been owned by someone before me. Is there any (easy) way to satisfy my IDLE
| >curiosity about this?
|
| I was under the impression that the FCC never reissued old calls (at least
| not intentionally). If not, I'd like to get somebody's old 1 by 2.
+---------------

They don't now, but they used to. After all, they're still in the
/K[BC][0-9].../ block of group D calls... and still have N[A-Z] and A[A-K]
prefixes after that. And they don't much care whether new Extras would like
1x2's or not.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3410. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 00:10:44 UTC
From: aq474@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.001044.2337@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293068

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 029 (OPDX.029)
September 30, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, Southeastern Packet Cluster Group, AD1C, NT2X, WK3N, K4CEF, N5DLM, W8GMH, W8QWI and ARRL DX Bulletin for the following DX information.

1S, SPRATLY. Ed, NT2X, received a FAX from Romeo, UB5JRR, who is in Vietnam, stating the XY/3W group will be going to Spratly for 4-5 days. They found a ship that would take them there and bring them back. The callsign will be 1S0RR. UPDATE: 1S0RR became active 2300z on Friday. There were reports of activity on 7004 kHz around 1141z, 21020 kHz around 1838z and 14195 kHz around 1130 and 2326z.

4J, ARMENIA. There were two stations active on the 21335 Net, Monday, signing 4J4JJ and 4J4GO. These station are not on Malyj Vysotskij Island, but from Armenia.

FR/G, GLORIOSO ISLANDS. FR5ZU/G will be showing up any day now on the 14256 Net around 0200z.

HS, THAILAND. John, who uses the HS0AC club station now has his own callsign, HS0ZAA. QSL via KM1R.

KH9, WAKE ISLAND. Look for KH9/AD1S and KH9/WE5I operating from Wake Island from October 22 thru 30. They will be active during the CQ WW DX SSB Contest as multi-single. Before and after the contest, they will concentrate on 40 and 80 meters, with lots of CW and some RTTY with two complete stations, with beams, amps and gain antennas on 40 and 80 meters. There will be activity 10-80 meters including the WARC bands. This DXpedition is sponsored by the Oklahoma DX Association and the Oklahoma Comm Center. QSL to OKDXA, Box 88, Wellston, OK 74881 or the callbook address of AD1S.

P5, NORTH KOREA. It was reported in the ARRL DX Bulletin, that RA4HA is in North Korea attempting to establish an import/export trade and he has applied for an amateur radio license.

VK9W, WILLIS ISLAND. There has been a station signing VK9WI this week and according to Jim, VK9NS, who is the QSL Manager for VK9WI, this station is a PIRATE! Jim called Willis Island and the real VK9WI is not there now. However, VK9GS is the only active station now on the island.

Also, mentioned by Jim, look for him soon from S2-land.

YA, AFGHANISTAN. Jackie, F2CW, showed up as YA2CW on the 14226.5 Family Hour Net around 1500z and on 14256 Net around 1600z. He reported that he will be returning to France the first week in October for vacation and upon his return he will operate for about 6 months. QSL to F2CW. Also, T6AS QSL cards are now showing up stateside for those who were lucky enough to work it. This operation is good for DXCC. Reported via W2MIG Net, the entire log data from the YA operation is being put into the computer by Moscow hams and QSL cards should start coming out in about a week.

ZA, ALBANIA. (Ed. Notes: Gee! I do not know were to start with this one, because of updates (everyday), facts and new ZA stations showing up every day). ZA1A continues to be active. The DXers/Trainers have done an impressive job in giving everyone throughout the world a contact. This has to go down as one of the best organized operations ever. For being the most wanted country for DXers, the control of the pileups were handled very well. The training will continue thru October 7 and there has been some students already active on the air. There was a station signing ZA1EAB, on Thursday, who was thought to have been a student. (WFWL) Training frequencies are 14075, 21075, and 28075 kHz for CW and 14295, 21395, and 28695 kHz for SSB. New operating frequencies have been granted to the ZA1A group, listen for them on 1825, 1835, 3530, 3770, 7003, 7045 kHz and also on WARC bands.
On September 24th, two other independent stations were operating, ZA1QA and ZA1HA. Both of the stations are believed to be the Hungarians headed by HA5PP. Validation is pending by the League, because the license is reported to be signed by the Minister of Youth and Athletics, not by the PTT. It was announced by the operators of ZA1QA, on 15 meters Saturday the 28th, that they have received the proper documentation and license and would forward it to the ARRL. Activity by ZA1QA has been on or around 14214, 14035, 21300 and 28360 kHz and for ZA1HA 7010, 7054, 14005, 21230 and 28005 kHz. QSL ZA1HA to: Globex Foundation, Box 49, Budapest, Hungary 1311. QSL ZA1QA to: Quick Aid Foundation, Box 5, Comoro, Hungary 4622.
It was reported Saturday morning, on W2MIG's Net, that 3 more ZA licenses have been issued to 3 French operators. They will be active from October 6 thru the 13. One operator for sure is F6EXV and his ZA call will be ZA1ZXV. Other calls mentioned were ZA1ZMX and ZA1VX. Reportly, these are the same operators who were QRV from 7O8AA. It was also, mentioned on MIG's Net that calls being issued in Albania for foreigners will now start with the letter "Z" in their suffix. (EX. ZA1ZXV)

24 MHZ HEARD AND WORKED. (Look what you have been missing!)
3X0HNU 24944/1712z S79HX 24950/1817Z
4Z4BT 24940/1650z SV9/SV0HV 24975/1720Z
VP8CFM 24935/0038z ZA1A 24895/1230Z

STATIONS GOING QRT. 5R8JD will be leaving in November and the status of his documentation is still not known. 9L1US will be leaving the first part or the first week on October.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

3411. Re: Great Circle calculations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 00:29:05 UTC
From: ksj@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.002905.17523@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 292980

In article <1991Oct2.171225.10964@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> kb2glo@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (thomas.kenny) writes:
>I've had a program I've used for calculating Great Circle distance
>and it seemed to have worked fine. However I just noticed a bug when
>it's computing distances between locations in the Northern Western
>hemisphere and the Southern Eastern hemisphere... Maybe somebody out
>there can point out the error or a better equation. Any assistance
>would be appreciated.

Tom, here's a program I wrote a while back that might be of help to you. It's in Pascal, but could easily be adapted to any convenient programming language. The equations are definitely correct.

```
Program Distance;
{ DISTANCE.PAS -- Computes distance between two points, given the latitude
and longitude of each point. Input is in degrees, minutes, and seconds.
East longitude and North latitude are assumed; negative values will be
interpreted as West and South respectively. Output includes the North-
South and East-West vectors as well as the straight-line distance, and
is given in kilometers. Results may be considered accurate to the four
decimal places displayed.

This program is legal for use in determining distances for separation
between co-channel and adjacent-channel FM broadcast stations as outlined
in FCC regulations, Part 73, Section 208(c)(1). It was written 7/13/90
by K. Scott Johnson, and is released to the public domain.
}

Type
Str30 = String[30];

Var
Lat1, Lat2,
Lon1, Lon2,
KPDLat, KPDLon,
MidLat,
NS, EW, Dist : Real;

Function GetDMS(Prompt : Str30) : Real;

Var
Deg, Min, Sec : Integer;

Begin {GetDMS}
Write (Prompt:31,' D: ');
Read(Deg);
Write (' M: ');
```

```
Read(Min);
Write (' S: ');
Readln(Sec);
If Deg < 0 then
GetDMS := Deg - Min/60 - Sec/3600
else
GetDMS := Deg + Min/60 + Sec/3600;
End; {GetDMS}

Begin {Distance}
Writeln('[DISTANCE V1.00]');
Writeln;
Writeln('Site 1 Coordinates:'); {Get Coordinates for each site, }
Lat1 := GetDMS('Latitude (North)'); {convert from DMS to decimal. }
Lon1 := GetDMS('Longitude (West)');
Writeln;
Writeln('Site 2 Coordinates:');
Lat2 := GetDMS('Latitude (North)');
Lon2 := GetDMS('Longitude (West)');

MidLat := (Lat1 + Lat2) / 2; {First, we need Middle Latitude,}
KPDLat := 111.13209 {so we can Compute Kilometers }
- 0.56605 * Cos(2 * MidLat) {Per Degree of Latitude.... }
+ 0.0012 * Cos(4 * MidLat);
KPDLon := 111.41513 * Cos(MidLat) {... and also Kilometers Per }
- 0.09455 * Cos(3 * MidLat) {Degree of Longitude at this }
+ 0.00012 * Cos(5 * MidLat);{particular middle latitude. }
NS := KPDLat * (Lat1-Lat2); {Now we multiply to get North- }
EW := KPDLon * (Lon1-Lon2); {South and East-West Distances, }
Dist := Sqrt(Sqr(NS)+Sqr(EW)); {and take the mean. Voila! }

Writeln;
Writeln;
Writeln('North-South vector = ':25,NS:4:4,' km');
Writeln('East-West vector = ':25,EW:4:4,' km');
Writeln('Straight-line Distance = ':25,Dist:4:4,' km');
End. {Distance}
```

--
K. Scott Johnson (ksj7i@virginia.edu) (IRC: Scotty)
Ma Bell: Home: (804) 971-9169 | Office: (804) 977-3030
US mail: P.O. Box 2422 / Charlottesville, VA 22902
BBS : CAVU (804) 977-0750 300-2400, MNP5, 2 Nodes.

3412. Tnx for KAM PBBS help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 00:47:30 UTC
From: jmilhoan@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.004730.6603@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 293072

Thank you all who helped me get the mailbox working. It really helped.

73 de JT, N8PUY

jmilhoan@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
N8PUY@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA

3413. Re: HR 1674: is it law yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 02:36:11 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.023611.246@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 293073
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

As quoted from <1991Oct1.182728.28281@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU> by andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU (Andy Freeman):
+---------------
| In article <1991Oct1.025524.23501@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
| >In article <1991Sep30.184223.15613@noose.ecn.purdue.edu> tgt@neon.ecn.purdue.edu (Conan the Librarian) writes:
| >>I have yet to hear anyone, however, (ARRL members or other) suggest we lobby
| >>the ARRL to change their position on the matter. Have I missed something?
| >>The ARRL is fully able to lobby Congress on behalf of a particular issue of
| >>concern to hams and radio enthusiasts alike. I know that the ARRL is a ham
| >Well...
| > I called my division director
| > ...Emailed to ARRL (via MCIMAIL)
| > ...Sent a FAX to Chris Imlay and Perry Williams
| >No reply so far.
|
| Why do you folks think that AARL "should" object to Section 8?
+---------------

(I can't help but wonder if "AARL" is a Freudian slip... it looks an awful lot like "AARP"...)

Because most 2m FM ham transceivers cover the 150MHz band which would fall under the band... and if 150 MHz has to be chopped out 162 MHz (weather, which I find VERY useful) would also go. "Irrelevant," you say? If the cellular boys win this fight you can bet that police, business, etc. will be on the FCC and Congress to get their spectrum banned from scanners as well: 150, 450, 420-430 up here (and since the Japs aren't likely to market different rigs for "line A + the big 3", 420-430 all-mode rigs will probably disappear). For that matter, how many 6m rigs will receive the 30-50MHz business and public service frequencies? They also are at risk.

And what are the chances it'll be retroactive? The basic idea (making both reception and equipment for reception illegal) is irrational all by itself --- a paging tower near my apartment developed a problem and started spouting rectified "schtuff" on top of my radios and a neighbor's TV; if the cellular antenna goes next, will all my *AF*-manipulating equipment instantly become illegal? How about the neighbor's kid's braces? Making it retroactive is almost sane by comparison.

+---------------
| After all, it is just banning those nasty, not good for any legitimate
| use, scanners, not real amateur radio receivers.
+---------------

We should d*mned well be encouraging them to become licensed, NOT kicking them in the teeth! And if the ARRL doesn't realize this then those of us who actually kicked in and became members should be (and, in my case at least, WILL be) complaining loudly. And, of course, those who didn't join because "the ARRL's just a magazine and DXCC" or etc. get to moan about how the ARRL's doing it to us again... without a voice insofar as the ARRL is concerned. Thanks, guys. Yet again the self-fulfilling prophecy rears its ugly head.

At least the EFF has its head on straight, even if Larry Price and Co. can't see past the DXCC desk to the real danger. (I wonder if they've considered how many of their precious packet rigs for connecting to the local DX cluster have expanded RF?)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3414. Re: bootlegger...?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 03:36:11 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.033611.17220@anasaz>
Source record: 292981

Keywords:

In article <1991Oct3.181848.16660@jato.jpl.nasa.gov> minh@spa1.jpl.nasa.gov (Minh Lang) writes:
]>Do you think these guys were really doing any harm by talking
]>on your sacred band with no call signs?Were they exchanging top
]>secret military information?Let them have their fun and report
]>offenders who really do something bad.
]>--
]>Rob Henry
]
]Yes, I agree with you, Rob. I don't think FCC will prosecute someone
]who does no harm. I have heard and continue to heard a lot about these
]"reportings to FCC", but I have NEVER seen anyone got prosecuted for
]"chatting without a license".

Well... I have. In fact, I was present at the busts because it was
my direction finding that led the FCC to the transmitters (on hot
air balloons using the amateur 220MHZ band). Two different people
were fined $750 each as a result of this.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3415. Time for some filtering.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 04:22:04 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.042204.11522@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 292979

To: KB6LUY

As much as you meant to help your fellow hams, you must realize by now
that your attempt fell far short of the mark. Ignore all the QRM you
are getting for now and reflect with a close ham friend or two what
you could have done better. If you do this, most of us around here will be
glad to have a QSO with you further on down the log.

To: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry)

#2) If you wish to continue to try to antagnoize the readers of this
group, then I for one will do what I would do to any "jammer" I hear on the
amateur bands - I will ignore you. This will require that I finally have
to learn how to use the Kill-File feature of this news reader, but its
worth the effort to never have to see your postings again.

#3) On the other hand, if as I suspect you have an above average
interest in electronics and radio, then try to realize that ham radio is a
ticket to all sorts of interesting and challenging technologies. The
people who read this newsgroup have a vast amount of experience AND they
are willing to share this with just about anyone who can remain civil. We like
what we have earned (not bought) and have entrusted to us by the FCC and are
naturally interested in protecting it. You will probably learn at
some point that things earned are generally worth more than things bought.
If not, then see #2 and good luck.

73, WB9MRI
--

Jerry S. Weiss Dept. Medicine,Northwestern Univ. Medical School
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
"When the goings get tough, the tough Beam UP!"

3416. pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 04:32:04 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <58541@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 293076

ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) asks:

>Do you think these guys were really doing any harm by talking
>on your sacred band with no call signs?Were they exchanging top
>secret military information?Let them have their fun and report
>offenders who really do something bad.

I'm not sure what you would count as 'really bad'. They were wiping out a large patch of the cw-only portion of the band with LSB transmissions and preventing me from hearing distant stations using cw. If they had had the sense to operate in the phone-only part of the band, perhaps using USB like everyone else, I probably wouldn't have noticed them, even though they would still have been operating there illegally..

I guess this is no worse than driving a car on the sidewalk, or the wrong way down a one-way street. It does no immediate harm, but it's illegal and inconvenient for other users.

Thanks to the many people who sent e-mail with positive suggestions of ways to follow up on this.

>This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

I have no idea what this means, but I'll take your word for it -

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3417. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 03 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 05:37:18 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094F962.96F18920.19184@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293077

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 276, 10/03/91
10.7 FLUX=211.5 90-AVG=199 SSN=233 BKI=3544 3323 BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=C1.8 FLU1=7.7E+06 FLU10=5.6E+04 PKI=3434 3322 PAI=018
BOU-DEV=025,073,062,045,025,028,019,022 DEV-AVG=037 NT SWF=01:017
XRAY-MAX= M1.2 @ 0150UT XRAY-MIN= C1.0 @ 2133UT XRAY-AVG= C3.1
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 2300UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 1425UT NEUTN-AVG= -1.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2355UT PCA-MIN= -2.0DB @ 1105UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55317NT @ 0335UT BOUTF-MIN=55276NT @ 1716UT BOUTF-AVG=55298NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+116NT@ 1737UT GOES7-MIN=N:-018NT@ 0844UT G7-AVG=+081,+060,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+134NT@ 0912UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 0628UT G6-AVG=+093,-001,+029
FLUXFCST=STD:212,215,210;SESC:210,210,210 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,016/015,025,030
KFCST=3344 5433 2224 4222 27DAY-AP=016,022 27DAY-KP=4333 3221 4324 4443
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.2@0150;**PROTNENH
!!END-DATA!!
```

3418. Power Supply / Regulator Question Responders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 06:11:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBBVWCE3TCE0GBX5@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292978

Thanks to EVERYONE who responded to my question concerning building a power supply. I have decided where _I_ will come if I have a technical question ... HERE! In less that 24 hours, I receive over _50_ responses to my question. Although I can't use all of the suggestions, every one of them was very good advice. If anyone is interested, I could combine all of the semi-duplicate answers, and post them here or personally.

My only advice for the net is ... "Don't be afraid to ask a question ... there are HUNDREDS of people out there with the right answer!"

73
Jon / N4VRN
jpb7946@tntech.bitnet

3419. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 06:45:52 UTC
From: pillera@etd4260a.erim.org
Message-ID: <PILLERA.91Oct4074552@etd4260a.erim.org>
Source record: 292982

[lots of jibberish from Mr. Eric Sorgatz deleted...]

As a soon to be new Ham, I now know what a lid is.

--Joe
--

Joe Pillera ERIM
Research Scientist Image Processing Systems Division
pillera@erim.org P.O. Box 134001
(313) 994-1200 x2754 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-4001

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are solely those of Joe Pillera,
and not of ERIM or its affiliates.

3420. ICOM 32AT Modification Feedback

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 11:46:45 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9110041146.AA08894@zen.cac.stratus.com>
Source record: 292994

If you have been unable to broadband the 32AT due to difficult instructions, I would be happy to forward a modification checklist that is very easy to read. It also will contain a change that will, presumably pickup in the 300MHZ range. I don't recall the exact boundry. Does anyone know what is in this range?

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

Please reply to : Jay_Appell@zen.cac.stratus.com

3421. Alinco 560 Manual Re-Write

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 11:49:09 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9110041149.AA08897@zen.cac.stratus.com>
Source record: 292995

The new DJ-560 manual is in Japan being printed. If you want a copy, contact ALINCO in Torrance, CA @ 213-618-8616. The manual is expected to be available at no charge.

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

3422. Pirate/Lid on 7003 this morning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 12:19:23 UTC
From: cchapman@msd.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <cchapman.686578763@matd>
Source record: 292871

Did anyone hear that guy on about 7003 kHz at about 1100Z this
morning? He kept working people one right after the other (me
included) but refused to give out his call sign. He had a very strong
signal so most people listening finally came to the conclusion
that he wasn't DX, just some lid who got his kicks pretending
to be DX. Did anyone ever figure out who he was?

Chuck,WB4UIH

--
Charles H. Chapman (GTRI/MATD) (404) 528-7588
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,ut-ngp}!gatech!matd!cchapman
Internet: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu

3423. Re: Radio Shack HTX100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 14:10:52 UTC
From: cwilkins@irscscm.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.141052.2893@irscscm.UUCP>
Source record: 293010

In article <14570179@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, v087jsfu@ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu (DANNY) writes:
>
>>Does anyone have any opinions on the radio shack htx100 mobile model
>>? It's a 10m mobile for under 260 bucks. They say it's for packet
>>among others. Is this a good rig for someone starting into packet?
>>Thanks.
>
>Most packet is on the VHF/UHF bands, primarily 2 meters. But if HF
>packet (300 baud) on 10 meters interests you, the HTX100 should
>work fine.
>
[Radio review deleted...]
>
>AL N1AL

FYI - This'l be old news to some, but I just found out within the past month that 1200 baud packet is alive and well on 10 meters and has been for several years! I have been having quite a bit of fun with it even considering the shakey band conditions we've had recently. If you're interested, give a listen on 28,195.15 lsb with your tnc set up just as it would be for vhf packet (you'll have to play around with your threshold setting...). If you decide to jump in and connect with somebody or somenode, you'll find the following settings helpful:
retries 0 (disables excessive retries disconnect)
paclen 30 (smaller packets get through better)

Please note that this is a "ragchew" frequency and BBSing is discouraged. There are nodes, two of which I have (generally) easy access to from the east coast (Annapolis,MD,USA). These nodes are AZSE and EUTAH. From there, you can get basically anywhere in north america and probably beyound.

If you are a veteran on the freq, and care to expound on what amounts to my entire knowledge of the subject (shown above...), or you're an interested newbie looking for a not-quite-so-newbie to chat with, I'd enjoy hearing from you. Email works best, since I may not have time to "wade through the pile" here in search of your followup.

On an unrelated note:
I'm a techie class who would like to get his general ticket. Only one thing holding me up - I HATE morse code, well that's kinda strong, but lets just say I have no great love for it. I'm rusty now to the point where I would have trouble copying 5wpm! What I'm looking for is someone in a simular dillemma to comiserate with. ...Someone to practice hating code with, hi... Anybody care to travel the road to 13wpm with me? Maybe there's a bunch of us?

Interested?? Please email..... Then maybe we can have access to digital and voice on true "world bands" and not just the 10m "daytime semi-world when the sunspots are right band". I should say here that 10m has been very good to me, it just gets a little frustrating at times, when you don't have viable (or enjoyable) alternative modes/bands. Who knows, we could end up liking CW! hmmmm....
Well anyway, happy hamming and 73 de Charlie - N3HAZ
___.. ...__ _.. . _. ...__ .... ._ __..

3424. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 15:49:04 UTC
From: waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.154904.5626@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 293000

In article <16610067@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
>I seem to remember that some military aircraft losses (actual wheeeee BOOM $$) >were eventually attributed to flying near to a Megawatt SW broadcast array >in Saudi Arabia.

I haven't heard about that one, with the nuclear EMP protection on a military plane I rather doubt it though, unless it were a freak of some sort.

> 5W inside versus a MWatt a mile away ? More risk than I choose to take.

This is very credible. Remember radio is "square law", i.e. the power decreases as the SQUARE of the distance! When you compare a separation measured in feet with a mile or so then you can generate as intense a field quite easily.

For those who haven't done this, key up your handheld next to a flourescent light. It may have to be almost touching to ignite the bulb, but sometimes you can keep it glowing from several feet away. I have seen a 75M AM rig (200W) which kept the light at full brilliance for almost 100 yards away from the antenna.

Remember the rule for safety related items, as cited in the Challenger investigation, is "prove it CAN'T cause trouble", not "show me how it can". The Challenger disaster illustrated the folly of the latter position.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
Liar, n.:
A lawyer with a roving commission.
-- Ambrose Bierce, "The Devil's Dictionary"

3425. Henry/Sorgatz: an observation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 16:11:11 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.111112.34081@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 292988

I didn't see Mr. Henry's original query about building a transmitter, but I did see Mr. Sorgatz's initial response. I sent private e-mail to Mr. Henry, providing pointers to information about amateur radio, and assuring him that most amateurs were friendly and willing to help. Subsequent postings from Mr. Henry suggest that while Mr. Sorgatz's flaming may have been a bit too intense for my own taste, it was not altogether misdirected.

Now many are no doubt looking for ways to filter out postings from these and others who have joined the fray, because they are tired of wading through all of the noise to get to the things that make this group useful to so many of us. It's too bad we don't have kill files for our amateur frequencies when ignorant and/or thoughtless people, licensed or not, mess them up.

--

+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

3426. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 16:23:43 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.162343.27501@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292990

```
As quoted from <5685@ksr.com> by jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods):
+---------------
| aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Aaron M. Barnes) writes:
| >The airwaves are in the PUBLIC DOMAIN.Nobody owns them, so liscen
| >s or not I will transmit where I want.
|
| Then may I heartily suggest that you run as much power as you can scrounge
| up on the Coast Guard emergency frequencies, so you can find out just how
| public domain they are. I've heard that they have a REALLY GREAT sense of
| humor about these things.
+---------------

Given where he's posting from, he may end up being the third notch on my DFing
antenna mast....

++Brandon

--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Delphi: ALLBERY
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
```

3427. periphex batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 17:11:55 UTC
From: rosty@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <21713@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 292991

I'm having a problem with a battery that hopefully someone can offer some advice on.

Thirteen months ago, I was preparing to purchase an Icom IC-U16 handheld, so I ordered two BP-7 batteries (600mAh) from Periphex. Things fell through with the purchase of the U16, and the batteries sat unused until a few weeks ago when i finally purchased a U16. So basically, the batteries were never charged nor discharged in a little over a year. I'm using the wall charger (I have both the Icom CM-16U and a Uniden 500mA charger), and notice that one of the battery packs won't hold a charge. It charges up to the full voltage, but only lasts about 30mins (maximum...w/o much xmiting) before it dies. The other one works fine. I disassembled the pack, which looks like this:

O O
O O O
O O O
O O O

The top five batteries are showing much less than normal voltages (ie: a few microvolts) wherease the bottom six show full voltage (around 1.2V). I'm wondering (very limited electronics knowledge here..sorry) if maybe something on the PC board in the battery could of died, or if I really lost 5 of the 11 batteries? In any case, I need a few questions answered: Periphex states in there catalogs that batteries should be "matched" for best performance. It would cost me $45 for a complete new battery insert, vs. $22.50 to replace the 5 bad batteries. Obviously spending half as much would be preferable, as long as it's not going to screw anything up.

Periphex waranty's their batteries for one year.... It's been 13 months. :-(

Any help would be most appreciated! Either post to the net or send email!

Also, some information on the best way to solder these together would be appreciated! The tabs look almost spot-welded on.

-Kirk J. Smith
rosty@ucscb.ucsc.edu

DISCLAIMER: I don't use this HT on airplanes, order pizza with it, monitor cellular phones with it, talk on frequencies for which I'm unlicensed or use a transverter to talk on 11meters! :-) :-)

ps: Whomever posted the people to contact for amateur exams, thanks a bunch! Now that I've got several contact names/numbers, I should have my license soon! Codeless tech, here I come!

3428. Re: The Call Sign Mess

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 17:17:18 UTC
From: erich@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com
Message-ID: <23490002@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com>
Source record: 292985

/ hp-vcd:rec.radio.amateur.misc / taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM / 7:33 am Oct 2, 1991 /
Issuance of call signs has been, traditionally, one of the
things that the FCC has done very badly. In most commercial
services, a call sign is just a nuisance. In broadcasting,
it is a logotype or a statement of broadcast format. In Ham
Radio, IT IS YOUR NAME! (W6BIP actually goes by "Bip"). You
become your call sign (like W9 Ragtime Cowboy Joe!).
Vanity is a big part of our hobby, but seldom part of the
FCC budget. Up until the 50's, call sign issuance was
pretty straight forward. They issued W5AA then W5AAA then
K5AAA call signs. 1 x 2 call signs with an "X" prefix
(i.e. W5XJ) were reserved for experimental stations. When
they ran out of W5AAA and K5AAA they reissued calls that had
been inactive for 5 years. Club stations had their own calls.
A club could request the call of a "silent key" former member,
with the family's approval. You could have as many call signs
as you had addresses.
Then it happened! In the late 50's they ran out of W5XXX and
K5XXX call signs. For a while they issued WV/WA call signs
(I was WV2GGB as a novice and WA2GGB as a general).
They didn't think ahead about the WV4's being a novice call
in the Virgin Islands, so that didn't last. Then came
"incentive licensing." Until that time, when you became a
General, you had all amateur privileges. At the same time,
cutbacks and computer constraints did away with multiple call
signs, club calls and repeater calls (Our repeater was WR5AIC
for a short time). For another brief time in the 70's, Extra's
could pick their own 1 x 2 call sign (I gave up WA5LES for K5RC).
Shortly after that, the FCC instituted the current madness.
It started out as a fairly good idea to have call signs reflect
the class of license, but they made the fatal mistake of not making
it mandatory when you upgrade. They also didn't look far enough
ahead to see what would happen when they ran out of particular
blocks of calls. Now we have a system that makes less sense
than it did before. Why can't call signs be reissued? Computer
technology certainly can support it. Why can't a private agency
(such as ARRL) issue call signs? That has plenty of precedence
in business radio. How about a system that issues sequential
call signs to new Hams, after 1 year, you can request a 2 x 3,
an Advanced a 2 x 2, an Extra a 2 x 1 and an Extra, after 10 years,
a 1 x 2? Let's acknowledge our vanities and join the computer age!

73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC

Remember, it's only a hobby.

3429. Re: The Call Sign Mess

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 17:18:39 UTC
From: erich@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com
Message-ID: <23490003@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com>
Source record: 292984

/ hp-vcd:rec.radio.amateur.misc / erich@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com (Eric Hermanson) / 10:17 am Oct 4, 1991 /
/ hp-vcd:rec.radio.amateur.misc / taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM / 7:33 am Oct 2, 1991 /
Issuance of call signs has been, traditionally, one of the things that the FCC has done very badly. In most commercial services, a call sign is just a nuisance. In broadcasting, it is a logotype or a statement of broadcast format. In Ham Radio, IT IS YOUR NAME! (W6BIP actually goes by "Bip"). You become your call sign (like W9 Ragtime Cowboy Joe!).
Vanity is a big part of our hobby, but seldom part of the FCC budget. Up until the 50's, call sign issuance was pretty straight forward. They issued W5AA then W5AAA then K5AAA call signs. 1 x 2 call signs with an "X" prefix (i.e. W5XJ) were reserved for experimental stations. When they ran out of W5AAA and K5AAA they reissued calls that had been inactive for 5 years. Club stations had their own calls. A club could request the call of a "silent key" former member, with the family's approval. You could have as many call signs as you had addresses.
Then it happened! In the late 50's they ran out of W5XXX and K5XXX call signs. For a while they issued WV/WA call signs (I was WV2GGB as a novice and WA2GGB as a general).
They didn't think ahead about the WV4's being a novice call in the Virgin Islands, so that didn't last. Then came "incentive licensing." Until that time, when you became a General, you had all amateur privileges. At the same time, cutbacks and computer constraints did away with multiple call signs, club calls and repeater calls (Our repeater was WR5AIC for a short time). For another brief time in the 70's, Extra's could pick their own 1 x 2 call sign (I gave up WA5LES for K5RC). Shortly after that, the FCC instituted the current madness.
It started out as a fairly good idea to have call signs reflect the class of license, but they made the fatal mistake of not making it mandatory when you upgrade. They also didn't look far enough ahead to see what would happen when they ran out of particular blocks of calls. Now we have a system that makes less sense than it did before. Why can't call signs be reissued? Computer technology certainly can support it. Why can't a private agency (such as ARRL) issue call signs? That has plenty of precedence in business radio. How about a system that issues sequential call signs to new Hams, after 1 year, you can request a 2 x 3, an Advanced a 2 x 2, an Extra a 2 x 1 and an Extra, after 10 years, a 1 x 2? Let's acknowledge our vanities and join the computer age!

73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC

Remember, it's only a hobby.

3430. Re: The Call Sign Mess

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 17:29:50 UTC
From: erich@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com
Message-ID: <23490004@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com>
Source record: 292998

The callsign in broadcasting as well as amateur radio is the identification of the station, not the person operating the station. I feel that the FCC has made a big mistake by allowing the commercial stations to pick their own callsigns and also by putting any logic on amateur callsigns other than the district that the station was originally licensed for.

The only valid reason I can see for changing a callsign is when the station is permanently moved from one call area to another.

3431. The war ends.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 17:36:23 UTC
From: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.173623.7163@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292992

Everyone seems to think that I am keeping this "war" alive.
I only respond to extremely bad posts which refer to myself or
aj008 Aaron Barnes.
If all of YOU people would stop posting what 15 other people
said in a previous message and go on with what the base is
supposed to be used for,amateur radio,these worthless posts
would disappear.Contrary to popular belief,I am not going to
steal every airwave in the country,nor am I going to hack my
way onto the ham band.If it is filled with people who have
nothing better to do than "flame" less knowledgeable
people who would like to get into this hobby,I don't think Ham
is the place for me.
All I did was ask for plans for a lousy transmitter that has
no range.Everyone else brought up licenses and illegal activities
I was supposedly going to commit.All this was going to be was
something to do one rainy day after school or something.I was
NEVER going to do anything at all remotely illegal with it,I
have much better things to do than screw with the Feds and
sitting in jail.
I will post no more regarding this war of sorts everyone has
started on here.The base is to discuss amateur radio,I will only
confer in a manner that is civil and in accordance with the
charter of this SIG.

By the way,I do plan to get a license this month and
everyone on here will be the first to know.

73
(Ha,I am studying up for he license,it's not bullshit)
--
Rob Henry

This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

3432. Recent area 4 calls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 17:59:18 UTC
From: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.175918.3757@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292993

I have recently upgraded from a tech+ to advanced and I am curious as to what calls are being issued in area 4. The latest QST only has the calls as of Aug 1. I am unable to project to a November 1 issue date with any accuracy (I end up with calls that range from KO4JZ through KO4LW).

I have been told that more recent information has been made available to this group in the past. Has anyone recently upgraded to advanced and received their call since August? Alternatively, and of perhaps more general interest to the group, does anyone have a current (ie. OCT 1, 1991) list for all classes and areas?

73,

Joe KD4ASV/AA zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov

3433. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 18:25:52 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.182552.27993@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292996

In article <9110031528.AA07089@marlin.nosc.mil> price@marlin.nosc.mil (James N. Price) writes:
>-------
>Oh boy, just the kind of publicity we need....
>This repeater has been a dumping ground for some of the worst things
>I've ever heard on ham radio, for over 20 years. And yet the FCC
>apparently feels relatively powerless to determine what's obscene,
>and night after night this thorn in our sides continues on.

The concept of "community standards," which are quite different from the norm on the 435 repeater, is one of the main points the article was making. It is silly to think that a governing body based in Washington, D.C. can determine what is obscene for a repeater located 3000 miles away in Los Angeles, CA. And why should it? Standards of decency vary within the U.S. as much as the landscape. I would no more wish to be bound by the FCC's idea of what is obscene as I would be bound by the "dry" laws of some of the eastern states' counties. The impact of the 435 repeater is local to the area and, in actuality only impacts those people who tune the repeater in. As such, why should the users of 435 be subjected to someone elses interpretation of obscenity if it in no way affects the people not using the repeater?

True, the article states that most hams are the "genteel" types who don't approve of this mode of operation, but most hams are not using the Mt. Wilson repeater either.

Even the point of jamming which occurs on 435, and which is limited to that system is arguable as to whether it would be legal or not using the "community standards" principle. Every ham is not entitled to use every repeater, just see how many closed repeaters there are listed in the ARRL repeater directory. The pre-requisites for usage of many repeaters is that you be a club member, or just have the proper PL in your radio. Without these, your point will not be heard. On 435, one of the pre-requisites is that you run enough power to make yourself heard through the system. The regulars on the system will be the first to admit this. If you are on 435 and are getting jammed out by someone else, it's usually looked upon as the fault of the weaker station for not 'using the minimum power necessary to facilitate communication,' as stated by our good ol' FCC.

147.435 is NOT a repeater for the meek and the weak. If you don't like the way the machine is used, there are many other calmer repeaters scattered throughout So. Cal. Ham radio can be a fun hobby. When I received my license it didn't come with a guarantee that I wouldn't be offended by any other hams. If I don't like the way a group is playing

on their repeater, I'm free to tune somewhere else.

Brent KB1UK

3434. Re: Information on voltage regulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 18:30:49 UTC
From: kindred@pyrite.telesci.UUCP
Message-ID: <KINDRED.91Oct4193049@pyrite.telesci.UUCP>
Source record: 293009

In article <01GBAF0IW3OGE0G0X0@TNTECH.BITNET> JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jon Brazelton, Coordinator, Residence Halls) writes:

QUESTION: Has anyone seen a voltage regulator that meets this requirement
for a lower price? I know I could put several lower rated regulators in
parallel, but I was hoping to accomplish this with "ideal" parts.

73
Jon / N4VRN
jpb7946@tntech.bitnet

How 'bout the LM338K 5 Amp Adjustable Positive Voltage Regulator.
Made by National (and others). One source is:

Digi-Key
701 Brooks Avenue South
P.O. Box 677
Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677
1-800-344-4539

Listed price: $7.38. These are basicly the same as the very common
LM317 1.5 amp regulator.
- Dave

--

EMail: kindred@telesci.UUCP (...!princeton!pyrnj!telesci!kindred)
CI$: 72456,3226 (72456.3226@compuserve.com)
Phone: +1 609 866 1000 x222
Snail: TeleSciences C O Systems, 351 New Albany Rd, Moorestown, NJ 08057-1177

3435. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 20:02:26 UTC
From: mallick@ethiopia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <24020@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 292983

In article <1991Oct02.205547.2607crisp@netcom.COM>, crisp@netcom.COM
(Richard Crisp) writes:
|>While this is true, it is also true that a section of line may or may not
|>behave as a transmission line depending on line length and frequency of
|>the signal in question. A perfect example is the application of a DC
|>source to a 50 coax line. After the transient has settled (which is the only
|>time you will see Tline behavior in this particular setup) the line's
impedance
|>will be identically equal to the DC series resistance of the line which is
|>a whole lot less than 50 ohms.
|>
|>In order for you to be able to have a line act as a transmission line,
|>you must have a situation where there is enough of a wavelength impressed
|>on the line so as to sustain a voltage and or current gradient along
|>it's length. If you don't have this situation, then everywhere along the
|>line the voltage and current are equal hence the line acts as a lumped
|>element.
|>
|>Read this carefully: I am not suggesting that there is a frequency
|>dependence associated with the characteristic impedance of the line
|>(at least not to a first order), but I am suggesting that the frequency
|>of the signal in question and the length of the line in question determine
|>whether or not the line behaves as a lumped circuit element or as a
|>transmission line. Six inches of RG8/U operated at 1mhz is a shielded
|>wire only. While six inches of RG8/U operated at 10 gig is a T-line
|>whose characteristic impedance will very much be seen by the
|>circuit driving it.
|>
|>This is a commonly confused subject and it is worthwhile spending
|>some time looking both at transient and steady state cases to really
|>gain an understanding of the phenomena. I like the Motorola MECL
|>Systems Design handbook as a source of information for transient
|>analysis.
|>
|>
|>--
|>Richard Crisp crisp@netcom.com
|>(408) 865 0643 hm (408) 253 4541 fax
|>Cupertino, California

You've make some excellent points here. One way of saying this the
characteristic impedance of the line governs the ratio of voltage to
current for TEM (transverse electromagnetic) transmission line mode.
The impedance seen by the source at low frequency is governed by the

load at the other end; if it is a short, you see an inductance, but if it is open, you see a capacitance. The only time the source sees a constant impedance vs. frequency is if the line is terminated in a resistance equal to its characteristic impedance. For reference, there is a nice discussion of transmission lines in the low-frequency (quasistatic) regime in an undergraduate text on electromagnetic theory by Melcher and Haus of MIT.

Even free space has a characteristic impedance (377 ohms), but it's tough to measure :-)

John A. Mallick WA1HNL
GE Corporate Research and Development
Schenectady, NY 12301

3436. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 21:26:00 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.686611560@seashore>
Source record: 293003

ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:

>Ok all of you dedicated tattle tales
>out there.Wanna hear a good one?
>Ever hear of how to take a Mr Microphone
>and make an FM station out of it.I
>just found out and may even try it sometime.Just so you know
>everyone isn't as stuck up as some of
>you.What is the real harm in
>broadcasting AM or FM for 3 blocks?
>As long as no commercial staenlighten me here,what s the real harm?

>All of you HAMS are getting pissed off
>for a reason that is unclear to me.

It's unclear to me too. Broadcasting BCB FM for a couple of blocks is
in fact perfectly legal, provided that you follow the recently-liberalized
FCC regulations. I have a Ramsey FM stereo transmitter that has a
range of about 1/2 mile, and it is legal. Ramsey's kits are easy to
build, and they (usually) work.

Don't let the guy that flamed you get you down. There are people like
that on the net, and the rest of us just live with it. Such people
are NOT representative of ham radio in general. We're usually pretty
friendly folks, actually.

73 DE KK6MY

--

=-=-=-

3437. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 21:34:21 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.686612061@seashore>
Source record: 292997

dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

>In article <1991Oct3.180037.15280@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>>
>>Ok all of you dedicated tattle tales
>>out there.Wanna hear a good one?
>>Ever hear of how to take a Mr Microphone
>>and make an FM station out of it.I

>You'd be better off getting you and your buddies CB sets and
>using that. You don't need to build a thing; in fact, I'd prefer
>you don't build any transmitters until you understand how they
>work and improve your attitude towards use of the electromagnetic
>spectrum.

I hold a different view. I say- get a kit, like Ramsey's FM stereo transmitter kit, build it, get on the air, and have fun. This is a way to learn about how transmitters work. If you are interested in going further, study for a ham radio license, because ham radio is a great way to learn about radio and to have fun. Hams should encourage people like this- he's interested in radio. Who knows, he may make a great ham someday. Some of the great radio pioneers started with fooling around with spark transmitters. If Edwin Armstrong had posted a message today, he would probably be flamed off of the map too.

--

=-=-=-

3438. Re: Recent area 4 calls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 22:05:54 UTC
From: rab@hal.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct4.220554.9681@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 293001

In article <1991Oct4.175918.3757@news.larc.nasa.gov> zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov (Dr. Joseph M Zawodny) writes:
>
> I have recently upgraded from a tech+ to advanced and I am curious as to what
>calls are being issued in area 4. The latest QST only has the calls as of
>Aug 1. I am unable to project to a November 1 issue date with any accuracy
>(I end up with calls that range from KO4JZ through KO4LW).
>
> I have been told that more recent information has been made available to this
>group in the past. Has anyone recently upgraded to advanced and received their
>call since August? Alternatively, and of perhaps more general interest to the
>group, does anyone have a current (ie. OCT 1, 1991) list for all classes and
>areas?

Yes, someone was posting such information but I don't recall seeing it
this month yet. In any case, you can telephone the FCC in Gettysburg
at 717-337-1212 with a touch-tone phone and get the information you
seek on a recording. It seems to be available at any time of day or
night.

73, Roger AA8DV

--
Roger Bielefeld Case Western Reserve University
rab@hal.cwru.edu Cleveland, Ohio USA

3439. Re: Radio Shack HTX100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 23:19:04 UTC
From: painter@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1811@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 293004

In article <14570179@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, v087jsfu@ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu (DANNY) writes:
>
>>Does anyone have any opinions on the radio shack htx100 mobile model
>>? It's a 10m mobile for under 260 bucks. They say it's for packet
>>among others. Is this a good rig for someone starting into packet?
>>Thanks.
>
>Most packet is on the VHF/UHF bands, primarily 2 meters. But if HF
>packet (300 baud) on 10 meters interests you, the HTX100 should
>work fine.
>
>It's an inexpensive, but perfectly functional 10 meter SSB/CW rig.
>It doesn't have a narrow CW filter, so I wouldn't count on it in a
>contest, but it works fine for casual CW contacts.
>
>By the way, they can be bought used for $100-$150.
>
>AL N1AL

AES advertises the more functional HR2600 (the uniden radio the rad shack
model is made from) for 219.95 currently on sale. (via QST ad)

it has ssb/cw plus am and fm modes (25 watts on SSB and CW and 10 watts
on AM or FM)

73's
/Tjp - N0NDO -- now you now were my new 2600 is coming from! Mods please.

3440. DONNY WITH THE BLAUPUNKT!!!!!!! lost address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-04 23:42:00 UTC
From: padawer@utkvx4.utk.edu
Message-ID: <4OCT199119425170@utkvx4.utk.edu>
Source record: 293005
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.wanted,misc.forsale

Donny... I have lost your address!!!!! I can hardly believe this.
If you read this message, please email me. I am worried. :-(
(Re: Blaupunkt shortwave converter)

Randy Padawer
PADAWER@UTKVX.UTK.EDU

3441. Re: 2 meter x-mit with 75 ohm coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 00:09:45 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920034@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 292830

My opinion based on a lot of experience is to go for it. Hook it up and see if it works. Assuming that the antenna presents a genuine 50 ohm resistive load, the SWR on the line will be 75/50 or 1.5 to 1. That will not cause any significant extra loss in the coax. Depending on the length of the cable, the impedance seen at the input will be:
50 ohms resistive if the cable is a multiple of half wavelength
100 ohms resistive if the cable is an 1/4, 3/4, 5/4 ... wavelength
Something in between with some reactance at other lengths.

While the theoretical purists will surely have other points of view, for hobby purposes, this feedline should be just fine.

Let us know what you do and how it works out.

73, Paul
AA6PZ

3442. Re: VHF or UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 00:19:31 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920035@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 292831

1. I accept you apology for the query about a business radio in a notes group on Amateur Radio. Afterall, one of the justifications for Amateur Radio is to experiment and learn things that might benefit everyone.

2. Now to the real question. There is relatively little difference in the propagation for VHF or UHF signals. Both are generally limited to line of sight. In a big city, UHF can possibly penetrate into steel framed buildings slightly better. The real question is the availabity of channels for your intended use, and the number of other people who might share them. Also different brands of equipment might have some specific advantage like the VHF line is 10 years old, but they have a completely new UHF radio they are promoting.

Please post what you finally decided, and if it worked out for you.

73, Paul AA6PZ

3443. * SpaceNews 07-Oct-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 00:30:13 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <503@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 293008
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 07-Oct-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC1007
* SpaceNews 07-Oct-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1007

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 7, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* AO-21 SWITCHED OFF *
======================
This comes from DB2OS via UO-14:

AMSAT OSCAR-21 was switched OFF by the GEOS command station
in coordination with AMSAT-U at 8:40utc on 28/9/91. Power
was completly disabled and this will continue for about one week.
On October 05, the commandstation will again turn ON the power
for AO-21 and we hope that the self-oscillation which blocked-out
Transponder #1 and RUDAK receivers will be stopped.

73s Peter DB2OS AMSAT-DL

[Info via Eric Rosenberg]

* MIR NEWS *
============
KP4BJD reports that Cosmonauts Sergey, U5MIR, and Anatoly, U7MIR, pass
along their kindest regards and warm-hearted greetings as a measure
of their appreciation to all the Amateurs who have contributed
news and information to their personal message system (U5MIR-1).

The Mir exchange crew was launched on 02-Oct-91 and docked with
the spacestation on 04-Oct-91. Sergey's old commander, Alexander
Volkov, U4MIR will be replacing Anatoly Arcebarsky, U7MIR, who
is expected to return to Earth on 09-Oct-91.

Dave, N6JLH, spoke with U5MIR on 30-Sep-91 on a frequency of 145.975 MHz.
The personal message system, as well as the AREMIR Austrian Amateur Radio
Experiment, will be operating on this frequency as well. The experiment
will be transmitting a one-line packet beacon and CW messages.

N6JLH also reported that the solar panels for the Kristall module will
be replaced in January.

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.
All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : SARA-OSCAR-23 Catalog Number: 21578, Launched on 17-Jul-91
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular

Another satellite of interest that went aloft with ARIANE V-44 was 'SARA',
a French Amateur Radio Astronomy satellite monitoring eight 100 KHz wide
channels between 2 and 15 MHz for radio emissions from Jupiter.

SARA's 1-watt NBFM output is 300-baud ASCII coded into 1200 Hz and 2400 Hz
AFSK audio tones and sent down at 145.995 MHz. Its RTTY-like signal was
first heard in Japan by JR3FRF.

The experiment was detailed by ON1KHP, as a follow up to VOYAGER-1, which
was unable to measure anything but a few of the strongest Jovian peaks
because of both the short stay duration and self generated EMC QRM.
'SARA' is a very simple satellite with three perpendicular five meter
antennas that produce a combined quasi-isotropic pattern, hence no need for
stabilization. Its 340 mm cube is powered by 60% coverage of solar cells
feeding the battery, with no need for power or voltage regulation. The
other 40% of the surface is painted so as to passively regulate the
temperature to around +20 degrees C. It uses non-space qualified normal
consumer available components, with no redundancy planned.

Despite it's low budget cost, SARA will undoubtedly perform this valuable
scientific research program which cannot be done on Earth, as the radio
signals from Jupiter can only penetrate Earth's F, E and D layers at the
highest frequency end of the spectrum. In space, Solar and Earth radiation
is relatively small compared to the giant planet, and so, according to
microprocessor controlled antenna and sequence selection, good results are
expected.

[Story by G3IOR]

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3444. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 05:08:51 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FA27.C983BE60.20876@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 293002

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 277, 10/04/91
10.7 FLUX=212.5 90-AVG=199 SSN=194 BKI=2454 4344 BAI=025
BGND-XRAY=C1.1 FLU1=3.1E+06 FLU10=2.7E+04 PKI=2453 4354 PAI=028
BOU-DEV=011,053,082,045,049,034,044,068 DEV-AVG=048 NT SWF=03:036
XRAY-MAX= M5.2 @ 1929UT XRAY-MIN= B9.7 @ 0848UT XRAY-AVG= C2.3
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2155UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1245UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1110UT PCA-MIN= -1.4DB @ 0310UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55312NT @ 0622UT BOUTF-MIN=55270NT @ 2106UT BOUTF-AVG=55291NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+161NT@ 1858UT GOES7-MIN=N:-043NT@ 1040UT G7-AVG=+085,+057,+001
GOES6-MAX=P:+191NT@ 2108UT GOES6-MIN=E:-031NT@ 2057UT G6-AVG=+093,+000,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:215,210,205;SESC:210,210,205 BAI/PAI-FCST=018,020,025/022,030,025
KFCST=2344 4333 3445 4433 27DAY-AP=022,031 27DAY-KP=4324 4443 3344 4445
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:M5.2/SB,N09E12(6861),1920-1929-1939;**MINFLR:M1.2@0148;
**MINFLR:M1.0@0627;**MINFLR:M1.2@0944
!!END-DATA!!
```

3445. Recent RTTY and other loggings

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 15:16:32 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct05.151632.16023crisp@netcom.COM>
Source record: 293021
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Here are a few RTTY loggings from the last couple of days. These
were logged using an NRD 525 receiver and a Universal M7000
decoder.

date strt end freq who/descr where/descr
(GMT)

911005 0144 0459 8079.90 fax Norfolk USN, Norfolk, Va.
911005 1110 1110 8399.39 850/50bd Russ RTTY ?
911005 0215 0531 8440.00 VCS, CW Halifax, NS, Canada
911005 1130 1130 8535.36 WLO SITORB New Orleans, La.
911005 1131 2046 8535.36 WLO, SITORB New Orleans, La.
911005 1143 1143 10220.00 FAX RDW76 Khab. USSR
911005 1204 1324 10520.92 Pyongyang, 425/50 Pyongyang, NX in FF
911005 1339 1339 10864.80 fax Norfolk NAM, Norfolk, Va. USA
911005 1018 1036 10895.22 LRB39 850/50bd Buenos Aires
911005 1418 1418 10962.63 Voice of Free China 850/50 RTTY
911003 0345 0345 11153.00 aero, military Andrews AFB
911002 2027 2027 11176.00 tactical, active military
911003 0340 0340 11179.00 aero,meteo military
911005 1442 1442 11189.83 coded 850/50 rtty ?
911002 0427 0429 11226.00 tactical, active military
911002 2334 2334 11241.71 SITORA
911003 0354 0354 11243.00 blue thunder, etc. military
911003 2137 2137 11282.00 San Francisco intl SF, Cal.
911002 0427 0428 13201.00 McClellan AFB military

--
Richard Crisp crisp@netcom.com
(408) 865 0643 hm (408) 253 4541 fax
Cupertino, California

3446. How do I get RTTY on a PC???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 15:23:54 UTC
From: mtynan@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <1991Oct5.152354.1@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 293016

Can anyone out there tell me how to go about receiving RTTY on a PC?

At the moment I have a Fairmate HP2000e with no audio-out, only an EAR socket.

Thanks!

Mark.

3447. Re: Information on voltage regulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 15:32:29 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct05.153229.808494@locus.com>
Source record: 293017

In article <KINDRED.91Oct4193049@pyrite.telesci.UUCP> kindred@telesci.uucp writes:
>In article <01GBAF0IW3OGE0G0X0@TNTECH.BITNET> JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jon Brazelton, Coordinator, Residence Halls) writes:
>
> QUESTION: Has anyone seen a voltage regulator that meets this requirement
> for a lower price? I know I could put several lower rated regulators in
> parallel, but I was hoping to accomplish this with "ideal" parts.
>
> 73
> Jon / N4VRN
> jpb7946@tntech.bitnet
>
>How 'bout the LM338K 5 Amp Adjustable Positive Voltage Regulator.

How about using one of the circuits found in the LM317 (etc.) data sheets which straps an external power transistor around the 3 pin device? Maybe you also ought to look at the LM723 chip, which can be configured into almost any kind of linear regulator you want with external transistors?

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3448. More CW in music

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 15:48:27 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct05.154827.808596@locus.com>
Source record: 293022

The B-52s self-titled first album contains the tune "Planet Claire",
which starts out with some commercial CW:

"NAWS DE CFH II ZKR F133 ..." the music now overpowers the CW.

There's also some RTTY audible in the background.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3449. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 16:10:51 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.686679051@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 293020

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #897 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91274.16570635 .00000241 00000-0 27776-3 0 4439
2 00424 80.4637 181.6603 0023181 138.7291 221.5645 13.67582722447060
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91275.31048784 -.00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 6126
2 03029 13.7676 17.1283 0012705 169.7034 190.3464 1.00272790 87520
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91276.80639178 .00129102 21170-4 56858-3 0 8946
2 04966 51.5032 53.6037 1915021 18.3383 347.7810 11.84219046645777
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91268.55860895 -.00000081 00000-0 -15950-4 0 2895
2 07646 49.8300 122.1914 0205159 287.8941 69.9677 13.82163088840141
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91270.06422714 .00000006 00000-0 21231-1 0 2953
2 08820 109.8130 155.0628 0043990 138.7173 221.6992 6.38664238103757
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91270.44849284 -.00000187 00000-0 79862-4 0 3332
2 10637 33.0464 111.2870 1378684 6.3915 355.3511 1.00237452 11155
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91271.13828130 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7250
2 10684 64.0262 75.0623 0130507 197.8775 161.6887 2.00551616 85235
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91273.15236035 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4632
2 10893 64.0883 315.7378 0174725 21.6452 339.1571 2.00532350 98097
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91275.61930737 .00000116 00000-0 99999-4 0 2159
2 10953 8.0962 60.1811 0005795 99.7556 260.6192 1.00295342 1811
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91276.86006090 .00001770 00000-0 63903-3 0 5896
2 10967 108.0187 218.7167 0003514 312.1751 47.9106 14.36946925694460
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91273.35829385 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4864
2 11054 63.6565 311.8825 0069040 125.1198 235.5976 2.00573909 95116
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91276.20474308 .00000127 00000-0 14494-3 0 7921
2 11080 99.1613 174.6165 0008416 261.9191 98.1010 13.83590359653446
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91275.50501315 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2557
2 11141 64.0275 74.7912 0060719 316.4917 43.0985 2.00544161 93855
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91272.14455135 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2193
2 11690 64.4371 77.2915 0128927 201.1989 158.3032 2.00550452 99647
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91269.19162272 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 5187
2 11783 63.2480 311.4168 0191731 28.8078 332.3200 2.03456559 83715
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91268.54801329 .00000085 00000-0 99999-4 0 1811
2 12472 4.6101 69.8937 0000803 341.3842 18.9710 1.00319636 36899
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91276.14120148 .00000138 00000-0 15044-3 0 7612
2 13301 82.9325 314.1344 0026279 300.4001 59.4554 13.67947533462331
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91277.07406349 .00001272 00000-0 29163-3 0 9646
2 13367 98.1273 333.5287 0005006 89.4264 270.7506 14.57184278490318
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91271.54908457 .00000543 00000-0 39909-3 0 189
2 13777 99.0072 105.6359 0012701 170.1816 189.9600 13.99000967112425
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91274.31158112 .00000155 00000-0 15194-3 0 8475
2 13916 82.9413 23.7331 0036714 268.7226 90.9730 13.74178433427374
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91273.62075621 .00000126 00000-0 99999-4 0 4542
2 13969 5.6013 61.2262 0003766 147.3780 212.9184 1.00276247 4062
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91273.55476243 .00000118 00000-0 99999-4 0 5225
2 14050 3.3879 72.0190 0002174 318.2410 42.0746 1.00269969 2854
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91274.07571251 -.00000109 00000-0 99998-4 0 6998
2 14129 25.8196 122.0490 6061655 280.7398 20.1430 2.05883637 34429
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91275.84642097 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 188
2 14189 63.6345 72.9968 0140682 226.5087 132.3349 2.00568292 60245
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91276.08613612 -.00001057 00000-0 -22962-3 0 8096
2 14780 98.2207 335.3063 0004279 111.1858 248.9979 14.57096827403587
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91276.11300540 .00002481 00000-0 44618-3 0 740
```

```
2 14781 97.8875 316.9668 0011585 183.1405 176.9751 14.67449942405272
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91277.02019349 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3251
2 15039 63.3488 72.0721 0034868 215.3414 144.4787 2.00562741 53549
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91268.87577651 .00000129 00000-0 12678-3 0 1124
2 15055 82.9546 79.0023 0028551 104.9384 255.4936 13.73483758363996
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91269.48460811 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1287
2 15271 62.9599 310.7779 0116422 333.9380 25.5587 2.00568790 50506
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91273.49100389 .00002364 00000-0 29897-3 0 6717
2 15331 82.5326 284.0045 0020009 230.4272 129.5195 14.81353381377630
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91275.83407427 .00000572 00000-0 32672-3 0 8475
2 15427 99.1656 291.9366 0016015 120.2488 240.0271 14.13134299350721
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91276.18517020 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8341
2 16129 64.1567 73.4100 0127658 146.5427 214.3013 2.00565255 43846
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91275.76420220 .00028288 00000-0 39723-3 0 7556
2 16609 51.6029 106.9619 0008460 241.3404 118.7099 15.56450267321940
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91275.72169968 -.00000125 00000-0 -49999-4 0 4532
2 16613 98.6880 347.7827 0001933 11.6942 348.4283 14.20027885130996
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91276.58722498 .00004909 00000-0 63475-3 0 5118
2 16881 82.5242 339.6912 0019005 238.6143 121.3211 14.80614341279128
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91276.37563355 -.00000020 00000-0 15882-3 0 3856
2 16908 50.0085 241.2881 0011336 319.1339 40.7465 12.44397872233778
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91275.47240278 .00000879 00000-0 39669-3 0 6899
2 16969 98.5575 296.9403 0012546 340.2439 19.8253 14.24305427261827
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91275.41126275 .00000276 00000-0 23052-3 0 9112
2 17527 99.0584 345.6419 0000637 117.4700 242.6434 13.94879086235096
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91276.23800071 -.00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 8934
2 17561 0.0271 277.1604 0002178 156.0296 286.8432 1.00275167 1616
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91276.85567279 .00029224 00000-0 40907-3 0 7166
2 17845 51.6022 101.5012 0008285 247.6730 112.3603 15.56520871256846
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91275.82200794 .00000640 00000-0 35108-3 0 1323
2 18123 98.8081 105.1310 0015296 116.1729 244.1016 14.14761007221219
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91275.82955487 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 8455
2 18129 82.9315 339.3185 0010398 247.3813 112.6246 13.72217578214352
Meteor 2-16
```

```
1 18312U 87 68 A 91275.06860930 .00000129 00000-0 10683-3 0 7407
2 18312 82.5550 276.2407 0013315 15.0261 345.1291 13.83838110208245
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91275.13529202 .00000302 00000-0 25949-3 0 5878
2 18820 82.5455 335.2490 0018129 78.3325 281.9870 13.84540649185480
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91275.68720491 .00000912 00000-0 42809-3 0 375
2 18822 98.5742 148.4309 0006657 354.0205 6.0904 14.22193396189962
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91271.93617384 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4101
2 19163 64.9231 143.5496 0006648 195.3741 164.6965 2.13102478 26130
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91275.27764260 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 5099
2 19165 64.9014 143.4392 0003939 335.1282 24.9383 2.13102740 26201
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91261.49251617 -.00000200 00000-0 19793-2 0 2835
2 19216 56.7207 71.4530 7234787 264.9212 16.9328 2.09707823 25017
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91276.95863721 .00002780 00000-0 36633-3 0 2091
2 19274 82.5110 78.2187 0022255 18.4868 341.7148 14.79630990174914
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91276.13599456 .00000015 00000-0 26385-4 0 8189
2 19336 82.5435 302.8186 0015888 209.2127 150.8108 13.16931296153207
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91276.23624351 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4375
2 19503 65.5343 22.6126 0006417 184.6186 175.3980 2.13103718 23719
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91275.82668031 .00000992 00000-0 55891-3 0 5986
2 19531 99.0425 231.4654 0012912 36.0527 324.1503 14.12315008155669
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91262.48964033 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 2884
2 19548 0.0357 341.3403 0002384 187.3901 191.0735 1.00273373 9526
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91275.33962078 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2307
2 19749 64.8437 143.0964 0005192 272.5267 87.4997 2.13101680 21222
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91275.86654247 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2516
2 19750 64.8797 143.1004 0005463 246.2292 113.7999 2.13102398 21239
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91258.60077110 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2751
2 19802 55.0405 179.4649 0046159 167.8487 192.2795 2.00574765 18883
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91276.67458805 .00037226 00000-0 24820-2 0 1815
2 19822 75.1588 1.0220 4031411 271.8634 43.7745 7.37394816 34081
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91274.79601017 .00000198 00000-0 16737-3 0 5399
2 19851 82.5182 212.6375 0014967 116.3673 243.9028 13.84175145130801
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91263.00428749 .00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 2383
2 19876 0.2755 36.0598 0001975 308.8250 15.1299 1.00263680 5278
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TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91251.15084367 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2895
2 19883 0.0313 72.5669 0002220 90.0681 197.4439 1.00270698 79380
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91275.88202221 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2780
2 20061 54.9014 356.6376 0100150 188.4431 171.4314 2.00564276 16972
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91275.09985255 .00000115 00000-0 11165-3 0 4387
2 20103 82.9599 297.1118 0037497 162.2452 198.0023 13.73717873112500
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91252.29384119 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2224
2 20185 54.8816 180.4979 0016745 177.2554 183.3099 2.00555002 15077
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 91270.59486728 -.00000256 00000-0 99999-4 0 2855
2 20217 0.4524 23.5772 0000412 300.1431 36.3471 1.00266323 8177
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91275.25725072 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 2244
2 20302 54.2647 297.7461 0024635 327.3883 32.5242 2.00560321 14335
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91275.00146040 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4294
2 20305 82.5479 245.1903 0014681 233.9584 126.0178 13.15962275 93003
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91276.53367804 .00000374 00000-0 26293-3 0 3728
2 20322 99.0221 287.4683 0009188 126.0864 234.1163 14.03160873 95866
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91276.85566864 .00029228 00000-0 40907-3 0 8215
2 20335 51.6016 101.5036 0008105 246.1746 113.8347 15.56522686256842
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91260.80793110 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1748
2 20361 55.0731 122.2091 0065303 69.5880 291.1835 2.00559895 3527
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91275.68880348 .00000796 00000-0 39155-3 0 6780
2 20436 98.7311 348.6031 0001098 109.8058 250.3235 14.20040228 87806
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91276.24584218 .00000778 00000-0 32160-3 0 4159
2 20437 98.6615 355.0405 0010600 209.7759 150.2821 14.29279372 88428
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91275.19712309 .00000444 00000-0 19201-3 0 3045
2 20438 98.6642 353.8246 0009464 212.7201 147.3445 14.28802978 88253
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91276.34469855 .00000712 00000-0 29513-3 0 3167
2 20439 98.6657 355.5470 0010466 206.9105 153.1561 14.29358636 88443
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91275.54809887 .00000764 00000-0 31527-3 0 3179
2 20440 98.6663 354.8215 0010582 210.3952 149.6618 14.29453804 88333
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91273.20557993 .00000629 00000-0 26174-3 0 3104
2 20441 98.6662 352.5426 0011129 217.6486 142.3920 14.29478823 88000
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91276.53390129 .00000713 00000-0 29450-3 0 3137
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2 20442 98.6662 355.9282 0011534 208.2516 151.8045 14.29563787 88487
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91262.69797578 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 2288
2 20452 54.3222 237.2841 0043361 54.3042 306.1209 2.00567683 12062
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91274.23021045 .00000355 00000-0 29002-3 0 6293
2 20478 99.1428 346.1591 0001023 114.0915 246.0354 13.94872653 83803
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91275.27698796 .00000107 00000-0 28923-3 0 2463
2 20479 99.0407 237.1814 0541587 58.9488 306.3634 12.83221758 77290
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91267.86857102 .00000031 00000-0 11915-3 0 2424
2 20480 99.0394 231.1591 0541456 75.6581 290.4014 12.83188626 76344
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91276.96568410 -.00000261 00000-0 -46649-3 0 3596
2 20491 99.0244 255.2348 0470865 0.5864 359.5706 13.02863204 78096
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91276.22310838 .00014428 00000-0 66767-3 0 6539
2 20496 43.0921 227.5398 0018987 104.1016 256.1955 15.19817087 90339
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91274.59806717 .00040747 00000-0 56069-3 0 7352
2 20497 43.0948 90.9424 0021266 246.0738 113.7893 15.56300223 91725
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91274.48528012 .00000193 00000-0 19467-3 0 3880
2 20508 82.9512 72.3838 0045798 113.7188 246.8793 13.73345961 79699
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91275.31029421 .00004688 00000-0 68171-3 0 6340
2 20510 82.5165 22.1622 0018532 177.6784 182.4568 14.75659493 85630
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91272.50007098 .00005538 00000-0 38716-3 0 5528
2 20523 28.3265 65.3004 0015530 170.6883 189.2090 15.03055892 85139
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91272.08092588 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2383
2 20533 55.2286 357.0367 0036360 97.4085 263.0466 2.00569040 11022
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91275.55218882 .00019192 00000-0 87356-3 0 6798
2 20546 94.1245 108.9095 0125040 57.1347 304.1865 15.13844268 81193
HST
1 20580U 91275.92364420 .00006671 00000-0 68025-3 0 4897
2 20580 28.4683 112.7122 0005396 2.2295 357.8312 14.88860393 78382
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 91275.70945689 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 7233
2 20619 65.1269 22.7289 0024070 211.6990 148.1713 2.13102834 10695
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91276.76585813 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 7514
2 20620 65.1365 22.6936 0006219 43.2222 316.8378 2.13103057 10727
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 91275.41750960 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6576
2 20621 65.1537 22.7554 0014457 202.1097 157.8438 2.13102272 10699
Kristall
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1 20635U 90 48 A 91276.85567469 .00029225 00000-0 40907-3 0 6161
2 20635 51.6012 101.5021 0008217 246.6737 113.3705 15.56521145256846
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91275.54401956 .00005533 00000-0 43580-3 0 3813
2 20638 52.9874 108.3522 0011061 318.6744 41.3411 15.02152392 73160
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91275.04989052 .00000110 00000-0 93939-4 0 2898
2 20670 82.5457 274.0614 0017651 46.2488 314.0129 13.84014737 63786
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91275.33795356 .00000948 00000-0 10511-2 0 4779
2 20712 17.7649 229.2123 7208873 169.6509 223.9988 2.32908960 2697
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91274.91668276 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1376
2 20724 54.6718 177.4617 0096831 130.3768 230.7792 2.00589806 8507
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91275.11928825 -.00000161 00000-0 -95458-4 0 2205
2 20788 98.9291 306.4406 0014497 234.8485 125.1318 14.01152411 55187
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91274.82749914 .00000209 00000-0 18054-3 0 2409
2 20826 82.5236 213.0569 0012849 308.6330 51.3681 13.83387024 50951
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91261.98549568 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1376
2 20830 54.9836 120.3312 0074123 113.3337 247.5681 2.00574968 7326
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91275.35938742 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 877
2 20959 54.9047 179.1087 0051963 215.4467 144.2488 2.00565951 6181
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 91276.29369238 .00001475 00000-0 55455-3 0 4262
2 20978 98.8264 314.8904 0080401 183.0654 177.0058 14.31285146 43712
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 91274.98664174 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3777
2 21006 64.8316 142.5023 0061854 185.2342 174.7852 2.13102610 6360
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91276.57268721 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4022
2 21007 64.8545 142.4852 0039235 178.2639 181.8378 2.13100733 6392
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 91275.04788611 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3758
2 21008 64.8368 142.5146 0008529 292.1548 67.8405 2.13100502 6365
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91276.13624364 .00000156 00000-0 15214-3 0 1307
2 21087 82.9464 153.8770 0035333 320.9783 38.8824 13.74414142 33856
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 91274.74793955 .00000131 00000-0 12812-3 0 1375
2 21089 82.9212 25.0986 0029880 345.5126 14.5172 13.73927621 32779
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91265.00554813 -.00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 838
2 21140 0.8476 307.9957 0001263 251.5381 158.7971 1.00270745 1838
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91274.70110642 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1565
2 21152 82.9361 340.0363 0043832 88.1983 272.4193 13.73373932 27859
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Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 91275.81563433 .00195049 16621-4 40851-3 0 4536
2 21213 72.6855 350.3207 0010594 240.7109 119.3090 15.98735417 29583
Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 91276.41344666 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 3028
2 21216 64.8891 22.7839 0009140 216.8925 143.0576 2.13103134 3892
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 91276.00314045 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 3066
2 21217 64.8809 22.8132 0010854 233.0197 126.8965 2.13102471 3888
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 91275.18212671 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 2987
2 21218 64.8752 22.8323 0006520 297.9901 61.9603 2.13102294 3864
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 91276.59308860 .00024757 00000-0 51566-3 0 2247
2 21225 28.4650 62.2311 0008736 148.1106 212.0184 15.44104798 27953
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91276.14231752 -.00000354 00000-0 -93732-3 0 816
2 21232 82.5486 148.3062 0018541 144.1774 214.7481 13.16690439 21323
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91275.83551157 .00001054 00000-0 49841-3 0 639
2 21263 98.7266 304.0164 0012691 212.5542 147.4832 14.21604546 20051
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91276.85567138 .00029228 00000-0 40907-3 0 1306
2 21311 51.6023 101.5031 0008281 245.1946 114.8330 15.56522734256843
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91276.10875588 .00002114 00000-0 31646-3 0 3387
2 21397 82.5258 290.3033 0022245 236.0267 123.8800 14.74113290 17793
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 91275.61866881 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 412
2 21552 55.2904 117.0597 0037881 214.7306 145.1395 2.00562546 1786
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 91274.96282953 -.00000165 00000-0 -51718-4 0 622
2 21574 98.5175 347.6795 0001266 92.0121 268.1253 14.34157191 11024
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 91275.20490047 .00001085 00000-0 38595-3 0 218
2 21575 98.5344 348.3185 0008051 4.3667 355.7591 14.36201860 11072
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 91275.17947266 .00001204 00000-0 43354-3 0 251
2 21576 98.5407 348.1970 0005008 9.9018 350.2353 14.35394557 11063
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 91276.20187335 .00004353 00000-0 15114-2 0 486
2 21578 98.5315 349.2592 0005403 6.3157 353.8093 14.35999701 11218
Microsat 1
1 21580U 91 51 A 91274.91458719 .00092394 00000-0 89291-3 0 900
2 21580 82.0221 177.1441 0059567 134.9495 225.5892 15.63808861 11848
Microsat 2
1 21581U 91 51 B 91276.99715866 .00104616 00000-0 98503-3 0 873
2 21581 82.0185 174.7046 0060572 125.7208 235.0272 15.64339601 12177
Microsat 3
1 21582U 91 51 C 91274.94176314 .00093144 00000-0 89252-3 0 892
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2 21582 82.0230 177.0069 0060082 137.3582 223.2363 15.63976859 11855
Microsat 4
1 21583U 91 51 D 91277.00952097 .00117586 00000-0 11097-2 0 712
2 21583 82.0116 174.7403 0057468 124.2403 236.3086 15.64485068 12177
Microsat 5
1 21584U 91 51 E 91274.71726552 .00093237 00000-0 89876-3 0 563
2 21584 82.0238 177.3518 0063054 134.6389 226.0035 15.63598521 11813
Microsat 6
1 21585U 91 51 F 91274.18826323 .00106205 00000-0 10245-2 0 688
2 21585 82.0237 177.9056 0055313 137.4426 222.8946 15.64132868 11733
Microsat 7
1 21586U 91 51 G 91275.70562304 .00099713 00000-0 96794-3 0 953
2 21586 82.0237 176.1339 0057598 131.1450 229.4817 15.63830247 11975
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 91273.42179923 -.00000073 00000-0 99999-4 0 215
2 21639 0.1223 61.6961 0017234 340.7621 322.7198 0.90012785 475
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 91275.08864267 .00000371 00000-0 94854-3 0 349
2 21655 82.5514 95.2732 0013902 146.7947 213.3976 13.16784466 6280
Progress M9
1 21662U 91 57 A 91272.61790257 .00075148 00000-0 10444-2 0 471
2 21662 51.5922 122.7099 0007952 219.7262 140.2032 15.56280100321450
1991 062C
1 21696U 91 62 C 91277.06847820 .00071051 00000-0 79139-2 0 247
2 21696 31.3524 201.9517 0181282 14.0078 346.5557 14.74666175 5165
1991 062F
1 21699U 91 62 F 91277.07118599 .00062297 00000-0 69859-2 0 324
2 21699 31.3604 201.9735 0182450 13.8942 346.6651 14.74306804 5160
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 91273.51448242 -.00000122 00000-0 -82338-7 0 104
2 21701 56.9850 168.9203 0004838 94.0308 266.2888 14.96495021 2634
Cosmos 2155
1 21702U 91 64 A 91274.78742406 -.00000160 00000-0 00000 0 0 205
2 21702 1.2918 269.5948 0005292 343.4344 15.6590 1.00277002 220
1991 064B
1 21703U 91 64 B 91273.81998660 -.00000244 00000-0 99999-4 0 72
2 21703 1.3049 268.9503 0004070 302.0267 57.1268 0.99902416 173
1991 064C
1 21704U 91 64 C 91257.43377245 .35330224 61711-4 24647-3 0 71
2 21704 51.6498 265.5550 0002190 109.4043 43.2878 16.53061607 119
Molniya3-41
1 21706U 91 65 A 91275.46280561 .00000129 00000-0 00000 0 0 254
2 21706 62.8673 244.3927 7421306 280.1984 10.8202 2.00574028 300
1991 065B
1 21707U 91 65 B 91273.57000882 .12031452 42975-4 55950-3 0 470
2 21707 62.8208 196.7925 0031323 134.2743 226.5344 16.38943560 2036
1991 065D
1 21709U 91 65 D 91275.14550251 -.00000005 00000-0 12390-2 0 115
2 21709 62.8369 244.3801 7458490 280.1934 10.5762 1.96374034 302
Cosmos 2156
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1 21713U 91 66 A 91276.14006413 .00842539 27841-4 38123-3 0 550
2 21713 67.1232 183.8025 0133038 90.1391 261.0876 16.04282496 2177
1991 067A
1 21726U 91 67 A 91276.30050890 -.00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 97
2 21726 0.0750 265.6274 0016572 35.5705 58.6483 1.00483311 38
1991 067B
1 21727U 91 67 B 91273.76028369 -.00000282 00000-0 -76923-3 0 80
2 21727 3.9073 171.3742 7233355 182.2936 170.5808 2.25271809 91
1991 068A
1 21728U 91 68 A 91276.90609456 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 93
2 21728 82.5799 136.3546 0005200 120.9221 239.2385 12.62951474 715
1991 068B
1 21729U 91 68 B 91276.90264953 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 83
2 21729 82.5839 136.3541 0004141 69.6197 290.5341 12.63731204 710
1991 068C
1 21730U 91 68 C 91276.97296722 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 69
2 21730 82.5830 136.2960 0012910 24.3088 335.8612 12.65714345 721
1991 068D
1 21731U 91 68 D 91276.89987471 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 80
2 21731 82.5775 136.3593 0006486 74.9286 285.2526 12.64362670 715
1991 068E
1 21732U 91 68 E 91276.97648903 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 74
2 21732 82.5766 136.2936 0009706 39.0810 321.0983 12.64926071 727
1991 068F
1 21733U 91 68 F 91276.90955914 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 69
2 21733 82.5883 136.3645 0008154 150.0482 210.1078 12.62167179 728
1991 068G
1 21734U 91 68 G 91275.58735345 .00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 43
2 21734 82.5841 137.2416 0046249 192.0401 167.9595 12.54638863 540
1991 069A
1 21735U 91 69 A 91276.05176805 .00194953 20338-4 44533-3 0 40
2 21735 51.6088 105.8947 0020117 135.5839 224.5678 15.96516173 139
1991 069B
1 21736U 91 69 B 91276.22455335 .05940448 58998-4 96189-3 0 48
2 21736 51.6469 104.9531 0015079 104.5798 255.9824 16.32394934 167
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3450. TH77 (Japan version) mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 16:15:07 UTC
From: pvh@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <58220@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 293019

I have a Japanese version of the TH-77 and IUd like to make the out of band mods to it (118-136 aircraft RX, 136-174 TX/RX, 400-512 MHz TX/RX, 800-900 MHz RX etc.). The thing is when I opened up the unit and looked in, the ICs that are supposed to be removed for the 77A for the mods appear to be ALREADY MISSING. I asked Kenwood USA about the differences between the 77 & 77A and they said they couldnUt tell me because they were licensed by the FCC or something and that IUd have to go to Tokyo Kenwood to find out, theyUd be more than happy to tell me. Aargh!

So has anyone out there made modifications to the TH-77, Japan version, to make it US compatible and to make it work out of amateur band?

Thanks,

Pete
pvh@apple.com

:w

3451. RE: Who owns spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 16:49:30 UTC
From: dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU
Message-ID: <9110051646.AA10163@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 293027

Concerning who actually "owns" the radio spectrum:
"The administration is proposing that both public and private radio licensees be given property rights to their portion of the spectrum, including the right to buy and sell" (pg. 41 of October, 1991 Signal--the monthly publication of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association).

I do not know whether to remark what a bad idea that is (we all know what deregulation of cable TV has cost us) or whether to just say "money talks."
--
David L. Wilson Home phone: (703) 898-1084
dwilson@s850.mwc.edu Office phone: (703) 899-4744
Amateur call sign: AC4IU (Extra)

3452. Memphis Hamfest Oct. 12 & 13

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 17:00:31 UTC
From: kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct5.110031.530@memstvx1.memst.edu>
Source record: 293018
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

MEMFEST 91
Greater Memphis Hamfest & Computer Show
OCTOBER 12-13, 1991

You are cordially invited to attend MemFest 91 sponsored by all Memphis are Hams. Plan to bring the whole family and spend a few days in Memphis, Tennessee, the city that is famous for Elvis, the Mississippi River, the Peabody Hotel, Beale Street, the Great American Pyramid and many more.

Location: Pipkin Building, Mid-South Fairgrounds

Hours of Operation: Saturday, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Talk-in and Info: 146.28/.88 & 444.0/449.0

Admission: $5.00 per person (includes 6 attendance prize tickets)
(Prize's rumored to consist of Kenwood gear TS-850 etc.)

WCARS VE Exams: Saturday, October 12, 9:00 a.m. (walk-in)

ARRL Forum: Saturday, October 12, 1:00 p.m.

MARS Forum: Saturday, October 12, 2:30 p.m.

Emergency Phone Number: (901) 486-0003
Leave this number with the folks back home, in case they should need you, and we will try out best to get a message to you.

General/Exhibitor Info : Nita Wofford, N4DON (901) 363-4971

Flea Market : All tables sold out as of this date. for info contact Steve Cheeseman NX3W (901) 365-6621

If you need any other info please send me a e-mail message and I will try to get back with you.

Suresh N9GSA

All disclaimers apply

3453. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 17:07:04 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct5.170704.9140@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 293024

As quoted from <30066@ttidca.TTI.COM> by sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz):
+---------------
| Ok, it seems that none of you share my opinion that college kids should be
| able to read and research such a trivial thing as building a Part 15 device
| for the AM broadcast band. No problem, this kind of response just verifies
+---------------

I do. But:

* look up the percentage of college students who need to take remedial English
classes;

* study the reasons *why*; and

* quit being surprised at basic ignorance.

+---------------
| 1) It's perfectly alright for someone at college level to use this group
| as a resource for information that could be gathered by even a cursory glance
| at any number of electronic hobby-oriented publications or books. Right.
+---------------

The same problem exists in comp.unix.*, and just about every other technical
newsgroup. And has been present since at least 1984.

+---------------
| 2) It's not cool to flame someone for being:
+---------------

It's not cool to flame someone, PERIOD. Behave like the adult you putatively
are instead.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3454. Re: AEA Isoloop Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 17:20:50 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <264@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292724

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, donnyj@milton.u.washington.edu (Donald Sudy) writes:

]I'm moving from a house to an apartment situation but would like to keep
]working DX. I've seen adds for the AEA Isoloop antenna and am wondering
]if anyone has any experience with this antenna. Also, if anyone has
]good ideas for rigging an antenna that works well in an apartment, I would
]like to hear from you.

The AEA Isoloop was featured in the April 91 QST Product Review column.
Contact the ARRL Technical Department Secretary for information about
QST technical-article reprints.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit - origin unknown
RFI, QRP, mobile, |
transmitter and receiver testing |

3455. FT411 PTT lock feature keystroke mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 17:42:32 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct5.174232.11397@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 293023

copied from packet:
Sb: PTT MOD FOR FT-411

HELLO, A FEW DAYS AGO I WAS USING MY FRIEND'S YASEU FT-411 AND FOUND OUT THIS NEAT TRICK!!! FIRST, A LITTLE BACKGROUND... AS I'M SURE SOME OF YOU KNOW, YASEU CAME OUT WITH THE POPULAR 411 A FEW YEARS AGO. JUST RECENTLY, THEY CAME OUT WITH AN "ENHANCED" MODEL, THE 411-E. THE ONLY FOUND DIFFERENCE IS THE FREQUENCY LOCK OF THE RADIO. THE 411E HAS A FEATURE THAT LETS YOU LOCK THE PTT AS WELL AS THE FREQUENCY.

TO ACTIVATE PTT LOCK ON THE 411:
--TURN RADIO OFF
--PUSH THE 6 BUTTON, HOLD IT AND TURN ON THE RIG WHILE YOUR STILL HOLDING IT.
--NOW, PRESS FM 6, YOU SHOULD SEE "L".
--PRESS FM 6 AGAIN, YOU SHOULD SEE "PTT"(BOTH L AND PTT WILL APPEAR IN THE BOTTEM LEFT CORNER OF THE LCD DISPLAY.

CONGRADULATIONS YOU HAVE INSTALLED PTT LOCK IN UR RIG. TO TURN IT OFF, JUST REPEAT THOSE STEPS.

MIKE-N2LPD @ N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

3456. Understanding the Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 17:56:21 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FA93.013A1FA0.455@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292828

```
UNDERSTANDING THE DAILY SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL DATA BROADCAST
--------------------------------------------------------

Revision 1.0

The Solar Terrestrial Dispatch (STD) has begun providing a daily
broadcast of solar geophysical indices over the electronic networks. A
sample broadcast message follows below. This sample broadcast data set will
be fully described in this document.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 248, 09/05/91
10.7 FLUX=163.5 90-AVG=206 SSN=204 BKI=5454 3323 BAI=025
BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=2.7E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5454 4333 PAI=029
BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=05:079
XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0914UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0607UT GOES7-MIN=N:-052NT@ 0911UT G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1925UT GOES6-MIN=N:-010NT@ 1439UT G6-AVG=+073,+026,+014
FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18
KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211 27DAY-AP=019,011 27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
**MINFLR:M4.4@0111;**MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A
!!END-DATA!!

LINE 01
-------
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 248, 09/05/91

!!BEGIN!! : Signifies the start of the report, for computer-controlled
extraction of the data.

(1.0) : Represents the version number of the broadcast, to be used
with the same software version, if software is used.

DAY 248 : The day of the year for the report.

09/05/91 : Equivalent Month/Day/Year of the report.

LINE 02
-------
10.7 FLUX=164.5 90-AVG=206 SSN=204 BKI=5454 3323 BAI=025
```

10.7 FLUX=164.5 : The 10.7 cm solar radio flux as reported by the
NRC-Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory (DRAO) in
Penticton, British Columbia, Canada (formerly produced
by the Algonquin Radio Observatory in Ottawa).

90-AVG=206 : This value represents the 90-day average 10.7 cm solar
radio flux.

SSN=204 : This value is the observed sunspot number as observed by
NOAA.

BKI=5454 3323 : These digits represent the 8 three-hourly Boulder K-indices
as observed by the Boulder USGS magnetometer. The first
digit represents the observed K-index for the period from
00:00 UT to 02:59 UT. The second digit represents the
observed K-index from 03:00 to 05:59 UT, and so forth.
If data is unavailable, it is replaced with an asterisk.

BAI=025 : This value is the observed 24:00 UT Boulder A-Index for
Boulder, Colorado.

LINE 03

BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=2.7E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5454 4333 PAI=029

BGND-XRAY=B8.6 : This is the background x-ray flux value as reported by the
Space Environment Laboratories. This value is produced by
observing the background x-ray emissions in the soft-xray
band (1 to 8 Angstroms). Consult the "Glossary of Solar
Terrestrial Terms" as produced by the STD for information
on understanding the x-ray classification scheme. This
document is available for anonymous FTP from the site:
"solar.stanford.edu" in "/pub", or on "nic.funet.fi".

FLU1=2.7E+05 : This value is the observed proton fluence at greater than
1 MeV (million electron volts).

FLU10=8.3E+03 : This is the observed proton fluence at greater than 10 MeV.

PKI=5454 4333 : These digits represent the 8 three-hourly estimated
planetary K-index values for the UT day. The format is
the same as is used for the Boulder K-indices noted above.

PAI=029 : This value represents the estimated planetary A-index value
for the UT day. Occassionally, this value is not available
at the time the data set is compiled. If this is the case,
a preliminary calculation is made to estimate the planetary
A-index value using the planetary K-indices. Although this
will not produce an officially accurate result, the results
calculated in this way are usually accurate to +/- 2 points.

LINE 04

BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=05:079

BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021
These values represent the observed maximum deviation in
the Boulder USGS magnetometer. The values are in nano-
tesla (nT, or reported as "NT" elsewhere in the report).
The first value represents the observed maximum deviation
of the geomagnetic field (using the most disturbed magnetic
component) during the period 00:00 UT to 02:59 UT. In this
example, the maximum deviation observed was 93 nT between
00:00 UT and 02:59 UT. The second value represents the
maximum deviation between 03:00 UT and 05:59 UT. Each of
these values correspond to the observed Boulder K-index
as reported on line 2 of this daily report.

DEV-AVG=045 NT : This value represents the average daily maximum deviation
of the Boulder magnetometer, given in units of nanotesla
(or NT). It is produced by simply averaging the 8
three-hourly maximum deviation values given on this line.

SWF=05:79 : The first value (05) represents the number of possible
episodes of Short Wave Fades (SWFs) observed during the
UT day. Short wave fading is simply a period of time when
the absorption of High Frequency (HF) radio waves increases
which produces a decrease in signal strengths of HF signals
OVER SUNLIT AREAS. In other words, this value represents
the approximate maximum number of times HF signals may have
faded out during the UT day. It is important to note that
SWFs are the strongest over the low and middle latitudes
and are ONLY observed during the daylight hours, preferably
when the sun is higher in the sky.

The second value (79) represents the estimated maximum
number of minutes that solar-flare activity may have
produced observed SWFs. In this example, solar activity
may have produced observed SWFs as many as five times
during the UT day. The estimated maximum number of
minutes that signals may have been degraded was 79.

Please note that these values are estimated maximums.
It is important to remember that most regions of the world
are in darkness for many hours each UT day. During periods
of darkness, SWFs will not be observed. Therefore, these
values are most useful as indicators of the possible
ionospheric disturbances which may have occurred during
the daytime hours. Days with 00 episodes of SWF activity
denote low levels of daytime sporadic HF signal absorption.

LINE 05

XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0914UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5

XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT
This value represents the maximum observed X-ray level

during the UT day, as well as the time of its occurrence.
In this example, x-rays during this UT day peaked at a
class M4.4 level at 01:11 UT.

XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @0914UT
This section of the report represents the minimum observed
x-ray level during the UT day. Same format as the maximum.

XRAY-AVG= C2.5 : This value represents the average x-ray flux observed
during the UT day. This value is determined by averaging
all of the 1-minute x-ray values during the UT day. This
average value might not always be determined by a full set
of one-minute daily values. If data from the GOES
spacecraft supplying this information is temporarily
halted, this value will be calculated from those daily
one-minute values which are received. It is therefore
possible, (although extremely unlikely) that this average
value may be produced from only one or two one-minute flux
measurements.

It is important to distinguish the difference between the
background x-ray flux and the average x-ray flux. The
average x-ray flux is the actual numerical average of all
daily x-ray bursts (including all x-ray flares). The
background x-ray flux is the lowest stable x-ray level
observed during the day which is not associated with x-ray
bursts. The x-ray average will therefore almost always be
higher than the background x-ray flux. In this example,
the average x-ray flux is a fair bit higher than the
background level, possibly due to a number of x-ray bursts
which occurred during the UT day.

LINE 06

NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%

NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT
This is the maximum observed neutron monitor count as
observed by the Thule neutron monitor. It indicates a
maximum observed value of 3% which occurred at 22:50 UT.
Significant maximums of greater than 10% may be related to
Ground Level Events (GLEs) which are associated with near-
relativistic particle bombardments from major solar flares.
These neutron monitor values are determined by examining
the 5-minute averages of the neutron monitor count rates.

NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700 UT
This is the observed minimum neutron monitor count as
measured by the Thule neutron monitor. Values below
-5% may be related to Forbush decreases (FDs) which are
most often associated with strong geomagnetic disturbances.

NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%: This value represents the average neutron monitor count as observed by the Thule neutron monitor. Average values below -5.0% are associated with Forbush decreases.

LINE 07

PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB

PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT
This section shows the maximum Polar Cap Absorption (PCA) level observed during the UT day by the Thule T30A Riometer. Positive values indicate elevated levels of ionospheric absorption over the polar regions. As a result, positive values (particularly in excess of about 1.0 to 2.0 dB) are sufficient to cause notable attenuation of HF signals over or near the polar regions. Values larger than 3.0 to 4.0 dB may cause heavy to complete absorption of HF radio signals over the polar and possibly some high latitude signal paths. Riometer values less than or equal to 0.0 dB are associated with negligable absorption levels over the polar regions. Note that small levels of absorption (of only a few tenths of a dB) may be sufficient to cause errors in navigational signals such as OMEGA navigational signals traversing the polar regions.

PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT
This is the minimum PCA level observed during the UT day.

PCA-AVG= -0.1DB : This is the average PCA level observed during the UT day and is calculated by averaging the 5-minute averaged riometer measurements during the UT day.

LINE 08

BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT

BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT
This is the maximum observed value of the Total magnetic Field (TF). The total field value is calculated by using all three orthogonal components of the geomagnetic field. These values are valid for Boulder, Colorado. The field values are in units of nanotesla (NT). The time of the maximum is also indicated.

BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT
This is the minimum observed value of the total field at Boulder, Colorado.

BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
This is the daily average of the total magnetic field strength as observed at Boulder for the UT day.

LINES 09 & 10

GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0607UT GOES7-MIN=N:-052NT@ 0911UT G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1925UT GOES6-MIN=N:-010NT@ 1439UT G6-AVG=+073,+026,+014

These two lines report the maximum, minimum and observed
average values of the geomagnetic field at geosynchronous
altitudes as observed by the GOES-6 and GOES-7 spacecraft.
GOES-7 is the primary spacecraft and is therefore reported
first.

The first capital letter following the "GOES7-MAX="
statement indicates which component of the magnetic field
experienced the maximum value observed during the UT day.
There are three possible letters which may be used here,
representing one of the three possible magnetic components:
P = The component parallel to the Earths rotation
axis. Positive values are northward. Negative
values are southward.
E = This is the Earthward component. Positive
values represent a downwardly directed field
(ex. toward the Earth or Earthward).
N = This component is perpendicular to the other
two. Positive values represent a westwardly
directed field. Negative values are eastward.
The figure following the "P:", "E:", or "N:" is the
observed magnitude of that component, followed by the time
that the value was observed. In this example, the GOES-7
spacecraft Earthward magnetic component was the observed
maximum component during the UT day. The magnitude of this
maximum Earthward component was +113 nanoteslas. This
represents a downwardly directed magnetic field with a
strength of 113 nT. GOES-7 observed this max at 06:07 UT.

This same format is followed for the minimum values
observed on GOES-7 as well as for the values on GOES-6.

G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
This line reports the average geomagnetic field strengths
for the three magnetic components of the GOES-7 spacecraft.
The first value will ALWAYS represent the Parallel magnetic
component. The second value will ALWAYS represent the
Earthward magnetic component. And the last value will
ALWAYS represent the Perpendicular component. So in this
example, the average daily magnetic field strength for the
parallel component was +67 nT. The Earthward component had
an average field strength value of +63 nT while the
perpendicular component had an average value of +2 nT.

This same format is followed for the average values of the
GOES-6 secondary spacecraft.

LINE 11

FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18

FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150
The first three values represent the 72-hour forecast
10.7 cm solar radio flux values as produced by the Solar
Terrestrial Dispatch (STD). The second group of three
values are the 72-hour 10.7 cm solar radio flux forecast
values as issued by the Space Environment Services Center.
If either of these two forecasts are unavailable, "N/A"
will be used in place of the digits.

BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18
The first group of three values represent the 72-hour
forecast Boulder A-Index (BAI) values as issued by the
Space Environment Services Center. The second group of
three digits represent the 72-hour forecast Planetary
A-Index values (PAI) as issued by the United States Air
Force (USAF) Global Weather Central.

LINE 12

KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211 27DAY-AP=019,011 27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322

KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211
These digits represent the 48-hour K-index fourcasts as
released by the Space Environment Services Center. The
first value represents the forecast K-index value for 00:00
to 02:59 UT. The second value represents the forecast K-
index value from 03:00 UT to 05:59 UT, etc. The sixteen
digits define the expected K-indices for the next 48 hours.

27DAY-AP=019,011: These values are the historical estimated planetary A-index
values that were observed 27 days ago (approximately one
solar rotation). The first value represents the observed
estimated planetary A-index value 27 days ago. The second
value represents the value observed 26 days ago. These
two values may help serve as a guide to the possible
intensity of recurrent geomagnetic phenomena.

27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322
These digits are the estimated planetary K-index values
that were observed 27 days ago. The first group of eight
digits (2333 4333) represent the three-hourly planetary
K-indices that were observed 27 days ago. The second
group of eight digits (2233 2322) represent the K-index
values that were observed 26 days ago.

LINE 13, 14...

WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
MINFLR:M4.4@0111;MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A

These lines summarize the Warnings and Alerts which are active at
the end of the UT day. Each warning category is prepended with a SINGLE
asterisk. Each alert category is prepended with DOUBLE asterisks. The end
of each warning and alert is appended with a semicolon if more warnings
follow. If no warnings follow, a carriage return concludes the category.
Warnings and alerts may span several lines. These WARNINGS are valid:

*MAJFLR = Potential Major Flare Warning
*PROTON = Potential Satellite Proton Event Warning
*PROTFLR = Potential Proton Flare Warning
*GSTRM = Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning
*MSTRM = Potential Minor Geomagnetic Storm
*JSTRM = Potential Major-Severe Geomagnetic Storm
*AURMIDWCH= Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH
*AURMIDWRN= Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING
*AURLOWWCH= Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH
*AURLOWWRN= Low Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING
*PCA = Potential Polar Cap Absorption Event Warning

The following ALERTS are valid:

**MAJFLR = Major Solar Flare Alert
**MINFLR = Minor Solar Flare Alert
**MINSTRM = Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**MAJSTRM = Major Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**SVRSTRM = Severe Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**PCA = Polar Cap Absorption Event Alert
**PCAENH = Polar Cap Absorption Enhancement Alert
**PROTN10 = Satellite Proton Event Alert at > 10 MeV
**PROTN100= Satellite Proton Event Alert at > 100 MeV
**PROTNENH= Satellite Proton Enhancment Alert at > 10 MeV
**MAGSI = Magnetic Sudden Impulse Alert
**245STRM = 245 MHz Radio Noise Storm Alert
**TENFLR = Tenflare Alert
**SWEEP = Sweep Frequency Event Alert
**FORBUSH = Forbush Decrease Event Alert

Each of the alerts may be followed by a colon and very terse descriptive
text describing parameters of the event. For example, the alert section
within this example reads:

ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
MINFLR:M4.4@0111;MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A

This line consists of FIVE alerts (each set of double asterisks denotes the
start of a new alert): One major flare alert, three Minor Solar Flare alerts
and a Tenflare alert. In this example, the major flare was a class X1.1/2B

event located at N20E29 within Region 6857. It began at 05:23 UT, peaked at 05:55 UT and ended at 06:41 UT and was associated with a Type II sweep (importance 2) at 05:51 UT and a Type IV sweep (importance 3) at 06:02 UT. If a tenflare would have been associated with this event, it would have been treated as a separate alert with a time corresponding to the time of the major flare. In this ficticious example, no tenflare was observed.

The first minor solar flare was a class M4.4 which occurred at 01:11 UT. The second was a class M2.3 at 05:28 UT. The third was a class M1.6 at 12:09 UT and the Tenflare was observed at 22:00 UT. The DURation of the tenflare was unknown (not available) at the time the report was compiled.

Notice that the last alert is not followed by a semicolon. This marks the end of the alert section.

LAST LINE

!!END-DATA!! : The last line of the daily report will ALWAYS contain this final statement, which signifies the end of the data set.

FINAL NOTES

Additional warnings and alerts may be added to those mentioned here. The format of this data set may also change over time. Data may be added or deleted from the existing data set. However, for the most part, the structure will remain the same. Comments may be appended to the message following the dataset (ex. following the !!END-DATA!! marker), although this will not be a common practice. The length of the daily data set should be approximately 15-16 lines, but may vary slightly depending on the number of warnings and alerts that are active during each day.

This is the same data set that is sent to other organizations and institutions for research or professional purposes. Individuals or organizations with a need to directly receive this data through email should send requests for placement on the mailing list to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu. Only those with a professional need, or those who receive the data too late to be of value, are encouraged to request direct access to the mailing list.

There may be infrequent days when no data sets are broadcast. This may be due to local computer problems, or perhaps possible problems with sites forwarding the data sets through the nets. In most circumstances, the data sets should arrive daily. They are usually released once a day, sometime after approximately 02:00 to 03:00 UT. This time lag into the new UT day is required so that all of the data associated with the previous UT day may be collected and processed for inclusion with the daily data set.

** End of Daily Solar Geophysical Broadcast Description **

3457. Re: Antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 18:41:28 UTC
From: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <TRXc09w164w@smits.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 292835
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

rps@sunman.mlb.semi.harris.com (Ray Sumperyl) writes:

> CAN THIS ANTENNA SETUP BE DONE? ALL ANTENNA ARE 1/2 WAVE DIPOLES.
>
> 20 METER DIPOLE
> |-O------------------------------OO------------------------------O-|
> | 15 METER DIPOLE |
> |---O----------------------------OO----------------------------O---|
> | 10 METER DIPOLE |
> |-----O--------------------------OO--------------------------O-----|
> SUPPORT SUPPORT
>
> NOTE: EACH ANTENNA WILL BE FED WITH 52-72 OHM COAX.
> WHAT SHOULD THE SPACING BE BETWEEN EACH ANTENNA?
>
> THANKS,
> RAY

Of course it can be done. In fact, Ray you can tie all three antennas together at the centre and feed 'em with just one coaxial cable.

However, you really shouldn't be posting antenna questions in rec.radio.swap. rec.radio.amateur.misc is a much better place to post antenna questions, and you won't get flamed by people who only want to read buy/sell stuff in radio.swap...

73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

3458. Re: WANTED: Uniden HR2600 info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 19:04:04 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <265@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292723

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, albers@ka3ovk (Jon Albers) writes:

]
]I recently purchased s used Uniden HR2600. It came without a manual, so I am
]looking for some infomation on it:
]
](rest deleted).

From the ARRL Advertising Department files:

Uniden Corp.
4700 Amon Carter Blvd
Ft Worth TX 76155

They should be able to supply a new manual.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit - origin unknown
RFI, QRP, mobile, |
transmitter and receiver testing |

3459. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 21:08:57 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct5.210857.16102@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 293025

As quoted from <1991Oct03.141754.2801369@locus.com> by dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers):
+---------------
| ham radio related shop, or contact the American Radio Relay League
| in Newington, CT.
+---------------

Being that Rob is apparently local (since he's getting in via Cleveland Free-Net) I sent him (via mail) contact information for two of the Special Service Clubs in the area and pointed him to the two local "ham" stores for a copy of "Now You're Talking!".

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3460. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 21:12:44 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct5.211244.16223@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 293026

As quoted from <PILLERA.91Oct3072607@etd4260a.erim.org> by pillera@etd4260a.erim.org (Joe Pillera):

```
+---------------
| This gentleman brings up a good point (of if/when to report pirates on
| the air). I will become (assuming I pass the Technican exam next
| week!) a new ham, and was wondering how one could contact the FCC in
| situations like this.
+---------------
```

The FCC won't become involved without documented evidence including the time(s) when the "pirates" can be heard (and therefore traced): their workload is too high. Instead, contact the local Official Observer group; you can find out who from the ARRL. The OOs will gather the necessary information and submit it to the FCC in a form they will accept.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3461. Re: Need West Coast 2m repeater frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-05 22:54:32 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.4846@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 292829

Wos! with the distance you will be covering, the list will be LONG. Your brest bet is probably to go to a HAM radio store and get a repeater directory - mine cost $6 and it covers the whole western world, 10 m throguh midrowave.

bob

In article <eddie.686333751@andy> eddie@hssc.scarolina.edu (Eddie King) writes:
>I will be driving along the west coast from northwest Washington to the Los
>Angeles area and then over to Dallas. I am taking a 2 meter handheld with me
>and would like to know of some active repeaters along that route. Please send
>replies to the address below. I will be leaving on Tuesday October 8th.
>Thanks!
>
>Eddie King - N4PSH
>eddie@otis.hssc.scarolina.edu

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

3462. A novice asking for advice about a possible first radio.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 04:11:26 UTC
From: jbgoldsm@cats.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <21797@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 292832

I just got my novice license and I think that I may have found a good beginner's radio to start with. It is an already assembled Heathkit DX-20. It is used and if I buy it I will not know if it is working until I get it. I'm getting it thru the net. What I want to know is is this a good beginning transciever? Is is easy to use? Can someone give me the specifics on it say from an old Heathkit catalog? How can I get a Heathkit catalog? (I can't find my old catalog and don't remember their phone number) Does anyone have a manual / assembly instructions that I can use if something goes wrong?

The guy I may buy it from said that he never used it because he upgraded to a better radio but when he powered it up the tubes lit up. He couldn't test it for me because he didn't have an antenna that he could use in his apartment yet.

Please e-mail me, there's too much traffic for me to completely keep up with here.
Thanks,
Joshua Goldsmith
joshin@ucscb.ucsc.edu
jbgoldsm@cats.ucsc.edu

3463. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 05 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 04:19:11 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FAEA.02B3B4C0.799@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292833

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 278, 10/05/91
10.7 FLUX=193 90-AVG=199 SSN=247 BKI=4342 2221 BAI=012
BGND-XRAY=C1.2 FLU1=1.5E+06 FLU10=1.5E+04 PKI=4333 2222 PAI=013
BOU-DEV=044,035,064,017,014,011,011,008 DEV-AVG=025 NT SWF=01:011
XRAY-MAX= M1.1 @ 1048UT XRAY-MIN= C1.0 @ 2341UT XRAY-AVG= C2.3
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2315UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 0820UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 0535UT PCA-MIN= -0.5DB @ 2135UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55318NT @ 0511UT BOUTF-MIN=55290NT @ 1805UT BOUTF-AVG=55304NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+157NT@ 1833UT GOES7-MIN=N:-024NT@ 0753UT G7-AVG=+085,+059,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+153NT@ 1855UT GOES6-MIN=E:-035NT@ 0636UT G6-AVG=+097,-006,+026
FLUXFCST=STD:190,187,180;SESC:190,190,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=016,025,020/030,025,020
KFCST=1114 4454 4555 4333 27DAY-AP=031,032 27DAY-KP=3344 4445 5652 3423
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.1@1048;**245STRM:0614-0802
!!END-DATA!!
```

3464. ".edu" users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 06:10:09 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <58682@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292836

sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz) says:

>>I have been advocating a 30-day READ-ONLY policy for the .edu users

You what? You do realize that ".edu users" includes ancient perfessas
as well as naive little freshpersons, don't you? Seats of learning
and all that stuff, wot wot?

Derek "ancient perfessa" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3465. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 13:33:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct06.133341.8714@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292853

In article <1991Oct2.190744.10410@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
>crisp@netcom.COM (Richard Crisp) writes:
>
>>So the answer is that depending on the frequency (hence wavelength)
>>of the signal and depending on the electrical length of the line, it
>>will either appear as a lumped element or a T-line.
>>--
>
> The characteristic impedance of a coax is independent of frequency, or of length. The L/C ratio (theoretically) doesn't change with frequency. Therefore, there is no "cutoff" frequency. Practically, the attenuation of the
>dielectric, skin effect, resistance, limits the usefulness of coax at very
>high frequencies. A quarter inch section of coax still has the same impedance.
>That is why such care is taken to make some connectors have the right impedance
>to avoid a "bump" in the line. Unfortunately, most of the connectors that
>hams usually use do not provide a very good match at VHF and above. K9ALD.

Richard is right, and so is Roger, but they are answering different questions. A transmission line that is not an appreciable fraction of a wavelength long will act primarily as a simple coaxial feedthru capacitor with a value of about 30pf/ft. Such "capacitors" are often used as gamma match capacitors in HF antennas and short coaxial capacitors are widely used at UHF.

Roger is also right in a way because he is placing this capacitor in the middle of a long transmission line that has another value of impedance. There the discontinuity of impedance will cause a reflection *on the long line*. If the long line were not present, there would be no reflection because the short section is not long enough to behave as a transmission line at the frequency of operation.

Gary KE4ZV

3466. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 14:12:24 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct06.141224.8976@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292854

In article <1991Oct2.200923.11109@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>
>I thought the supreme court said it
>was perfectly legal to listen in on
>cordless phone conversations.

Cordless phones yes, cellular phones no. There is a law called the ECPA (Electronic Communications Privacy Act) that the cellular industry rammed down Congress' throat that forbids listening to cellular phone conversations. Now Section 8 of the FCC authorization bill will make it illegal to have a radio that is capable of covering the cellular (and adjacent other service's) frequency range (800-900 Mhz) at all.

The ECPA has an exemption that allows incidental reception of cellular calls while tracking an interference problem. This allows use of service monitors on these frequencies. The new law outlaws any scanning receiver including spectrum analysers and the cellular telephones themselves from being made or sold. That's not it's *intent*, but is what it's wording *says*. Also trunking radio services, which inherently employ scanning receivers, share part of the forbidden spectrum. So your police department's new radio system will be illegal too. This is very bad law and must be changed.

>This may be a stupid question and I'm
>not challenging the FCC or anything,but
>is there someone sitting around 24 hours
>a day listening to every frequency to
>see if someone is pirating on it?
>How do they tell anyway,just by someone
>saying their call sign before anything
>else?What is to stop someone from making
>a false call sign?

The FCC operates several monitoring stations around the country that are manned 24 hours a day. Mainly they are there to respond to complaints of legitimate users of the spectrum that they are being interfered with by pirate operation. I've had the pleasure of visiting one of these monitoring stations and have ridden in one of their mobile monitoring vans. They are able to get a directional fix on a signal in less than a second of steady carrier. Besides responding to complaints, they also do routine monitoring sweeps of the spectrum to insure licensed users are complying with the law and that intruders are identified and eliminated. The one area of the spectrum that they routinely ignore unless they receive frequent complaints of interference to TVs or other services is the 27 Mhz CB region. The illegal

operation there is so rampant that they don't have the manpower to make cases. Nearly every CBer is in violation of some rule every time they transmit. Since they mostly only annoy other CBers who are also operating illegally, the FCC pretty much tries to pretend they don't exist. But the FCC is very much aware that they *do* exist and is determined to not let another part of the spectrum get so out of hand.

>Also,I was told of a license where you
>do not have to know morse code to get
>it.What exactly do you have to know
>and how uch does it cost to get this license?

The amateur Technician license was recently changed to eliminate the Morse Code requirement. A holder of this license has full amateur priviledges, except space operation, on all amateur bands above 30 Mhz. An Extra class license is required for space operations, but the FCC has routinely waived this requirement because none of the astronauts has an Extra class license. This is a rule that clearly makes no sense and should be changed. In any event, to get the Technician license, you must pass a 55 question multiple choice test on radio theory, rules, and operating practices. The test is administered by volunteer examiners and they are allowed to recoup their out of pocket expenses by charging a small fee. Currently it's about $5. The license itself is free. All of the questions that may be on the test are publicly available for your study. Radio Shack, the ARRL, and others publish books to aid you in passing the exam. The exams are given in most areas by local amateur radio clubs on a monthly basis. In many areas several clubs give the exams and you should be able to find a testing session any week of the year.

Gary KE4ZV

3467. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 14:24:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct06.142408.9057@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292856

In article <9110022034.AA01068@bistromath.mitre.org> ptb@bistromath.mitre.ORG writes:
>
>> The airwaves are in the PUBLIC DOMAIN.Nobody owns them, so liscens
>> or not I will transmit where I want.
>
>The airwaves are not in the public domain. The government owns them.
>For a private person inside the jurisdiction of the United States
>to transmit in violation of the FCC regulations is against the law.

The government doesn't *own* the airwaves, it holds them in trust for
the people of the United States subject to international treaty agreements.
It says so right in the preamble to the Communications Act of 1934, the
enabling legislation that founded the FCC. As such, the *people* own
the airwaves and *authorize* the government to *manage* the airwaves
"in the public interest". This indicates to me that "spectrum fees"
in excess of management expenses are illegal since they are a form of
rent charged members of the public on something the public already owns.

Not withstanding the above rant, the public, through their elected
representatives, have given the FCC power to manage the public airwaves
and use contrary to that management is illegal.

Gary KE4ZV

3468. Re: Mobile 70cm rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 14:29:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct06.142903.9142@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292855

In article <1991Oct2.224312.2678@news.Hawaii.Edu> dereky@song.soest.hawaii.edu (Derek Young) writes:
>Does anybody out there know of a 70cm rig that will operate down in the
>430Mhz range? Or, any rig that can be modified easily to do so. The
>rig should be relatively small in size, and bells/whistles are not
>needed.

The Yeasu FT470 will operate down to 430 Mhz in it's unmodified state.
After a simple modification, it will cover the entire 70cm band down
to 420 Mhz.

Everyone should complain to the manufacturers about them not offering
a factory stock radio that covers the *entire* 70 cm band. This is
the only amateur band that manufacturers routinely leave 2/3 uncovered
by their equipment. This poses a serious threat to our continued access
to the entire 70 cm band.

Gary KE4ZV

3469. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 14:31:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct06.143108.9221@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292857

Report the intruders to the Amateur Auxillary, that's what the Auxillary is for. Send them tapes if you can, it aids their case.

Gary KE4ZV

3470. Re: Who owns spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 15:39:46 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct6.153946.4947@anasaz>
Source record: 292840

Keywords:

In article <9110051646.AA10163@ucsd.edu> dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU (David L. Wilson) writes:
]"The administration is proposing that both public and
]private radio licensees be given property rights to
]their portion of the spectrum, including the right to
]buy and sell" (pg. 41 of October, 1991 Signal--the
]monthly publication of the Armed Forces Communications
]and Electronics Association).
]
]I do not know whether to remark what a bad idea that is
](we all know what deregulation of cable TV has cost us)
]or whether to just say "money talks."

I can see that this would be threatening to ham radio. On the other hand, I would expect it to greatly increase spectrum efficiency. Anyone with a spectrum analyzer can see how lousy US spectrum efficiency is. A system where frequencies could be bought and sold might encourage people with underused frequencies to sell them to someone with more use. Of course, it might also encourage people to hoard frequencies as a capital investment.

Certainly a complex situation.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3471. Re: ".edu" users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 16:21:07 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct6.162107.27979@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292838

In <58682@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp writes:

> sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz) says:
>
> >>I have been advocating a 30-day READ-ONLY policy for the .edu users
>
> You what? You do realize that ".edu users" includes ancient perfessas
> as well as naive little freshpersons, don't you? Seats of learning
> and all that stuff, wot wot?
>
>
> Derek "ancient perfessa" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
> Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
> Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
> oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
> oo7@emx.utexas.edu

Yeah, and people in-between too, like a full-time corporate slave and
part-time grad student like myself. I also write the Monthly Elmers List
by the way.

And now that you mention it, I've seen just as many brainless newbie questions
coming from *.com sites, including a post from some newcomer asking all the
classic FAQ's. In a later E-mail chat, he admitted he had only been reading
the newsgroup for *FOUR DAYS*.

30-day read-only might not be a bad idea for ALL users. You seem to forget
that you were once young and in college and prefer to act like a grumpy,
disillusioned grownup. I hate to think what your kids are like (Daddy,
why is the sky blue.... AARRGGHHH!!!)

And really, posting non-scientific "poll" results showing how everyone
on the net "supports" you? Get a life...

But what do I know...

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

3472. Mods and stuff for the ALINCO 560T dual band HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 16:55:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9110061700.AA22211@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292842

Well I went to the ham fest in Wichita and spent more than I intended to. I bought this Alinco 560 T and wonder what all the neat things it can do that are not in the manual. I know how to do the out of band xmit mod. What interests me is expanding the receive capabilities.

Also picked up a Heath 101 transceiver.

Thanks Gordon N5QAQ

3473. Re: Thin skinned wimps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 18:16:00 UTC
From: padawer@utkvx3.utk.edu
Message-ID: <6OCT199114164774@utkvx3.utk.edu>
Source record: 292839

In article <30104@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz) writes...
>
> In a surprise move, the tally is as follows:
>
> negative reactions = 17
> positive reactions = 23
> neg on tone, pos on content = 21
> real hate mail or "You're now on the kill file" = 6
> threats = 2
>
>Not a bad sample, it proves to me that at least a goodly margin of the
>readership here believes that college age persons should be able to use
>the school library. My faith is restored. To those of you that had some
>choice words for me...thank you! IMHO, the same applies to you! ;-)
>
>As a parting shot to Rob, you have just encountered a firestorm, this is
>why I have been advocating a 30-day READ-ONLY policy for the .edu users
>such as yourself. I know the problem, I've been reading and contributing
>to Usenet since 1980; the issue of your right vs. mine is not unique.
>
>Most newsgroups have a FAQ (Frequently-Asked-Questions) list. These are
>available for FTP from a number of sites, as are full article archives.
>
>You might also consider looking at the Beginner's Net Guide.
>
> ..now could we get back to the usual discussions about Amateur Radio?
>
>de KB6LUY

I don't believe it for a minute. Anyone who speaks to new amateurs
with the kind of profanity and outrageously unhospitable (and in my
experience over these past fifteen years, decidedly un-amateurlike)
manner certainly didn't receive the marked show of support this fellow
claims. This looks like a transparently poor attempt at putting a
good face on shot credibility. Good try.

::vomit::

73, Randy Padawer, WA4FJF

3474. NEEDED: Info on DisCone antenna:AS3886/TRC191

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 19:31:41 UTC
From: ka2raf@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <505@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 292845
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I went to the Deerfield hamfest the weekend(THE GREATEST!) and I found a source of military man-pack discones in new condition. The dealer had stated they were 30-100 MHz. I wonder if anyone could give me info on the specs on this antenna. The following is from the builders plate:

ANTENNA RADIO ACCESS AS3886/TRC191
DES.ACT FSCM 87032 P/N 01-2731075
MFR FSCM 57010 P/N 879379
CONTRACT # DAAB07-86-C-K022
NSN-5980-01-253-6851
US

THEN A GTE WARRANTY LABEL:
05225393 WITH BAR CODE

I would like any info you can provide out there about the antenna or the TRC191 system and its frequency ranges (possible freqs of course).

the rod dimensions are TOP Cone: 6 X 35"
BOT.Cone: 6 X 101"
it folds in a 36" canvas pack with shoulder strap
what freqs does those dimensions figure to be?
any help would be appreciated, I can get one for anyone who wants one.
Thank you de Chris

3475. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-06 20:13:39 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <894@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 292844

In article <1991Oct02.205547.2607crisp@netcom.COM> crisp@netcom.COM (Richard Crisp) writes:
>While this is true, it is also true that a section of line may or may not
>behave as a transmission line depending on line length and frequency of
>the signal in question. A perfect example is the application of a DC
>source to a 50 coax line. After the transient has settled (which is the only
>time you will see Tline behavior in this particular setup) the line's impedance
>will be identically equal to the DC series resistance of the line which is
>a whole lot less than 50 ohms.
>

I'm sure everyone else will follow up on this but I will anyway!
The impedance of a transmission line is defined as the impedance of
an INFINATELY long line with inductance/resistance/capacitance/conductance
per unit length (distributed). Now you can simulate an infinite line
by taking a finite length of line (0 to X metres) and terminating it
with its charcteristic impedance. Which is like puting two pieces of
line 0 to X and X to infinity in series. This if we shorten a 50
transmission line from 0 to infinity to a line 0 to X terminated in 50ohms
then it still looks like 50 ohms from DC to Daylight. If you just
take a short piece of transmission line you must apply the Telegrapher's
equation to the load and transmission line to determine the impedance
looking into the line. Thus (using a smith chart) if your load is
an open circuit at DC you dont move any where on the smith chart and
what you see with any cable is an open circuit. When you move up
in frequency to a point where the length of the cable becomes closer
to the wavelength, then the impedance seen will go from an infinate
capacitive reactance to an infinite inductive reactance through 0 and
so on.

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3476. New Icom SRA series single band HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 01:47:55 UTC
From: sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <10435@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 292851

When I read this months issue of 73, I saw an ad for Icom's new SRA series of single band HTs (the 2SRA, 2 meters, and 4SRA, 70 cm). These HTs look just like the W2A, but can only transmit on 2 meters. But also included is dual VFO receive on 25-902 MHz (supports Wide mode FM too). It appears to come with 2 antennas that attach to 2 BNC connectors. It bosts the regular features that Icom offers and has 96 memory channels.

Has anyone seen or used one of these? Since they are advertising it as a wide band receiver, does it do a better job of receiving than the W2A (after the light+B+#+on trick)? It does look a little weird having two antennas.

Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

3477. ICOM IC-2410 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 03:10:23 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.031023.4559@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 292841

In addition to a previous posting concerning changing the display I thought I would share info on:

1.) Extending the receive range
2.) Adding an 800 Mhz antenna input
3.) Cross-band repeat instructions (local and via remote control)

EXPANSION OF RECEIVE RANGE

The following diodes are located on the Logic Unit circuit board. The Logic Unit circuit board sits behind the front panel of the radio. To get to the board remove the top and bottom of the case. Now notice that the front section of the radio is a separate unit from the main body of the radio. Remove the 4 screws holding the sections together but do not yet separate the sections. Place the radio on a table so that it is right side up. Carefully start to separate the sections being careful of ribbon cables that connect the front section of the radio to the rear. If you look at the back of the circuit board on the front section towards the lower part of the radio, you will clearly see three glass diodes labeled D8, D9 and D10. You will know this is the right circuit board because a lithium battery will be taped to it. These are the diodes to cut to get extended receive range as follows:

D8 320-399, 830-950 800 Mhz coverage requires new antenna input
D9 118-135
D10 400-479

800 MHZ ANTENNA INPUT
To receive 800 Mhz you need to add a new antenna input to connector J2 on the MAIN-B unit (UHF unit) which is the large circuit board on the bottom of the radio. J2 connects to a the B-band board which is a very small daughterboard, that is connected to the MAIN-B board. The service manual offers no description of this board but it apparently is the 800 Mhz front end.

Two parts are needed:
One 5 3/4" grey coax jumper (this is available from ICOM but it doesn't have a part number)

Either:
One OPC223 pigtail with UHF connector
or
One OPC166 pigtail with N connector

The grey coax jumper has a plug on one end that mates with J2 and bare leads on the other. The pigtail also has two bare leads on one end. This same end also has a metal flange thats designed to screw onto the

back panel of the radio after removing one of the dummy caps on either side of the existing antenna pigtail.

Without going into too much detail, you must:

Remove the small metal cap nearest the bottom of the radio and next to the existing pigtail.

Remove the metal shield at the back section of the Main-B unit.

Solder the two pieces of coax together, shield to shield, center to center and screw this assembly on to the back panel.

Plug the grey cable into J2 and then reassemble the radio.

CROSS-BAND REPEAT (An edited version from an ICOM info sheet)

1.) Set frequencies for both UHF and VHF. If necessary, set transmit offset and tone.

2.) Hold the "BAND" switch and the "SET" switch. The memory number display will flash the letter "L". This indicates the 2410 is in the "Mini Repeater" mode.

3.) Transmission by PTT is possible. If PTT is operated, the band which is indicated by the flashing decimal point will be transmitted on. This can be done even when in "Mini Repeat" mode. In other words, PTT has priority over the "Mini Repeat" operation.

Transmitted band will be switched by the "UP" or "DN" key on the microphone. The flashing decimal point will indicate which band will be transmitted on.

4.) Mini Repeater function will remain even when power is turned off. To disable repeater function, hold the "SET" key until the flashing "L" disappears.

REMOTE CROSS-BAND ACTIVATION
To activate cross-band repeat remotely: after dialing "B", optional 3 digit code then "#", the command for cross-band repeat on is "B", "D", "*".

To turn off repeat, dial "B", optional 3 digit code, then "#".

DISCLAIMER: Proceed at your own risk. I assume no responsibility if any info posted here causes your radio harm.
--
Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

3478. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 06 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 05:49:52 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FBBF.D84E1BE0.1298@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292843

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 279, 10/06/91
10.7 FLUX=182 90-AVG=198 SSN=188 BKI=2224 4445 BAI=022
BGND-XRAY=B9.9 FLU1=1.1E+06 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=1123 3545 PAI=022
BOU-DEV=014,016,015,053,054,058,044,103 DEV-AVG=044 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.4 @ 0535UT XRAY-MIN= B9.2 @ 1313UT XRAY-AVG= C1.2
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2330UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 1655UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.8%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1605UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2215UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55329NT @ 2244UT BOUTF-MIN=55267NT @ 1648UT BOUTF-AVG=55304NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+129NT@ 1619UT GOES7-MIN=N:-012NT@ 2255UT G7-AVG=+083,+046,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+138NT@ 0020UT GOES6-MIN=E:-028NT@ 0935UT G6-AVG=+091,-004,+026
FLUXFCST=STD:175,170,165;SESC:177,170,160 BAI/PAI-FCST=025,020,015/025,020,018
KFCST=4555 4333 3345 4333 27DAY-AP=032,019 27DAY-KP=5652 3423 4224 4332
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3479. Stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 07:07:31 UTC
From: Kevin_Deane@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <7758@mindlink.bc.ca>
Source record: 292846

Does anyone have a list of good frequencies that I can listen too!...space or any kind? thnks..

3480. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 10:14:07 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.101407.3887@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 292847

In article <9110031528.AA07089@marlin.nosc.mil> price@marlin.nosc.mil (James N. Price) writes:
>-------
>Oh boy, just the kind of publicity we need....

---explanation deleted---

>
>The article was quite even handed, pointing out that most hams are
>mild-mannered technology nuts and generally abhor this type of on
>the air behavior. But the bottom line of the article was that for
>most of the crazies who use this machine, it's "fun" and for the
>thousands of SWLers who apparently listen to it, it's
>"entertaining." Great.
>
>Any other thoughts?
>
>--Jim, K6ZH
>-------

Who owns the machine? How about some old-fashioned KKK action to him?

Benjamin OH3BK, a mild-mannered technology nut

--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gr|nlund, benjamin@ee.tut.fi, Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of the Association for Adjustment Aces ------------ OH3BK@OH3RBR
"Kyll{ min{ raavin persett{ni jos minua raavituttaa" (kansaned. J. Donner)

3481. Re: Yaesu Ft1000 -vs- FT990 Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 10:22:13 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610068@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292792

I came across some material on the preamp & mixer of the FT1000 in RADCOM a month ago. It looks quite sensible. I understand that the same design is used in the FT990. The FT1000 sports dual receivers and so splits the RF into seperate front ends. Splitters have loss, this cannot be overcome without some sacrifice of usable dynamic range. So I expect that the 990 should have an advantage over the 1000. (and the IC765 over the IC781).

After trying the various contenders, I bought a '765. Who needs 2 receivers? with millisecond QSY I can sneak a quick look elsewhere should I want. At least the FT 1000 gives stereo audio so you can decide which freq which signal was heard on.

3482. Re: 2 meter x-mit with 75 ohm coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 11:39:16 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.113916.15491@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 292850

In article <horak.686505420@convex.convex.com> horak@convex.com (David Horak) writes:
>I finally got my Handie Talkie and have used it with my discone
>antenna. It seems to work great. (It doesn't get very hot :-) Two
>years ago I bought 75 ohm coax because I was only using a scanner
>with the antenna. Now that I have a transmitter, I would like to
>use the discone but don't want to hurt the transmitter. Question:
>Will I have significant problems transmitting 5 watts into 75ohm
>coax? and if so, what's the best 50 ohm cable to buy?
>
>David N5OFQ
It should work ok. Your SWR may go up slightly, but check it with an SWR
meter or watt meter. 73 Len

3483. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 11:40:41 UTC
From: kronenpj@craft.logos.camp.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <.686835641@craft>
Source record: 292848
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Eddy,

Unfortunately I don't think that you're going to be able to get them to buy it.. If you got pulled over with 2 other cars what probably happened is that the Radar picked up the vehicle with the biggest radar cross section and used that for the reading it gave the officer. The police are pretty careful to keep their radar up to date and accurate just so people they pull over don't go around claiming that it was inaccurate. However if you do feel that the instrument was incorrect or was 'desensed' by your 2m radio go right ahead and bring it up. Although desensing is caused by a transmitter at a close frequency.. ie: a receiver at 146.91 being desensed by someone nearby talking on the input..146.31.. I don't think that the primary frequency would desense a radar gun (10GHz) and Kenwood wouldn't let a radio out that had a significant harmonic that far down the band..

If I am wrong about any of this please let me know.. This is information that I have gathered around the group and from conversations with people in Erie and St. Lawrence county and is likely to be in err.

'73 and good luck!

-Paul

P.S. If you're really lucky the 'procecutor' might miscalculate the speed that you were going like he did for me.. I got off with a parking ticket for doing ~17 over.. It was my first time as well..

--
Paul Kronenwetter - N2KIQ |FM: 146.91 |Snail Mail: Box 6433, Potsdam, NY
kronenpj@clutx.clarkson.edu | 444.15 | 13699-6433
"The right half of the brain controls the left half of the body.
This means that only left handed people are in their right mind."

3484. How to find frequencies on UHF Airband.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 11:41:18 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <07.Oct.91.12
Source record: 292802

Someone asked recently how to go about finding frequencies used on the
Military air-band, remembering that it covers such a massive frequency
range and transmissions are usually short duration.
The biggest problem is that an average scanner stays on each frequency
for such a short time that the probability of hearing anything is usually
very low when considering the range of frequencies to scan.
My way is to borrow a spectrum-analyser and hook it to an antenna, then on
maximum sensitivity, make it sweep the relevant band. Transmissions show up
clearly, you can then use the cursor to locate their frequency within a
few hundred khz, then reach for your scanner. A spectrum analyser with an
AM demodulator can be used to feed a small audio amp & speaker, but usually
they are too drifty to stay on-frequency for long.
After a while you can get to identify the different transmissions by their
shape and duration as they show up on the screen, so you can weed out all
the curious radar/telemetry crud and only bother with the audio.
Its also a nifty way of finding out where they go to when they use
'tactical' channels rather than specifying the frequencies. Using an
ordinary scanner can be frustrating when they suddenly say 'go to
channel B' and you are left with 175MHz of scanning before you find
where they went...
You can power a spectrum-analyser off a 12v truck battery, using
an inverter. Watch out for 'inverter buzz'; this can fill the screen with
a 'comb' of harmonics of the inverter oscillator. Sine-wave inverters are
the least troublesome. be careful though; the Military Police may treat
you with some suspicion if you sit outside the boundary fence of your local
airbase with a car-full of wierd-looking radio gear....
And if you know someone who works for the FCC, ask to look inside one of their
trucks, and see how the professionals do it. If only i had a spare
$30,000 and could afford a SpectrumScope(tm) :-)

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org

3485. IC-735 Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 12:06:00 UTC
From: GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu
Message-ID: <9110071449.AA06000@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292874

Having just purchased an ICOM-735 transceiver, I'm interested in finding out if anyone has devised the necessary interface between a PC and the rig's serial control port? I know Icom makes one, and though I haven't checked the price yet I'm sure it will be ridiculously out of line. Thanks.

==========
Dave Goodwin |
Assistant Director, Academic Computing | To err is human.
VAX System Manager | To really foul things up,
---| You need a computer.
BitNet/CREN : Goodwin@Smcvax |
Ma Bell : (802)655-2000 X2220 |
Pony Express: Saint Michael's College | -Who Knows?
Department of Computer Services |
Winooski Park |
Colchester, VT 05439 |
Ham Radio : N1HRO |
==========

3486. Re: How to get started???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 12:15:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.121500.12968@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292779

In article <1991Oct3.044744.9078@dvorak.amd.com> brian@nucleus.uucp (Brian McMinn) writes:
>---
> Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
> Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
> Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
>"Most of the time, we don't communicate, we simply take turns talking."
>--
> Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
> Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
> Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
>"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

Now if we can just get Brian to fix *his* double sig... :-)

Gary KE4ZV

3487. Re: Need source of info on crystal filter design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 12:15:53 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610069@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292814

Don't have much time so short response

Anatol Zverev " Handbook of filter synthesis" pub Wiley

is THE source of just about all current filter design work and books. light on explanation, complete on the maths. Your needs are wider than amateurs are now interested in.... too wide for ladder topology, you need lattice structures and custom crystals, with controlled spacing between series and parallel resonances crystals in pairs with the series res of one planted on the same freq as the parallel res of the other. spacing between them being roughly equal to the wanted bandwidth.

73 de GM4ZNX

3488. APT-Sats: Status OCT 05, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 12:29:18 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5831@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 292849

Observed at station 50.7 NLAT, 7.1 ELon, OCT 05, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 *OFF* BCN 137.77 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On again
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On *UNUSABLE*

METEOR 3-4 again shows severe pointing-errors. This
seems to be correlated with recently observed orbit-
changes (AOS 8 mins before prediction).
No other APT-sources 0700-1400 UTC

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat.Research Inst.f.Comp.Science
D-5205 St.AUGUSTIN 1
Fed.Rep. of Germany

3489. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 12:41:33 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9110071241.AA17395@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 292852

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 030 (OPDX.030)
October 7, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, GW3CDP, OH0XX, K3BEQ, K4CEF & Southeastern Packet Cluster Group, NA8A, NW8F, WB8LFO, WD8LLD, KA8MVJ and K8YSE for the following DX information.

1S, SPRATLEY ISLANDS. Romeo and company are QRT from here as of Sept. 30th around 2213z.

3B7, SAINT BRANDON ISLAND. Jackie, 3B8CF, was heard saying on October 4th, he will be staying at 3B7 for 10 more days. It seems he is having transportation problems. This is good news for those who have not worked him. He can be found on the following frequencies and times: 28530/1600z, 28020/1340z, 21345/1730z, 21335/1830z, 18081/0258z, 14035/0230z and 14236/0300z.

FR/G, GLORIOSO ISLANDS. By the time you read this, Jacques, FR5ZU/G, has probably left this island. The rumor going around has him leaving on the 6th or the 9th. All operations were on the 21345 Net at 1800z and the 14256 Net at 0200z. The Southeastern Packet Cluster Group reported that lately, Jacques has done some 10 meters freestyle.

P5, NORTH KOREA. Rumor continues to persist that Romeo, UB5JRR, will be going to North Korea.

S2, BANGLADESH. Eric, WZ6C, who is signing S21NQ has left to attend an Amateur Radio Convention in Indonesia for two weeks. He has gone there to represent amateur radio from S2.

ZA, ALBANIA. What more can you say about this history making event? They are here, there and everywhere, with the continuing word of more operators both students and foreigners, to be active. In a press release by OH0XX, dated 9/30: ZA1A has made more than 40,000 QSOs; Activity has began on 6 meters; Luciano, I5FLN, will begin operating RTTY on October 3rd for four days (first time ever); Four students have been licensed - ZA1TAA, ZA1TAB, ZA1TAC and ZA1TAD. With all of the training and operating of ZA1A, the stations ZA1QA and ZA1HA also continue to be very active. As weeks past, Albania is quickly moving down the "DXers Most Wanted List". UPDATE 10/4: According to Martti Lane, OH2BH, the ZA1A operation will go QRT after this weekend. As of

Oct. 4th, they have made 70,000 contacts. Martti also reported that 12 students graduated from amateur radio school on Friday.

A5/S2 AND VK9NS. Jim Smith, VK9NS, was heard on 10 meters one evening talking about his possible operations from A5 and S2. He stated that the S2 operation is imminent but there is frustration involved with operating from A5 again. Jim will continue to try to obtain the necessary permission/documentation for another A5 mission, but it is uncertain at this time exactly when that will happen.

DX NEWS, FACTS AND RUMORS. FR5AI/J maybe active from Juan de Nova on or around Oct. 15..... Bing, VK2BCH, supposedly on his way from 3D2, Rotuma to T2, Tuvalu..... Jim, VK9NS, will go to S2 in mid-October to operate..... OH1RY plans a trip to KH1 in mid-October--no further details..... OD5ZZ is stateside attending a reunion in Indiana and will be making a trip to Cleveland to visit the NODXA gang-- length of stay is unknown.....

DXCC DESK. It seems turn around time for endorsements is really improving. For the month of September, turn around ranged from 22-30 days, but this could be due more to the influx of Penguin Island cards.

SLIM REPORT. Goose, WD8LLD, was informed by WA4JTK, QSL Manager for A71CD, that if you worked the A71CD in the vicinity of September 17th, save your postage until you hear differently. This station is a SLIM.

YA0RR CARDS. It was reported by the INDEXA group, a Russian station stated the YA0RR QSL cards will be sent out October 9th.

DX NETS. (OPDX received a request to list some of the active DX Nets.)

----- Net ----------	-- FREQ --	-- Days --	-- Time --
ET Net - various net controls	14.160	Daily	2300z
W2MIG Net - Ed	14.165	Daily	1200z
High DX Net	14.222	Daily	2300z
PHO Family Hour	14.227	Daily	1200z
PHO Family Hour	14.227	Daily	2300z
INDEXA Net	14.236	Daily	2300z
Arabian Knights Net	14.250	Friday	0530z
Ramadan Net <During Ramadan>	14.250	Daily	2100z
The 256 Group	14.256	Daily	2300z
Snookey's Net - KA1DE & GW3CDP	21.335	Daily	1400z
PHO Family Hour	21.345	Daily	1900z
Afrikaaner Net	21.355	Daily	1700z

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

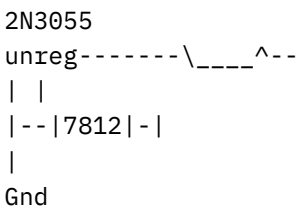
3490. Re: Information on voltage regulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 12:49:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.124941.13244@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292780

In article <01GBAF0IW3OGE0G0X0@TNTECH.BITNET> JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jon Brazelton, Coordinator, Residence Halls) writes:
>
>I am attempting to build a 12 volt power supply for use around the shack.
>Although I will probably never put this big of a load on it, I was hoping to
>be able to build it with a 4 or 5 amp capacity. All of the components I
>have purchased up to this point exceed this requirement, with the exception
>of a voltage regulator. The best I can do is from Radio Shack with a 1.5
>amp variable regulator ... not really what I need. My only other discovery
>is a 12 volt, 4 amp regulator at a local electronics store ... however, it
>cost over $28 ... more than I really want to pay, since I have seen
>pre-assembled power supplies for not much more than that.
>
>QUESTION: Has anyone seen a voltage regulator that meets this requirement
>for a lower price? I know I could put several lower rated regulators in
>parallel, but I was hoping to accomplish this with "ideal" parts.

The traditional way to make a high current pass regulator is to use 2 or more 2N3055 transistors in parallel as the pass elements. See an Astron or the like for an example. The schematic on page 6-19 of the 91 Handbook illustrates how to make a high current supply using this technique.

If you don't need overcurrent protection, you can just use a 2N3055 pass transistor with a 7812 driving it's base like so,



The problem with this simple circuit is that overcurrent protection starts at about 100 amps which is way too high. There are several ways to add overcurrent and overvoltage protection, but the simplest way is to use a 723 regulator IC as is used in the Astron and in the Handbook circuit.

Gary KE4ZV

3491. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 12:54:57 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.125457.13319@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292781

In article <PILLERA.91Oct3072607@etd4260a.erim.org> pillera@etd4260a.erim.org (Joe Pillera) writes:
>This gentleman brings up a good point (of if/when to report pirates on
>the air). I will become (assuming I pass the Technican exam next
>week!) a new ham, and was wondering how one could contact the FCC in
>situations like this.
>
>Does the FCC continously monitor a certain VHF/UHF frequency to keep
>in contact with hams? Or is there simply an address that you would
>send a letter to?

While the FCC will respond to a telephone call to the nearest monitoring station, this is not the best way to handle intruders. Work instead thru the Amateur Auxillary, that's what they are for. The FCC has some really super people working in the field offices, but they generally have more important fish to fry. They are prepared to work with the folks in the Auxillary who know how to document problems and do the preliminary leg work for the FCC staff. This better utilizes the very limited manpower of the FCC field organization and leaves a better impression of amateur radio with the commission staff.

Gary KE4ZV

3492. Re: Trickle charger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 13:13:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.131349.13458@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292782

In article <11956@pitt.UUCP> geb@dsl.pitt.edu (gordon e. banks) writes:
>I would like to make a trickle charger for a 12V auto battery
>for emergency power. I want one that will not overcharge the
>battery. I have 12V power supplies, but need a circuit (with
>an SCR?) to provide the auto-cutoff or taper or whatever.
>Does anyone know of any? Is a 12V supply sufficient, or does
>one need 15V?

To charge an auto battery to 100% charge in a reasonable time, you want to use 14.8 volts. But for trickle charging you want to use 13.8 volts. So if you want to fairly rapidly bring a battery to full charge and then put it on trickle, you need sensing circuitry and voltage switching circuitry. However, if you start with a charged battery and only want to keep it hot, then placing a 13.8 volt regulated supply across the battery will keep it at 100% charge indefinitely without damaging the battery.

Gary KE4ZV

3493. Re: 2 meter x-mit with 75 ohm coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 13:33:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.133309.13553@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292783

In article <horak.686505420@convex.convex.com> horak@convex.com (David Horak) writes:
>I finally got my Handie Talkie and have used it with my discone
>antenna. It seems to work great. (It doesn't get very hot :-) Two
>years ago I bought 75 ohm coax because I was only using a scanner
>with the antenna. Now that I have a transmitter, I would like to
>use the discone but don't want to hurt the transmitter. Question:
>Will I have significant problems transmitting 5 watts into 75ohm
>coax? and if so, what's the best 50 ohm cable to buy?

The HT won't be overly bothered by the 75 ohm cable, after all it normally drives a rubber dummy load of unknown impedance. But the antenna system will be more effective if low loss cable is used. I'm assuming that you used RG59 to feed the antenna. If so, switching to Belden 9913 (50 ohm) will make a major difference. Even staying at 75 ohms and going with RG6 would be an improvement. RG58 (50 ohm) and RG59 (75 ohm) cable is very lossy at VHF/UHF for runs of more than a few feet. You are probably losing 3/4 of your signal to cable losses.

If you choose to use 9913, highly recomended, then you will want to add a small whip of RG58 between the HT and the 9913 since 9913 is very stiff. Use a type N or type BNC fitting at the transistion point. Avoid the misnamed UHF fittings at VHF/UHF as they are not constant impedance and are lossy.

Gary KE4ZV

3494. Re: Help with Satellite system problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 13:41:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.134123.13748@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292794

In article <01GBAWR7UAMOE0GAWE@TNTECH.BITNET> JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:
>
>Do I just need to short out the ends of each cable and check
>the resistance (RG-6 cable) or is there a better way to
>check the system.

No, all this would tell you is if you have DC continuity through the cables. What you want to do is determine the loss of the cable at the frequency at which it will be used. Shorting one end and using a return loss bridge is one way of testing the cable. Another way is to feed a small amount of RF into the cable at one end using your ham radio and measuring the power out at the other end using a power meter and a dummy load. If the power out is less than 1/4 the power in, then replace the cable. This method won't be absolutely accurate because the cable is 75 ohm impedance and the test equipment will be 50 ohm impedance, but it will show gross problems that would indicate the cable needed replacing.

>The receiver and LNAs must be working because the
>unscrambled signals come in real clear (and my ham radio
>doesn't bother them at all)

This tends to indicate that the cable is not the culprit. Perhaps you did something wrong in the installation. A wiring diagram of the way you hooked up the system would be helpful.

Gary KE4ZV

3495. Mode LS on AO-13

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 14:14:12 UTC
From: walzer@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <Dagg01w164w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 292869

Here's a question for any Oscar-13 users out there...

On the new schedules for AO-13 there is a mode listed called "LS"
("SL"? I forget). I know that mode L is 1200 up and 430 down. I know
that mode S is 430 up and 2300 down. It seems to me that 430 is
in conflict. It can't be both up and down at the same time. My guess
is that mode LS is actually 1200 up, 2300 down. If so mode LS is of
interest to me as it would be the first time one could operate on
a high altitude amateur satellite without needing an outragously
large antenna array. Also, 1200 up and 2300 down was planned to
be the primary mode for Phase 3-DL so any work that I did now would
be applicable to that when it goes up.

Thanks,
Bruce VE4XOR

walzer@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
The Inquiring Mind BBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba 204 488-1607

3496. Re: 2 meter x-mit with 75 ohm coax?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 14:22:58 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.686845378@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 292858

In <32920034@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:

>While the theoretical purists will surely have other points of view, for
>hobby purposes, this feedline should be just fine.

>Let us know what you do and how it works out.

The 50 feet of 75 ohm coax seems to work fine with 5 watts out of my HT.
The rig gets pretty warm but not hot. The discone coverage in the Dallas
area seems to be about 40 miles maximum, 30 miles dependably. It is mounted
about 25 feet up on my rooftop.

David N5OFQ

3497. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 14:27:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.142749.13910@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292796

In article <9110031528.AA07089@marlin.nosc.mil> price@marlin.nosc.mil (James N. Price) writes:
>-------
>repeater has been a dumping ground for some of the worst things
>I've ever heard on ham radio, for over 20 years. And yet the FCC
>apparently feels relatively powerless to determine what's obscene,
>and night after night this thorn in our sides continues on.
>
>The article was quite even handed, pointing out that most hams are
>mild-mannered technology nuts and generally abhor this type of on
>the air behavior. But the bottom line of the article was that for
>most of the crazies who use this machine, it's "fun" and for the
>thousands of SWLers who apparently listen to it, it's
>"entertaining." Great.
>
>Any other thoughts?

Some people insist on trying to force their brand of morality on others. This is a two edged sword that can cut both ways. The FCC is understandably reluctant to get involved in matters of taste. Taste after all is mostly in your own mouth.

Gary KE4ZV

3498. Re: PC's and RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 14:39:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.143954.13989@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292795

In article <9110031639.AA03935@ucsd.edu> SHMC0874@BCIT.BC.CA (Colin Schmutter) writes:
>I use a PC extensively with radio equipment for HF fax monitoring,
>VHF APT reception and other forms of digital communication.
>The major problem I am facing is PC generated RFI ranging from HF to VHF
>spectrum radiating into the receiving antennas.
>The PC (an IBM clone) is enclosed in an all metal case and all connecting
>cables are shielded.
>The antenna leads are shielded coaxial cable.
>Does anyone have any suggestions as to an effective cure.

Paint and plastic are RFI's friends. You'll want to make certain that there is no paint between mating surfaces on your PC's case and that you are using star washers on all case screws. Ventilation and drive bay openings should be screened with copper mesh. Ground the case to your good RF ground system. And most of all, shield your monitor. They are generally the worst offenders when it comes to radiating RFI. The plastic case can be helped with conductive sprays or you can use copper mesh glued to the inside of the cabinet. The tube should be equipped with a proper shield covering the bell and grounded correctly. In stubborn cases you may have to fashion a wire mesh mask over the face of the tube, though this is seldom necessary. Avoid the temptation to bundle your cables neatly. Make sure that radio and computer cables run at right angles to each other and are separated by as much distance as possible. Keep your computer cables separated. Induced noise will hop from one cable to another increasing radiation. If all else fails, consider buying a Tempest rated computer.

Gary KE4ZV

3499. Re: VHF or UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 14:46:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct07.144619.14188@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292797

In article <4298@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx> ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx (Centro de Investigacion en Quimica Aplicada) writes:
>
>Who is right, VHF'ers or UHF'ers?

It depends. UHF is often better at penetrating into steel framed buildings than VHF while VHF is often better at refracting around obstacles like hills. Depending on the environment where you will be using the radios, terrain, type of buildings, etc, one will out perform the other. If your service area is in rough terrain with lots of shadowed valleys, then VHF will serve you better. If your service area is flat and urban, then UHF will likely do better. If it is mixed, as most are, depend on the advice of experienced locals.

Gary KE4ZV

3500. Re: cw abbreviations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 14:55:23 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190037@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 292766

Some abbreviations are listed in the ARRL handbook. But, alas, in QSO's one always finds new abbreviations. But they are obivous when the context in which they are used is looked at.
73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

3501. Re: Re: HR 1674: is it law yet? (INFORMATION)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 15:01:54 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610070@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292813

It's OK, you don't need to lock your car, leave your keys in
the ignition.......

THERE"S A LAW TO PREVENT IT BEING STOLEN

It's quite safe, just like cellphone privacy....

Sorry folks, I couldn't resist it. Try this one on phone users.

3502. JT1/SP5??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 15:26:50 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9110071026.AA10085@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 292875

This past Saturday (5 Oct) I worked JT1/SP5?? (the call's at home in the log;
I didn't think I'd have to remember it) on the low end of 17 meters, CW.
I didn't ask for QSL info because I was SURE I'd already read about the
operation. I looked through the last month's worth of the DX Bulletin and didn't
find it, so I assumed I read it here. I just went through my last month's worth
of mail and couldn't find it there either. Did I imagine this? Does anybody
know anything about it?

73,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

3503. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 15:40:35 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28614@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292862

```
|>...
|>Richard is right, and so is Roger, but they are answering different
|>questions. A transmission line that is not an appreciable fraction of
|>a wavelength long will act primarily as a simple coaxial feedthru capacitor
|>with a value of about 30pf/ft. Such "capacitors" are often used as
|>gamma match capacitors in HF antennas and short coaxial capacitors are
|>widely used at UHF.
|>...
It's important to distinguish open-circuited cable (as in this example)
from terminated cable. The statement "will cat primarily as a simple ...
capacitor..." is true only in the former case. If it weren't for that,
patch cords wouldn't work!

|>Gary KE4ZV

One point that hasn't been mentioned: coax cable of finite size definitely
DOES have a cutoff frequency -- that is, a frequency at which it no longer
acts like a normal coax cable. That happens when the wavelength is small
enough that the shield begins to look like a waveguide -- when the diameter
of the shield is about a half wavelength. For ham use this usually is
a non-issue. But if you're using very big coax in UHF broadcasting
applications, it could be an issue. (6 inch coax just barely makes it to
the high end of the UHF TV band...)

paul, ni1d
```

3504. bicycle antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 15:41:02 UTC
From: djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.154102.7492@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 292859

I spend a lot of time on a bicycle and am thinking about mounting some sort of antenna on it for 2m. I've thought about a 1/4 wave whip on the luggage rack but it's often full of sleeping bag or tent. I checked out marine antennas but they weigh too much. I looked at a bike flag mast at the local Wal-Mart and think there may be some hope there. How would a 2m dipole mounted on the flag mast do? I could use any smalish wire and either glue, tape or heat shrink tube it to the mast. The mast would serve the additional role of making the bike more visible to folks driving in air conditioned boxes.

Dave
KD4BTC

3505. Re: Do you own an ICOM W-2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 15:52:01 UTC
From: davy@frenchhorn.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.155201.27280@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 292860

A few weeks ago, I asked for people's experiences and opinions of the ICOM W-2A dual-band HT. Here's a summary of what I received.

Almost everyone (15 people) loved the radio, and would buy it again. One person had two bad ones in a row, and gave up.

Likes:
- "phenomenally well engineered"
- comes with a 1 Amp-hour battery
- power-saver function
- extended RX range - 118-136 MHz AM, 2m (140-170), 70cm (430-512), and 800-900MHz.
- receive sensitivity
- easy to learn/remember keyboard interface
- 60 memories

Dislikes:
- LCD lens is plastic, and scratches easily
- accessory jack is plastic (not rubber) and may break off
- power connector is totally non-standard
- accessories are hard to come by
- push on/off power switch can be accidentally hit
- can only charge the battery with the radio, unless you buy a drop-in charger or special battery cap
- intermod is bad

Recommended Accesories:
- HM-65 or HM-70 speaker mikes
- leather case to prevent scratches on lens
- alligator clip replacement for spring belt clip

Most people agreed that the audio was somewhat weak, and said that while it's fine around the house, it's not loud enough for use out in the open, or in the car.

Thanks to all who responded. I'm going to order mine today, with a speaker mike, leather case, BP-90 (6 AA's), and maybe a drop-in charger.

Dave Curry
N9MSW

3506. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 16:11:43 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.686851903@node_d3ff>
Source record: 292865

In <1991Oct4.154904.5626@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:

>In article <16610067@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
>>I seem to remember that some military aircraft losses (actual wheeeee BOOM $$)
>>were eventually attributed to flying near to a Megawatt SW broadcast array
>>in Saudi Arabia.

>I haven't heard about that one, with the nuclear EMP protection on a
>military plane I rather doubt it though, unless it were a freak of some
>sort.

At least one NATO Tornado (in Gremany), one F-16 (suspected, but not proven at the last report I saw) in the Kadfafi attack, and several Blackhawk Helis in the US. There are probably more, but I was able to find these while researching a paper on Mil Spec EMI susceptability testing.

>> 5W inside versus a MWatt a mile away ? More risk than I choose to take.

>This is very credible. Remember radio is "square law", i.e. the power
>decreases as the SQUARE of the distance! When you compare a separation
>measured in feet with a mile or so then you can generate as intense a
>field quite easily.

>For those who haven't done this, key up your handheld next to a
>flourescent light. It may have to be almost touching to ignite the bulb,
>but sometimes you can keep it glowing from several feet away. I have
>seen a 75M AM rig (200W) which kept the light at full brilliance for
>almost 100 yards away from the antenna.

>Remember the rule for safety related items, as cited in the Challenger
>investigation, is "prove it CAN'T cause trouble", not "show me how it
>can". The Challenger disaster illustrated the folly of the latter
>position.

>--
> *Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com *
>Liar, n.:
> A lawyer with a roving commission.
> -- Ambrose Bierce, "The Devil's Dictionary"
--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you wnat to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.

3507. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 16:12:21 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <21080@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 292861
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <.686835641@craft> kronenpj@craft.logos.camp.clarkson.edu (Paul J Kronenwetter) writes:
+
+Eddy,
+
+ Unfortunately I don't think that you're going to be able to get them to
+ buy it.. If you got pulled over with 2 other cars what probably happened
+ is that the Radar picked up the vehicle with the biggest radar cross
+ section and used that for the reading it gave the officer. The police
+ are pretty careful to keep their radar up to date and accurate just so
+ people they pull over don't go around claiming that it was inaccurate.

I can't address it issue of desensing, but I can mention a few.
things about police radar:

- indeed, it will return the signature of the largest object in the beam. Thus, if you were being passed by a larger vehicle, it's very possible that that vehicle was the one indicated. Unless the officer was able to conduct a survey of the traffic as it passed (i.e. visually gain an idea as to whether you alone were speeding, before he pulled the trigger) then he cannot truthfully say that a) you were the one speeding, b) you were the one he shot. He could claim you all were speeding, but then you can state that there is no evidence of this, as a radar gun can only lock on one target.

- the beam of a radar gun spreads out rapidly. I don't recall how rapidly, but it's big enough to get more than one car at the ranges the police generally use them at.

- depending on the gun (you should suppoena the gun, it's instruction manual, and the maintenance/retuning records), the manufacturer may indicate that the gun should be re-calibrated with an external src (such as a tuning fork) before each use. One should not use the internal calibratio check button. You need to read the instruction manual, find out the dos and don'ts, and grill the officer on them. You also need to ask him what, if any, training he had on using the gun.

- I've heard of some people suppoenaing all tickets issued by the officer on that day. If it shows everyone going the same speed, you might make a point that either gun was not working correctly, or the officer was ticketing multiple people for one persons speeding.

There are books on this sort of thing, but I don't know if you have
the time to find and order them. Given the price of tickets today,
if I was you I'd fight it. At the very least you'll gain an understanding
about how kangaroo traffic court works.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

3508. Remember "Why ask why?" ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 16:19:31 UTC
From: wdlee@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <58764@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292863

Netfolks,
Do you recall a thread of postings with the subject: "Why ask why..."?
(I think that's correct.) These postings contained *very* funny observations
about the behavior of repeater users etc. Do you know how I can obtain
this thread of messages? (i.e. Where is the rec.radio.amateur.misc archive?)
Did you save these? E-mail directly to:
david@moe.ece.utexas.edu

73 de N5TLZ David

3509. Re: pirates on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 16:27:37 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3413@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 292864

In article <1991Oct06.143108.9221@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Report the intruders to the Amateur Auxillary, that's what the Auxillary
>is for. Send them tapes if you can, it aids their case.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

This isn't correct. The Auxiliary is ONLY tasked with amateur to
amateur complaints. Problems with intruders on HF should either be
reported DIRECTLY to an FCC monitoring station. See my previous
post for more details.

Steve Wilson, KA6S
(Member - Amateur Auxiliary)

3510. Help with PCB artwork

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 17:06:52 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190038@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 292762

Some time ago I saw an ad for PCB film that can be used in a copier.
Of course, now that I need it I can't find the ad.
Any one know of this product? As I recall the company was located
in New York state and the product was something like TEC-2000.
It sounded pretty neat, could make positive artwork from magzine articles
without destroying the articles and would work in laser printers.

Thanks for your help.

73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

3511. Re: Antenna switching mechanisms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 17:12:50 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360047@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 292731

dennis@tfsg.UUCP (Dennis Gibbs) writes:

>I would like a way to switch my antennas
>so that I can "rotate" the receivers among the various antennas. In other
>words, all receivers will be connected to antennas at all times, but I
>want to be able to switch which antenna is connected to which receiver. I
>cannot seem to find an antenna switch that would allow me to rotate antennas
>in this fashion.

You will likely have to wire up your own. If you are operating on HF
(below 30MHz or so), it should be fine to just use a rotary switch with
five wafers, each with five positions. Just connect the common of wafer
1 to antenna 1, common of wafer 2 to antenna 2, ... , common of wafer 5
to antenna 5, position 1 of wafer 1 to p.2 w.2 to p.3 w.3 to p.4 w.4 to
p.5 w.5 to receiver 1; p.2 w.1 - p.3 w.2 - p.4 w.3 - p.5 w.4 - p.1. w.5
- receiver 2; ... ; p.5 w.1 - p.1 w.2 - p.2 w.3 - p.3 w.4 - p.4 w.5 -
receiver 5.

If you are dealing with VHF or UHF, you should pay very or ultra ;-)
close attention to lead lengths, and optimally would use a better
arrangement than a standard wafer switch.

This may not be the answer to the question you should have asked, but it
should get you started.

3512. FA1443BA vs FA1443B revisited.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 17:23:08 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.122308.34201@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 292868

Thanks to all the folks that responded to my earlier posting about
the differences between the FA1443B antenna and the FA1443BA antenna.

Someone suggested that I call Icom and get them to exchange my 1443BA
dummy load antenna for the 1443B model, as they were doing this for
people that got stuck with the poorly operating model.

Well, I called Icom customer "service", and got absolutely no where
in this matter. I was told that they never had exchanged the 1443BA
for another model, as the BA antenna met all of it's specs (I didn't
ask for what -- a dummy load??) I got absolutely no where in trying
to pry more information out of this unhelpful person, as to whether ICOM
had ever provided replacements for this model?

Now come on ICOM.... can you spell CUSTOMER SATISFACTION?
All I'm getting is the "well you bought it sucker, now you're stuck
with it, BUT we'll sell you a new antenna to make it better" routine.

BYE BYE ICOM, I'll deal with a customer FRIENDLY organization.

3513. Info on Discone Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 17:29:34 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9110071329.aa06874@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 292800

Couldn't send direct to Chris, so am responding here:

I'm not sure what you have there, Chris, but it sounds interesting. What would be the cost, and how do I get one?

You can reply to me direct at <jkeller@PICA.MIL> or call me at 201-724-3455. Or....just put the info here.....Thanks

Jerry, K1MER

3514. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 17:33:50 UTC
From: rosty@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <21839@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 292866

At first I thought that the new anti-scanner bill was just going to outlaw stuff that receives cellular. I figured the manufacturers would just figure out a way to hard code the microprocessor not to do celtel. Now I read that it will block ALL freqs from 800-900MHz?!?!? Is this true, or are you figuring that it would be so difficult to eliminate celtel, that it will be easier for the manufacturers to just eliminate 800MHz coverage altogether?

Gee...I hope not. Our local Search and Rescue department provides first-out emergency medical response on holiday weekends for the Pismo State Dunes Vehicular Recreation area. Parks and Beaches department uses 800Mhz...

-Kirk J. Smith, EMT-P

sty@ucscb.ucsc.edu

3515. Mobile VHF/UHF Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 17:35:42 UTC
From: steve@CATICSUF.CSUFRESNO.EDU
Message-ID: <9110071735.AA08651@caticsuf.cati.CSUFresno.EDU>
Source record: 292867

I'm looking for a discreet, mobile VHF/UHF
antenna. I've looked through an issue of
CQ, but was not even able to find ads for
these antennas.

Price is important, so an education on the
subject may be in order..

In what price range do these antennas run?

What are the quality brands and what are the
"cheap, but not so bad" brands?

How can I get in touch with manufactures?

Thanks,

--steve
--
Steve Mitchell steve@csufresno.edu
California Agricultural Technology Institute +1 209 278 5675
California State University, Fresno
Fresno, CA 93740-0115

3516. Re: Do you own an ICOM W-2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 17:50:27 UTC
From: seligman@CS.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.175027.25054@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 292870

In article <1991Oct7.155201.27280@noose.ecn.purdue.edu> davy@frenchhorn.ecn.purdue.edu (Dave Curry) writes:
>
>Recommended Accesories:
> - alligator clip replacement for spring belt clip

This sounds like a good idea. Any suggestions on where to get a clip that will fit? Or do you just buy a random clip and punch a couple of holes?

Scott Seligman

Internet: seligman@CS.Stanford.EDU
UUCP: {decwrl,uunet,sun}!cs.stanford.edu!seligman

3517. FA1443BA vs FA1443B antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 18:09:00 UTC
From: FLEM%HYDRA@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9110071710.AA18365@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292799

I have an ICOM ICW-2A with it's standard antenna (FA1443B) and I never felt very good about it... I've been using the MFJ 3/8 wl 2 meter antenna (it's a black telescoping unit) but on the new MFJ antenna analyzer (at a MFJ booth @ Deerfield NH Hamfest) the antenna showed NO resonance between 140 and 158 Mhz. The two antennas that approached 1.5/1 SWR were the LONG MFJ (abt 36") and the H.C.Van Valhall (sp.) rubber duckie... I did purchace the HC V.V. 2 band 6" 'duck' but have no real way to test SWR on radiation on 440. I hope the W-2a is as robust on infinite loading as the IC-2AT is.
I've also been considering an external antenna for the car. I finally decided it'll be OK to drill a hole in my Mercedes (after all it's nearing 200,000 miles and I intend to keep it for a while). Diamond and Maldol both have 1 meter (in lenght) dual banders I'd consider, with the only option yet decided being the mounts. I don't have any preferance, yet. The two options are TNC and UHF the other recommendations for NMO. I guess Larsen isn't making the NMO (I havn't been able to find one, yet) any longer so I've been leaning toward the UHF. I feel the best location would be on the right quarter panel, mid-lenght along side the truck edge. The truck lid is out, since it's some kind of aluminum alloy and I've never heard anything good about thru-the-glass mounts... I hope I'm headed in the right direction. Most of this has been my own thinking so I'll be most receiptive to hearing abt other's experiances...

__ _ _____ _ ____
__ //| // // // // // de Skip @ H.508-872-8291
__/ /_/ // | // // // //___ W.617-577-8291
/_/ /_ // |// // _//_ //_// F@W.617-577-4019

3518. Re: VHF or UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 18:23:45 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2648@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 292787

In article <32920035@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:

2. Now to the real question. There is relatively little difference in
the propagation for VHF or UHF signals. Both are generally limited to
line of sight. In a big city, UHF can possibly penetrate into steel
framed buildings slightly better. The real question is the availabity

UHF is my band of choice in the amateur world. The resaon for this is
mostly political and historical and relates to amateur radio. Howver,
there are very different propogation differences between the bands.
True, they are both technically line of site but I find UHF is more
so. They "grey" area for the path is much more limited than VHF.
Running more power on VHF will usually noticeably help you while this
is less true on UHF for similar power levels.

Another advantage of UHF is that you can get more gain for a similar
sized antenna over VHF.

For whatever reason I find that I can mountaintop with a HT much
better with UHF than 2 meters. Well over 100 miles line of sight in
the New England Area. I think that VHF might disperse more.

jv <- "UHF guy"

PS When I started as a ham in '86 UHF was considered alomst
experimental or at least a new frontier. The kind of people that
"hung out" on UHF were more the experimenter and pioneer type which
was more interesting to me than the old buzzard rag chew talk about
the wx types that are prevalent on 2 meters. I don't mean this as a
flame as I realize that amateur radio attracts people for different
reasons. And for better or worse the prevalence of dual band radios
now is beginning to blur the social distinctions.

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | vail@tegra.com
|Tegra| Member: LPF | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- (508) 663-7435 | jv@n1dxg.ampr.org

3519. Re: bicycle antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 18:32:09 UTC
From: rvt@calvin.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.183209.1916@sbctri.sbc.com>
Source record: 292873

In article <1991Oct7.154102.7492@mailer.cc.fsu.edu> djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu (David Brightbill) writes:
>I spend a lot of time on a bicycle and am thinking about mounting some
>sort of antenna on it for 2m. I've thought about a 1/4 wave whip on the
>luggage rack but it's often full of sleeping bag or tent. I checked out
>marine antennas but they weigh too much. I looked at a bike flag mast at
>the local Wal-Mart and think there may be some hope there. How would
>a 2m dipole mounted on the flag mast do? I could use any smalish wire and
>either glue, tape or heat shrink tube it to the mast. The mast would serve
>the additional role of making the bike more visible to folks driving in
>air conditioned boxes.
>
How about a coaxial dipole? I gave some thought to this sort of flag
mounting a year or so back. You should be able to make the antenna from
a length of RG-58 and the short length of feedline lessens any mismatch
loss. Good luck.
--
Roger V. Thompson, P.E. |ARS AD5T
Southwestern Bell Technology Resources, Inc. |314-529-7847 (Office)
550 Maryville Centre Dr. |314-529-7674 (Fax)
St. Louis, MO 63141 |*use* rthomps@sbctri.sbc.com

3520. Solar Bulletin - New Solar Image FTP Service Is Now Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 18:49:19 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FC2C.BBE6C200.2169@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292801

/\

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

07 October, 1991

Solar Image FTP Service Now Available

/\

NEW SOLAR IMAGE FTP SERVICE IS NOW OPERATIONAL

Full-color, high-resolution (512 x 512 x 256) and occassional very high resolution (near 1024 x 1024 x 256) solar images in GIF format are now available to interested persons or organizations through our new Solar Image FTP Service. The previous Solar Image Email Service which sent images via electronic mail, has been phased out and replaced by this FTP service.

This new service should significantly simplify the procedures for obtaining these images. In addition to being much simpler, you may now pick and choose from a number of images that are stored online and are continually being updated daily.

Images are made available on a daily basis for FTP transfer and may include: Research Grade Hydrogen Alpha Images of the full disk, active solar regions, major flares, minor flares, prominences, surges, sprays, etc; High resolution Full-Disk Solar Magnetograms and/or special close-up magnetogram images; Magnetic Maps of active regions; Helium 10830 Angstrom Full-Disk Images revealing such things as Coronal Holes; Ca K Emission images; Solar Region and Coronal Hole Maps; White-Light Solar Images of active regions in high magnification; High Resolution Data Plots of X-rays, protons, neutrons, polar cap absorption, and/or geomagnetic field components, etc. All images are in the popular GIF format.

Many images are processed daily from data provided by professional solar observatories around the world. The images made available for FTP are usually less than 12 hours old - which is as close to real-time as possible.

For information on the procedures required to access these images, send a request for information to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

** End of Bulletin **

3521. Re: Radio Shack HTX100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 18:56:24 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.185624.9090@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292778

cwilkins@irscscm.UUCP (Charlie Wilkinson) writes:

>In article <14570179@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, v087jsfu@ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu (DANNY) writes:
>>
>>>Does anyone have any opinions on the radio shack htx100 mobile model
>>>? It's a 10m mobile for under 260 bucks. They say it's for packet
>>>among others. Is this a good rig for someone starting into packet?
>>>Thanks.
>>
>>Most packet is on the VHF/UHF bands, primarily 2 meters. But if HF
>>packet (300 baud) on 10 meters interests you, the HTX100 should
>>work fine.
>>
>[Radio review deleted...]
>>
>>AL N1AL

>FYI - This'l be old news to some, but I just found out within the past month
>that 1200 baud packet is alive and well on 10 meters and has been for several
>years! I have been having quite a bit of fun with it even considering the
>shakey band conditions we've had recently. If you're interested, give a
>listen on 28,195.15 lsb with your tnc set up just as it would be for vhf
>packet (you'll have to play around with your threshold setting...). If you
>decide to jump in and connect with somebody or somenode, you'll find the
>following settings helpful:
>retries 0 (disables excessive retries disconnect)
>paclen 30 (smaller packets get through better)

>Please note that this is a "ragchew" frequency and BBSing is discouraged.
>There are nodes, two of which I have (generally) easy access to from the
>east coast (Annapolis,MD,USA). These nodes are AZSE and EUTAH. From there,
>you can get basically anywhere in north america and probably beyound.

>If you are a veteran on the freq, and care to expound on what amounts to my
>entire knowledge of the subject (shown above...), or you're an interested
>newbie looking for a not-quite-so-newbie to chat with, I'd enjoy hearing from
>you. Email works best, since I may not have time to "wade through the pile"
>here in search of your followup.

>On an unrelated note:
>I'm a techie class who would like to get his general ticket. Only one thing
>holding me up - I HATE morse code, well that's kinda strong, but lets just
>say I have no great love for it. I'm rusty now to the point where I would
>have trouble copying 5wpm! What I'm looking for is someone in a simular
>dillemma to comiserate with. ...Someone to practice hating code with, hi...

>Anybody care to travel the road to 13wpm with me? Maybe there's a bunch of us?
>Interested?? Please email..... Then maybe we can have access to digital
>and voice on true "world bands" and not just the 10m "daytime semi-world when
>the sunspots are right band". I should say here that 10m has been very good
>to me, it just gets a little frustrating at times, when you don't have viable
>(or enjoyable) alternative modes/bands. Who knows, we could end up liking CW!
>hmmmm.... NEVER HAPPEN, not if you're a true CW dispiser like me. I finally
had to break down and buy a good computer code program that I could set the
letter speed and word speed independently where I wanted them. I don't
speak to my grown kids in "GOO GOO", so why should I use a similar mode (CW)
with other (mostly) grownups. K9ALD. :-).
>Well anyway, happy hamming and 73 de Charlie - N3HAZ
>___.. ...__ _.. . _. ...__ .... ._ __..

3522. Re: Who owns spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 19:04:51 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <91280.54291.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>
Source record: 292785

The only reason we hams had any frequencies in the first place is that nobody who really mattered wanted them. As our frequencies, especially those in the UHF band, become more commercially valuable, we can expect to lose them; the 220 band was only the first to go. I hate the idea as much as anyone, but I'm very pessimistic. We can scream and yell, but when it comes right down to it, money talks, and a bunch of hobbyists just don't figure into the political equation.

3523. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 19:17:30 UTC
From: mzenier@seattle.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.191730.10431@seattle.uucp>
Source record: 292786

In article <randall.686611560@seashore> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>It's unclear to me too. Broadcasting BCB FM for a couple of blocks is
>in fact perfectly legal, provided that you follow the recently-liberalized
>FCC regulations. I have a Ramsey FM stereo transmitter that has a
>range of about 1/2 mile, and it is legal.

That's questionable. The spec for the Part 15 FM band (47 CFR 15.239)
is 250 uVolts per Meter at 3 Meters, which comes out to something like
30 nanowatts as I compute it.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com mzenier%polari@sumax.seattleu.edu

3524. Re: The Call Sign Mess

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 19:20:24 UTC
From: andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.192024.26295@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 292876

In article <23490002@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com> erich@hp-vcd.vcd.hp.com (Eric Hermanson) writes:
>Issuance of call signs has been, traditionally, one of the
>things that the FCC has done very badly. In most commercial
>services, a call sign is just a nuisance. In broadcasting,
>it is a logotype or a statement of broadcast format. In Ham
>Radio, IT IS YOUR NAME! (W6BIP actually goes by "Bip"). You
>become your call sign (like W9 Ragtime Cowboy Joe!).

Yup, letting ARRL help manage the namespace is so important that it
would be worth giving up a significant portion of the spectrum. But
the ARRL did better than that, they're screwing scanner scum and have
convinced congress that the radio community is giving up something by
doing that.

A few more deals like this and you folks are going to have little more
than the CB range. At least you won't pay for that priv.

-andy
--
UUCP: {arpa gateways, sun, decwrl, uunet, rutgers}!neon.stanford.edu!andy
ARPA: andy@neon.stanford.edu

3525. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 19:24:53 UTC
From: andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.192453.26465@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 292877

In article <1991Oct06.141224.8976@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Cordless phones yes, cellular phones no. There is a law called the
>ECPA (Electronic Communications Privacy Act) that the cellular
>industry rammed down Congress' throat that forbids listening to
>cellular phone conversations. Now Section 8 of the FCC authorization
>bill will make it illegal to have a radio that is capable of covering
>the cellular (and adjacent other service's) frequency range (800-900 Mhz)
>at all.

While we can argue about what frequencies the bill covers (I think it
only covers the allocated to cellular frequencies in the 800-900 MHz
range, not the whole range[1]), it says nothing about possession of a
radio that gets those frequencies. That's next year.

-andy

[1] - What exactly constitutes "receive"? Does a radio that picks up
a cellular image qualify? (I'd assume so, but ....)
--
UUCP: {arpa gateways, sun, decwrl, uunet, rutgers}!neon.stanford.edu!andy
ARPA: andy@neon.stanford.edu

3526. Part 15 Medium Wave Transmitters (was Re: The war ends.)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 19:52:57 UTC
From: mzenier@seattle.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.195257.11225@seattle.uucp>
Source record: 292793

In article <1991Oct4.173623.7163@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>
>Everyone seems to think that I am keeping this "war" alive.
>I only respond to extremely bad posts which refer to myself or
>aj008 Aaron Barnes.

Maybe because your buddy Aaron was talking about an AM band transmitters with a 20 mile range before all this started. See appended postings from sci.electronics (another Usenet newsgroup for you folks on the mailing list.)

>All I did was ask for plans for a lousy transmitter that has
>no range.Everyone else brought up licenses and illegal activities
>I was supposedly going to commit.All this was going to be was
>something to do one rainy day after school or something.I was
>NEVER going to do anything at all remotely illegal with it,I
>have much better things to do than screw with the Feds and
>sitting in jail.

Since nobody actually gave any decent references, here are some.

1) Title 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 0 to 19. This is a book published by the federal government with part of the FCC regulations. There are 4 more. You can buy this for about $20 from a government bookstore or the Superintendant of Documents. If that's a little too much, check at the government publications section of a large library near you. The part of the regulations a licence free transmitter operates under is Part 15. Two paragraphs of part 15 that are important are 15.205, Restricted bands of operation, and 15.219 Operation in the band 510-1705 kHz. The first is a listing of bands, that if they find you there, they (the FCC, Coast Guard, FAA) will be very upset, as you have probably intefered with some navigation system or distress frequency. The second is the paragraph allowing operation in the AM broadcast band. Summary: You are limited to 100 milliwatts of input power on you final stage, and your antenna is limited to 3 meters in length. (Be aware that if you find you can understand this book, you're no longer an electronics enthusiast, you've become a lawyer. ;-))

2) "The Mouse That Roared" aka "Your Own Legal Radio Station", Monitoring Times (magazine) March 1990. This article also has a list of further sources of information and equipment. (also note in the article "Ham Operator Charged with Piracy" in the Communications (short notes) section, more information in the May 1990 issue.)

3) Forget the new ARRL handbook. Since the rewrite in the early '80s, it gives no information on AM transmitters. Old ARRL handbooks from the '60s are a different matter.

4) Check out back issues of Radio-Electronics, Popular Electronics and whatever you can find. Home Broadcast station and Phono Oscillator would be some buzzwords.

5) There used to be kit companies that specialized in selling to education market. I remember some friends building a home broadcaster kit. Ask a shop or science teacher if (s)he has any catalogs.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com mzenier%polari@sumax.seattleu.edu N7RCX

from the smoking gun file:

> From: mcarlsso@sdcc13.ucsd.edu ((null))
> Newsgroups: sci.electronics
> Subject: Looking for FM-transmitter kit(powerful)
> Message-ID: <23917@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
> Date: 28 Sep 91 19:15:32 GMT
>
> Hi,
>
> I'm looking for a FM-transmitter kit. The transmitter will used for
> broadcasting music over a 20 mile radius in flat terrain.
>
> Any suggestion where I should look for a this unit?
>
> --
> #*#*#*#

3527. DX Map Hypercard stack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 19:58:46 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.91Oct7155846@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 292784

The new version of DX Map (1.1) is now available via anonymous ftp
from joker.optics.rochester.edu (128.151.240.1) in the file
ham/dxmap/DXmap1.1.hqx. If you do not have access to ftp, drop me a
line (saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu) and I will e-mail you a copy.
The binhexed file is about 100kB in size.

DX Map is a Hypercard stack for the Macintosh that has information
that is of particular interest to amateur radio operators. The stack
requires Hypercard 2.0. DX Map displays a world map and allows one to
locate any of the 300+ DXCC countries on that map. Additional
information such as CQ zone(s), local time, distance, and bearing is
also given. The map displays the grayline, indicating the areas of the
globe that are in daylight and darkness.

The stack is freeware. It may be distributed in part or in whole
provided that it is distributed for free.

DX Map 1.1 by Len Saaf, NV2Z
Copyright 1990, 1991, Raleigh Associates

--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |

3528. Info about SARA satellite?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 20:25:50 UTC
From: daniel@usna.navy.mil
Message-ID: <1081@usna.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 292789

Does anybody have information about the SARA (Student Amateur Radio Astronomy) satellite? I've seend it referred to as OSCAR-23, but I don't know if that's correct. I've seen two different downlink frequencies given for SARA, but I haven't heard anything on either one. Does SARA continuously transmit or does it operate only over Europe?

Does anyone have an Internet address for the French group that built and is operating SARA? If they downlink data continuously, we could receive it and email it to them.

Also, is this the newsgroup for postings about amateur radio satellites?

Thanks for any help you can offer.

****
Asst Prof Walter K. Daniel
Aerospace Engineering Dept.
US Naval Academy
daniel@usna.navy.mil

3529. Pirates and Such

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 21:31:38 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.686871098.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 292809

All right! All right! Enough,
already!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Gracious me! Would the flamers and the flamed both cease and desist so
my speech synthesizer has something soothing to say when reading this
newsgroup.
Thanks (he said, hopefully) in advance.

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | Everything should be built top-down,
Telephone (206)574-8221 | except the first time.

3530. Hidden Meaning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 21:35:22 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.686871322.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 292810

While we're on the subject of CW in odd places, does anyone else remember the Startrek episode where Captain Kirk, Spock and McCoy get accidentally transported back to Earth of the late 1930's and Kirk has a trist with a peace advocate (who, it turns out, must be killed in order to avert Hitler winning WW2)? When trying to rig up a future-viewing/transporting device, as Spock operates it, one hears rather chirpy CW sent with a bug. I've forgoten what the CW said.

Mike Freeman, K7UIJ | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | Everything should be built top-down,
Telephone (206)574-8221 | except the first time.

3531. Re: Who owns spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 21:36:37 UTC
From: chuck_adams.mag_qa@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.213637.5529@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 292791

In Message-ID: <91280.54291.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>
news@linus.mitre.org (News Service) writes:

>The only reason we hams had any frequencies in the first place is that
>nobody who really mattered wanted them. As our frequencies, especially
>those in the UHF band, become more commercially valuable, we can expect
>to lose them; the 220 band was only the first to go. I hate the idea as
>much as anyone, but I'm very pessimistic. We can scream and yell, but
>when it comes right down to it, money talks, and a bunch of hobbyists
>just don't figure into the political equation.

Hey,don't sell off the rest of the 220 (now 222-225 Mhz) band! What's
left is alive and kicking. We DID NOT lose the entire band, although the
loss of 2 MHz was a tragedy.

73,

% Chuck Adams, WB5WRR
% Internet: chuck_adams.mag_qa@qmail.ssc.gov
% AuralNet: 214/708-2194 FAXNet: 214/708-2050
% Disclaimer: Not an official document of the Department of
% Energy or the Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory

3532. IC-761 and RS-232 Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 21:54:35 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.St
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Oct7225435@fovea.St>
Source record: 292807

All:
I have an ICOM IC-761 and would like to hook up to
PC. We have in station a cable that seems to have a DIN type connector
on one end and RS-232 on the other for the IC-761...

Can someone tell me how this works ? Is this cable "pluggable" into
PC serial ? What sort of signals come out of Radio ie., TTL, +/-12,
etc ? Any what sort of command set is there..?

Thanks, Mike Please respond directly to HATZAKIS@SUMEX-AIM.STANFORD.EDU
because the system has my UID wrong.

3533. Re: More CW in music

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 21:54:58 UTC
From: becker@areaplg2.corp.mot.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.215458.15129@ecs.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 292803

Another song that features CW is YYZ by Rush. Rush is a Canadian hard rock band, and YYZ (one of their few instrumentals) is the airport code for the airport in Toronto. At several points in the song, YYZ is sent in Morse Code by changing chords on a keyboard, with the higher pitched chord representing a dash and the lower pitched chord representing a dot.

73,

John, K9MM

--

================================	================================
John Becker, Staff Engineer	"When The Music's Over,
Motorola, Inc., Schaumburg, IL	Turn Out The Lights!"
becker@areaplg2.corp.mot.com	James Douglas Morrison
================================	================================

3534. Re: bicycle antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 22:12:57 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2658@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 292788

In article <1991Oct7.154102.7492@mailer.cc.fsu.edu> djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu (David Brightbill) writes:

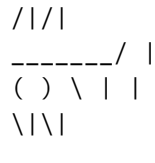
I spend a lot of time on a bicycle and am thinking about mounting some sort of antenna on it for 2m. I've thought about a 1/4 wave whip on the luggage rack but it's often full of sleeping bag or tent. I checked out marine antennas but they weigh too much. I looked at a bike flag mast at the local Wal-Mart and think there may be some hope there. How would a 2m dipole mounted on the flag mast do? I could use any smalish wire and either glue, tape or heat shrink tube it to the mast. The mast would serve the additional role of making the bike more visible to folks driving in air conditioned boxes.

When I used the bicycle as my main transportation I mounted a small bracket and Motorola mount off the back of the rack. On the mount was a Larsen 2/70 with reflective tape on it for extra visibility. I used an HT and speaker mic in the handlebar bags and an occasional gel-cell for longer life.

You could probably put a flag at the end of the antenna.

Now that my commute is >20 miles I use 2 wheels and a motor, HT in the tank bag, wired helmet and vox unit. I am still considering where to put an antenna (usually just use the duck) and am thinking of a BNC on the cowling and a diamond HT antenna. Or, a Motorola mount and an Austin 500C.

jv <- "[motor!bi]cycle mobile"



_____
| | Johnathan Vail | vail@tegra.com
|Tegra| Member: LPF | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- (508) 663-7435 | jv@n1dxg.ampr.org

3535. Re: Who owns spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 22:44:00 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct7.224400.14010@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292808

As quoted from <9110051646.AA10163@ucsd.edu> by dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU (David L. Wilson):

```
+---------------
| Concerning who actually "owns" the radio spectrum:
| "The administration is proposing that both public and
| private radio licensees be given property rights to
| their portion of the spectrum, including the right to
| buy and sell" (pg. 41 of October, 1991 Signal--the
| monthly publication of the Armed Forces Communications
| and Electronics Association).
+---------------
```

I'm wondering how long it'll be before someone comes up with a justification for unfriendly buyouts of radio spectrum....

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3536. HT mod book

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-07 22:53:15 UTC
From: pvh@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <58301@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 292798

Does anyone have the HT mod book (from Japan)? I need to modify a Kenwood
TH77 I have from Japan.

Please post a followup or mail me at pvh@apple.com

Thanks,

Pete

3537. FM Stereo XMTR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 00:43:49 UTC
From: pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.004349.25354@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292804

DC electronics in scottsdale, AZ, has the BA1404 design for $22. I've built it, hooked it up to a modest PA, and can now broadcast within the confines of my area.....

3538. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 01:02:01 UTC
From: pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.010201.28439@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292811

Because, Sorgatz, you are a CLASS A FUCKING ASSHOLE. You are not only lid of the month, but you, as far as I am concerned, are LID OF THE CENTURY. This college kid (who happens to hold an amateur extra ticket) holds you in the lowest regard. I hope I never fucking hear you on the air. I would probably throw up all over my rig if I did....So, Ignoramus...what say you an me go head to head with our theory, ASSHOLE? I am very interested in transmitters just like the person who posted the inquiry. And I am an ELECTRONICS ENTHUSIAST, also. I will get in touch with the person in question and, if he so desires, mail him MY FUCKING COPY of a 60 watt AM BC transmitter.

You know, the funny thing is that I was just logging onto the group here to ask if anyone could help me with my VHF power amplifier design for 2m. And so I filtered through all of the posts regarding transmitters and recievers. Lo and behold, I find 3 pages of replies to an article dealing with "transmitter/reciever help". I was delighted as I read the first article. However, upon reading the subsequent replies, I nearly lost the dinner I just ate. Sorrygatz, you seem to have royally FUCKED UP the entire purpose of the group! You should have your fucking account deleted! I am so fucking pissed off at you right now, I could shit green and spit wooden nickels (ACK! Forgive the cliches).... YOU ARE SCUM. GO AWAY! Take your fucking tongue and lick the tank coil of a goddamn 1500W linear as it is transmitting, asshole!

-Love RFBurns... Anyone wanting plans for the AM TX get in touch with me.

3539. College Amateur Radio Club net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 01:37:05 UTC
From: tucker@fisher.eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.013705.17052@eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 292790

OK, I would like to try the college net again. Not much turnout
last week, but maybe the notice will generate some more interest.

I (W4AQL) will call for all college stations this Wednesday night
(Wed. 9-Oct) on two bands.

0100Z 21.255 +QRM (moving up for QRM)
0145Z 7.205 +QRM

If anyone would like to phone during the net, the phone number is
(404) 894-2971. I will also be logged in to this machine occasionaly
during that evening. If you send mail, I can listen extra hard for
you.

BTW, for those of you that live and breathe GMT, that will be Thurs. morning
GMT.

Have a listen. We have 1.5 KW on both bands, a tribander for the hi bands
and a 2 el. beam for 40m. I will be looking for a west or north station
to help with net control on 15m. 15m might be closed by this time, in
which case, just try for us on 40m at 0145. If anyone has a problem with
both these, they can email me and we can try a sked on any other band.
However, I do not anticipate calling for general checkins on other bands.

I hope to see you there.

73, Jeff N9HZQ
--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

3540. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 01:38:41 UTC
From: karn@qualcom.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.013841.1891@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 292805

Having monitored 147.435 on occasion, I think I can say that it does serve a useful purpose: it keeps the crazies in one place. Turn off that machine and you scatter them all over the bands.

It's similar to the practice in some cities to concentrate the red-light district in one particular spot, e.g., "The Block" in Baltimore, my home town.

--Phil

3541. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 07 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 03:23:52 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FC74.9D801580.3255@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292806

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 280, 10/07/91
10.7 FLUX=180.2 90-AVG=198 SSN=163 BKI=5444 4333 BAI=025
BGND-XRAY=C1.3 FLU1=6.2E+05 FLU10=7.4E+03 PKI=5444 3332 PAI=024
BOU-DEV=095,050,064,043,040,038,027,029 DEV-AVG=048 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C9.9 @ 1018UT XRAY-MIN= C1.1 @ 2359UT XRAY-AVG= C1.6
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0450UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2240UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1215UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2355UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55326NT @ 0423UT BOUTF-MIN=55281NT @ 1752UT BOUTF-AVG=55305NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+144NT@ 1914UT GOES7-MIN=N:-030NT@ 0504UT G7-AVG=+086,+058,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+152NT@ 2014UT GOES6-MIN=E:-031NT@ 0954UT G6-AVG=+091,-003,+027
FLUXFCST=STD:174,163,160;SESC:170,160,160 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,015,015/020,018,015
KFCST=4444 3332 3334 4333 27DAY-AP=019,010 27DAY-KP=4224 4332 2222 3222
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**245STRM:1030-1534
!!END-DATA!!
```

3542. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 04:38:38 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.043838.11886@anasaz>
Source record: 292812
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Keywords:

In article <1991Oct7.192707.16306@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
]gurney@eecae.msu.edu (Eddy J. Gurney) writes:
] ...stuff about police radar interference...
]Since I am an accepted expert witness in this area with a First Phone licnse
]with radar endorsement, I will give some general information that might be
]of interest to others. Yes, Ham transmitters (among many other things) do

This is not a flame. What does it take to be an "accepted expert witness in this area?" I also have a First Phone w/radar endorsement (well, NOW it is a general phone, since a first phone is non-renewable). I got the license 27 years ago when I was in high school. Can I be an expert witness?
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3543. TO: Jeff N9HZQ RE: NET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 04:48:00 UTC
From: PCJ3053%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBHE7RA3G0E6OA5S@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292819

Jeff,

Hello my name is Chris Jolly(KD4BNS), and I am located
in Cookeville, TN. I am a student at TTU in cookeville work-
ing on my AAS in Criminal Justice. I would like to participate
in the net but I only hold a Tech+ liscence. Maybe you can help
me out. Please write me back and tell me how, in the future
I can send a message directly to you, if it is possible.

73's...de Chris(KD4BNS)

3544. Re: Information on voltage regulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 10:18:19 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.101819.25617@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 292815

dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
> kindred@telesci.uucp writes:
>>cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jon Brazelton, Coordinator, Residence Halls) writes:
>> QUESTION: Has anyone seen a voltage regulator that meets this requirement
>> for a lower price? I know I could put several lower rated regulators in
>> parallel, but I was hoping to accomplish this with "ideal" parts.
>>
>>How 'bout the LM338K 5 Amp Adjustable Positive Voltage Regulator.
>How about using one of the circuits found in the LM317 (etc.) data
>sheets which straps an external power transistor around the 3 pin
>device? Maybe you also ought to look at the LM723 chip, which can
>be configured into almost any kind of linear regulator you want with
>external transistors?

How about the 78Hseries? TO-3 package, and up to 8a?

I've got several 78H12 devices in several power supplies....
Digi-Key has them.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3545. Re: Trickle charger

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 10:24:32 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.102432.25815@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 292816

geb@dsl.pitt.edu (gordon e. banks) writes:

>I would like to make a trickle charger for a 12V auto battery
>for emergency power. I want one that will not overcharge the
>battery. I have 12V power supplies, but need a circuit (with
>an SCR?) to provide the auto-cutoff or taper or whatever.
>Does anyone know of any? Is a 12V supply sufficient, or does
>one need 15V?

A while back a friend of mine needed something like this. His father dug up a manual (with schematic!) of a Sears automatic battery charger. The key word was "automatic" - in that it had auto-shutoff.

He purchased a replacement control board and SCR (seperate item) for about $9.00, and gathered the rest from the junk box, then packaged the whole thing in a .50 cal ammo box. Wasn't much to it: transformer, bridge rectifier, control board, SCR, heat sink, ammeter, some #8 stranded wire (snowmobile starter cable works well) and clips, not much else.

Might want to take a trip to the local Sears auto center, grep a model number then hit the parts desk for a manual...

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3546. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 10:36:55 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.103655.26041@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 292818

brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones) writes:
> price@marlin.nosc.mil (James N. Price) writes:
>>-------
>>Oh boy, just the kind of publicity we need....
>>This repeater has been a dumping ground for some of the worst things
>>I've ever heard on ham radio, for over 20 years. And yet the FCC
>>apparently feels relatively powerless to determine what's obscene,
>>and night after night this thorn in our sides continues on.

>147.435 is NOT a repeater for the meek and the weak. If you don't like
>the way the machine is used, there are many other calmer repeaters
>scattered throughout So. Cal. Ham radio can be a fun hobby. When I
>received my license it didn't come with a guarantee that I wouldn't be
>offended by any other hams. If I don't like the way a group is playing
>on their repeater, I'm free to tune somewhere else.

Just for those who are not aware of the history of "435", the machine
has had half-a-dozen trustees and sites over the last 20 years. It is
also a wierd split system: the input is 146.40 and the output is
147.435 mhz. The original site was Mt Wilson, home to 99% of the FM and
TV transmitters in LA, and according to folklore those channels were
the only "holes" in the grunge on the mountain - and the grunge was
enough to send 30w _down_ the feedline. A friend of mine actually got
zapped off the feedline while working on the repeater one day, so a Bird
Termaline was plugged into the heliax and he saw 32w coming down the
cable. Anyway, the article dd not make it plain that the repeater is
called the Mt. Wilson system, is sponsored by the Mt Wilson ARC, but the
system hasn't been on Mt Wilson in over 10 years. It is currently on
Saddle Peak, near Malibu. If you want to find it on a map, Saddle is
not on the AAA LA & Vicinity map, but is shown on the Ventura map, in the
overlap area between the two maps.

I've been up there many times - a UHF system has needed my attention
over the years....

Anybody been to the Saddle Peak steak house? Is it any good?

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3547. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 10:54:22 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.105422.26286@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 292817

brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones) writes:

>Even the point of jamming which occurs on 435, and which is limited to
>that system is arguable as to whether it would be legal or not using the
>"community standards" principle. Every ham is not entitled to use every
>repeater, just see how many closed repeaters there are listed in the
>ARRL repeater directory. The pre-requisites for usage of many repeaters
>is that you be a club member, or just have the proper PL in your radio.

Please stick to one subject - a closed system simply requires club
membership, and membership of a closed system is available to anybidy
who wants to join. "...or just have the proper PL in your radio" refers
to an open system that happens to require PL.

>Without these, your point will not be heard. On 435, one of the
>pre-requisites is that you run enough power to make yourself heard
>through the system. The regulars on the system will be the first to
>admit this. If you are on 435 and are getting jammed out by someone
>else, it's usually looked upon as the fault of the weaker station for
>not 'using the minimum power necessary to facilitate communication,' as
>stated by our good ol' FCC.

This attitude is why many LA hams consider 435 to be a sewer. ANd why
more have gone to 220, 440 or 1200.

And why should someone need a Motorola B93MPB into a 16 element beam
antenna ? Over 2.5kw erp?
(A B93 is 330 watts continuous duty, for those who don't grok Moto model
numbers)

The "ultimate base" was sold when the person got transfered out of town...
I helped to build it, install it, move it _twice_, dismantle it (the power
transformer alone was > 300 pounds, not to mention the rest of the beast!)
and ship it to the new owner in Arizona. He was willing to ship it
beacuse it was a rare beast: it came from the Moto factory on a 14x mhz
channel - not a conversion from 150 or 160mhz.

But damn! could it get a piece of RG-8 warm....

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3548. Re: bicycle antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 12:53:25 UTC
From: dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.125325.12676@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292820

In article <1991Oct7.183209.1916@sbctri.sbc.com> rvt@calvin.sbc.com (Roger V. Thompson 7847) writes:
>In article <1991Oct7.154102.7492@mailer.cc.fsu.edu> djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu (David Brightbill) writes:
>>I spend a lot of time on a bicycle and am thinking about mounting some
>>sort of antenna on it for 2m. I've thought about a 1/4 wave whip on the
>>luggage rack but it's often full of sleeping bag or tent. I checked out
>>marine antennas but they weigh too much. I looked at a bike flag mast at
>>the local Wal-Mart and think there may be some hope there. How would

My wife and I do a lot of 2-meter/70cm bicycle mobile. We have decided (after experimenting with rack-mounted antennas) not to use anything that tethers us to the bicycle. With a coaxial clip on our helmets (it's not quite as bad-looking as a hamfest hardhat with an antenna sticking out the top, but it's close), we have wonderful bike-to-bike communication and can hit local repeaters over the lake ridge here in Cleveland. Great fun.

At the Dayton bicycling forum, there was some discussion about bicycle-mobile HF. Antennas were mostly rack mounted, rigs were in trailors. Laura's disappointment was that no one could document bicycle-to-bicyle HF contacts _while in motion_.

Keep us posted...

--David, AD8Y

3549. Re: bicycle antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 13:20:29 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct08.132029.17975@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292826

In article <1991Oct7.154102.7492@mailer.cc.fsu.edu> djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu (David Brightbill) writes:
>I spend a lot of time on a bicycle and am thinking about mounting some
>sort of antenna on it for 2m. I've thought about a 1/4 wave whip on the
>luggage rack but it's often full of sleeping bag or tent. I checked out
>marine antennas but they weigh too much. I looked at a bike flag mast at
>the local Wal-Mart and think there may be some hope there. How would
>a 2m dipole mounted on the flag mast do? I could use any smalish wire and
>either glue, tape or heat shrink tube it to the mast. The mast would serve
>the additional role of making the bike more visible to folks driving in
>air conditioned boxes.

Use the mast to support a twinlead J-pole or use a coaxial sleeve dipole.
Feeding a regular dipole in this configuration is going to be a nightmare.

Gary KE4ZV

3550. Sony and Icom GPS rcvrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 13:20:42 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9110081320.AA05637@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 292821

The October, 1991, issue of "Bateaux" (boats) a leading French yachting mag,
has a little write-up on the Sony and Icom (!) GPS receivers.
Here is a paraphrase of parts of the article:

"The measurements of the Sony box are 10x6x4 cm, and it has a moveable
parabolic antenna of 10 cm diameter on a 7 m cable. For power, it contains
four R6 (AA) cells with a life (fairly feeble) of 90 minutes. The expected
main power source is provided by a cordo which can plug into a 12 or 24 V
cigar lighter. A box for R14 (C?) or R20 (D?) cells is available. To
communicate with other apparatus, an RS-232 output is provided.

"The software, not tested by us, seems conventional with a display of the
parameters in a choice of kilometers, statute miles or nautical miles;
99 way-points can be programmed with alphanumeric indication as well as 9
routes. The liquid crystal display has two lines, but there are three pages.

"Data entry, such as the coordinates of a way-point, is made, not by a
keyboard, but by scrolling an alphanumeric display with buttons.

"ICOM offers the GP 2000, a 'black box' unit (at the same price as the Sony).
It is comprised of a receiver and calculator for GPS, but NO DISPLAY; the
GP 2000 is connected to existing apparatus (like Transit, Loran, Decca,
navagation center) by an socket for MMEA 180, 182, 193, or RS-232.
^-- Marine interface standards.

This posting in no way represents the official position of my employer.
73, Bob W3OTC I'll see you on 50.125 MHz home 301-762-5838
<rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> work 301-975-5677

3551. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 14:20:13 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <5822@ksr.com>
Source record: 292822

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>repeater has been a dumping ground for some of the worst things
>>I've ever heard on ham radio, for over 20 years. And yet the FCC
>>apparently feels relatively powerless to determine what's obscene,
>>and night after night this thorn in our sides continues on.
>Some people insist on trying to force their brand of morality on
>others. This is a two edged sword that can cut both ways. The
>FCC is understandably reluctant to get involved in matters of
>taste. Taste after all is mostly in your own mouth.

Now, of course, when someone plays a tape of that repeater at the next WARC
as evidence of the State of the Art in amateur radio communications, we should
not be surprised at coming back with a 10kc-wide cw-only ham band...

I don't personally care about "obscene" language, and they aren't jamming me,
but I really don't have much respect or concern for people who feel they MUST
act like jerks regardless of the consequences for themselves or others.

3552. Pirates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 14:20:57 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9110081420.AA01622@timeplex.com>
Source record: 292682

Subject: Pirates on WWV

About 6 weeks ago, I observed on WWV's 5.000 MHZ frequency an interferring LSB transmissions in Spanish, with quite a strong signal. Beam heading seemed to indicate in the general direction of Caribbean islands (KP land). I thought that the use of this channel for anything other than standard time and frequency transmission would indicate an intruder. On the chance that this was real and that my Drake TR-7 reception was not impaired, I called the FCC monitoring station in Laurel MD (301-725-3474) and patched the audio from these transmissions over the phone. Not only was the FCC very interested in this, but the immediately confirmed (with some more sophisticated gear than I have in my shack) that my findings were correct. This conversation in Spanish between 2 or more stations continued on for hours. The FCC operator said that he would triangulate the signal with another government agency and possibly the DEA. Well, you never know what one will hear on the air these days. If it was drug runners communicating, they sure picked an obvious place to be heard (exactly on top of WWV). Has anyone out there heard anything like this in the past?
Seth Taylor, KC2WE (NJ) ....opinions expressed are my own.
reply here or via uunet\!timeplex.com\!taylor

3553. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 14:33:15 UTC
From: marc@ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com
Message-ID: <11861@awdprime.UUCP>
Source record: 292679

In article <1991Oct8.013841.1891@qualcomm.com>,
karn@qualcom.qualcomm.com (Phil Karn) writes:
> Having monitored 147.435 on occasion, I think I can say that it does
> serve a useful purpose: it keeps the crazies in one place. Turn off
> that machine and you scatter them all over the bands.
>
> It's similar to the practice in some cities to concentrate the
> red-light district in one particular spot, e.g., "The Block" in
> Baltimore, my home town.

While it was never admitted in public IMHO a lot of hams in southern
California knew this and that's why the machine has been around all
these years. And while we're talking about garbage machines let us not
forget 146.61 in southern California.

I was on 435 for many years and in the late 70's it was one of the
finest repeaters to be on despite the fact that the problems were
starting to worsen. It has gone through cycles of good and bad. A lot
of this depended on how much the people who were on the repeater cared
about it. After the FCC took away the licenses of some of the hardcore
jammers in the early 80's 435 experienced a "rebirth" where it was a
fun repeater to be on.

Alas this "rebirth" went the way of the dodo when Dave Faraone WA6KOS
the repeater owner and trustee passed away in May of 1983.

There were a lot of fine hams on the system and there was always
some interesting discussion going on.

Marc Wiz MaBell (512)838-4780

Yes that really is my last name.
The views expressed are my own.

marc@aixwiz.austin.ibm.com
or
uunet!cs.utexas.edu!ibmchs!auschs!ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com!marc

3554. Re: Who owns spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 14:46:48 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <91281.38808.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>
Source record: 292823

Sure, 220 is alive and well. Most of Ham Radio is alive and well. But even at its best, Ham Radio will never be important to the Feds. The FCC just wishes we'd go away and stop bothering them, and then they could give our frequencies to commercial and military users who matter in the political dimension. Remember, hams got "200 meters and down" in the first place because everyone thought that those wavelengths were useless. It was just a quirk of physics that the most useful frequencies turned out to be in that range. As soon as everyone got wise, hams lost most of those frequencies; all that's left are very small segments in the lower HF bands between 160 and 10, and the VHF/UHF bands. The VHF/UHF bands are huge, especially in the upper bands, because up until now, they wern't very useful. As technology makes them more useful, other "real" users will want them, and we will lose them, as we've lost most of the bandwidth we started out with way back when. Like I said before, I hate the idea, but I'm very pessimistic. Yes, we should all support the ARRL, yes we should all write the FCC and Congress, and yes, we shouldn't go down without a fight, but I think the handwriting is on the wall.

3555. Re: Yaesu Ft1000 -vs- FT990 Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 14:47:32 UTC
From: jrd@duke.cdc.com
Message-ID: <37097@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 292825

In article <16610068@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
>I came across some material on the preamp & mixer of the FT1000 in RADCOM a
>month ago. It looks quite sensible. I understand that the same design is used
>in the FT990. The FT1000 sports dual receivers and so splits the RF into
>seperate front ends. Splitters have loss, this cannot be overcome without some
>sacrifice of usable dynamic range. So I expect that the 990 should have an
>advantage over the 1000. (and the IC765 over the IC781).
>
> After trying the various contenders, I bought a '765. Who needs 2 receivers?
>with millisecond QSY I can sneak a quick look elsewhere should I want. At least
>the FT 1000 gives stereo audio so you can decide which freq which signal was
>heard on.

The choice of rigs is much like the ford vs. chevy argument and any of the current rigs will each do an adquate job. I ran similiar comparisons and wound up with the Yaesu FT1000. One of the major decision points was the availability of local good service, and the local Yaesu/Icom dealer let me use both top-of-the-line rigs before making a purchase.

The second receiver is much more useful than you would expect. First is the ability to hear on your Tx frequency in split operation. I tail-end and am able to map the frequencies of calling stations so that a quick QSY to the station the dx is working is quite easy. You cal also experiment with diversity reception which in my case is nest with CW operation. The signal seems to lift from the QRM and copy improved. Enjoy your new rig and remember that 10 minutes after you buy anything it becomes obsolete.

The FT1000 also has the best CW tone with the narrow filters that I have ever used. My ex-940 would Riiiiiiiiiiing like crazy and about an hour of CW at a sitting was all I could manage before having to QRX.

73 es gud dx, John N0ISL

--
* John Douglas * Always assume that your *
* Arden Hills, MN * assumption is invalid. *
* Control Data Corp. * -Robert F. Tatman *
--
* While I do not speak for CDC, they sometimes *
* share my opinion. Where that is the case, the *
* typestyle has been changed to early sanscrit. *
--

3556. Re: PC's and RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 14:56:35 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190039@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 292770

I battled this one for a while. My experience:

1. The switcher power supply is a rich source of noise. Replace the line cord connector with an intergrated line filter connector. New they are $10, but you can find them in "surplus" stores for $2-$3. This was the MAJOR improvement.

2. Make sure all cables are shielded and have metal hoods. Insure the hold down screws are on tight.

3. Make sure the cabinet is making good, solid contact. Watch the paint. Make sure you use a star washer under the screws to get good contact.

4. Use ferrite cores on the cables to keep the trash inside. R/S sells these things - they are some what pricey, but if you have no other source...(they are split so you can wrap the cable around them with out taking the cable apart)

5. I have a NEC multisync monitor (about 1985 or so) and that thing is completely RFI tight...the video cable on the other hand... a couple cores helped this problem. Your mileage may vary on other monitors. To check the monitor, turn it off while rest of the PC is running. If you have problems...use conductive paint or metal screen to shield the inside. Don't forget to ground the shield. Don't forget the line filter. The multisync is well shielded and has a line filter.

6. GROUNDS!!! Ground the case, and it also helps to ground the printer and monitor.

I had a PC that started out at about S7 on 10/15 meters and ended up under S1. I could see a small increase when the PC was turned on but it was quite tolerable. On 20 meters and below there was no problem since the PC noise was below the normal noise. Another thing, I recently replaced the desk top case with a new tower case. The new tower case was far more enclosed than the old case. I can't hear the PC now! (of course all the above mentioned 'tricks' were in place).

Hope this helps!
73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

3557. Re: Pirate/Lid on 7003 this morning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 15:00:18 UTC
From: pfowler@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950005@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 292688

I worked a guy at 12:19 UTC that was working people one after another.

This was on 7.004 (pretty close). I got his call as 3D2HA. I was a bit

concerned as that might be Fiji, and that would be quiet tough for me to

get (and 599 both ways !!!). I guess I don't beleive it either !

73 pat N7MPS

3558. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 16:15:04 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <TZai09w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 292732

jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov (JACK SARGEANT) writes:

> In <1991Oct4.154904.5626@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Str
>
> >In article <16610067@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David St
> >>I seem to remember that some military aircraft losses (actual wheeeee BOOM
> >>were eventually attributed to flying near to a Megawatt SW broadcast array
> >>in Saudi Arabia.
>
> >I haven't heard about that one, with the nuclear EMP protection on a
> >military plane I rather doubt it though, unless it were a freak of some
> >sort.
>
> At least one NATO Tornado (in Gremany), one F-16 (suspected, but not proven
> at the last report I saw) in the Kadfafi attack, and several Blackhawk Helis
> in the US. There are probably more, but I was able to find these while
> researching a paper on Mil Spec EMI susceptability testing.
>
> >> 5W inside versus a MWatt a mile away ? More risk than I choose to take
>
> >This is very credible. Remember radio is "square law", i.e. the power
> >decreases as the SQUARE of the distance! When you compare a separation
> >measured in feet with a mile or so then you can generate as intense a
> >field quite easily.

Does this mean that whenever Air Force One keys one of it's kilowatt HF transmitters it automatically crashes? I don't think so. AF-1 normally flies with at least one HF transmitter and one UHF transmitter continuously keyed with others going intermittently. It's now a 747, and I don't know where they get all that power, but the fact is, it's possible to operate all kinds of transmitters without being a safety problem. Some new fighters are 'fly-by-wire' and there could be EMI problems with them if not properly designed or repaired.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

3559. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 17:07:09 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910137@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 292706

It is possible to receive 800 MHz cellular telephone transmissions on a commercial FM (100 MHz) receiver (in spite of HR-1674, hi hi!) While it's a bit of a stretch, it may be possible to overload the frontend or one of the IF stages of a 10 GHz radar.

Perry / AA0ET

3560. Re: SUBSCRIBE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 17:36:27 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Oct.8.13.36.27.1991.11310@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 292824

I'd like to subscribe to info-hams.digest too. Thanks!
Grover

3561. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 18:11:27 UTC
From: ptb@bistromath.mitre.ORG
Message-ID: <9110081811.AA00651@bistromath.mitre.org>
Source record: 292681

swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uxa.cso.uiuc.edu!pnz46378@ucsd.edu (RFBurns) writes:

Because, Sorgatz, you are a CLASS A F###### A##HOLE. You are not only lid of the month, but you, as far as I am concerned, are LID OF THE CENTURY. This college kid (who happens to hold an amateur extra ticket) holds you in the lowest regard. I hope I never f###### hear you on the air. I would probably throw up all over my rig if I did....So, Ignoramus...what say you an me go head to head with our theory, A##HOLE? I am very interested in transmitters just like the person who posted the inquiry. And I am an ELECTRONICS ENTHUSIAST, also. I will get in touch with the person in question and, if he so desires, mail him MY F###### COPY of a 60 watt AM BC transmitter.

You know, the funny thing is that I was just logging onto the group here to ask if anyone could help me with my VHF power amplifier design for 2m. And so I filtered through all of the posts regarding transmitters and recievers. Lo and behold, I find 3 pages of replies to an article dealing with "transmitter/reciever help". I was delighted as I read the first article. However, upon reading the subsequent replies, I nearly lost the dinner I just ate. Sorrygatz, you seem to have royally F##### UP the entire purpose of the group! You should have your f###### account deleted! I am so f###### pissed off at you right now, I could s### green and spit wooden nickels (ACK! Forgive the cliches).... YOU ARE SCUM. GO AWAY! Take your f###### tongue and lick the tank coil of a goddamn 1500W linear as it is transmitting, a######!

-Love RFBurns... Anyone wanting plans for the AM TX get in touch with me.

Your message is one of the ones that I wish we had some kind of automatic filter to catch and delete. I do not appreciate your sewer language. Don't you have any better vocabulary than f### and a##hole? Do you really expect any of us to take a posting like that seriously?

Peter Baldwin

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of my employer.

3562. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 18:14:08 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.181408.4581@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 292827
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <2659@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>I have seen some radar jammers that worked by modulating a CW
>microwave oscillator...

We really need an FAQ list in sci.electronics; this one seems to come
up every few weeks.

Note that deliberately jamming police radar involves several criminal
offenses (serious jail-and-criminal-record crimes, not just traffic
tickets), is not that hard to detect, and is something the police have
absolutely no sense of humor about.
--
Programming graphics in X is like | Henry Spencer @ U of Toronto Zoology
finding sqrt(pi) using Roman numerals. | henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

3563. Re: IC-735 Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 18:41:14 UTC
From: painter@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1818@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 292678

You can call ICOM tech service (sorry I don't have the number handy) and ask for a tech brochure on the programming interface for all their radios. It used to com with a schematic of the EIA-232 to ICOM CI-V converter. The Technical manual (about $8.00) for the 735 has (or used to, as I can't vouch for anything more recent than three years ago) information on the interface as well.

ICOMs tech support is great, once you get through the phone system. The tech notes used to be free, and you should get the service manual anyway, 'cause it has all the info you may eventually need for minor repairs (such as part numbers) anyway.

/Tjp

P.S. ICOM people on the net. Can you post a description of the converter?

3564. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 18:41:48 UTC
From: pnz46378@uxa.CSo.uiuc.EDU
Message-ID: <199110081841.AA05714@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292683

I'm not asking you to take it seriously. Not a very nice reply to me, I think..
It had nothing to do with you....I was just letting everyone know that Sorgatz
was a penile appendage. I'm sorry you took offense. How bout helping me with
the 2M PA?

-Paul Zaremba AA9BK

3565. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 18:55:45 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <52880@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 292686
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <.686835641@craft> kronenpj@craft.logos.camp.clarkson.edu (Paul J Kronenwetter) writes:
> However if you do feel that the instrument was incorrect or was
> 'desensed' by your 2m radio go right ahead and bring it up. Although
> desensing is caused by a transmitter at a close frequency.. ie: a
> receiver at 146.91 being desensed by someone nearby talking on the
> input..146.31.. I don't think that the primary frequency would desense
> a radar gun (10GHz) and Kenwood wouldn't let a radio out that had a
> significant harmonic that far down the band..

Desense is reduction in receiver sensitivity. This would yield, if anything, _no_ reading on the radar gun, not an inaccurate reading. And no, desense is not the phenomenon that occurs when you transmit an out-of-band signal near a radar gun.

From experimenting with ham-band transmission (HF through 440) and radar, it seems that there are two ways to cause invalid readings in a radar gun. The first is interference to the digital logic. This seems to generate very erratic readings, and is usually caused by transmitting RF very near to the counter unit (in the case of two-piece radar units). The second is rectification of RF, which is most pronounced with AM, modulating the carrier at the frequency you want to display. For example, transmitting AM that's modulated with an audio tone from an AM signal generator, it's pretty easy to get the radar gun to display a speed that corresponds to the audio tone. This is just caused by rectification of the AM signal prior to the counting stage. The counter interprets the AF tone as a doppler shift, and displays the speed that corresponds to the original modulating tone. This is why CB's are well known for causing interferance to radar - they use AM. AM is the worst-case scenario.

In the real world, it's somewhat difficult to get a false reading on a radar gun with an external transmitter. The main reason is that most decent radar guns (with a few notable exceptions, like the first three versions of the MPH X-band K-55, CMI SpeedGun 1, and a few others), have RFI-detection circuitry built in. If the radar gun "sees" RF in the area (usually uses a simple diode detection scheme), it lights up the "RFI" light on the radar gun and inhibits the speed displays. This _usually_ works, but it isn't foolproof. It's possible, with careful positioning of the radar gun and/or transmitter to fool the gun into displaying a false reading, but the chance of it happening in a real-life scenario with a good radar gun is slim. The poorer the radar gun, the better chance you have of interfering with it, in general.

--- Jeff

P.S. I have used the RFI as part of my defense in traffic court.
Sometimes it works, sometimes it doesn't. You have a _much_ better
chance if you informed the cop that you were using a radio at the
time of the stop, especially if you can get him to make a note of it
on the back of the ticket. The judges seem to give it more credibility
this way than if you just came to court and said "I was using a radio
transmitter at the time - you gotta believe me!!!!"
--
-=-=-=

3566. Re: More CW in music

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 18:58:52 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850018@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 292693

There is CW at the end of Iron Butterfly Theme by Iron Butterly (1968)

N6RK

3567. Re: RACES Bulletin #189

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 19:02:49 UTC
From: choke@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.190249.12387@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 292684

In article <1991Sep30.190333.20936@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>In article <9109301537.AA00290@ucsd.edu> enge@almaden.ibm.com (Roy Engehausen) writes:
>]TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
>]INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
>
>Any chance you could restrict the distribution of this to california rather
>than the whole country?
>--
>John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
>ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
>"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
>part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
> - - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

Please do not stop them. We are just forming our RACES organization and we
like the information.

Carl H. Okerstrom, N7TPY Department of Emergency Management
Imaging Research, RC-05 Snohomish County
University of Washington 1907 Everett Avenue
Seattle, WA 98195 Everett, WA 98201
Voice: (206) 548-6262 H: 347-3513 (206) 258-6461
Fax: (206) 543-3495 (206) 259-4034

choke@u.washington.edu

3568. Military Antenna Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 19:27:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBI8VWT7IOECWZTU@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292690

>
> ANTENNA RADIO ACCESS AS3886/TRC191
> DES.ACT FSCM 87032 P/N 01-2731075
>
> THEN A GTE WARRANTY LABEL:
> 05225393 WITH BAR CODE
>
> I would like any info you can provide out there about the antenna or
> the TRC191 system and its frequency ranges (possible freqs of course).
>
It would help to know if this equipment looks new or old. The Army has a nasty tendancy to repeat numbers of equipment. I have info on the NEW TRC-191 equipment, but I'm not sure if this antenna fits into its operation. If this matches, you have found an antenna for the new military cellular phone network.

Chris, I didn't get an INTERNET MAIL address for you from your message ... I would be happy to provide some of this information to you directly. If this antenna IS from the new equipment, I would be interested in obtaining one ... for my National Guard unit!

Jon Brazelton / N4VRN
First Lieutenant, Signal Corps
Tennessee Army National Guard
jpb7946@tntech.bitnet

3569. ZA1A Press Release #7 (last one)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 19:32:44 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9110081932.AA11611@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 292680

[from Olli, OH0XX]

ZA1A PRESS RELEASE # 7 (4th Oct. 1991)

NEWS FROM TIRANA

Today on Friday, the graduation ceremony was attended by twenty people at Hotel Tirana. Twelve new amateur operators, who passed the IARU sponsored course and exam, were honored their new call allocations - from ZA1TAA to ZA1TAL. They will be duly licensed shortly and they will be immediately operational.

The remaining IARU team will continue their operations now focusing some new frequencies and modes; RTTY and six meters included.

Almost 70.000 QSOs are made exceeding the early estimations.

This international group will be leaving Tirana on Monday, the 7th of October, after their most succesful mission. They would like to thank their hosts, the entire amateur radio community and supporters of ZA1A for their interest.

3570. Yagi antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 20:21:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <0B1824A760202A4F@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 292689

I would like some opinions, humble of course, regarding feeding VHF Yagi antennas. In particular the relative merits (measureable) of the Gamma match versus the Beta (hairpin) match.

I have built and used both. UHFers seem to favor the beta match with insulated elements.

Your information and opinions are appreciated.

73, K9CUN, Jack

derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

3571. Re: Mods for Heath HR-1680 Receiver Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 20:29:59 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <osmi03w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 292663

zmlek@dcatla.uucp writes:

> The schematic reveals that replacing crystal Y1 and tweaking L401 would do th
> job. Not so difficult! All I need is the crystal specs (fundamental or
> overtone, foo cut, bar holder) and a company that'll grind a custom one for
> me. I didn't see any crystal specs in the Heathkit manual, but I assume the
> crystal is some overtone type since it's over 30 Mhz.

For any of you who don't already know, companies like International
Crystal maintain info on a lot of these radios so you may be able to get
a crystal by just calling them and describing the radio. Otherwise, they
can use the old one to determine the specs for the new one.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

3572. Re: IC-735 Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 20:35:37 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <32mi04w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 292661

GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu (Dave Goodwin) writes:

> Having just purchased an ICOM-735 transceiver, I'm interested in finding out
> if anyone has devised the necessary interface between a PC and the rig's
> serial control port? I know Icom makes one, and though I haven't checked the
> price yet I'm sure it will be ridiculously out of line. Thanks.

Actually, it's expensive but the CT-17 is almost worth it just to see
something properly designed :-). The cheap way is go into your serial
card and remove the 1488/1489 RS-232 chips and jumper the TTL signals
out to the connector. (Not RIGHT, just cheap :-). Next best is to build
a level convertor using 1488/1489 or MAX-232 devices.

I'm working on a design which requires no power other than the RS-232
port itself, don't know yet if it will work.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

3573. RACES Bulletin #190

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 20:35:43 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.COM
Message-ID: <9110112004.AA24517@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292673

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Date : 911004/1650
Msgid : $RACESBUL.190

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.190 DATE: October 7, 1991
SUBJECT: DRILL OR EXERCISE REALITY, PART 3/3
(By April Moell, WA6OPS. Conclusion)
8. You are not likely to handle much traffic. In a drill most people rarely simulate the kind of phone stress they would have in a real incident. Whether you are in a drill or the real thing, you are a support communications system. YOU ARE THERE JUST IN CASE. QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY, IS WHAT MATTERS. If you are on duty for three hours and handle only one message -- it was still important and worthwhile for you to be there. If you can get the one message through that they need -- YOU ARE VALUABLE.
9. The more exposure volunteers have to the agency they serve, the easier it is for all concerned when we are activated.
###
The preceding was prepared by April Moell for the Hospital Disaster Support Communications System in Southern California. Throughout you can see the importance of the necessity for reliability, dependability, performance, and knowledge of the served agency by its volunteers. There are some volunteer activities that require little or no prior knowledge of the served agency by a volunteer. This is NEVER the type of volunteer we address in the weekly State RACES Bulletins and other publications. Like the hams and other volunteers who serve the hospitals, they must be a part of the served agency system BEFORE the emergency strikes. Such a volunteer seeks out an agency or organization ahead of time. They then serve because they WANT TO as a part of an agency, an organization, or a system as a team player. There simply is no room for loners. The days of simply sitting down to any radio, anywhere, with no knowledge of the served agency are gone. New people learn the system and the procedures. So do the old timers or they lapse into retirement.
Probably one of the most frustrating statements from a soul who stands up at a recruiting session for emergency

communications specialists is, "I've been a ham for over forty years. What in the world can YOU possibly teach ME?" Again, thanks to April and the other professionals who send us Bulletin material.
As retired Hawaii State RACES Radio Officer Henry Gamache, KH6AIN, once said, "Just because you're an Amateur doesn't mean you don't do a professional job."

EOM

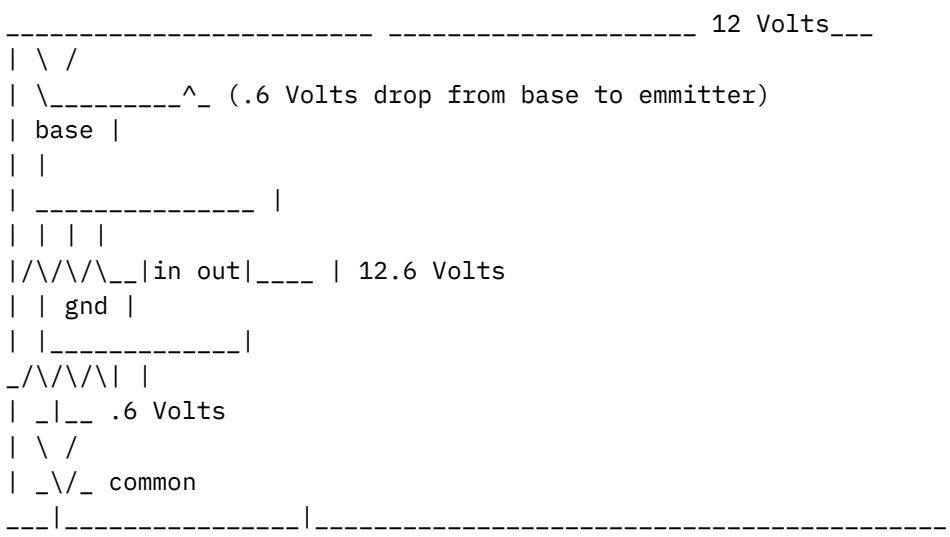
3574. Re: Information on voltage regulator

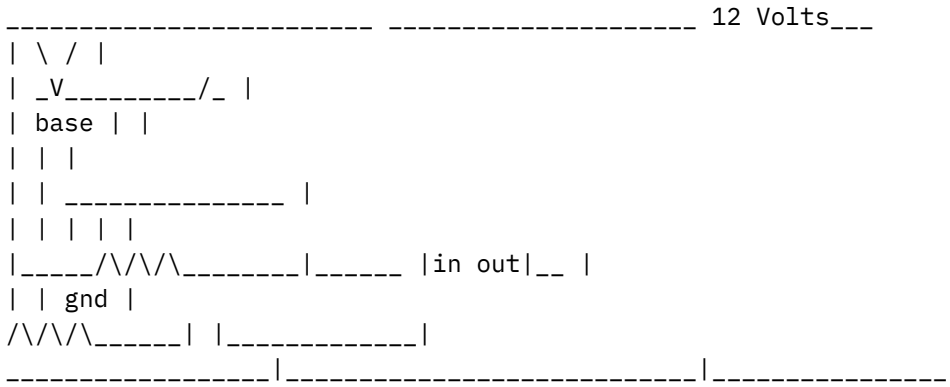
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 20:39:24 UTC
From: billt@hprnd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <30950004@hprnd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 292640

Greetings,

Here is a couple of rough schematics of circuits which would allow you to
use your three terminal regulator and a high current transistor. Biasing of
the transistor and the diode is not necessarily complete.
A load resister across the output and bypass capacitor from base to
to ground may be need to stabilize the circuit.

Good Luck,
Bill Thomas





3575. D-104

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 20:49:23 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9110082049.AA04416@timeplex.com>
Source record: 292691

Subject: D-104 help
From: taylor@timeplex.com
In reply to :
>Date: 8 Oct 91 15:09:14 GMT
>From: sdd.hp.com!think.com!news.bbn.com!bbn.com!jmccombi@ucsd.edu
>Subject: need D-104 help
>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>I would like to use my Astatic D-104 mic on my new Kenwood TS-450S.
>I tried this last night, hooking up the mic output from the D-104
>directly to the mic input of the 450S. It worked, sortof. With the
>supplied Kenwood handheld mic, I advance the mic gain to about 9
>o'clock for normal voice operation. With the D-104, the 450 would
>register only with the mic gain open all the way, with me speaking
>VERY LOUDLY into the mic. Something is not right.

>What am I doing wrong? Are the impedances mis-matched? (The TS-450
>wants to see a 600 ohm mic; I thought the D-104 was 600 ohms.) Is
>there something else I should be doing?

>Please e-mail directly to me. I will summarize if there is
>interest.

Jon
N1ILZ
jmccombie@bbn.com OR {harvard, others}!bbn!jmccombie

The D-104 microphone is a HIGH impedance device (about 1 meg) and
has a wide frequency response. Also, the rig you are using in SSB or
even AM with its internal SSB filter can't use the D-104 bandwidth to
full effectiveness. I used one of theses mikes 30 years ago as WA2FNF
on an AM rig with high level plate modulation. Unless one was to use
this kind of mike on that type of gear, I would say that for a modern
SSB transceiver with a 2.7 (or narrower) LSB or USB filter, the D-104
is not only a poor match impedance wise, but a poor choice for
frequency response reasons. Much of the voice energy from the D-104
(above 2.7 KHZ) will be lost anyway. The impedance mismatch results
in such a high loss, that most of the audio never gets past the first
microphone stage in the rig. The only way to use the D-104 (and I
wouldn't recommend it) is to use a small audio matching transformer,
e.g. 600/50K or more.
73's Seth Taylor , KC2WE reply via taylor@timeplex.com

3576. Re: FM Stereo XMTR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 21:36:18 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360036@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 292705

Ramsey Electronics also had one using the same chip. Works quite well and has about a half mile range.
Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

3577. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 23:29:31 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.232931.28630@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292685
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:

>Note that deliberately jamming police radar.....
..... is not that hard to detect.....

BS! Yeah, some cop is got a spec analyser plus his radar gun! (First he sweeps the electromag spectrum for other radar signals, then he shoots at the passers by with his superscope.....)

I know someone who built the "Radar Calibrator" out of a popular magazine, then subsequently (very successfully I might add) used it when doing 80 in a 45 right past a friendly police officer in a speedtrap. He had it rigged to transmit radar signals at 25, 35, 45, or 55 MPH that would automatically be activated when the detector went off. NIFTY-ASS DEVICE! It was a bitch to build though...The Gunn diode was hard to come by.

3578. Re: Yaesu FT-411E question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 23:44:25 UTC
From: stan@hprpcd.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <4290004@hprpcd.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 292644

For powering the Yaesu FT-411E with 12 volts, get a PA-6 adapter. This slides onto the bottom of the radio in place of your battery pack and your battery pack can slide on the bottom of the PA-6. The PA-6 will charge up your 7.2 Volt packs (not the 12 volt ones) while you are using the adspter on 12 volts. I melted a small hole in the side of the Naugahide case that comes with the 411 to plug in the 12 volts.

good luck

Stan

~~~~~~
~ Stan Witherspoon N6SCE ~ Disclaimer ~
~ Systems Technology Div. of Hewlett Packard ~ These are my personal opinions ~
~ 8010 Foothills Blvd. ~ and do nor represent the views ~
~ Roseville Ca. 95678 (916) 785-5071 ~ of anyone or anything else. ~
~ Email: ucbvax!hplabs!hprpcd!stan or stan@hprpcd.rose.hp.com ~
~~~~~~

3579. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-08 23:52:19 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct8.235219.18293@anasaz>
Source record: 292697

Keywords:

In article <1991Oct8.105422.26286@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us (Mike Morris) writes:
]Please stick to one subject - a closed system simply requires club
]membership, and membership of a closed system is available to anybidy
]who wants to join. "...or just have the proper PL in your radio" refers
]to an open system that happens to require PL.
No, membership of a closed system is available to those whom the owners
of the system choose to admit. There may be closed systems open to all, but
there are lots of closed systems open to only an elite few (Cactus comes
to mind, although the "few" is a lot of people these days).

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3580. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 01:44:50 UTC
From: kronenpj@craft.logos.camp.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <.686972690@craft>
Source record: 292687

Peter,

Thank you for that concise and accurate statement..

'73
-Paul Kronenwetter
kronenpj@clutx.clarkson.edu

P.S. And yes, I did go and look up previous articles to see what has been
said.

--
Paul Kronenwetter - N2KIQ |FM: 146.91 |Snail Mail: Box 6433, Potsdam, NY
kronenpj@clutx.clarkson.edu | 444.15 | 13699-6433
"The right half of the brain controls the left half of the body.
This means that only left handed people are in their right mind."

3581. Ham Radio Talk Show Host Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 02:02:36 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.020236.14611@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 292632
Cross-posted to: rec.video.satellite,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The LET'S TALK RADIO Satellite Network is looking for someone to host a weekly one hour show about ham radio. LET'S TALK RADIO is a satellite delivered talk show listened to by TVRO satellite enthusiasts on Spacenet 3 Channel 21 6.2 wideband audio, and can be heard on ANY home satellite system.

The program host will take calls from listeners, and answer questions about ham radio topics, so a basic understanding of general aspects of hamming are desired. Of course if the host is stumpped, other listeners will usually call in with answers, so rocket science degree is not required.

Also not required is ANY broadcast experience, just the desire to do a good show, and a somewhat outgoing personality (gift of gab) to keep the show moving when people are not calling in. If you HAVE a professional background, so much the better, but it is definately not necessary, as most of the hosts of the present shows have never done any work in commercial radio or TV.

If you are interested, you can call Jim Bass at LET'S TALK RADIO, and mention this posting... Or send me EMAIL for more details.

LET'S TALK RADIO is a service devoted to communications hobby technology. Program hosts are not compensated, at least not at this time, as any funds the channel makes through advertising goes to paying communications charges. BUT it is a great way to meet people and have fun.

LET'S TALK RADIO Phone Numbers:

1-315-673-3752
1-315-673-9058

One of these numbers will connect you with Jim Bass during the daytime hours.

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

3582. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 02:41:29 UTC
From: marc@ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com
Message-ID: <11903@awdprime.UUCP>
Source record: 292700

In article <1991Oct8.105422.26286@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>,
morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us (Mike Morris) writes:
>
>
> This attitude is why many LA hams consider 435 to be a sewer. ANd why
> more have gone to 220, 440 or 1200.
>
> And why should someone need a Motorola B93MPB into a 16 element beam
> antenna ? Over 2.5kw erp?
> (A B93 is 330 watts continuous duty, for those who don't grok Moto model
> numbers)
>
> The "ultimate base" was sold when the person got transfered out of town...
> I helped to build it, install it, move it _twice_, dismantle it (the power
> transformer alone was > 300 pounds, not to mention the rest of the beast!)
> and ship it to the new owner in Arizona. He was willing to ship it
> beacuse it was a rare beast: it came from the Moto factory on a 14x mhz
> channel - not a conversion from 150 or 160mhz.
>
> But damn! could it get a piece of RG-8 warm....

Since we're now into talking about details about operation on 435
I'll have to refresh Mike's memory of events.

Flame thrower set on mild. :-)

I was the owner of the B93MPB. It was rated at 250 watts continuous
duty but did put out much more than that. (Love those Motorola
radios).

The radio was acquired at a swap meet and was never "built" or
installed by Mike. The only contact Mike had with it was to dismantle
it from the rack so it could be transported or shipped by the new owner
to Arizona. (At least that part is correct)

Flame off.

Anyway, it was rather sad to need that type of power to get into
the repeater.

There was one evening when I talked for a solid 10 minutes with
the "MPB" and yes Virgina the RG-8 did get quite warm. In fact
the PL-259 at one end of the coax was too hot to hold.

The radio did have the capability to be made into a remote base or a
repeater. It was to my knowledge a somewhat rare radio and IMHO the
successor to the Motorola green box. The green box was (in the L.A.

area) a rather well known military surplus amplifier with a pair of 4X150's in it. There were a couple of green boxes used on 435 over the years.

I know that this will quite probably surprise to say the least many people, but when you care about a repeater and the people on it you don't want to get run off the frequency. It was a case of not giving in to some rather indecent hams.

Many people left as Mike said to go to other bands but some of us were willing to stay and try and keep a good repeater alive.

As I mentioned in a previous posting there were a lot of positive things about the repeater and the Mount Wilson Repeater Associaton.

Among them was a tremendous public service effort know as "Operation Santa Claus" to allow children to talk to Santa Claus via ham radio before Christmas.

There also was a lot of help extended to prospective hams.

There were also many wonderful t-hunts held on the repeater.

Unfortunately along with the jammers, bootleggers and hams who enjoyed harrassing people there was also a tremendous amount of politics and personal agendas both on and off the repeater.

As shocking as this all is to some people let us not forget that events such as this occur on HF and other walks of ham radio.
Not that this excuses anything that happened on the repeater.
Even more surprising things happened that made it seem like a soap opera.

Marc Wiz MaBell (512)838-4780

Yes that really is my last name.
The views expressed are my own.

marc@aixwiz.austin.ibm.com
or
uunet!cs.utexas.edu!ibmchs!auschs!ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com!marc

3583. Radium dial verification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 03:05:54 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.030554.7506@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 292692

I crossposted from this group to packet an article about the hazards of radium painted radio and meter dials. Bruce KQ2E sent this message below:

Sb: identifying radium paint

Just as an aside to your warning about *radium paint*... One way to find out if your dial or hand is covered with the real thing is to keep it in the dark for a few hours, and look at it without exposing it to light beforehand. If it glows without being first illuminated by light, it's probably radium. Another, more exotic way to test it is to put a small roll of high speed film (>/= 1000 speed) unexposed and in close proximity to the dial for about one day. Then, have the roll developed and see if there are any traces of exposure on the film. If so, you just proved what the dial has on it for sure!
73, Bruce KQ2E @ KA2UGQ.NJ.USA.NA

3584. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 08 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 03:10:35 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FD3B.ED2379C0.5511@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292694

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 281, 10/08/91
10.7 FLUX=179 90-AVG=198 SSN=188 BKI=3455 4444 BAI=030
BGND-XRAY=C1.5 FLU1=3.1E+06 FLU10=8.1E+03 PKI=3455 4553 PAI=036
BOU-DEV=027,052,081,096,044,055,044,042 DEV-AVG=055 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C9.0 @ 1521UT XRAY-MIN= C1.0 @ 0015UT XRAY-AVG= C1.9
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 2050UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0555UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.7%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 0850UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2330UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55317NT @ 0336UT BOUTF-MIN=55236NT @ 1715UT BOUTF-AVG=55286NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+105NT@ 2100UT GOES7-MIN=N:-018NT@ 0849UT G7-AVG=+071,+053,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+124NT@ 2045UT GOES6-MIN=E:-026NT@ 0600UT G6-AVG=+079,+000,+024
FLUXFCST=STD:173,175,177;SESC:170,170,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,012,010/025,015,015
KFCST=3334 4322 3324 3333 27DAY-AP=010,010 27DAY-KP=2222 3222 2122 3333
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3585. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 04:32:42 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.043242.3456@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292695

Well, Pete...Looks like you did exactly what I did....You thought it would be nice not only to flame me in my private mail, but also where everyone else could see it. Didn't anyone ever teach you that that was rude? I was standing up for the battered....Not flaming (one of the) rescuers....

Ok. Let's end this NOW. I have finished commenting on it.

Down to business. I am designing an RF power amp for my 2m homebrew. I want 5 W out...Everything is OK, except that my mere 50-100mW or so exciter cannot drive the 5W amplifier.. Anyone have any simple ideas about boosting micropower to the 150-200 mW range???

Thanks..... Paul Norman Zaremba (ARS AA9BK Amateur Extra)

3586. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 06:12:18 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.061218.7149@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 292698

Referring to radio transmitters causing problems with aircraft
electronic equipment...

>>This is very credible. Remember radio is "square law", i.e. the power
>>decreases as the SQUARE of the distance! When you compare a separation
>>measured in feet with a mile or so then you can generate as intense a
>>field quite easily.

>>For those who haven't done this, key up your handheld next to a
>>flourescent light. It may have to be almost touching to ignite the bulb,
>>but sometimes you can keep it glowing from several feet away. I have
>>seen a 75M AM rig (200W) which kept the light at full brilliance for
>>almost 100 yards away from the antenna.

There is a 5,000' mountain called Mt. Wilson just northeast of Los
Angeles that has 99% of the FM and TV broadcast transmitters
concentrated in a small (relativly) space - maybe 1 mi by 1/2 mi.
Just on TV there is channel 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 22, 28, 34, 46, 52.
I do not know the power levels for them, but Channel 28 has over 1megawatt erp.
Channel 4 has a 750' towwer, and channel 7 has more.

The standard Mt. Wilson "flashlight" is a flourscent tube inside a mailing
tube. Stays lit 24hrs a day, and never needs batteries.

Closer to my house is KRLA, a 50kw AM station, and KALI, a 10kw AM
station. KRLA has flourscent lights mounted in their "doghouses" - the
antenna matching unit containers - but no power run to them. KALI is a
manned site and the operator uses a hand-held flourscent tube to read
the meters.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3587. Re: Mobile VHF/UHF Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 06:17:29 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.061729.7357@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 292699

steve@CATICSUF.CSUFRESNO.EDU (Steve Mitchell) writes:

>I'm looking for a discreet, mobile VHF/UHF
>antenna. I've looked through an issue of
>CQ, but was not even able to find ads for
>these antennas.

>Price is important, so an education on the
>subject may be in order..

>In what price range do these antennas run?

7-10 years ago I looked at the disguise antennas. At that time
Antenna Specialists seemed to be the only game in town, but that was
then, and this is now... The 2m whip that would have fit on my Ford was
about $50 then...

Also realize that disguise antennas are a compromise as to gain and
pattern. The one I was looking at claimed 2.5db, but I was told to
assume unity, and that a fender mount would really mess up my pattern.

ZZ
--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3588. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 06:55:53 UTC
From: aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.065553.12259@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292696

```
It seems you took RFBurns' message seriously enough to respond to it.
--
_____________________________________________________________________________
Aaron Barnes | ||| aj008@cleveland.freenet.edu | |||
Huey Lewis and the News-Fore al| ||| l your Sports needs. | / | \
_____________________________________________________________________________
```

3589. to Extra in one day

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 12:08:22 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <58929@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292702

Even the famous Jim Smith (VK9NS et al) blew the written Extra exam when he took everything in one day in the U.S. As I recall, he said that it was the band allocations for different license classes that caused his downfall - it must have been more than that, though, since you can get about 10 questions wrong and still pass, and there most certainly aren't that many questions on the band allocations...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX - and N5-something for a few days)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3590. who did I work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 12:19:33 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.121933.12835@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292701

A couple of neophyte questions... This past weekend I worked a station with the call TV6FS (if memory serves correct; certainly the prefix was TV) in a pileup on 10 meters. Despite repeated questions about the QTH from stateside amateurs, the best that the operator would come up with was 'Utah-Eu 32'. My guess is that 'utah' was a phonetic for the letter 'u'. I note in the ARRL Operating Manual that the TV prefix is assigned to France and the operator's QSL manager was in France. Does anyone know who/where this station was?

A second question: I finally worked ZA1QA on 10m on Sunday. They had just gone from simplex to split operation and the inevitable pileup had not yet developed. What's the proper way of obtaining a QSL from these folks? I take it that 'via the bureau' won't work? I didn't see any mention of the QSL routing in the QST article on Albanian operations last month. Thanks for any assistance.

Richard Eckman KD4AUS
NASA Langley
eckman@dobson.larc.nasa.gov

3591. QSL Post Office

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 12:32:42 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28677@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292704

Has anyone used the QSL Post Office ?

I found this service on the front page of the October
Radio Fun magazine. Looks interesting if you QSL stateside
or to Canada.

Any comments......

3592. whom did he work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 12:43:02 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <58930@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292703

eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) asks:

>A couple of neophyte questions... This past weekend I worked a station
>with the call TV6FS (if memory serves correct; certainly the prefix was
>TV) in a pileup on 10 meters. Despite repeated questions about the QTH
>from stateside amateurs, the best that the operator would come up with
>was 'Utah-Eu 32'. My guess is that 'utah' was a phonetic for the letter
>'u'. I note in the ARRL Operating Manual that the TV prefix is assigned
>to France and the operator's QSL manager was in France. Does anyone
>know who/where this station was?

TV is indeed France, it's one of several "cute" prefixes the French use
to encourage pile-ups I suppose. "Utah" must have been "IOTA", Islands
on the Air, someone here can tell you which particular rock #32 is in
Europe. Some people chase IOTAs the way most DXers chase 'countries'.
I guess it makes a change from those ZAs all over the bands - and, speak-
ing of which:

>A second question: I finally worked ZA1QA on 10m on Sunday. They
>had just gone from simplex to split operation and the inevitable
>pileup had not yet developed. What's the proper way of obtaining
>a QSL from these folks? I take it that 'via the bureau' won't work?
>I didn't see any mention of the QSL routing in the QST article on
>Albanian operations last month. Thanks for any assistance.

The address was given in one of the recent DX Bulletins posted here,
QA stands for Quick Aid [Foundation], there's an address somewhere in
Hungary. I'll look it up when I get back to Austin if nobody posts
if before then. "via bureau" will probably work, if you don't mind
waiting.

Derek "QRZ DX? - pse no ZAs" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3593. Re: 2M PA information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 13:04:00 UTC
From: ptb@bistromath.mitre.ORG
Message-ID: <9110091304.AA02533@bistromath.mitre.org>
Source record: 292727

I really do not know how expert you are with VHF construction techniques, so I will give you a number of sources, and then let you apply them as you see fit. You may already know this, but VHF construction can be somewhat of a black art, where one must pay particular attention to lead length, placement, grounding, etc., much more so than at HF.

One place you may want to go for information is the ARRL handbook, available from the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111. You should write them and ask how much they want for it. This book is very popular, and may also be available at a local ham bookstore. It changes each year, but in the 1987 version, on page 31-47, there was an article on how to construct a medium-power 144 mhz amplifier, which would take 10W in and put out 300 or so. It has the flavor of a class C amplifier. There is another one on page 31-54, that requires 19W to put out 700W, or a full 2KW PEP amplifier on page 31-59. (The construction details are given in December 73 and January 74 QST.) These amplifiers all use tube technology, and pretty high voltages.

The ARRL's Book entitled "FM and Repeaters for the Radio Amateur", at least the one copyright in 1972, also has a solid state power amp for 2 meters, starting on page 59. It is designed to operate from a vehicle electrical system, using about 13.6 volts. It is definitely a class C amplifier. This was further described by K7QWR in May 72 QST. The output is in the 40W to 50W range. I had trouble discerning the input power required from the article, but it is somewhere in the range of 1 to 15 watts.

The ARRL's "The Radio Amateur's VHF Manual", at least the 1972 edition, had at least the high power VHF amp.

I would suggest you get a more recent edition if you are serious about building one of these things, so you do not run into a problem of obsolete parts or parts where the suggested supplier has gone out of business.

If you like kits, you might just try to get in touch with Radiokit. They have lots of kits for various things, although I do not know about VHF stuff. Their address is Radiokit, PO Box 973, Pelham, NH 03076, and phone is (603) 437-2722. I have not done business with them in the past, so I can not endorse them. (The Radiokit info was current as of 4/13/90.)

I hope that you find the above helpful, and thank you for cleaning up the language.

Peter Baldwin

3594. Re: Radium dial verification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 13:38:50 UTC
From: M14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <91282.34731.M14494@mwvm.mitre.org>
Source record: 292707

The glow-in-the-dark test may not work. The phosphors that do the actual glowing age badly, and after a few decades, don't work at all. Meanwhile, the radium is still cheerfully zapping away, as it will for the next 10,000 years or so. The best test is a giger counter; these frequently show up at hamfests; I've seen working units go for as little as $20.

3595. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #729

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 14:15:36 UTC
From: MJK2660%RITVM.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9110091719.AA05807@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292739

I've had some experience with the Kustom Electronics Falcon and KR-10 RADAR units in a college campus setting.

We are trained by with the cooperation of a NY State Police RADAR instructor who is stationed in the area. I'll tell you about the approved method for RADAR use.

-The unit is tested for accuracy at least once a year by a certified technician.

-At the start and end of the shift the RADAR unit is checked by the use of two tuning forks. These tuning forks are also tested annually, and according to the factory technician are practically indestructable. (this particular technician has only rejected one tuning fork in the last 5 years).

-There is a test button on the unit that illuminates all of the segmants of the led's for the speed display(s) and the indicator lights.

-There is an indicator light (labeled RFI) that comes on when RFI may cause an error in the calculation of the speed. If the RFI light is on you should discount any speeds that are displayed. In non-scientific tests that I have conducted a 45 watt vhf transmitter does not cause the RFI indicator to light at a distance of about 50 feet or so.

For stationary RADAR:

-The radar unit will display the speed of the largest cross section moving in relation to it.

-There is a sensitivity adjustment for the receiver. Helps to cut out the readings from vehicles farther down the road.

-When a vehicle speed is being measured you do not depend entirely upon the speed displayed on the unit. You also use a visual estimate of the speed of the vehicle to confirm the display. Most experienced police officers can estimate a vehicles speed within 1 or 2 mph.

-The radar also emits a tone that varies upon the speed of the vehicle. You can also judge the speed of the vehicle by hearing this tone. This is just a another way that is used to aid in confirming the vehicles speed.

-The tone and display on the unit will change when the vehicle that is being monitored leaves the field of influence for the unit. This is another step used to confirm the speed that you have displayed is for the correct vehicle.

-If multiple vehicles are influincing the unit the tone will become garbled. Easy to tell that you aren't getting an accurate reading on just a single vehicle. The tone also changes abruptly from vehicle to vehicle, so it is not a difficult problem to tell which vehicle has been "clocked".

-Moving RADAR has other problems that you have to be concerned with such as erroneous readings caused by bridges that you might be approaching.

-The officer running RADAR most often tries to get the antenna pointed as directly pointed to oncoming traffic as possible. Any angle from the radar to the approaching traffic causes an error that is in favor of the traffic, not the officer.

3596. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 14:46:25 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2676@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 292713
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct8.232931.28630@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:

henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:

>Note that deliberately jamming police radar.....
..... is not that hard to detect.....

BS! Yeah, some cop is got a spec analyser plus his radar gun! (First he sweeps the electromag spectrum for other radar signals, then he shoots at the passers by with his superscope.....)

I know someone who built the "Radar Calibrator" out of a popular magazine, then subsequently (very successfully I might add) used it when doing 80 in a 45 right past a friendly police officer in a speedtrap. He had it rigged to transmit radar signals at 25, 35, 45, or 55 MPH that would

Since Henry picked my message for the FAQ disclaimer I might also add that jamming is very easy to detect and most if not all of the newer guns have have better computers and or DSP to detect and wanr the user of jamming attempts.

It doesn't take a rocket scientist to notice the JAM light comes on when you clock a certain car.

I would also concur with the opinion that they would not be amused, even if you pulled out your amateur license that says you can transmit there. Its still obstruction of justice.

jv

"Everything that gives us pleasure gives us pain to measure it by."
-- The Residents, GOD IN THREE PERSONS

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | vail@tegra.com
|Tegra| Member: LPF | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- (508) 663-7435 | jv@n1dxg.ampr.org

3597. NCG (COMET) phone#,FAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 14:51:48 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4345@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 292708

I have had some bad luck with a NCG (COMET) 144/220 duplexer.
The duplexer destroyed the output modules in my IC-900 on 2m and
220MHz.

So far I have sent a letter to the U.S. division in Calif. Their
response (didn't surprise me) was that it wasn't installed
correctly.

I have sent one more letter to them and if I don't get any
satisfaction I would like to forward all info to the main
headquarters (Japan?). Anyone have the main headquarters address
phone#,FAX#??

thanks,
Ken
508-467-2663

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

3598. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 14:54:00 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.met.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.145400.5220@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 292722
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct8.232931.28630@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
|>BS! Yeah, some cop is got a spec analyser plus his radar gun! (First he
|>sweeps the electromag spectrum for other radar signals, then he shoots at
|>the passers by with his superscope.....)
|>
|>I know someone who built the "Radar Calibrator" out of a popular magazine,
|>then subsequently (very successfully I might add) used it when doing 80
|>in a 45 right past a friendly police officer in a speedtrap.

To quote you -- BS! Yeah, some cop doesn't know the difference between 45 and 80 unless his radar gun tells him. THAT'S how jammers are detected -- they're stupid and they think everyone around them is just as stupid. The cops don't need no stinkin' spectrum analyzers

|> He had it
|>rigged to transmit radar signals at 25, 35, 45, or 55 MPH that would
|>automatically be activated when the detector went off. NIFTY-ASS DEVICE!
|>It was a bitch to build though...The Gunn diode was hard to come by.
|>

I would never call you a liar, but I think I would call your friend a liar with this particular story.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

3599. Re: to Extra in one day

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 15:21:41 UTC
From: eshamilton@lbl.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.152141.23689@csam.lbl.gov>
Source record: 292709

I went from nothing to Extra in one day on the written, but couldn't quite get 20WPM. Had to settle for Advanced. A month later I passed 20WPM and got extra upgrade.

When I took my 20WPM, some else was going from nothing to Extra in one day and passed written and code.

--

Ned Hamilton AB6FI
eshamilton@lbl.gov

3600. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 16:21:48 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.162148.15891@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 292714
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct8.232931.28630@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>>Note that deliberately jamming police radar.....
>..... is not that hard to detect.....
>
>BS! Yeah, some cop is got a spec analyser plus his radar gun! (First he
>sweeps the electromag spectrum for other radar signals...

No, he just notices that his radar gun persistently reads 55 when he clocks you, after you went past so fast that the sonic boom woke him up. :-)
Or, more mundanely, that it reads 55 on a car that is obviously going much faster than other traffic on which it reads 65. Or that it's rock-solid at 55 even as you change speed while passing.

Policemen are not (consistently :-)) stupid. Sooner or later you'll run into an alert one.
--
Programming graphics in X is like | Henry Spencer @ U of Toronto Zoology
finding sqrt(pi) using Roman numerals. | henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

3601. Re: Ramsey FM Transmitter kit address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 16:32:04 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct09.163204.2801210@locus.com>
Source record: 292718
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1991Oct09.021611.3917@ka3ovk> ka3pgn@ka3ovk (Dave Norment) writes:

>Bear in mind that I'm feeding my kit with 13.8 volts instead of the 9
>volts specified and am using a tuned dipole at 30 feet on a hill.

The general forumla relating power amplifer output impedance,
power output and voltage level is Rout = V+^2 / (2*Pout). If you
rearrange this to relate power output to voltage level it is
Pout = V+^2 / (2*Rout). If Rout remains constant and the power supply
is increased from 9V to 13.8V the output power would increase by
a factor of (13.8/9)^2 or 2.35. This means, if the kit was within
90% of the maximum allowable power at 9V, it is way over at 14V.

I actually have a point though; just because Ramsey sells the kit
does not mean you can just build it and operate it legally. Note:

>For those interested, I'll quote the instruction manual:
>"The FM-10's low power broadcasting capability and other practical uses
>can be fun and interesting for people of all ages, but the FM-10 is
>DEFINITELY NOT A TOY."
>
>"Your non-licensed signal can provide serious competition to a medium
>powered public broadcasting station fifty miles away, a station which
>someone in your neighborhood may have set up a special antenna to enjoy."
>
>Please refer to FCC regulations for non-licensed low power broadcasting.
>Relative field strength is important!

Right. Ramsey neatly sidesteps the issue of whether operating the
transmitter is legal or not. You may need to reduce the output power
or modify your antenna to remain legal. However, I'm not going to
turn anyone in for running a clean transmitter at 2-3x the Part 15
levels.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3602. Mods for Heath HW2P (Standard) wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 16:46:19 UTC
From: tucker@sed002.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4346@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 292710

Does anyone have mods for the Heath/Standard micro sized 2 meter?

David Tucker / KC4ZGO

3603. Looking for UHF Amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 16:58:56 UTC
From: crobles@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <9110091658.AA10420@bottom.magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 292716

Dear Amateur radio,

I am looking for an UHF Amplifier, for example MIRAGE model D1010N.
About 10 W Input & 100 W Output

Thanks in advance,

Claudio Robles
Concepcion
CHILE

3604. Re: FM Stereo XMTR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 17:02:17 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.170217.23817@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292720

My good friend modified his to get about 2 watts out, fed into a nice dipole on his roof. I live 3 miles away from him in a wooded, hilly area and can recieve him quite well. It's really neat to play around with. I love broadcasting.

3605. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 17:11:45 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.171145.25311@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292719

morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us (Mike Morris) writes:

>The standard Mt. Wilson "flashlight" is a flourscent tube inside a mailing
>tube. Stays lit 24hrs a day, and never needs batteries.

>Closer to my house is KRLA, a 50kw AM station, and KALI, a 10kw AM
>station. KRLA has flourscent lights mounted in their "doghouses" - the
>antenna matching unit containers - but no power run to them. KALI is a
>manned site and the operator uses a hand-held flourscent tube to read
>the meters.

I would imagine that the RF fields on Mt. Wilson would be pretty unhealthy.
It always scares me thinking of all that RF Energy.....

>--
>Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
>PO Box 1130 |
>Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
>818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3606. Who did he work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 18:26:18 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9110091826.AA23027@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 292738

UE-32 might be the "grid" square, although I don't have a feel for
where different grids are in europe. In the US these are mainly used
for VHF and UHF work, though sometimes they are used on 10 meters.

Anyone have a world grid square map?
Jim, NE3X

3607. Amsat Reports Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 18:50:41 UTC
From: randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <3297@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 292726

I seemed to have missed the last couple weeks of Amsat Reports.
Could someone please mail them to me?

Also, is there a mailing list that I can be added to, to insure that
I receive these?

Thanks
Randy

Randy Hall Grass Valley Group, Inc. VOICE: 916-478-3310
P.O. Box 1114 Grass Valley, CA 95945 FAX: 916-478-3887
Internet: randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com Home: 916-274-2207
UUCP: ... !tektronix!gold!randyh Packet: WA2AGE@KE6LW
AppleLink: D4427

3608. Bencher vs. Vibroplexm iambic?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 19:06:16 UTC
From: jkeyes@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <8777@eastapps.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 292725

I am going to buy either a Bencher or a Vibroplex iambic CW key. Does anyone have any opinions as to which I should prefer? Is the difference more looks than anything else?

Currently, I'm using a straight key at somewhere in the 7-10 wpm range. I would like to move up to 13+ wpm over the next couple months.

Thanks!

John N1IPE
jkeyes@East.Sun.COM

3609. Long Delayed Echoes - References

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 19:15:48 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.131548.49644@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 292717

It turns out that finding my friend's stack of LDE references was not as easy as I thought. It turns out that they aren't all in one place. Also, he was searching for them amongst his stuff when in fact he had given some to me. Anyway, here's a few references. All of them cite several other papers and/or articles on LDE's or related topics, so this should be enough for the casually curious and a good starting point for those who want to seriously persue the topic:

Crawford, F. W., D. M. Sears and R. L. Bruce, "Possible Observations and Mechanism of Very Long Delayed Radio Echoes", Journal of Geophysical Research, Space Physics, v75 #34 (Dec. 1, 1970) pp 7326 - 7332.

Ellis, G. R. A. and G. T. Goldstone, "Observations of long delayed echoes", Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics, v49 #10 (1987) pp 999 - 1005.

Villard, O. G., D. B. Muldrew and F. W. Waxham, Jr., "The Magnetospheric Echo Box - A Type of Long-Delayed Echo Explained", QST, v64 #10 (Oct. 1980) pp 11 - 14.

I will be glad to post more as I come across them. 73, Scott

Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Utah State University # Home: (801) 753-3924
Logan, UT 84322-4405 #

3610. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 19:21:55 UTC
From: gt7865a@prism.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <37890@hydra.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 292711

This is slightly off the subject, but it seems like I once saw an ad in the back of one of the electronics magazines advertising a radar jammer. I assume that you could generate your own radar signals which would overpower the reflections from your vehicle. With a little computer work, it seems like you could get the gun to read any speed you wanted. Of course, this would be illegal. I would like to hear opinions from some gurus, however, to see if this could or has been done.

--
Comer, Matthew Brian
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ncar,purdue,rutgers}!gatech!prism!gt7865a
Internet: gt7865a@prism.gatech.edu

3611. Re: FM Stereo XMTR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 19:28:38 UTC
From: aj008@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.192838.21346@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292712

Hey Paul,you better watch out when talking about such sinful thin
gs on this base, someone might tell on your friend for his small,
pass-the-time FM station.

They will try to get you and your friend the life in prison with
no parole thing.

--

Aaron Barnes | ||| aj008@cleveland.freenet.edu | |||
Huey Lewis and the News-Fore al| ||| l your Sports needs. | / | \

3612. Re: Recent area 4 calls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 20:15:46 UTC
From: jlmbrt@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct9.201546.27148@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 292721

From article <1991Oct4.175918.3757@news.larc.nasa.gov>, by zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov (Dr. Joseph M Zawodny):
> I have recently upgraded from a tech+ to advanced and I am curious as to what
> calls are being issued in area 4. The latest QST only has the calls as of

My son got his new KO4KE advanced call 5 October.

3613. 10 meter/mobile rigs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 21:48:34 UTC
From: holt@sdd.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct09.214834.4581@sdd.hp.com>
Source record: 292728

Has anyone had any experience with any of the 10 meter mobile rigs available? (Like the Radio Shack, Uniden, ???). I'm interested in getting something for HF in the car (with 2 little kids at home, to/from work is about my only time to operate!) I enjoy 10 meters (not FM, REAL 10 m), but I'm concerned about the quality of these rigs. Are they any good? What about used all-band rigs that are small? Any recommendations? It'd be nice to have all-band coverage, plus some added power. Any info would be appreciated.

73,
Holt, N4HR/6

holt@sdd.hp.com
ucsd!hp-sdd!holt
uunet!ucsd!hp-sdd!holt

3614. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 22:09:26 UTC
From: csmith@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <12395@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 292729
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct9.145400.5220@ryn.mro4.dec.com> taber@ultnix.met.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>
>In article <1991Oct8.232931.28630@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>|>I know someone who built the "Radar Calibrator" out of a popular magazine,
>|>then subsequently (very successfully I might add) used it when doing 80
>|>in a 45 right past a friendly police officer in a speedtrap.
>
>To quote you -- BS! Yeah, some cop doesn't know the difference between 45 and
>80 unless his radar gun tells him.

Yeah. The "calibrator" might let you do 70 in a 55 zone, but any more difference than that and the cop will be able to tell something is fishy simply by sight. Most cops with any experience with radar guns learn to judge your speed by sight within 5 mph, simply by seeing many cars and how fast they are going by the radar gun.

>>He had it
>>rigged to transmit radar signals at 25, 35, 45, or 55 MPH that would
>>automatically be activated when the detector went off.
>
>I would never call you a liar, but I think I would call your friend a
>liar with this particular story.

The device does exist. I have the plans but never built it because some of the parts were so hard to find. But getting away with 80 in a 45 zone is a bit unbelievable.

There is another drawback to the "calibrator." I knew someone who had it set at 55 mph while speeding out on the highway. He then pulled into a 30 mph zone in a small town and got pulled over for doing 55, because he forgot to switch the calibrator off..

3615. Re: Info about SARA satellite?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-09 22:51:43 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <888@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 292715

In article <1081@usna.NAVY.MIL> daniel@usna.navy.mil (Walter K. Daniel) writes:
>Does anybody have information about the SARA (Student Amateur Radio
>Astronomy) satellite? I've seend it referred to as OSCAR-23, but I don't
>know if that's correct. I've seen two different downlink frequencies
>given for SARA, but I haven't heard anything on either one. Does SARA
>continuously transmit or does it operate only over Europe?

SARA is _NOT_ an amateur satellite. To my latest information, the IARU has
officially filed a complaint against the French administration that
issued the license. It seems the license was given in the amateur band
by mistake (a number of weather satellites reside in the neigbourhood,
around 143 MHz).

While SARA sends 300 baud AFSK telemetry, the format has not been made public
to the amateur community. The satellite is not under amateur control.
(not that there is much to control; it contains just a few measuring devices).
The output frequency, 145.955 (145.995 has been advertized but is wrong)
looks just as a disturbance signal in a crowded segment of the band.
Fortunately, the transmitter is only operational when it is within reach
of the French command station, so no disturbance in the USA area.

The reason for it being advertized as OSCAR 23 is probably political: you
probably saw that in an announcement that indirectly came from a
French-spoken Belgian satellite group. I hesitate to mention dirty
political issues like this, but the situation is like this:
- As you probably know, Belgium has a Dutch-spoken 'north' part and
a French spoken 'south' part.
- Most organisations (political and otherwise) in Belgium come in pairs
of two, one Dutch, one French. Unfortunately, they sometimes fight
each other.
- The same goes for amateur satelite organisations too.
- Fortunately, the situation doesn't run out of hand: people don't walk
with guns there. They just go against each other in political issues.
(I said this was messy!)
I can imagine that, because the 'north' wants to QRT the bird, 'south'
tries to get it recognized.
Please note that I don't want to give a bad impression of either side.
This mess is just a fact of life.
(After writing, I realize that this issue is probably a no-no on usenet.
Sorry. On the other hand, I got some data of the bird from the French
half (thanks Patrick!), wanting it to be recognized. As fas as I know,
most of the rest of the world does not recognize the bird as amateur
satellite as long as at least the telemetry format isn't made public.
So far, the thing is NOT recognized as OSCAR 23.

(Look at SARA the same way as you look ad BADR-1, I don't know if you know that story: The University of Surrey (builder of OSCAR 9, 11, 14, 15) had some Pakistani students for some time as part of an exchange program. The students worked in the UOSAT unit. One day, they were vanished, and so were some important drawings of the UOSAT bird. A few months later, Pakistan launches a satellite, which was very similar to OSCAR 9/11: even the output frequency/modulation technique were the same, and most of the other parameters were too. Draw your own conclusions..
BADR-1 used a very low orbit and has re-entered the atmosphere some time ago.)

>Also, is this the newsgroup for postings about amateur radio satellites?
Some Bird people seem to check in here, trying to keep up with the traffic. I haven't heard Bob N4HY (one of the builders of the microsats) in months here. Pity.

73,
Geert Jan

3616. Blue Angel`s freq`s for Fleet Week

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 00:26:55 UTC
From: frankfx@volkswagon.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <8751@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 292730

Does anyone have a list of frequencies for the Blue Angels and any other good one's pertaining to Fleet Week this coming weekend. I will be out in a small boat with my BC200XLT.

I would be happy if someone could repost any prior info.

Thank You

Joe Fenech
Sun Microsystems

3617. Re: AEA Isoloop Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 01:50:53 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19911009184729CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 292733

>The AEA Isoloop was featured in the April 91 QST Product Review column.
>Contact the ARRL Technical Department Secretary for information about
>QST technical-article reprints.

I'm a big Isoloop fan. It won't work miricles, but it is an efficient radiator. I worked HF0POL on 18 Mhz CW and SSB both yesterday evening. The QST review is of the original model of the Isoloop, which is made of aluminium tubing and covers 14-30 Mhz. AEA has been advertising a newer model which covers 10-30 Mhz (which means somewhat higher efficiency, due to higher radiation resistance, on 14 and up) made from a continuous strap, which gets rid of the losses at the tubing joints.

Unfortunately, AEA has shipped *zero* of these. I've had a back order in at AES since July. I checked with AES last week, and they told me that AEA subcontracted the mfg overseas, and has been having an (unspecified) problem. The AES rep sounded rather ticked at the runaround he'd obviously gotten from AEA. Too bad. It's a neat product. Hope they manage to solve their problem.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

3618. ARF Changes Schedule.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 02:25:44 UTC
From: arf@ddsw1.MCS.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.022544.5734@ddsw1.MCS.COM>
Source record: 292737
Cross-posted to: misc.headlines,talk.politics.misc,talk.politics.mideast,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

The Amateur Radio Forum is switching to a new schedule as of this week.

The new schedule Sunday night at 9PM Chicago time
Freq: 3950 LSB

arf

3619. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 04:02:55 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.040255.10372@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292734
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

taber@ultnix.met.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>I would never call you a liar, but I think I would call your friend a liar with this particular story.
>--
I wouldn't call anyone a liar.

LOOK EVERYONE! I don't want to cause trouble here, it just seems that everytime anyone posts something, it becomes a flamefest, and the poster's mailbox fills up with loads of useless messages. And I wish to thank the nice person who complained to my sysadmin. I love you.

-Paul N. Zaremba
Amateur Extra AA9BK

(P.S. Don't rip on my license. I really hate that. Don't become the newest addition to my .*sswipe file. And btw, I will now sprinkle *'s throughout the profanity (if there ever is any) for the weak at heart....)

Everyone here should understand that flaming flamers only spreads the flame. (I'm learning the hard way) We should band together and stamp out all flames in the future. Since this is my favorite newsgroup, I do not wish for it to become tainted with undesirable posts. (No hypocrisy intended. I am very hot-headed at times.) I will not post profanity in the future, if everyone else agrees to do same.

I am also a little miffed at the person who went whining to my system administrator. It would have been much easier to settle it with me, unless the one who has been constantly corresponding with me since the incident was the one who whined..... (.*sswipe???)

-l8r

"I'm starting to sound like Sorgatz" (Maybe he whined.....)

3620. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 04:10:41 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.041041.11893@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292735
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:

>In article <1991Oct8.232931.28630@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>>>Note that deliberately jamming police radar.....
>>..... is not that hard to detect.....
>>
>>BS! Yeah, some cop is got a spec analyser plus his radar gun! (First he
>>sweeps the electromag spectrum for other radar signals...

>No, he just notices that his radar gun persistently reads 55 when he clocks
>you, after you went past so fast that the sonic boom woke him up. :-)
>Or, more mundanely, that it reads 55 on a car that is obviously going much
>faster than other traffic on which it reads 65. Or that it's rock-solid
>at 55 even as you change speed while passing.

>Policemen are not (consistently :-)) stupid. Sooner or later you'll run
>into an alert one.

Once again I spoke without knowing all of the facts. I was not aware of the
"JAM" indicator.....But even though the cop notices you going visibly faster
than indicated, there's nothing he can do about it. Last week I went home
and was on the way to see my little brother at the high school football game. I had my
radar detector actively listening, and I was doing a good 70 in a
35 MPH zone. I passed (to my horror) one of the StC cops, and immediately
downshifted to a slower speed. I saw the cop light his cherries and swing
around, and I knew I was BUSTED. He stopped me some miles down the road, and
sauntered up to my car...."Son, you were speeding...."
"No, I wasn't officer"
"Yes you were."
(knowing my detector didn't activate)
"Ohh. I thought I was doing 35. Can I see your radar readout, officer?"
"Hmmm...well I didn't clock you, so I can't give you a citation, but
by the time I turned around, you were 3/4 of a mile down the road.
It tool me about 3 times the time it took you to get here."
"We'll officer, I don't think I was speeding. Thanks for warning me."
"BLAHBLAHBLAH"

Moral: He couldn't give me a ticket; he had no proof. Maybe he was just being
a nice guy...Could he have cited me with the distance/time thing?

-Paul Zaremba (AA9BK)

3621. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 04:12:32 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.041232.12454@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292736

```
....*sswipe???
```

3622. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 04:22:05 UTC
From: nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.042205.12115@ecst.csuchico.edu>
Source record: 292750

In article <1991Oct5.170704.9140@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes:
>As quoted from <30066@ttidca.TTI.COM> by sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz):
>+---------------
>| Ok, it seems that none of you share my opinion that college kids should be
>| able to read and research such a trivial thing as building a Part 15 device
>| for the AM broadcast band. No problem, this kind of response just verifies
>+---------------
>
>I do. But:
>
>* look up the percentage of college students who need to take remedial English
> classes;
>
>* study the reasons *why*; and
>
>* quit being surprised at basic ignorance.
>
>+---------------
>| 1) It's perfectly alright for someone at college level to use this group
>| as a resource for information that could be gathered by even a cursory glance
>| at any number of electronic hobby-oriented publications or books. Right.
>+---------------
>
>The same problem exists in comp.unix.*, and just about every other technical
>newsgroup. And has been present since at least 1984.

In case you didn't realize, one of the major benefits of computers and increased communications is that it allows you to learn and gather information much easier than it might be without the use of the computer. Yes, college students should be able to read and write decently well as well as know the basics of research and information gathering. However, what makes going to the library any better or worse than asking a supposedly knowledgeable person via communication by computer? It is a lot easier to log onto your local computer and ask somebody your question than it is to trudge miles down to your local library and then take the time to look it up. As long as the person you are asking IS knowledgeable in the related field, you will probably get the same information as from a book.

Yes, there is a problem with our educational system but not all college students are idiots or illiterate. I'd appreciate it if you would refrain from lumping us all in the same category...

--
Michael Larish | 31x-ray1078 X-Ray SSB Club,Paradise,CA 27.355 MHz LSB

aka Nomad the Wanderer | C&M Radio Group - Frequency: 27.215 MHz AM
nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu | Chico State Amateur Radio Society
CSU Chico, CA | Passed the novice & tech - just waiting for my ticket!

3623. Europe + Hamfests

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 04:30:12 UTC
From: cb@cci632.cci.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.043012.22877@cci632.cci.com>
Source record: 292749

Hi, I just got a surprise trip to Germany form Oct 16 to Oct 24.
I'd love to go to a Hamfest. However, I do not have any idea if
there might be one. If someone in Net land has some ideas, dates,
and such it sure would be apprecitated if you sent me some Email.
I may not have a whole lot of time to read this group (you know how
it goes, work hard before and after to keep up the good work).
Thanks again!!!!

--

email: cb@cci632.cci.com or cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

3624. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 04:48:57 UTC
From: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <ak5k01w164w@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 292776

pnz46378@uxa.CSo.uiuc.EDU (RF Burns) writes:

> I'm not asking you to take it seriously. Not a very nice reply to me, I think
> It had nothing to do with you....I was just letting everyone know that Sorgat
> was a penile appendage. I'm sorry you took offense. How bout helping me with
> the 2M PA?
>
>
> -Paul Zaremba AA9BK

Paul, you shouldn't be surprised that if you use foul and offensive
language in this news group, you will offend just about everybody. And
that includes me.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

3625. Flex

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 07:57:21 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9110100757.AA05510@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 292652

Still looking for info about FLEX HARDWARE systems.

Wim NIJNTJES
wimn@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com

3626. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 09 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 08:30:53 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FE31.D5E53CC0.7658@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292650

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 282, 10/09/91
10.7 FLUX=184 90-AVG=198 SSN=211 BKI=3433 1212 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=C1.4 FLU1=1.9E+06 FLU10=7.5E+03 PKI=4423 2322 PAI=015
BOU-DEV=038,069,029,021,006,016,009,016 DEV-AVG=025 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= M1.2 @ 0640UT XRAY-MIN= B9.5 @ 2358UT XRAY-AVG= C2.4
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1230UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 1315UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2350UT PCA-MIN= -0.9DB @ 1925UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55318NT @ 0333UT BOUTF-MIN=55269NT @ 1734UT BOUTF-AVG=55298NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+150NT@ 1827UT GOES7-MIN=N:-009NT@ 0057UT G7-AVG=+092,+050,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+149NT@ 2013UT GOES6-MIN=E:-019NT@ 0515UT G6-AVG=+101,-004,+028
FLUXFCST=STD:182,185,185;SESC:180,180,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=012,010,007/015,015,010
KFCST=3324 3333 2224 4311 27DAY-AP=010,024 27DAY-KP=2122 3333 4344 4432
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3627. Re: Plans for small transmitter/receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 09:21:42 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610071@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292758

NO ONE OWNS "THE AIRWAVES"

NO ONE OWNS GRAVITY

They are physical properties.

Because signals do not stop at borders (and pass immigration control and customs as good patriotic little waves should) International organisations were created to manage the use of electromagnetic waves. Almost every nation is a signatory to the empowering agreements. Each nation enforces the agreed upon rules within its jurisdiction. The rules amount to bandplans and details of who may be permitted to use various bands. One example is that only amateurs who have passed some form (unspecified as to nature or speed) of morse test may be allowed on amateur bands below 30MHz, to do otherwise breaches a signed agreement. A British illegal CBer on 6.9Mhz caused problems to French long-range aviation comms, the french told the brits, He was then prosecuted under british law, no need for extradition.

So although no-one owns the airwaves, there is a well designed system of management. Breach their rules and you endanger your wealth and liberty. No system is perfect, but this one seems effective in preventing total anarchy.

No one owns soundwaves, but prosecutions for "breach of the peace" and nuisance happen.

3628. IC-24AT and battery dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 12:43:50 UTC
From: benjy@benjy.cc.vt.edu
Message-ID: <2452@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 292761

I'm interested in purchasing a thrid party BP-85 battery for my Icom IC-24AT. I understand the extended batteries sold by many third party companies are larger than the battery pack made by Icom. I'm concerned that the IC-24AT with the third party battery will be too large for the LC-66 case. Does anyone have experience with the case and a third party extended battery? If so, please send me e-mail and I'll summarize for the net.

Ben Cline
benjy@benjy.cc.vt.edu
--4---/KT --The callsigns in the mail :-).

3629. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 13:13:19 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.687100399@node_d3ff>
Source record: 292463

In <TZai09w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:

>jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov (JACK SARGEANT) writes:

>> In <1991Oct4.154904.5626@nddsun1.sps.mot.com> waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Str
>>
>> >In article <16610067@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com (David St
>> >>I seem to remember that some military aircraft losses (actual wheeeee BOOM
>> >>were eventually attributed to flying near to a Megawatt SW broadcast array
>> >>in Saudi Arabia.
>>
>> >I haven't heard about that one, with the nuclear EMP protection on a
>> >military plane I rather doubt it though, unless it were a freak of some
>> >sort.
>>
>> At least one NATO Tornado (in Gremany), one F-16 (suspected, but not proven
>> at the last report I saw) in the Kadfafi attack, and several Blackhawk Helis
>> in the US. There are probably more, but I was able to find these while
>> researching a paper on Mil Spec EMI susceptability testing.
>>
>> >> 5W inside versus a MWatt a mile away ? More risk than I choose to take
>>
>> >This is very credible. Remember radio is "square law", i.e. the power
>> >decreases as the SQUARE of the distance! When you compare a separation
>> >measured in feet with a mile or so then you can generate as intense a
>> >field quite easily.

>Does this mean that whenever Air Force One keys one of it's kilowatt HF
>transmitters it automatically crashes? I don't think so. AF-1 normally
>flies with at least one HF transmitter and one UHF transmitter
>continuously keyed with others going intermittently. It's now a 747, and
>I don't know where they get all that power, but the fact is, it's
>possible to operate all kinds of transmitters without being a safety
>problem. Some new fighters are 'fly-by-wire' and there could be EMI
>problems with them if not properly designed or repaired.

Very true. Using the 'copters mentioned as a "for instance", The Army's
Blackhawks were tested for immunity to only 1 volt per meter through part
of the spectrum. On the other hand, the Navy required the Seahawks (almost
the same machine otherwise) to be immune to 200 volts per meter throughout
the spectrum. The Navy operates in a much harsher EMI environment than the
Army does, but has not lost a single machine to interference.

The Blackhawks have been (or are being) refitted with hardened flight control
computers. Thge Tornados are restricted from flying too close to high power
broadcast stations. (Both of these ships were done in by broadcast stations.)

I don't know what was or can be done about the F-16. It was operating within the field of a US Electronic Countermeasures plane which was transmitting jamming signals. I would assume that new operating proceedures would be indicated here.

RF immunity can be built into electronics equipment. I have worked with equipment which is not damaged, and which continues to function properly in very high density fields. (It was tested from 10 Khz to 1 Ghz in 1200 Volt per meter fields.) This kind of hardening is 1) very expensive and 2) must be designed in.

By the way, most "professional" EMI engineers will admit that hams were the first to work in the field, although we caled it "BCI", and later TVI rather than using the more general term.

>----------
>
>73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
>Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
> pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

>---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------
--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you wnat to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.

3630. Re: Bencher vs. Vibroplexm iambic?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 13:16:55 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.131655.29545@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 292765

In article <8777@eastapps.East.Sun.COM> jkeyes@Sun.COM (John Keyes) writes:
> I am going to buy either a Bencher or a Vibroplex iambic CW key

I personally prefer the Vibroplex. It uses a very clever system of magnets to provide tension on the paddles, were the bencher uses springs. I also like the brass and wood base; very pretty on the desk, but I guess that's just a matter of taste. The only thing I don't like about the Vibroplex is the material used to make the paddles; seems like a cheap grade of plastic. I've been meaning to make some new ones out of nicer stuff, but never quite get around to it. Vibroplex also makes the same paddle with a built-in keyer; that's what I actually have. It's a pretty basic keyer (uses the Curtis chip), but works well, and it's nice having it built in. It runs on a battery that lasts a year or so; the standby current drain is so low, there's no off switch! Good luck...

The opinions expressed are my own, and do not necessarily reflect those of my employer.

m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White)

3631. Re: US Callsigns as of October 1, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 13:29:15 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.132915.15701@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292754
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

It really bugs me that I got AA9BK when I upgraded to Extra just in the past few months. I just missed the 2x1's and the 1x2's. I REALLY wanted a 1x2 or a 2x1. When I got AA9BK, I was MILDLY dissapointed......

Still, I got my extra......

-Paul Zaremba (AA9BK)

3632. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 13:40:59 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.134059.17390@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292752
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

kronenpj@craft.logos.camp.clarkson.edu (Paul J Kronenwetter) writes:

>Eddy,

> Unfortunately I don't think that you're going to be able to get them to
> buy it.. If you got pulled over with 2 other cars what probably happened
> is that the Radar picked up the vehicle with the biggest radar cross
> section and used that for the reading it gave the officer. The police
> are pretty careful to keep their radar up to date and accurate just so
> people they pull over don't go around claiming that it was inaccurate.
> However if you do feel that the instrument was incorrect or was
> 'desensed' by your 2m radio go right ahead and bring it up. Although
> desensing is caused by a transmitter at a close frequency.. ie: a
> receiver at 146.91 being desensed by someone nearby talking on the
> input..146.31.. I don't think that the primary frequency would desense
> a radar gun (10GHz) and Kenwood wouldn't let a radio out that had a
> significant harmonic that far down the band..

> If I am wrong about any of this please let me know.. This is information
> that I have gathered around the group and from conversations with
> people in Erie and St. Lawrence county and is likely to be in err.

Its not a matter of desense, but of the transmitter RF really screwing up the phase lock loop in the "pseudo" doppler guns now in use. Also, since there were at least three vehicles involved it is totally impossible to tell which
one, if any caused the reading, thus no conviction with a good lawyer.
K9ALD

> '73 and good luck!

>-Paul

>P.S. If you're really lucky the 'procecutor' might miscalculate the speed
> that you were going like he did for me.. I got off with a parking ticket
> for doing ~17 over.. It was my first time as well..

>--
>Paul Kronenwetter - N2KIQ |FM: 146.91 |Snail Mail: Box 6433, Potsdam, NY
>kronenpj@clutx.clarkson.edu | 444.15 | 13699-6433
>"The right half of the brain controls the left half of the body.
>This means that only left handed people are in their right mind."

3633. Re: Mobile VHF/UHF Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 13:52:36 UTC
From: sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.134536.3248@bb1t.monsanto.com>
Source record: 292757

> I'm looking for a discreet, mobile VHF/UHF
> antenna. I've looked through an issue of
> CQ, but was not even able to find ads for
> these antennas.
>
There is a company in Colorado called Antennas America (I think...)
that offers an antenna that mounts inside your car window. It is only
3.5" square and very thin. It sticks on like a decal. It was originally
designed for cellular, but versions are made for many different bands.
All are the same physical size. Something like this is probably a
severe compromise, but might work O.K. in a metro area where everything
is fairly close. There are two versions: low power (<35 watts) and hi
power (<110 watts). They differ only in coax used.

> Price is important, so an education on the
> subject may be in order..

If I remember correctly, these are <$75 each. May be less.

> How can I get in touch with manufactures?

I don't have the info at hand, but I think they were in Arvada. CO.
(spelling?)

I know my details are sketchy, but I am considering going this route
for general use to keep my radios from walking off and from drilling
holes in the car. I'll probably keep a mag mount in the trunk when
more oomph is needed.

I have no connection to AA. Heck, I can't even remember much about
them. Unfortuantely, I also do not know of anyone who can relate actual
experience about them. If there is enough interest, I'll dig up the
literature. Anyone in net-land have one of these?

Scott Keller KA0WCH Monsanto Agricultural Company
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com (314)537-6317 packet: ka0wch@k0pfx.mo.usa.na

3634. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 13:58:19 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.135819.19892@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292764

rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM (Robert Allen) writes:

>In article <.686835641@craft> kronenpj@craft.logos.camp.clarkson.edu (Paul J Kronenwetter) writes:
>+
>+Eddy,
>+
>+ Unfortunately I don't think that you're going to be able to get them to
>+ buy it.. If you got pulled over with 2 other cars what probably happened
>+ is that the Radar picked up the vehicle with the biggest radar cross
>+ section and used that for the reading it gave the officer. The police
>+ are pretty careful to keep their radar up to date and accurate just so
>+ people they pull over don't go around claiming that it was inaccurate.

NO, NO, NO! Whether true doppler or pseudo (phase lock loop) doppler,
it is an FM device. It responds to the largest deviation (fastest
moving object) that exceeds its detection level, with some minor
variants due to large signal desense and mixer products that normally
are not a factor. However, a large enough target can mask a smaller
target following. I also disagree with the statement about maintaining
the equipment. Most departments have no idea of what is necessary to
do that or even meet the requirements many court decisions have imposed.
> I can't address it issue of desensing, but I can mention a few.
> things about police radar:

> - indeed, it will return the signature of the largest object in the
> beam. Thus, if you were being passed by a larger vehicle, it's
> very possible that that vehicle was the one indicated. Unless
> the officer was able to conduct a survey of the traffic as it
> passed (i.e. visually gain an idea as to whether you alone were
> speeding, before he pulled the trigger) then he cannot truthfully
> say that a) you were the one speeding, b) you were the one he
> shot. He could claim you all were speeding, but then you can
> state that there is no evidence of this, as a radar gun can only
> lock on one target.

> - the beam of a radar gun spreads out rapidly. I don't recall how
> rapidly, but it's big enough to get more than one car at the
> ranges the police generally use them at.

The beam width of most of the more popular guns is approximately
18 degrees with a range of about one mile. It picks up low
flying airplanes very nicely, not to mention window fans in houses,
heater fans in police cars and kids throwing baseballs.
> - depending on the gun (you should suppoena the gun, it's instruction
> manual, and the maintenance/retuning records), the manufacturer

> may indicate that the gun should be re-calibrated with an external
> src (such as a tuning fork) before each use. One should not use
> the internal calibratio check button. You need to read the instruction
> manual, find out the dos and don'ts, and grill the officer on them.
> You also need to ask him what, if any, training he had on using
> the gun.

Many court decisions have helod that the use of an internal
calibrating device is not sufficent as it amounts to the device
calibrating itself. Only an "undamaged" tuning fork, tracable to
NBS or a carefully calibrated vehicle driving through the beam
shortly before the arrest (AND afterward) is usually held to be
sufficent calibration. Unfortuantely, most judges are not aware
of or just don't care about these precedences. K9ALD
> - I've heard of some people suppoenaing all tickets issued by the
> officer on that day. If it shows everyone going the same speed,
> you might make a point that either gun was not working correctly,
> or the officer was ticketing multiple people for one persons
> speeding.

That probably won't fly. I think it belongs in foklore. However,
there are some things that you should subpoena which is much too
involved to go into here. K9ALD
> There are books on this sort of thing, but I don't know if you have
> the time to find and order them. Given the price of tickets today,
> if I was you I'd fight it. At the very least you'll gain an understanding
> about how kangaroo traffic court works.
>--
> Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

> "Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
> - Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

3635. Police radar.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 14:05:21 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <10.Oct.91.15
Source record: 292741

Of course a smart lawyer would always ask whether the police radar was
properly licensed... and report to the FCC any usage he suspected was
not covered by a valid license at the time... Do US Hand-held radars require
type-approval for you too? If so, this could be yet another thing to challenge
your local Highway patrol.
When i went on a tour of the dispatchers' office at my local police department,
they had the radio licenses and other things like their public liability
insurance documents, framed on the wall. I did not see a radar license though.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org

3636. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 14:05:52 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.140552.21022@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292756
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

>Keywords:

>In article <1991Oct7.192707.16306@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
>]gurney@eecae.msu.edu (Eddy J. Gurney) writes:
>] ...stuff about police radar interference...
>]Since I am an accepted expert witness in this area with a First Phone licnse
>]with radar endorsement, I will give some general information that might be
>]of interest to others. Yes, Ham transmitters (among many other things) do

>This is not a flame. What does it take to be an "accepted expert witness in
>this area?" I also have a First Phone w/radar endorsement (well, NOW it
>is a general phone, since a first phone is non-renewable). I got the license
>27 years ago when I was in high school. Can I be an expert witness?

"Accepted" means that you have convinced several judges in court
cases that you are indeed a qualified expert. Once you do that
a couple of times, the judges and the prosecutors usually don't
argue about it. Strangely enough, my status as a registeered
professional engineer in my state carries much more weight with
the judges than my EE degree or FCC license although it has nothing
to do with radar. K9ALD
>--
>John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
>ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
>"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
>part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
> - - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3637. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 14:08:25 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.140825.21315@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292769

perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>It is possible to receive 800 MHz cellular telephone transmissions on a
>commercial FM (100 MHz) receiver (in spite of HR-1674, hi hi!) While
>it's a bit of a stretch, it may be possible to overload the frontend or
>one of the IF stages of a 10 GHz radar.

>Perry / AA0ET

No need to overload anything. A CB signal will play havok with the
phase lock loop circuits in most guns. K9ALD

3638. Re: D-104

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 14:30:25 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.143025.24627@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292630

I use a "bare" D-104 on my Kenwood TS-120, and the amplified version on my KWM-2. I get excellent audio reports on both. Yes, there is an impedance mismatch. Add the standard one transistor amp if you can't get enough audio out. K9ALD

3639. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 14:32:56 UTC
From: tucker@fisher.eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.143256.11678@eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 292748
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct10.041041.11893@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
|>.....But even though the cop notices you going visibly faster
|> than indicated, there's nothing he can do about it. Last week I went home
|> and was on the way to see my little brother at the high school football game. I had my radar detector actively listening, and I was doing a good 70 in a
|> 35 MPH zone. I passed (to my horror) one of the StC cops, and immediately
|> downshifted to a slower speed. I saw the cop light his cherries and swing
|> around, and I knew I was BUSTED. He stopped me some miles down the road, and
|> sauntered up to my car...."Son, you were speeding...."
|> "No, I wasn't officer"
|> "Yes you were."
|> (knowing my detector didn't activate)
|> "Ohh. I thought I was doing 35. Can I see your radar readout, officer?"
|> "Hmmm...well I didn't clock you, so I can't give you a citation, but
|> by the time I turned around, you were 3/4 of a mile down the road.
|> It tool me about 3 times the time it took you to get here."
|> "We'll officer, I don't think I was speeding. Thanks for warning me."
|> "BLAHBLAHBLAH"
|>
|> Moral: He couldn't give me a ticket; he had no proof. Maybe he was just being
|> a nice guy...Could he have cited me with the distance/time thing?
|>
|>
|> -Paul Zaremba (AA9BK)

Well, Paul, I can't explain this particular instance. But, I do know that this is not in general true. The states I know about (watch out, because Illinois is one) say that any police officer with a RADAR certification is assumed accurate when he GUESSES your speed. Actually, there is an accuracy limit. For example, a police officer in GA with a RADAR certification can state in a court that he believes you were going XXX miles per hour. The court will assume that he is accurate to plus/minus 5 mph.

Apparently as part of the certification process, he has to demonstrate ability to do this. So, although he would prefer to use RADAR and have a nice solid case, many states allow the officers to arrest with no timing instruments employed at all. I presume that they choose to do this only in extreme cases just to make it easier on themselves. (If they get you on RADAR, you're probably going to pay your ticket and they don't have to show up at court.)
--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ

tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

3640. ZA Press Release #8 - 71K QSOs made!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 15:20:17 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9110101519.AA27474@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 292774

[from Olli, OH0XX, and Rolf, PY1RO]

ZA1A PRESS RELEASE # 8 (9th Oct. 1991)

The international Amateur Radio Union (IARU) team of operators/instructors has returned safely from Tirana, Albania after a most successful mission. It was not only that some 71,000 contacts were established, but also that twelve Albanian citizens have passed the amateur radio exam and are ready for operating.

The newly founded Albanian Amateur Radio Association will still have many challenges before things are up and running. The organizers of the ZA1A project have agreed to assist in many critical areas. If you or your organization are willing to assist this DXCC counter, you may wish to contact DF5UG, I2MQP, OH2BH, N7NG or JA1BK. They will be happy to provide you with information and facilitate your interest. The names and addresses of the twelve new Albanian amateurs will be made public shortly so that you and they can make friends.

The Albanian administration has forwarded (to the IARU/ARRL) information concerning amateur radio licensing in their country. For the ZA1A project, the PTT and the National Frequency Commission - the highest radiocommunication authority - issued amateur radio license ZA1A for the period ending on 7th of October, 1991. Beginning on the 8th of October, 1991, they will begin to issue additional licenses with the next license going to a French team planning to arrive in Tirana shortly. The administration plans to issue callsigns in the ZA1Z** block to foreign nationals seeking to operate in Albania.

On the 8th of October, 1991, the ARRL DXCC desk reviewed the ZA1A documentation and accredited ZA1A accordingly. The QSL cards are acceptable for DXCC credit immediately. The hard-working NCDXF team is busy entering the QSO data while the QSL card design is ready for the printer. The NCDXF is aiming for the shortest ever turn-around-time in QSLling for any major DXpedition. They expect mailing to begin before the end of October. They also advise two (only) SAE/SASE - one for cards processed normally, and one for problem cards. The QSL address is: NCDXF, P.O. Box 1, Los Altos, CA 94023, USA

The organizers of the ZA1A project would like to extend their most sincere thanks to their many supporters and

friends. They would like especially to credit Mr. Albert Mller, HB9BGN, who coordinated the logistical operations in Zrich and offered his hospitality to all team members enroute Tirana. They would also like to credit Mr. Erkki Heikkinen, OH2BBF, for his diligence in keeping the information flowing out of Tirana.

On behalf of the entire ZA1A team
Martti Laine, OH2BH
Project Coordinator

Appendix I to ZA1A Press Release # 8 (App. II - ARRL letter of approval also included)

Text from the ZA1A QSL-card:

THE FIRST LICENSED AMATEUR RADIO OPERATION FROM ALBANIA

This mountainous Balkan state is bordered by the Adriatic Sea, Yugoslavia, and Greece. It's population of 3 million people is now opening it's hearths and homes after many decades of very strict order. Albania has an interesting history, is rich in natural resources and natural beauty and has an exceptionally warm people that should be welcomed into our international community of nations.

The ZA1A team was given the honor of establishing amateur radio in Albania and training twelve Albanian students to carry that seed further. Albania is no longer a rare country in DX - Albania is now within reach and open for your visit. Indeed, ZA land can easily be the destination on your next itinerary. Contact ZA1A team members or any of the new licensees for details.

The ZA1A project has been a splendid example of international friendship among many individuals and national societies under the patronage of the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU). The assistance of the NCDXF, the Yaesu Corp. and the Kenwood Corp. are also recognized by many of the Deserving throughout the world of amateur radio.

Welcome, Albania, to the family!

The international ZA1A team:
DF5UG, I2MQP, I2KMG, I5FLN, IK0FEW, JA1BK, JA1HQG, W1RU, N7NG, K7JA, W7SW, OH2BH, OH1RY, OH1VR and OH2BAZ.

The Albanian hosting team:
Agim, Artur, Dajlan, Fatma, Fredi, Geni, Ibrahim, Maksim, Toli, Arben, Dali, Gezim, Jovan, Lushi, Mirela, Niko, Sadik, Teo, Ylber and many others.

3641. [news-mail-gateway: 2M PA information]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 15:24:32 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9110101124.aa00648@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 292746

Radiokit's "new" phone is (603)635-2235, and they are presently putting
a new catalog together....will be ready in Dec, they say, and they'll
put your name on their list if you ask. I did. (Thanks for the info, Peter)

Jerry K1MER

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: 9 Oct 91 13:04:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: 2M PA information
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I really do not know how expert you are with VHF construction techniques, so
I will give you a number of sources, and then let you apply them as
you see fit. You may already know this, but VHF construction can be somewhat
of a black art, where one must pay particular attention to lead length,
placement, grounding, etc., much more so than at HF.

One place you may want to go for information is the ARRL handbook, available
from the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111. You
should write them and ask how much they want for it. This book is very popular,
and may also be available at a local ham bookstore. It changes each year,
but in the 1987 version, on page 31-47, there was an article on how to
construct a medium-power 144 mhz amplifier, which would take 10W in and put
out 300 or so. It has the flavor of a class C amplifier. There is another
one on page 31-54, that requires 19W to put out 700W, or a full 2KW PEP
amplifier on page 31-59. (The construction details are given in December 73 and
January 74 QST.) These amplifiers all use tube technology, and pretty high
voltages.

The ARRL's Book entitled "FM and Repeaters for the Radio Amateur", at least
the one copyright in 1972, also has a solid state power amp for 2 meters,
starting on page 59. It is designed to operate from a vehicle electrical
system, using about 13.6 volts. It is definitely a class C amplifier. This
was further described by K7QWR in May 72 QST. The output is in the 40W to 50W
range. I had trouble discerning the input power required from the
article, but it is somewhere in the range of 1 to 15 watts.

The ARRL's "The Radio Amateur's VHF Manual", at least the 1972 edition, had at
least the high power VHF amp.

I would suggest you get a more recent edition if you are serious about building
one of these things, so you do not run into a problem of obsolete parts
or parts where the suggested supplier has gone out of business.

If you like kits, you might just try to get in touch with Radiokit. They have lots of kits for various things, although I do not know about VHF stuff. Their address is Radiokit, PO Box 973, Pelham, NH 03076, and phone is (603) 437-2722. I have not done business with them in the past, so I can not endorse them. (The Radiokit info was current as of 4/13/90.)

I hope that you find the above helpful, and thank you for cleaning up the language.

Peter Baldwin

----- End of forwarded messages

3642. Ham Radio in Space video

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 15:44:09 UTC
From: garym@telesoft.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.154409.23204@telesoft.com>
Source record: 292772

I thought people on this newsgroup might find the following video interesting. If you have TVRO you can pick it up on Oct 20th or you can get a videotape from ARRL. Here's the ARRL press release with the details.
--GaryM

News Release
October 10, 1991

HAM RADIO IN SPACE

A new amateur Radio educational videotape series entitled "Ham Radio in Space" and suitable for classroom use has just been announced. The series contains individual segments which can be used separately or combined according to instructional needs. This tape will interest viewers of all ages who are interested in space. The entire videotape will air on Westar 5, transponder channel 4H on October 20 at 2 to 3 PM Eastern time so that interested schools, cable operators or individuals with TVROs may copy it for their use. Loan copies of VHS videotapes will be available from the Education Activities Department (EAD) of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), 225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111, telephone 1 203 666-1541, fax 1 203 665-7531. Inquire of ARRL/EAD for formats other than VHS. ARRL publications sales will also have VHS copies for sale at $10.00 plus $3.00 for shipping and handling.

Segments in the series include: an introduction, "You can Fly," "How Ham Radio Went into Space," "Ham Stations on Earth and in Orbit," "Hams Go to School," and "Ham Radio in the 21st Century."

The series was a cooperative effort by Roy Neal, K6DUE; Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF; Mark Neal; Rosalie White, WA1STO; and Larry D'Anna, WA3KQK, at Professional Video Services in Washington, DC. Funding for this project was provided by ARRL, CQ Communications, ICOM America and Kenwood.

For further information, contact ARRL Educational Activities Assistant Zoe Belliveau at ARRL HQ.

-30-

--
Gary Morris Internet: garym@telesoft.com
KK6YB UUCP: ucsd!telesoft!garym
TeleSoft, San Diego, CA Phone: +1 619-457-2700

3643. Flaming, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 15:53:49 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"10-Oct-91.11:53:49.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292740

"The great art of living easy and happy in society is to study proper
behaviour, and even with our most intimate friends to observe politeness;
otherwise we will insensibly treat each other with a degree of rudeness, and
each will find himself despised in some measure by the other."
---Boswell, London Journal (December 1, 1762)

Human behavior hasn't changed much over the past 229 years!

Wayne KB6CSP
wligh.roch809-xbs@xerox.com

3644. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 16:21:03 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.162103.9485@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292744

In article <1991Oct8.105422.26286@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us (Mike Morris) writes:
>brent@network.ucsd.edu (Brent Jones) writes:
>
>And why should someone need a Motorola B93MPB into a 16 element beam
>antenna ? Over 2.5kw erp?
>(A B93 is 330 watts continuous duty, for those who don't grok Moto model
>numbers)

It's kind of fun in it's own weird way like chasing DX on HF. Part of
the challenge is breaking through the pile-ups. On VHF and UHF it's a
little more challenging and requires some finesse occasionally to get a
big enough signal (especially from San Diego).

Brent, KB1UK

3645. Re: Blue Angel`s freq`s for Fleet Week

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 16:22:18 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <27890014@hpsad.sad.hp.com>
Source record: 292767

*Does anyone have a list of frequencies for the Blue Angels and any other
*good one's pertaining to Fleet Week this coming weekend. I will be out in
*a small boat with my BC200XLT.
*
*I would be happy if someone could repost any prior info.

Last year at the Willow Run Air Show here in Michigan, the following
frequencies have been said to be active for the Blue Angels.
275.35 - Blue Angels
246.4 - Solo/2-Team
122.92 - Show

The Blue Angels flew at an air show in Colorado Springs this past weekend
(plus practice on the Thursday and Friday before that). A friend of mine
says that he heard them on:
275.35 MHz - diamond formation (Blue Angels 1 through 4)
251.60 MHz - solo planes (Blue Angels 6 and 7)

Other possible frequencies that he was previously given include:
142.00, 143.00, 143.60, and 241.40.

348.60 MHz was used here by ground control on the military side of
the field for parking aircraft before and during the show.

The Blue Angels use THREE frequencies in the air... the two given previously,
and either 302.15 or 307.7 (Usually) -- the third is the ALL aircraft master
channel.

The 142 - 143 channels are supposedly no longer used, reportedly because a
ham tried to TALK to the Angels on those channels with a modified ham HT,
causing the Angels to move to all UHF air to be less jammable.

>> I am looking for frequncies of Aircraft teams like the "Blue Angels",
>Last year at the Willow Run Air Show here in Michigan, the following
>frequencies have been said to be active for the Blue Angels.
>275.35 - Blue Angels
>246.4 - Solo/2-Team
>122.92 - Show

The correct frequencies are:

251.6 -> Diamond Formation
275.35 -> Solo Pilots
302.15 -> Flightline (Whomever is currently performing a
maneuver before the crowd)

Modes on all frequencies are AM. Local tower frequencies will be used for clearence and weather.

3646. Re: ZA Press Release #8 - 71K QSOs made!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 16:29:21 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.153151.22412@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 292775

Of course there was no mention of ZA1HA or ZA1QA. Hmmm....

- Jim AD1C

=-=-=-

3647. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 16:33:20 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.163320.1167@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 292647
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct10.041041.11893@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>... I was not aware of the
>"JAM" indicator.....But even though the cop notices you going visibly faster
>than indicated, there's nothing he can do about it...

If it looks like you are jamming his radar -- that's at least two serious crimes (deliberate interference with legitimate spectrum use; deliberate obstruction of law enforcement), not just a traffic citation -- he can arrest you on reasonable suspicion. He doesn't need proof.
--
Programming graphics in X is like | Henry Spencer @ U of Toronto Zoology
finding sqrt(pi) using Roman numerals. | henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

3648. Re: Antenna switching mechanisms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 16:45:42 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <3032@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 292639

Another non-switching option you might want to consider:

An outfit called Industrial Communications Engineers (ICE) in
Illinois or Indiana, makes a 4 port distribution amplifier that
would seem to be custom designed for you application.

Covers .5 to thirty something MHz, has 4 isolated outputs, and
will let you instantly compare between receivers since they'll
all be "on-line" at the same time.

Costs $35 or so; I have no connection other than a satisfied user
of their transmitting low pass filters.....

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-3255 |

3649. Re: to Extra in one day

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 16:50:17 UTC
From: rustyh@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.165017.27137@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 292643

In article <58929@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>Even the famous Jim Smith (VK9NS et al) blew the written Extra exam
>when he took everything in one day in the U.S. As I recall, he said
>that it was the band allocations for different license classes that
>caused his downfall -

I can believe this. I passed all sections in one sitting (and went from
recipricol permit to Extra (not like going from swl to extra))
[re-insert 20dB modesty attenuator here] and the most difficult
part was remembering the band allocations for ALL classes
and modes. Even the 20WPM morse was not difficuilt because the format
of the exam allowed for a large amount of journalising.

--
Michael Katzmann (VK2BEA/G4NYV/NV3Z) Please email to this address |
Broadcast Sports Technology |
2135 Espey Ct. #4 \|/
Crofton MD 21114-2442 (301) 721-5151 ...uunet!opel!vk2bea!michael

3650. Radar Jammers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 17:19:34 UTC
From: namerow@pokvmcr3.vnet.ibm.COM
Message-ID: <9110101731.AA27009@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292743

|Date: 9 Oct 91 19:21:55 GMT
|From: gatech!prism!gt7865a@ucsd.edu
|To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
|
|References <1991Oct7.045510.7186@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu>, <.686835641@craft>,
<5288|0@netnews.upenn.edu>
|Subject : Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?
|
|This is slightly off the subject, but it seems like I once saw an ad in the bac|k
|of one of the electronics magazines advertising a radar jammer. I assume that
|you could generate your own radar signals which would overpower the reflection
|from your vehicle. With a little computer work, it seems like you could
|get the gun to read any speed you wanted. Of course, this would be illegal.
|I would like to hear opinions from some gurus, however, to see if this could
|or has been done.
|
|--
|Comer, Matthew Brian
|Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
|uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ncar,purdue,rutgers}!gatech!prism!gt7865a
|Internet: gt7865a@prism.gatech.edu

While several posters have claimed that these devices work, I don't beleive
they do. Remember that doppler shift radar takes the transmitter output and
uses that as a reference to beat against the returning signal. The resulting
beat frequency is indicative of the speed of the object being measured. Now
X-Band radar operates at 10.525 Ghz. A Gunn diode running in a cavity at this
frequency will almost never be exactly 10.525, it can easily vary by a Mhz or
two. That doesn't matter since its the reference which the return signal beats
against. Now if I take ANOTHER X-band transmitter (Call it a radar calibrator
or whatever you want). It will NOT be operating on exactly the same freq. as
the original radar. Thus, the resulting beat freq. from the return signal will
be far different than the actual return signal. Most units will see only their
original return signal and continue to operate properly. Awhile back, a police
friend of mine and myself conducted a test. He clocked my car as I approached
him with a X-band (10.525 Ghz) modified motion detector transmitting right at
him. It made no difference at all... He was still able to get a good reading.
The secondary signal was discarded as nonsense by the unit.
Now (IMHO) The proper way to do it (And the government has spent a lot of
money with the stealth program doing things like this) is to first receive
the originating radar signal, then using VERY high precision electronics,
EXACTLY match the originating signal, then vary it by the appropriate shift
for the speed you wish to go at. This would cost mucho mucho bucks to do (as
well as being blatantly illegal) and is best left to Governments to play

with! :-)
-Wayne
N2MCM

3651. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 17:27:23 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9110101727.AA16027@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 292742

Regarding "airborne radios", K5QWB writes:

> it's possible to operate all kinds of transmitters without being a safety
> problem. Some new fighters are 'fly-by-wire' and there could be EMI
> problems with them if not properly designed or repaired.

I add: please note that the Airbus 320 airliner (hundreds sold) is also
fly-by-wire, and even has radio transmitters permanently installed (and
carefully checked for compatibility, no doubt).

This posting in no way represents the official position of my employer.
73, Bob W3OTC I'll see you on 50.125 MHz home 301-762-5838
<rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> work 301-975-5677

3652. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 17:27:49 UTC
From: eshamilton@lbl.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.172749.24994@csam.lbl.gov>
Source record: 292641

I too am offended by Mr. Zaremba's language. I have nothing against foul language when it's used sparingly and in the right context. But when it's done in a news group it bothers me. And I tend not to take the author very seriously.

A more carefully worded flame without the foul language will be much more credible to me.

I'm not suggesting censoring. Just letting you know how it effects me and probably others. Continue to use "bad" language at your discretion.
--
Ned Hamilton AB6FI
eshamilton@lbl.gov

3653. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #729

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 17:41:50 UTC
From: michaelb@wshb.csms.com
Message-ID: <1155@wshb.csms.com>
Source record: 292649

>.....Most experienced
>police officers can estimate a vehicles speed within 1 or 2 mph.

I can definately believe this. The only ticket I ever got with my escort was by a guy who only shot the cars he planned to ticket. None of this giving everybody warning for him. His only regret was that I was down to 64 MPH before his unit locked light came on, so he had to write the ticket for 64 in a 55.

Michael
--
Michael Batchelor--Systems/Operations Engineer #compliments and complaints
WSHB - An International Broadcast Station of # letterbox@csms.com
The Christian Science Monitor Syndicate, Inc. #technical questions and reports
michaelb@wshb.csms.com +1 803 625 5552 # letterbox-tech@csms.com

3654. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 18:28:22 UTC
From: michaelb@wshb.csms.com
Message-ID: <1156@wshb.csms.com>
Source record: 292653
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

>No, he just notices that his radar gun persistently reads 55 when he clocks
>you, after you went past so fast that the sonic boom woke him up. :-)
>Or, more mundanely, that it reads 55 on a car that is obviously going much
>faster than other traffic on which it reads 65. Or that it's rock-solid
>at 55 even as you change speed while passing.

I remain confused about all of this talk about a calibrator. Everyone I've ever met claims that I can emit some predetermined frequency from a box on my car and the radar gun will magically read 55 MPH regardless of my speed. I have for years contended that one must take the speed of my vehicle into consideration when determining the required frequency, i.e., as my speed varies while emitting the signal, the clocked speed on the radar gun will vary also. I'm NOT saying that I cannot cause the radar to read incorrectly, just that I cannot cause the indicator to give a rock solid reading without modulating the oscillator. Will someone PLEASE explain why the natural laws governing Doppler shift automatically cease to apply if I move the emitting device into an automobile?

Michael
--
Michael Batchelor--Systems/Operations Engineer #compliments and complaints
WSHB - An International Broadcast Station of # letterbox@csms.com
The Christian Science Monitor Syndicate, Inc. #technical questions and reports
michaelb@wshb.csms.com +1 803 625 5552 # letterbox-tech@csms.com

3655. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 18:38:19 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570181@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292636

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us (Mike Morris) writes:

<DRIFT ALERT!>

>There is a 5,000' mountain called Mt. Wilson just northeast of Los
>Angeles that has 99% of the FM and TV broadcast transmitters
>concentrated in a small (relativly) space - maybe 1 mi by 1/2 mi.
>Just on TV there is channel 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 22, 28, 34, 46, 52.
>I do not know the power levels for them, but Channel 28 has over 1megawatt erp.
>Channel 4 has a 750' towwer, and channel 7 has more.

If you believe Paul Brodeur and the other authors of RF-exposure articles
and books, all the technicians at this site should be dead by now.

AL N1AL

3656. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 18:53:20 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570182@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292633

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, marc@ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com (Marc Wiz) writes:

>Anyway, it was rather sad to need that type of power to get into
>the repeater.
...
>I know that this will quite probably surprise to say the least many
>people, but when you care about a repeater and the people on it you
>don't want to get run off the frequency. It was a case of not giving
>in to some rather indecent hams.

>Many people left as Mike said to go to other bands but some of us
>were willing to stay and try and keep a good repeater alive.
...
>Unfortunately along with the jammers, bootleggers and hams who enjoyed
>harrassing people there was also a tremendous amount of politics and
>personal agendas both on and off the repeater.

>As shocking as this all is to some people let us not forget that
>events such as this occur on HF and other walks of ham radio.
>Not that this excuses anything that happened on the repeater.
>Even more surprising things happened that made it seem like
>a soap opera.

As the trustee of a local high-level 2 meter repeater, I have never understood how a repeater group can allow blatant obscenity, music, intentional interference, etc. to continue unchallenged on a repeater. (I'm not from LA, but I take it from the postings that this describes the repeater in question.)

For one thing, the trustee is legally responsible (along with the repeater user) for any transmissions the user makes. I know I don't want to put my license on the line for someone else's illegal operation.

Why not just have a control operator turn off the repeater whenever illegal operation occurs? Of course, this means that legitimate users can't use the machine either, but they can't anyway when the chaos is going on. Hopefully, over time, the jammers will realize that they can't have their audience, and will move on to less destructive pursuits. Even if they don't, at least their damage to Amateur Radio would be limited.

What am I missing here?

AL N1AL

P.S. By the way, the difference between repeater and HF jamming
is that you can't "turn off" an HF frequency.

3657. Re: WANTED: Uniden HR2600 info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 19:15:35 UTC
From: painter@rust.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1839@rust.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 292755

In article <265@arrlhq.UUCP> ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, albers@ka3ovk (Jon Albers) writes:
>
>]
>]I recently purchased s used Uniden HR2600. It came without a manual, so I am
>]looking for some infomation on it:
>]
>](rest deleted).
>
>From the ARRL Advertising Department files:
>
>Uniden Corp.
>4700 Amon Carter Blvd
>Ft Worth TX 76155
>
>They should be able to supply a new manual.
>-----

I opened my new uniden up last night (from AES for $219.95 on sale! :-))
and the service centers address was in Indianapolis, IN. I'll get the
phone number and full address and post them tomorrow.

BTW I am still looking for any information on mods for this MuchAbused (Tm)
radio. I have a friend using one with transverters, and he bought his
already moded so has no info. (He got an even better deal on his from
someone cited for illegal operation by the FCC !!!)

If Jon will reply to me at painter@slough.enet.dec.com with his questions,
I'll be happy to respond.

/Tjp -N0NDO

3658. Re: Bencher vs. Vibroplexm iambic?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 19:17:08 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp825.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.91Oct10151708@rinhp825.gmr.com>
Source record: 292760

Oops... Yesterday when I posted my opinion I got some of it mixed up.
I discovered last night at home that the paddle with the magnets was also
a Vibroplex, not a Bencher. (The Vibroplex I bought is the "deluxe"
[their term, not mine] iambic key with longish metal arms... it looks
a lot like their famous "bug"). Vibroplex makes two completely different
kinds of iambic paddles.

My reasoning was not flawed however. I did and still do prefer the "feel"
of the arms with the greater mass. Your mileage may vary.
--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3659. radar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 19:18:40 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9110101918.AA23404@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 292745

OK, my $.02.

Although some judges may let officers get away with either radar alone, or the "calibrated eye", I suspect at least some states require visual evidence to back up radar reports. I quote (to the best of my memory) from a ticket I received in Michigan some years ago:
"I visually observed the vehicle to be traveling at the speed of 70 MPH. I then activated the radar and registered a speed of 69 miles an hour. BLAH BLAH BLAH, etc."

But in Georgia, I was in the car when my friend got a ticket, with a marked speed on the ticket, with no radar. The officer was parked on the side with a car he had just stopped, saw us fly by, and told the guy in the other car "Follow me!". We had to wait until the other guy caught up and got written up first. But this was on I95, and I would guess very few of those ever come to court.

PA doesn't allow local police to use radar, only State Police. So the locals use VASCAR instead. In fact, if an out of state ticket comes into the Harrisburg office, and they see "radar" on the ticket, they will not put it on your driving record! There are some advantages to living in a backward state.
jim, NE3X

3660. physics expmt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 19:29:31 UTC
From: psyxsgp@otago.ac.nz
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.082932.1396@otago.ac.nz>
Source record: 292747

To any amateurs in/around Perth, and also Faulklands ..
Perhaps you would be kind enough to post the following on your local packet BBS s. It was sent to me by the local HOD in Physics.

Anyone with an interest, and willing to be involved please contact me
Stephen Pearce,
psyxsgp@otago.ac.nz
ph 64-3-4740-999 ext 8166, or 64-3-4763-778, or FAX 64-3-474-7611
zl1any@dud.nzl.oc

or email dowden@otago.ac.nz directly.

We are also looking for few other amateurs who may be willing to set up a phone relay around the time of the experiment to coordinate the monitoring stations.

.....

From: OUVAX::DOWDEN "R.L.DOWDEN, PHYSICS DEPT, UNIV OTAGO, DUNEDIN, NZ" 8-OCT-1991 09:28:48.77
To: PSYXSGP
CC: DOWDEN
Subj: Seeking a ham in WA.

Stephen,

Our ELBBO flights start in February. The data is down linked at 13.45 MHz to ground stations at Dunedin, South Pole, Durban and Brazil. There are gaps in this coverage so we will miss some data.

We need another ground station at or near Perth, W.A. Since 13.45 MHz is close to the 20 metre ham band, we are looking for an interested ham with a 20 m antenna (e.g., a steerable cubical quad). We will supply the receiver (Sangean), MSK decoder and logger (onto 5 inch floppies). Included would be a box with switch. In one position the ham's antenna would be switched to our gear and in the other to the ham's. We would only want use of the ham's antenna when he/she is not using it. The floppy disk would last several days and takes a second to change it.

The floppies would be mailed back to us (at our expense, of course).

Another gap in our coverage could be filled by a ham in Stanley (Falkland Is) or far south Argentina. (The ELBBOs will track around the world at around 40 to 50 deg latitude).

Could you put this (or an edited version) on the Oz ham bulletin board if such exists? Alternatively, do you work 20m and so maybe know 20m hams in WA?

Regards,

Dick

3661. US Callsigns as of October 1, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 20:16:42 UTC
From: techie@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.201642.19892techie@netcom.COM>
Source record: 292759
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Here are the most recent callsigns issued by the FCC, as of October 1, 1991.

This information can be obtained by calling the FCC at 1-717-337-1212
Choose option number 2 from the menu, then enter 2, followd by the call district
desired.

Call District Extra Advanced General/Tech Novice
Group A Group B Group C Group D
---
1 WW1O KD1DT N1KEW KA1ZHM
2 AA2GP KF2EK N2OAC KB2NQM
3 WR3V KD3YY N3KOS KA3ZKK
4 AC4JV KO4KJ ----> KD4FGV
5 AB5BF KI5UD N5WLT KB5QKB
6 AB6FQ KM6JC ----> KD6BCK
7 AA7KO KG7UM N7UDT KB7ODE
8 AA8FA KF8PR N8QFO KB8NBD
9 AA9BW KF9FW N9MSH KB9HGI
0 AA0GD KF0UI N0PMG KB0JOH

Notes:
1. When a call group is exhausted, the next lower group is issued.
2. Calls for Alaska, Hawaii, and Pacific Islands are not available by
this method.
3. This is a corrected list, due to it being late, and the fact that
I was tired, I made a couple of errors when transcribing my
scribbled notes :-) Thanks to Faith Senie N1JIT for spotting
my error.

73

--
-- Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine --
Bob Vaughan | techie@well.sf.ca.us {apple,fernwood,hpabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
415-856-8025 | techie@netcom.com | (packet radio) KC6SXC@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
-- I am Me, I am only Me, And no one else is Me, What could be simpler? --

3662. IC-2SA battery charging/mobile use

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 20:31:24 UTC
From: markju@tekig5.PEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3275@tekig7.MAP.TEK.COM>
Source record: 292763

Help! I just bought a used IC-2SA with the BP-82 battery pack and the BC-74A charger. According to the manual, I can plug a CP-12 (cigarette lighter adapter) into the same socket that the charger plugs into. My question is this: Icom says to "never charge a battery pack that is fully charged" and also "only charge a battery pack that is nearly fully discharged". If this is so, how do I prevent the battery pack from over-charging when I am plugged into the car cigarette lighter for mobile operation? The manual says nothing (that I can find) about unhooking the battery pack during mobile use. What gives?

Thanks net-landers,

Mark Juenemann majuenem@bluemoon.profs.tek.com
<or>
markju@tekig5.pen.tek.com

3663. Re: airborne radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 21:02:46 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <8356@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 292771

In article <TZai09w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
+
+Does this mean that whenever Air Force One keys one of it's kilowatt HF
+transmitters it automatically crashes? I don't think so. AF-1 normally
+flies with at least one HF transmitter and one UHF transmitter
+continuously keyed with others going intermittently. It's now a 747, and
+I don't know where they get all that power, but the fact is, it's
+possible to operate all kinds of transmitters without being a safety
+problem. Some new fighters are 'fly-by-wire' and there could be EMI
+problems with them if not properly designed or repaired.

I believe you may have missed the point. Air Force One has had it's navigational radios checked out and certified for operation while the HF and UHF transmitters are operating. The crew is aware of their operation and have direct control of their use. A random 5 Watt transmitter at random frequencies keyed within the fuselage may cause cause false navigational indications (glide slope, ILS, VOR, Loran, GPS, ADF, MLS to name a few) which in critical phases of flight could endanger the safety of the aircraft.

Saying it is not so or can't be a problem is counter intuitive. Haven't you ever seen TVI? RFI? Denying that they exist does not make it so.

geo
N29531 Cardinal

3664. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 21:34:16 UTC
From: medin@catbyte.b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.213416.21201@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 292651
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Detection of radar jamming (at least the simple audio modulation
at the doppler rate kind) is very easy to detect simply by listening
to the detected audio available on most sets--even the older ones.
While some officers do not know how to interpret the audio doppler
information, one who happened to pull me over for a traffic check
knew quite well when I inquired of him.

-Dave Medin
Intergraph Corp.
medin@catbyte.b11.ingr.com

3665. I agree.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 22:19:51 UTC
From: jmilhoan@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.221951.15235@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 292635

Amen. I have 2 questions for Erik. Do you only subscribe to newsgroups where you know everything? It seems this is probably true since everyone should go to a library and ask a book instead of humans, and when a question is asked, you flame them. I cant imagine asking for help on the local repeater and being flamed for not going to the library.

Hey, why fly to New York, when you can walk?

3666. Re: Flaming would-be bootleggers and geeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 22:25:57 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.222557.20541@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292634

As quoted from <1991Oct10.042205.12115@ecst.csuchico.edu> by nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu (Michael Larish):

```
+---------------
| In case you didn't realize, one of the major benefits of computers and
| increased communications is that it allows you to learn and gather information
| much easier than it might be without the use of the computer. Yes, college
| students should be able to read and write decently well as well as know the
| basics of research and information gathering. However, what makes going to
| the library any better or worse than asking a supposedly knowledgeable person
| via communication by computer? It is a lot easier to log onto your local
+---------------
```

It's wasted network bandwidth that can be put to better use for the official projects the network was created for. (Internet doesn't exist solely to transmit Usenet news....) And the library's a lot faster than the net for those of us who depend on UUCP links.

```
+---------------
| Yes, there is a problem with our educational system but not all
| college students are idiots or illiterate. I'd appreciate it if you would
| refrain from lumping us all in the same category...
+---------------
```

I never intended to say they were. But it's clearly not only possible but fairly common for someone to get into college without knowing very much about anything.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3667. Re: 10 meter/mobile rigs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-10 22:33:31 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct10.223331.20690@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292637

As quoted from <1991Oct09.214834.4581@sdd.hp.com> by holt@sdd.hp.com (Holt Mebane):
+---------------
| Has anyone had any experience with any of the 10 meter mobile rigs available?
| (Like the Radio Shack, Uniden, ???). I'm interested in getting something for
| HF in the car (with 2 little kids at home, to/from work is about my only time
| to operate!) I enjoy 10 meters (not FM, REAL 10 m), but I'm concerned about the
| quality of these rigs. Are they any good? What about used all-band rigs that
| are small? Any recommendations? It'd be nice to have all-band coverage, plus
| some added power. Any info would be appreciated.
+---------------

I have the Radio Shack HTX-100. It's an okay rig for SSB work --- most of the
DX contacts I have logged were worked with it --- but R/S radios usually
aren't the best.

There is no such thing as a "small" all-band rig; the Icom 735 is about as
small as it gets. (Also the Yaesu 747GX, and Kenwood has a compact model.)
The 735 is definitely a nice rig --- I have one in my shack --- but a bit
large unless your transport is a van or you aren't interested in carrying
passengers. :-)

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3668. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 01:03:08 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.687142988@seashore>
Source record: 292751

mzenier@seattle.uucp (Mark Zenier) writes:

>In article <randall.686611560@seashore> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>>It's unclear to me too. Broadcasting BCB FM for a couple of blocks is
>>in fact perfectly legal, provided that you follow the recently-liberalized
>>FCC regulations. I have a Ramsey FM stereo transmitter that has a
>>range of about 1/2 mile, and it is legal.

>That's questionable. The spec for the Part 15 FM band (47 CFR 15.239)
>is 250 uVolts per Meter at 3 Meters, which comes out to something like
>30 nanowatts as I compute it.

The Ramsey transmitter meets the FCC specification for 250 uV at 3 meters.

--

=-=-=-

3669. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 01:30:36 UTC
From: marc@ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com
Message-ID: <12033@awdprime.UUCP>
Source record: 292768

In article <14570182@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, marc@ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com (Marc Wiz) writes:
>

Lots of stuff from my previous deleted.
>
> As the trustee of a local high-level 2 meter repeater, I have never
> understood how a repeater group can allow blatant obscenity, music,
> intentional interference, etc. to continue unchallenged on a
> repeater. (I'm not from LA, but I take it from the postings that
> this describes the repeater in question.)

This would describe either 147.435 or 146.61.

This is a complex issue to say the least. Over the years very few people had control over the repeater (as in wielding the on/off button) and I know that with Dave WA6KOS (one of the trustees and owner) that he tried to avoid turning off the repeater at all costs. Dave used to say to the MWRA (Mount Wilson Repeater Association) that the repeater was what those people made it to be. And to a certain point that was true. People will do their own thing and in their own way and many people tried to make the repeater a nice place but the "crazies" were into making it into their vision if I may call it that.

435 was always privately owned (I can't speak for the last three years) and was never under the control of the MWRA. The MWRA was a support organization and that was it.

>
> For one thing, the trustee is legally responsible (along with
> the repeater user) for any transmissions the user makes. I know
> I don't want to put my license on the line for someone else's
> illegal operation.

That's true. But IMHO that ruling is wrong. You can't control everything. I don't wish to digress or open a bag of worms but you don't see the FCC going after a phone company because one of their subscribers made an obscene phone call. Dave as well as lot of other hams on the repeater felt that making the licensee responsible was wrong. He even made a trip to Washington to talk to the FCC about this topic. Dave was willing and obviously did put his license on the line.

>
> Why not just have a control operator turn off the repeater whenever
> illegal operation occurs? Of course, this means that legitimate
> users can't use the machine either, but they can't anyway when
> the chaos is going on. Hopefully, over time, the jammers will
> realize that they can't have their audience, and will move on to
> less destructive pursuits. Even if they don't, at least their
> damage to Amateur Radio would be limited.

This does work in most cases (in my experience) but you have to
understand the type of people that were disrupting 435 in the late
70's. These people openly jammed the repeater. They did not care if
people knew who they were.

And when the repeater was turned off and came back on after a cooling
off period they would do there darndest to get it turned off right
away. Legal issues aside (and yes it's past history) what do you do in
a case like that? Do you give in and give these lids the pleasure of
turning off the repeater? It's not an easy question to answer.

After the FCC revoked the licenses of these hard-core lids there were a
couple of years in which the repeater and the MWRA went through a
rebirth. When a jammer was found a phone call or eyeball QSO was
sufficient to show the individual the error of his or her ways. This
new generation of lid was scared of being identified.

>
> P.S. By the way, the difference between repeater and HF jamming
> is that you can't "turn off" an HF frequency.

Why should there be any difference?

Marc Wiz MaBell (512)838-4780

Yes that really is my last name.
The views expressed are my own.

marc@aixwiz.austin.ibm.com
or
uunet!cs.utexas.edu!ibmchs!auschs!ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com!marc

3670. HELP:need Army Gen. Parts...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 01:37:23 UTC
From: pazar@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570183@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292631

Gents,
I'm looking for a source of parts for an old (1960 vintage) Army surplus gas powered generator set. More specifically, I'm in need of a new set of rods for the engine, and new brushes for the generator. The model number is 1536S-2A016-1. The engine is a Continental 2 cylender, 4 cycle, overhead valve, aircooled beastie. The generator is made by Winpower, and put out 120VAC, 60 Hz at 1.5 KVA. I've already tried all local sources with no luck. Hopefully someone in MARS will have access to spares!

Thanks,
Steve Pazar WA4DUT/6
pazar@hpnmdla.hp.com

3671. Amateur radio interference to policeRADAR info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 03:03:34 UTC
From: X24S%SLUMUS@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <10OCT91.23824466.0042.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 292753

This is a little off the subject of RADAR, but, it seems to me that I was able to listen in on cellular telephone communications with my 2m handheld. This was on a frequency of roughly 151 or 152 MHz. Just to dismiss this as a freak occurrance, I was able to do this a few times. My question is then, are all cellular communications in the high range of 800 MHz or so?
...KA1MOD

3672. Regulator Information Summaries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 03:41:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBLIPZ7IGGECXGYE@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292629

Someone asked for a summary of my findings concerning voltage regulators, so here it is. Although I had deleted some of the duplicate mailings, I kept what I felt was a good representation of all opinions offered. More over, I only kept those designs which I FULLY understood ... being a novice builder, most things confused me. Anyway, I hope someone out there can use this info.

Thanks once again to the over 50 people who sent information.

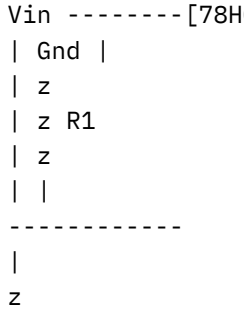
73,
Jon / N4VRN
jpb7946@tntech.bitnet
==========
==========

Linear Technology LT1084CP-5 5V, 5amp
" " LT1084CP-12 12V, 5amp
" " LT1038CK Adjustable, 10amp
" " LT1083CK Adjustable, 7.5amp
" " LT1084CK Adjustable, 5amp

National Semi. LM396K Adjustable, 10amps
" " LM338K Adjustable, 5amps
==========
I would assume that the 1.5 amp regulators you refer to are 7812 3pin IC regulators. An easy solution is to buy a 78H05 this is a 3pin regulator however it will carry 5amps (with a heatsink) all day long. The problem is that this is a 5v regulator, however with the addition of 2 resistors you can set the voltage to any level you wish (the calculation of these values come on the data sheet with the regulator).

A second alternative (an cheaper too), it to use a 2n2955 (or TIP2955) transistor in combination with the 7812 to boost its current capacity. This configuration will easily handle 5amp (in fact a 2n2955 will carry upto 15amp.

The circuit for using the resistors to boost the voltage of a 78H05 is



```
z R2
z
|
Gnd --------------------------
```

Where R1 = Vr (note Vr is the voltage regulator voltage, here it is 5)
--
0.02

and R2 = Vb (The voltage to boost it by, here [13.6-5] = 8.6)
--
0.025

So there you have it, note the 78H05 is a TO-3 case not a TO-220 case
like the other IC regulators of the 78xx family
==========
How 'bout the LM338K 5 Amp Adjustable Positive Voltage Regulator.
Made by National (and others). One source is:

Digi-Key
701 Brooks Avenue South
P.O. Box 677
Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677
1-800-344-4539

Listed price: $7.38. These are basicly the same as the very common
LM317 1.5 amp regulator.
==========
>>> BTW you can not use regulators in parallel without adding some load
>>> balancing resistors (as each one has a different voltage), and so one
>>> will take all the load and melt down. (thermal runaway)

3673. HT Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 03:55:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBLJ7XMWIOECXGYE@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292628

Now that my trusty old HT has passed hands to another beginner Ham, I am now ready to start looking for a new and improved rig to replace it. I have looked at several HTs that I like, but I would like to find people who have "test driven" these models before I make a selection. I am also interested to hear comments concerning dual band HTs ... the two people I know that have them are not satisfied ... they say the receivers are too sensitive. Anybody else had any good/bad luck with dual banders? The two duals mentioned were Yaesu FT-470s.

If you have comments concerning the following radios, PLEASE let me know what you think:
Yaesu FT-411E
Yaesu FT-470
Alinco DJ-120T
Alinco DJ-160T
Alinco DJ-560T

73,
Jon / N4VRN
jpb7946@tntech.bitnet

3674. Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 05:05:59 UTC
From: UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91284.000559UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 292655

I have an Icom IC-22 2 meter tranciever that isn't putting out any significant signal. I need a copy of the manual and schematic to work on it. I will be happy to pay any copying and/or shipping charges if anyone has a manual and would be willing to copy it for me. Alternatively, is there anywhere I can get a new copy of this manual?

Thank you for your time!

Roger Huggins (N0PLE)

3675. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 10 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 08:12:09 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FEF8.620C60E0.9293@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292777

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 283, 10/10/91
10.7 FLUX=180 90-AVG=198 SSN=230 BKI=4453 3332 BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=C1.1 FLU1=6.5E+05 FLU10=7.9E+03 PKI=4553 4432 PAI=026
BOU-DEV=066,062,112,022,039,026,022,016 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C5.7 @ 1453UT XRAY-MIN= B9.6 @ 0117UT XRAY-AVG= C1.6
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 2010UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1015UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 0710UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2155UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55434NT @ 2022UT BOUTF-MIN=55276NT @ 0706UT BOUTF-AVG=55303NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+135NT@ 0630UT GOES7-MIN=N:-047NT@ 0528UT G7-AVG=+077,+058,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+130NT@ 0017UT GOES6-MIN=E:-031NT@ 0518UT G6-AVG=+082,-002,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:180,180,180;SESC:180,180,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=012,007,007/015,015,010
KFCST=1054 4011 1005 4011 27DAY-AP=024,011 27DAY-KP=4344 4432 4223 2222
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**245STRM:0834-0924UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

3676. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 08:22:43 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FEF9.DB895760.9463@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292773

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
October 11 to October 20, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

---------

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 11 OCTOBER

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6855 N16W94 150 0210 HSX 02 001 ALPHA
6861 N07W73 129 0660 DAO 08 007 BETA
6863 S17W19 075 0030 BXO 07 005 BETA
6864 S08W53 109 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA
6867 N18W47 103 0270 CAO 10 009 BETA
6869 S10W16 072 0240 CSO 07 017 BETA
6870 N12W10 066 0030 BXO 06 007 BETA
6871 S10E37 019 0030 BXO 04 009 BETA
6872 N07E47 009 0090 CSO 09 005 BETA
6873 S24E49 007 1650 DKI 10 017 BETA
6874 N02E53 003 0090 HSX 01 001 ALPHA
6875 N16E54 002 0030 BXO 06 006 BETA
6876 S14W70 126 0030 BXO 06 004 BETA
6877 N07E59 357 0120 HSX 01 001 ALPHA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar
longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology
used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical
maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on
the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 11 OCTOBER

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6865 S03W06 062 NONE
6866 S15W35 091
```

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 11 AND 13 OCTOBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6838 N10 303

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of
Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (11 OCT - 20 OCT)

EXTREMELY SEVERE										HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM										HIGH
SEVERE STORM										MODERATE
MAJOR STORM										LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM										LOW
VERY ACTIVE		*								NONE
ACTIVE	*	***	**							NONE
UNSETTLED	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	***	NONE
QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
VERY QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
Geomagnetic Field	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 8-hour UT intervals										Intensity

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 70%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
297 | |
290 | * |
283 | ***** |
276 | ***** |
269 | ******* |
262 | ******** |
255 | ******** |
248 | ********* |
241 | ********* |
234 | ********** |
227 | ********** |
220 | ********** * |
213 | *********** * * |
206 | ************ **** |
```

```
199 | ************ * ***** |
192 | ************ ** * * ******* |
185 | ***************** * * * ** * ******* |
178 | ***************** * ******** * ****** ************|
171 | ********************** ************** ********************|
164 | ************************************************************|
157 | ************************************************************|
150 | ************************************************************|
143 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #224
```

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

```
------------------------------------------------------------
212 | |
211 | ***** |
210 | ******** |
209 | *********** |
208 | ************* |
207 | **************** |
206 | ****************** |
205 | ********************** |
204 | ********************** |
203 | ************************ ****** |
202 | ****************************************** |
201 | ****************************************** |
200 | ************************************************ |
199 |************************************************************ |
198 |************************************************************|
197 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #224
```

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS

```
------------------------------------------------------------
497 | |
478 | * |
459 | * * |
440 | * * * |
421 | ***** |
```

```
402 | ****** |
383 | ****** |
364 | ******* |
345 | ******** |
326 | ******** |
307 | ******** |
288 | ********* |
269 | ********** |
250 | ********** ** |
231 | ************ * *** * |
212 | ************ *** * * * * *** * *|
193 | ************ * **** ** * **** * ******** **|
174 | ************************* *** ***** * * ********* ***|
155 | ************************ ********* ** **** ***************|
136 | ************************************************************|
117 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #224
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (11 OCT - 20 OCT)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | * | | * | **|***|***|***|***| **| * |
LEVEL | FAIR |* *|***|* *|* | | | | |* |* *|
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| * | * | **|***|***|***|***|***| **|
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* |* *|* *|* | | | | | |* |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
75% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
```

```
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_______________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***| **| **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | |* |* | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
80% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

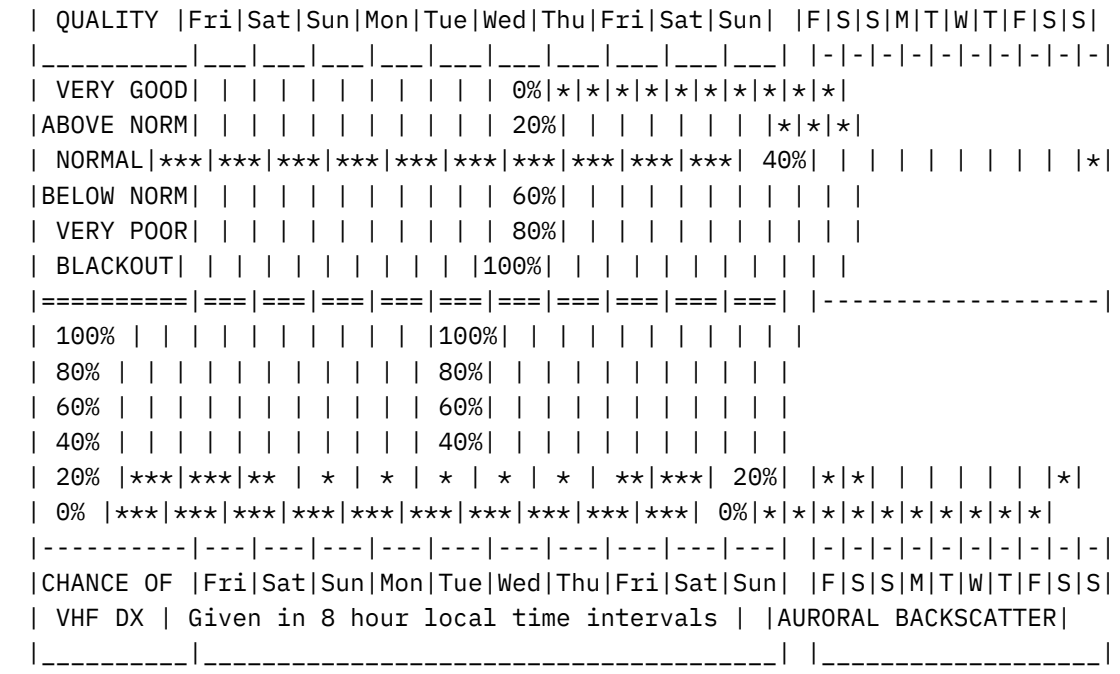
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (11 OCT - 20 OCT)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

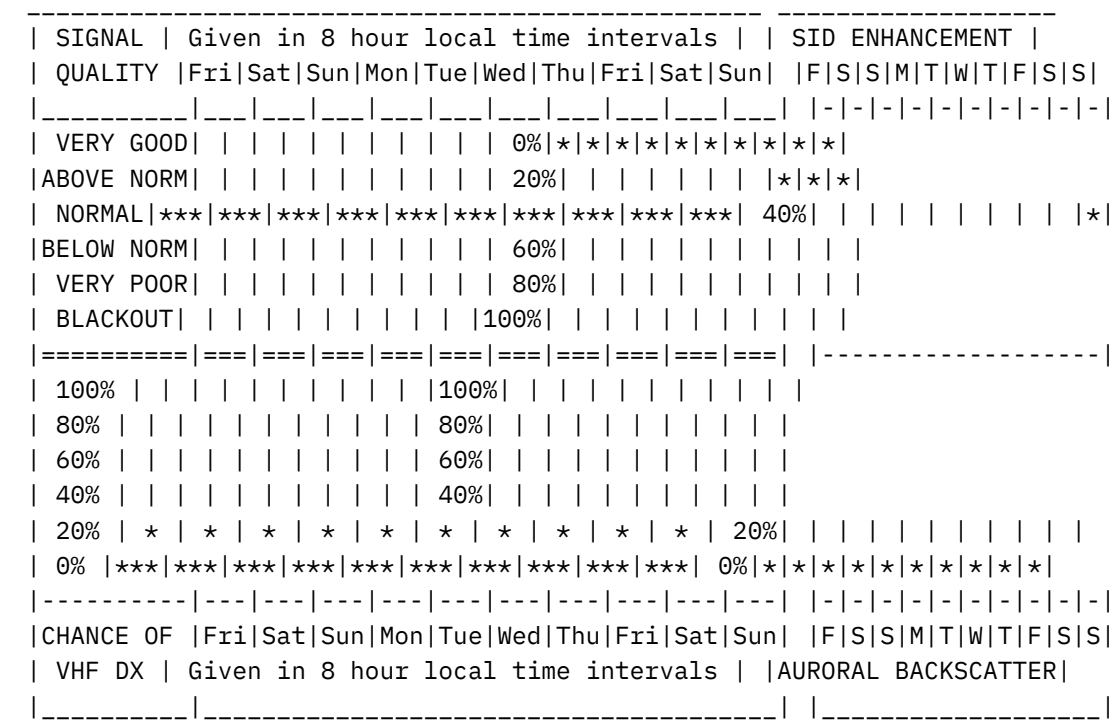
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | |*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | *|* | | | | | | | *| 40%| |*|*| | | | | |*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
```


QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%							*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									*
BELOW NORM										60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%										40%									
20%	***	***	**	*	*	*	*	*	**	***	20%		*	*						*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER

LOW LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%							*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									*
BELOW NORM										60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%										40%									
20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20%|								
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related

data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (11 OCT - 20 OCT)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
70% | LOW |***|***|***| * | * | * | * | * | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | * | * | * | | | | | | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
90% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or
to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related
data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

3677. Where's Paul Schleck?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 11:16:06 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <43986@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292648

Sorry to post this, but it seems I can no longer get thru on email.
I've tried emailing to Paul in the past few days and it continually bounces.
Thinking it was just GenRad (it has problems all the time with email), I
sent my mail to a friend and HE tried sending it....same result. Paul
seems to have disappeared from the network. His callsign is KD3FU, email
WAS acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu, and he maintained the Elmer list. Anyone
got any news on him? I'd appreciate email if you do.

Thanks. And now back to the show.

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3678. How to get NEW QSL information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 11:23:33 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <43987@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292646

I'm curious if there is a way to get new US Callsign info which is not yet in the latest Callbook. I have a 1991 Callbook Supplement, so I do have the latest information available. However, the Callbook is generally about six months out of date.

I have need of some NEWly licensed callsigns, along with the ham's name and address. WHY? Because I have a WHOLE bunch of QSL cards I'd like to get rid of and they belong to some of these new hams. (I'm a sorter for the QSL bureau). Specifically, I'm looking for calls KA1YLL thru KA1YZZ. More specifically, I have about 25 callsigns in this group that currently have QSL cards.

Does anyone know a way of accessing this information? If someone out there has access to it, can they send me "how" or send me the data itself?

Thanks for any available information.

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3679. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 13:51:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.135134.63@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292582
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct10.163320.1167@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>
>If it looks like you are jamming his radar -- that's at least two serious
>crimes (deliberate interference with legitimate spectrum use; deliberate
>obstruction of law enforcement), not just a traffic citation -- he can
>arrest you on reasonable suspicion. He doesn't need proof.

Proving obstruction requires proof of intent and that's hard if you have a competent attorney. Considering that an AM modulated signal in the Amateur band 10.0-10.5 Ghz will certainly bollix the police radar on 10.525 Ghz due to the diode frontend and poor in band filtering in police radars, running an "experimental collision avoidance" system on a legal ham frequency that just *happens* to cause a problem with the broad police radar gun will make proving intent to jam nearly impossible. It helps even more if everything is neatly labeled and a notebook is being kept. The GA State Patrol has examined my experimental setup, but no ticket and no complaints have been filed. I also don't drive like a maniac, just keep with the flow of traffic which is usually about 15 mph over the posted limit. If you stand out from other traffic, they will ignore the radar and revert to clocking you the old fashioned way. Then it's your word against his, and you will lose. Here in the South, radar is used mostly for revenue enhancement and they won't go to a lot of trouble to make a ticket stick. Reckless driving is another matter and they are very serious about that, as they should be.

Gary KE4ZV

3680. Antenna masts--PVC or wood?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 14:07:53 UTC
From: pgh@cs.brown.edu
Message-ID: <PGH.91Oct11100753@pompeii.cs.brown.edu>
Source record: 292638

I'm about to put up two 30 or 40 foot antenna masts. I've seen PVC tubing suggested for the purpose -- it's cheap, light and flexible. Wood is more traditional, a little more expensive, maybe more work (painting, etc.). I've heard that PVC tubing gets brittle in sunlight. Does anyone have any experiences either way? If I use PVC tubing, what diameter should I go for? If I go for wood, what size wood (I would guess 16 foot 2x4s)?

tnx es 73 de ka1yne (Paul)
--
Paul G. Howard email: pgh@cs.brown.edu
Dept. of Computer Science phone: (401) 863-7672
Brown University FAX: (401) 863-7657
Providence RI 02912-1910 ham: KA1YNE

3681. Re: Police radar.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 14:19:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.141939.236@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292670

In article <10.Oct.91.15:07:18.BST.#3652@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NERC Computer Services, Swindon) writes:
>
>
>Of course a smart lawyer would always ask whether the police radar was
>properly licensed... and report to the FCC any usage he suspected was
>not covered by a valid license at the time... Do US Hand-held radars require
>type-approval for you too? If so, this could be yet another thing to challenge
>your local Highway patrol.
>When i went on a tour of the dispatchers' office at my local police department,
>they had the radio licenses and other things like their public liability
>insurance documents, framed on the wall. I did not see a radar license though.

The GA State Patrol was gigged for this a few years ago. While they had a license to run radar, somewhere in somebody's filing cabinet at the State capitol, they didn't have the required transmitter ID cards attached to the individual radar units. They made the mistake of stopping a certain FCC field engineer one day and lost all radar priviledges for 6 months. In another case, the DeKalb county police installed old radar units on highway overpasses in order to confuse people with radar detectors. They were gigged for false and misleading signals and had to take them down.

In another federal/local conflict, the Gwinnett county police were caught removing emission controls from their cars and fined heavily and required to reinstall the equipment by a certain local EPA official. Seems they weren't having much luck catching speeders with their smog equipped cars and decided to hotrod them. One of the hotrods chased down said EPA official. It's not nice to fool with Uncle Fed.

Gary KE4ZV

3682. Re: Radar Jammers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 14:45:11 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.144511.451@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292583

In article <9110101731.AA27009@ucsd.edu> namerow@pokvmcr3.vnet.ibm.COM (Wayne G. Namerow) writes:
>
>While several posters have claimed that these devices work, I don't beleive
>they do. Remember that doppler shift radar takes the transmitter output and
>uses that as a reference to beat against the returning signal. The resulting
>beat frequency is indicative of the speed of the object being measured. Now
>X-Band radar operates at 10.525 Ghz. A Gunn diode running in a cavity at this
>frequency will almost never be exactly 10.525, it can easily vary by a Mhz or
>two. That doesn't matter since its the reference which the return signal beats
>against. Now if I take ANOTHER X-band transmitter (Call it a radar calibrator
>or whatever you want). It will NOT be operating on exactly the same freq. as
>the original radar. Thus, the resulting beat freq. from the return signal will
>be far different than the actual return signal. Most units will see only their
>original return signal and continue to operate properly. Awhile back, a police
>friend of mine and myself conducted a test. He clocked my car as I approached
>him with a X-band (10.525 Ghz) modified motion detector transmitting right at
>him. It made no difference at all... He was still able to get a good reading.
>The secondary signal was discarded as nonsense by the unit.

What you missed Wayne is that police radars have a diode detector frontend
and any AM modulated signal that will pass the very broad frontend RF
filtering will be rectified by the diode and the resulting audio signal
becomes *indistinquishable* from the real doppler beat (also an audio
note) *except* that it will be much stronger.

Gary KE4ZV

3683. Amateur Radio Class

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 15:09:55 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9110111514.AA08493@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292578

WANTED: Enthusiastic people with an interest in Communications, Public Service, Technology, and having an enjoyable hobby to attend an:

AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE CLASS

No Technical Background Needed!

The Wellesley Amateur Radio Society is holding Amateur Radio Licensing Classes this Fall. This course is for beginners who wish to learn about Amateur Radio and also for those who wish to get back into the hobby.

Classes start on October 14 , will run for 8 or 10 weeks and prepare all students for passing the FCC Novice or Technician Amateur Radio License Exam. An Exam session will be scheduled newar the end of the course. (Saturday, 30 Nov 91)

The classes will be held at 7:00 P.M. each Monday evening at the Wellesley Fire Department Headquarters, 457 Worcester Rd, Wellesley (on Route 9, just west of the Rt. 16 underpass).

The course material will cover all the topics needed to pass the Novice or Technician Exam. The study of Morse Code is now optional. An additional set of classes will be available for those who wish to learn the International Morse Code.

Licensed amateurs will be instructing and sharing their experience and knowledge for all who are interested. The is NO FEE for the course.

The "Textbook" for the class is "NOW YOU'RE TALKING" published by the ARRL (American Radio Relay League). This book is availabe at area Ham equipment and Electronics stores. A list of stores that carry the book will be available at the first class.

Come, join the fun of Amateur Radio!

For more information, please call Roger Tobin at (508) 691-4662.

The classroom is on the 2nd floor, reached by a staircase at the back entrance.

Also, please feel free to attend the regularly scheduled meetings of the WARS at the Wellesley Fire Department Headquarters, 457 Worcester Road, on Route 9 Westbound at the corner of Routes 9 and 16 in Wellesley every First and Third Thursday at 7:30 P.M. Plenty of parking in the rear, and interesting activities inside!

3684. Regulators and battery chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 15:17:45 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Oct-91..8:17:45.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292672

To the person making the original request for info on battery charging and higher current power supplies: Should you need additional info or more info than has been provided over this net, please send an SASE business size envelope and I'll provide some schematics on the following: Variable voltage/current limiting circuits using 78XX series regulators, 723, 317/337. Also battery charging hints to meet your specific requirements.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU
1411 18th St
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

3685. Mobile telephone was (Re: Amateur radio interference to policeRADAR info?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 15:36:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.153604.622@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292585

In article <10OCT91.23824466.0042.MUSIC@SLUMUS> X24S%SLUMUS@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Dan Reuben) writes:
>
> This is a little off the subject of RADAR, but, it seems to me that I
>was able to listen in on cellular telephone communications with my 2m
>handheld. This was on a frequency of roughly 151 or 152 MHz. Just to
>dismiss this as a freak occurrance, I was able to do this a few times.
>My question is then, are all cellular communications in the high range
>of 800 MHz or so?
>...KA1MOD

What you were probably hearing was General Mobile Telephone. This system uses frequencies in the 150 Mhz band. Before cellular, GMT was all there was from the Bell companies to mobile users. It remains heavily loaded with users who have large investments in the mobile radios required. As cellular coverage expands, this service will likely decline.

Gary KE4ZV

3686. Re: HT Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:01:14 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.160114.891@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292674

In article <01GBLJ7XMWIOECXGYE@TNTECH.BITNET> JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jon Brazelton, Coordinator, Residence Halls) writes:
>Now that my trusty old HT has passed hands to another beginner Ham, I am now
>ready to start looking for a new and improved rig to replace it. I have
>looked at several HTs that I like, but I would like to find people who have
>"test driven" these models before I make a selection. I am also interested
>to hear comments concerning dual band HTs ... the two people I know that
>have them are not satisfied ... they say the receivers are too sensitive.
>Anybody else had any good/bad luck with dual banders? The two duals
>mentioned were Yaesu FT-470s.

I have the FT-470 and like it very much. Like most dual banders, or even single banders with extended receive capability, it suffers from some intermod in high signal areas. But those hot spots are likely limited in scope and if your house or workplace isn't directly in one, you won't have a problem.

The FT-470 is a mid-size HT with controls that are big enough for ordinary humans to work. The control logic and layout is superb and very natural to operate. The display is excellent. There are a multitude of accessories available for the radio. Speaker mikes, headsets, and the like will interchange with Icom accessories. Batteries are reasonably priced and there are third party packs available. Yaesu has come out with a new rapid charger that won't cook your batteries like the old one did. It's the NC-42, highly recomended. The PA-6 accessory fits between the HT and the battery and allows you to run the radio off 13.8 volts while at the same time properly charging the attached battery, also highly recomended. There are a huge range of battery packs available ranging from a tiny 200 mah pack to a big 1200 mah pack. There is a simple keyboard keystroke mod that allows receive from 100-999 Mhz, though usable sensitivity is limited to 110-174 and 300-500 Mhz. The stock dualband duck is better than most, though I recomend that you get either the Larsen or Comet replacement. The radio has dual band simultaneous receive with dual display readouts. It will work crossband duplex and can even be used without modification as a crossband repeater, though on the low power range only. Power out is either 2 or 5 watts depending on which battery pack is connected. The case is strong and durable, though the LCD window scratches fairly easily. The radio comes stock with CTCSS encoder. I don't believe there is a easier to use dual band HT on the market. The only HT with better RF specs is the IC32 which is a fullsize brick HT with a complex user interface. Pricing of the FT-470 is fairly aggressive as well with the radio often available for well under $400.

Gary KE4ZV

3687. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:09:28 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.160928.1000@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292658

In article <1156@wshb.csms.com> michaelb@wshb.csms.com (WSHB Operations Eng) writes:
>vary also. I'm NOT saying that I cannot cause the radar to read incorrectly,
>just that I cannot cause the indicator to give a rock solid reading without
>modulating the oscillator. Will someone PLEASE explain why the natural
>laws governing Doppler shift automatically cease to apply if I move
>the emitting device into an automobile?

They don't, you must AM modulate the signal with a tone corresponding
to the doppler for the speed you want the radar to indicate. Being a
DC receiver with a diode frontend, the simpleminded radar will lock
on to the strongest tone it hears, yours, so the reflected signal is
totally ignored and any doppler on your signal is meaningless because
the receiver has no coherent source to reference it to.

Gary KE4ZV

3688. Re: Where's Paul Schleck?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:20:03 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.162003.25582@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292657

In <43986@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.com writes:

> Sorry to post this, but it seems I can no longer get thru on email.
> I've tried emailing to Paul in the past few days and it continually bounces.
> Thinking it was just GenRad (it has problems all the time with email), I
> sent my mail to a friend and HE tried sending it....same result. Paul
> seems to have disappeared from the network. His callsign is KD3FU, email
> WAS acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu, and he maintained the Elmer list. Anyone
> got any news on him? I'd appreciate email if you do.
>
> Thanks. And now back to the show.
>
> Diana
>
>
> ->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
> ->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
> ->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
> ->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

I'm here. Don't know about unomaha.edu, except that they have these little
network barfs from time to time. I just posted my Elmers list a few weeks
ago, and it went out OK.

Please advise about the FAQ lists.

If my primary address doesn't work, try ps67@umail.umd.edu or
ba271@cleveland.freenet.edu.

We now return you to your regular flame-war, already in progress...

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

3689. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:22:05 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.162205.6466@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292660
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

As quoted from <1991Oct10.143256.11678@eedsp.gatech.edu> by tucker@fisher.eedsp.gatech.edu (Jeff Tucker):

```
+---------------
| can state in a court that he believes you were going XXX miles per hour.
| The court will assume that he is accurate to plus/minus 5 mph.
| Apparently as part of the certification process, he has to demonstrate
| ability to do this. So, although he would prefer to use RADAR and have
| a nice solid case, many states allow the officers to arrest with no timing
| instruments employed at all. I presume that they choose to do this only
+---------------
```

It's possible that this was also intended to avoid embarrassment: if radar shows a car going at a very different speed from the officer's estimate, chances are the radar picked up something else.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3690. Re: PC's and RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:33:32 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <266@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292656

Conductive EMI sprays are distributed by:

GC Electronics
400 S Wyman St
Rockford IL 61101
(815) 968-9661

GC is usally sold by the general-line electronics distributors that sell
to the electronics-service shops. Consult Yellow Pages, your local TV
repair shop or contact GC for the nearest distributor.

Ask about catalog No. 10-4807 12 oz. EMI-RFI Shield spray. GC also makes
silver or nickel conductive paint, catalog numbers 22-201, 22-246, 22-202.

Info from GC catalog, ARRL Laboratory files.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit - origin unknown
RFI, QRP, mobile, |
transmitter and receiver testing |

3691. Amateur Radio FAQ - Part 1 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:35:35 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <43993@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292590

I was informed that these never made it to the net at wide, even though I
posted them on October 1, so here they are again. Cheers! Diana

| 1-Oct-91 10:00 dls see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.
This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions

Table of Contents:
** What is Amateur Radio?
** Who can become a ham in the United States?
** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
** How much does it cost?
** Where can I take the tests?
** What are the tests like?
** What can I do with a ham radio license?
** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
** I'm interested, who will help me?
** Should I build my own equipment?
** Should I build my own antenna?
** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
** Where do I buy equipment?
** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean
it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)
** Where can I get ham radio software for my computer?

** What is Amateur Radio?
Amateur Radio is a non-commercial radio communication service
whose primary aim is public service and communication between

private persons. Amateur Radio operators are commonly called hams. It's great fun to talk to someone in Japan on the radio! Here's one ham's description of Amateur Radio: "Climbing towers, roofs, trees, or any other fixed object to hang antennas. Restoring ancient equipment to operation. Playing with glitzy new equipment. Blowing up finals. Cutting holes in your (or your buddie's) car. Building your own stuff. Wiping out your neighbor's TV and then having to explain and fix it. The joy and magic of communicating with someone half way around the world with a few bits of glass and wire."

** Who can become a ham in the United States?
Anyone who is not a representative of a foreign government can be an Amateur Radio operator in the USA. There are tests that you must pass to get a license, however the tests are not insurmountable. There are 7-year-old hams and 80-year-old hams. There are many handicapped hams who get great enjoyment out of Amateur Radio.

** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
There are now two entry-level class licenses in Amateur Radio. A Novice license requires passing a 30-question written test and a Morse code test given at 5 words per minute. A Technician license requires passing the 30-question written Novice test and a 25-question written Technician test, but no Morse code test. See local radio clubs or radio stores in your area for more information. Note that you can get a higher class license instead, simply by passing the required tests.

** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
Your local Radio Shack sells some ham radios and Amateur Radio license books. Books can also be obtained through the mail from ham radio organizations, such as ARRL in Newington, CT (203-666-1541) and W5YI in Dallas, TX (1-800-669-9594). There may be one or two ham radio stores in the local area (ie, within 50 miles). Try looking in the Yellow Pages under Radio Communications. Be assured that once you get a callsign, the mail order ham radio companies will find you :-).
For the Novice license, get a Novice License manual, plus 5-word-per-minute Morse code tapes, costing around $25. For the Technician license, get a Novice License manual, a Technician License manual, and an FCC Rules manual, costing around $32. The FCC Rules manual is a good idea for Novice also, but not necessary, since the Novice License manual contains all the FCC Rules that are required for the Novice License.

The ARRL Education Activities Department has several programs to help amateurs (or prospective amateurs) to get started. Ask for a "New prospect package" available free of charge, from ARRL HQ, Educational Activities Department, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

** How much does it cost?
To take the Novice tests, it's free. To take the Technician or higher class tests, there is a small charge (around $5 currently) to cover copying costs and running the testing sessions. The cost of a radio is really dependent on what you want to do. You can make your own radio and antenna for under $150. You can buy a used single-band radio for $150-$300. Or you can buy a new multi-band multi-mode radio with all the doodads for $300-$3000. I'd suggest you learn more about ham radio, talk to local hams, find out what you want to do with ham radio first.

** Where can I take the tests?
The Novice tests can be given by any two qualified hams of General class license or above. The Technician tests and all higher class license tests are given by three qualified Volunteer Examiners (VEs) who volunteer their time.

To locate an ARRL testing session in your area, you can contact ARRL at 203-666-1541 x282.

** What are the tests like?
First off, come prepared to VE sessions. Bring: TWO forms of ID, one of which has a picture on it; a calculator (if necessary); a pen and two pencils; the applicable examination fee ($5.25 for 1991); the original AND a copy of your current Amateur Radio license (if you have one); the original AND a copy of any CSCEs for tests you've already passed (if you have any).

Each of the written tests (Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra) are generally a multiple choice test of approximately one-tenth of the question pool. For example, if the question pool is approximately 300 questions, then the test will be a 30-question test. You need to get 75% correct to pass. Note that they truncate to determine the correct number of questions. That means for a 30 question test, you need to get 22 right, which is actually only 73.3%.

Once you've paid the small fee for Technician-Extra tests, it costs no extra to take another test, so I'd suggest you keep taking the next more advanced test until you fail. If you pass the written but not the Morse code (or vice versa) for a specific class license, you have up to one year to take the other test before you would have to retake the written test again. Note that some VEs will not allow you to take the written test unless you've first taken the Morse code test.

The Morse code test is a receiving test only. The test run 5 to 7 minutes. After the test, you are given a 10-question multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blank test. Passing grade is 7 or more. If you fail the 10-question test, the examiner team will examine your copy sheet to see if you have 1 minute of solid copy with no errors. For 5 wpm, that's 25 characters, for 13 wpm, that's 65 characters, for 20 wpm, that's 100 characters. If they can find 1 minute solid copy, you've still passed.

Hints on Morse code tests: Generally, it will be a standard QSO (conversation), and it MUST contain at least one of each of the following:
26 letters A-Z, 10 numbers 0-9, comma (,), period (.), slant or slash (/), question mark (?), double dash prosign (BT), end of message prosign (AR), end of contact prosign (SK).
The letters count as one character, all others count as two characters. There are a couple other prosigns which are worth knowing, but will not be on the test, like "I'm done talking, next" is K, "I'm done talking, back to you" is KN, "Please wait" is AS.

** What can I do with a ham radio license?
There are so many things, it's a difficult question to answer, but here's some ideas:
* Talk to people in foreign countries.
* Talk to people (both local and far away) on your drive to work.
* Help in emergencies by providing communications.
* Provide communications in parades or walkathons.
* Help other people become hams.
* Hook your computer to your radio and communicate by computers.
* Collect QSL cards (cards from other hams) from all over the United States and foreign countries and receive awards.
* Participate in contests or Field Day events.
* Provide radio services to your local Civil Defense organization thru ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) or RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service).
* Aid members of the US military by joining MARS (Military Affiliate Radio System).
* Have someone to talk to on those sleepless nights at home.
* Receive weather pictures via satellites.
* Build radios, antennas, learn some elctronics and radio theory.
* Talk to astronauts in space, or use the moon to bounce signals back to people on the Earth.
* Experiment with Amateur TV (SSTV) or send still-frame pictures by facsimile.
* Experiment with amateur satellite communications.

** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
The most important thing you can't do is transact business of any kind over ham radio. Interference to other hams or services, as well as obscene, profane or indecent language is not tolerated and is illegal. Music and broadcasting are not allowed on ham radio. Some personal conversations may not be appropriate to Amateur Radio. Do you really want the whole world to hear about Aunt Mabel's hemorrhoids?

** I'm interested, who will help me?
There are hams who are willing to become "Elmers" (mentors, helpers) in your local area. Look around and ask local hams. Search out local radio clubs. As well, some people have volunteered to be an Elmer over the Usenet. Paul has volunteered to maintain that list. If anyone wants to be an Elmer, or needs an Elmer, email him:

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU, acmnews@zeus.unomaha.edu

** Should I build my own equipment?
"Homebrewing" is a fun and educational part of ham radio. It is a thrill to build your own transmitter and put it on the air. However, building your own receiver can be quite complicated; if you don't have electronics experience, you may want to buy a receiver instead. Most homebrew transmitters are QRP (transmit very low power). That's fine for an experienced ham with a very good antenna, but a Novice ham will just get frustrated. Your first rig, therefore should NOT be a home-brew.

** Should I build my own antenna?
Most hams build their own antennas for base station use and buy antennas for mobile (car) use. Most beginner ham books describe how to build different types of antennas. Order of difficulty, from easiest to more difficult, for some common antennas are: wire dipole, Zepp, Yagi, Quad.

** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
No! Large beam antennas and 40-foot towers are very expensive. As a beginner, a simple dipole antenna is perfectly adequate. As you gain experience (and money :-), you may want to invest in something bigger.

** Where do I buy equipment?
If you can afford new rigs, there are many mail order stores that advertise in ham radio magazines. If you want to buy a used rig, the best place is at a "hamfest" (ham flea market). You should take along an experienced ham, since some of the used equipment may be inoperative, overpriced or poor quality. You can also answer ads in ham magazines or posted at ham radio stores, although often, by the time you call, the equipment has already been sold.

** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)
Meter refers to the wavelength of the signal at which you are transmitting. There is a inverse relationship between the frequency (specified in kilohertz or megahertz) and the wavelength (specified in meters or centimeters).

** Where can I get ham radio software for my computer?
For Atari computers, contact:
John Adams, KC5FW
17106 Happy Hollow
San Antonio, TX 78232
"or tune into the weekly net Sundays 1600 UTC on 14.325 MHz"
(I'll include other computers when someone sends me info on them)

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-

->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3692. Amateur Radio FAQs - Part 2 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:36:24 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <43994@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292592

```
| 1-Oct-91 10:01 dls see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.
This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions

Table of Contents:
|** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
rec.radio.amateur groups?
** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
can I post?
** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
** Where can I find Anonymous File Transfer Protocal (FTP) sites that
have ham-related files?
** I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP!
|** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
** Are there Dialup News services or BBSs for Amateur Radio?
** Are there any on-line callbooks and geographical name servers?
** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
** rec.radio.amateur groups?
To subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.misc, send email to:

Info-Hams-Request@ucsd.edu

In the body of the message, write:

subscribe Info-Hams

Similarly, to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.packet, send email to
Packet-Radio-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Packet-Radio",
```

and to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.policy, send email to
Ham-Policy-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Ham-Policy", and
to subscribe to rec.radio.shortwave, send email to
listserv@cuvma.columbia.edu, message is "subscribe swl-l (your name)".
To unsubscribe, follow directions above, changing the command word
"subscribe" to "unsubscribe". Help is available by using the command
word "help". Note that command words MUST be the first word on each
line of the message.

| Another mailing list of interest is antique-radios. To subscribe,
| contact antique-radio-request@swbatl.sbc.com (Tom Adams). This mailing
| list is for discussions on antique radio, television and vintage
| electronics.

** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
** can I post?
You can post to rec.radio.amateur.{misc,packet,policy}
by sending your posting email to Info-Hams, Packet-Radio, or
Ham-Policy, all at ucsd.edu. To post to other newsgroups, send the
posting email to (groupname)@ucbvax.berkeley.edu and for the
groupname, replace periods with dashes.
For example, to post to sci.space, you would send your posting to
sci-space@ucbvax.berkeley.edu.
All of the Amateur radio newgroups are archived on ucsd.edu under
subdirectory mailarchives/{Ham-Policy,Info-Hams,Packet-Radio}.

** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
ANY BITNET, EARN, or NorthNET site can access the Princeton mail
server. It will be most efficient if you know the complete path
and filename for an;ything you wish to transfer, but you can use
'cd' and 'ls -l' commands to move about and browse the remote site's
directories. Remember, though, that each request to the BITFTP
server may take several hours (or longer) to be fulfilled.

For access to the FTP server, send email to bitftp@pucc.bitnet (for
BITNET, EARN and NorthNET users ONLY!). Subject doesn't matter.
The text of the email is the FTP commands one after another. For
example, suppose you wanted to access the FTP site lcs.mit.edu:
FTP lcs.mit.edu
USER anonymous
PASS yourname@yoursite (not required)
ASCII
CD telecom-archives
GET filenames
BYE
A help file is available giving detailed instructions by putting
the single word HELP into the text of the email.

For nonBITNET users, there is also a FTPMAIL server at
ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Commands include: REPLY <mailaddr>,
CONNECT [HOST [user [pass]]], ASCII, BINARY, COMPRESS, COMPACT,
UUENCODE, BTOA, LS <directory>, DIR <directory>, GET <file>, QUIT,

HELP. Get the help file for more information by sending mail with
the single line "help". The ftpmail site may complain if you try
try to get more than 1 file per email request. Here is an example
of a request:
reply your_name@your_site
connect uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
binary
uuencode
get pub/ham-radio/Tech.v3.3.sit.hqx.Z
quit

A note on the use of FTP mailservers: If you want to use FTP
mailservers, like FTPMAIL, please be considerate of any systems that
your mail must pass through. The quickest way to find yourself cut
off from the world is to make the admins of sites that pass your mail
pass 60Mb of X11 graphics system source. If you need large amounts
of information from a mailserver, contact your admin for help -- it
may already be available, or he may know a better way to get it.

** Where can I find Anonymous File Transfer Protocol (FTP) sites that have
ham-related files?
There is a fairly definitive list of anonymous FTP sites available
from pilot.njin.net under subdirectory /pub/ftp-list in file ftp.list.
You can also have the latest copy (published monthly) via mailing
list by emailing to odin@pilot.njin.net, subject "listserv-request",
body of message "send help". Revision info for the ftp list should
be send to odin@pilot.njin.net.

General files for any computer and informational archive:
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (submissions to this ftp site should be made to
bowen@cs.buffalo.edu) - contains many ham radio files,
including the FAQs, Elmer list, SWL and scanner info and
the KA2UGQ worldwide BBS list on ~pub/ham-radio/phone_bbs_list
wsmr-simtel20.army.mil (submissions to this ftp site should be made
to w8sdz@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil) or wuarchive.wustl.edu -
The wuarchive site is also known as the "Simtel Mirror" as it
contains directories that "mirror" the Simtel directories.
These sites contain ham radio mods and ham radio software. A
wide assortment of files covering many topics can be obtained
from the Simtel archives. If you cannot directly FTP from
wsmr-simtel20, there is a mail server that can help. Send
mail with the text "help" to listserv@vm.ecs.rpi.edu.
quiche.cs.mcgill.ca (comments to archie-l@cs.mcgill.ca) - contains
ham related software on /hamradio, including the FAQs, Elmer
lists and geoclk (try the command 'prog geoclk' to find all
files whose name contains "geoclk"). Log on as "archie".
The "archie" server is also available to Australia (ONLY)
thru deakin.os.au and to Europe (ONLY) thru nic.funet.fi.
archive.cs.ruu.nl, sol.cs.ruu.nl, freja.diku.dk -
contains the FAQs for rec.radio.amateur (may not be current)
These sites are in Denmark and the Netherlands and are

intended to be accessed from Europe only.
ftp uxc.cso.uiuc.edu, log in as "anonymous", password is your email address, cd pub/ham-radio - This contains the HyperCard Hamstacks written by Diana Syriac as well as ASCII readable ham radio question pools
apple.com, cd pub/ham-radio - Ham software and information, especially MacIntosh software

Amiga computers:
ab20.larc.nasa.gov, wolfen.cc.uow.edu.au - ham radio files

If you are having trouble connecting to the above FTP sites, read the telnet/FTP troubleshooting hints below or check with your local system administrator.

** I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP!
The unfortunate situation here is that Netnews is far more prevalent than direct Internet hookups, accurate name servers, smart mailers and routers, and of course, telnet and FTP client services. What this means is that your trouble may be caused by MANY factors.

Here's some hints to check what's wrong:
* It may very well be that your newsfeed and email are via dialup line and UUCP (Unix-to-Unix copy) in the wee hours of the morning. If this is the case, then you have no direct connection to the Internet and thus cannot use real-time interactive services like FTP and telnet.
* If you are at a college or university, your host (ie, the computer you are logged onto) may be on the Bitnet network, which has an email gateway to the Internet, but no direct connect capability.
* If you do have a direct connection to the Internet, does your host have telnet and/or FTP client programs? (ie, if you type "ftp" or "telnet" at your command prompt, do you get anything?) Many hosts, particularly IBM mainframes, do not support these services!
* Can you telnet to other hosts and get a login prompt?
It may very well be that some hosts are "not recognized" due to misconfigured connections and inaccurate host tables/name servers (*.mil computers are *NOTORIOUS* for this!)
* If you get "host not in host table" or "host unknown" or similar error, try telnetting via the IP number, a set of four 1-3-digit numbers separated by periods (eg, 137.48.1.1). The exact IP number for the site can be obtained via the nslookup utility, if your computer supports it....or check the FAQs. Your host may not recognize the "fully-qualified domain name" (like marvin.cs.buffalo.edu), but it should ALWAYS recognize an IP number.
* In the case of telnetting to a non-default port (as in the case with the callbook servers), if telnet <host> <port#> doesn't work, but you can telnet tot the default login port (ie, no qualifiers), then the manner at which the port qualifier is entered may be system dependent.
* Syntax for telnetting from different operating systems differ.

Some common cammand syntaxes are: (angle brackets are for
readability, do not type these in literally)

Berkeley Unix or VMS with Wollongong TCP/IP uses syntax:
telnet <host> <socket#>
Other possibilities to try:
telnet console <host> (for 2000 port)
telnet <CR> open <host>:<port#>
telnet <host>/<port#>
telnet <host>/port=<port#> (for Multinet on VMS)
* If all else fails, ASK your system administrator or check system
documentation.

** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
WB3FFV has one, phones are 301-625-0817 or 301-625-9482 or
301-625-9663. Data settings are 8 bits, NO parity, 1 stop bit.
Login is bbs, no password.
This BBS is also available via UUCP, login is uucpanon, no password.
For a listing of available archived, try:
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

Another one is N8EMR at phone 614-895-2553, login hbbs. Data settings
are 8 bits, NO parity, 1 stop bit.

** Are there Dialup News services or BBSs for Amateur Radio?
There are two major news services for ham radio. Both are run by
volunteer hams and provide bulletins of specific interest to amateurs,
hence they are perfectly legal to rebroadcast on ham bands according
to FCC Regulation 97.111B(6). To lessen the load on the dialup lines,
consider getting your local repeater operator to rebroadcast it, or
tape record it to play at your favorite HF net.

RAIN (Radio Amateur Information Network) is produced by Hap Holly,
KC9RP, located in Illinois. The news is typically updated 8am CST
Fridays. Phone numbers are 1-708-299-INFO (299-4636) and
1-708-827-RAIN (827-7246).

NEWSLINE is another, produced by Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Donations
for NEWSLINE are accepted at Newsline Support Fund, c/o Dr. Norm
Chalfin K6PGX, Pasadena, CA 91102. Phone numbers are:
Chicago 1-708-289-0423
N.Florida 1-407-259-4479
Los Angeles 1-805-296-2407
Los Angles 1-213-462-0008

| There is a comprehensive worldwide phone BBS list put together by
| KA2UGQ, available from Simtel20, the Simtel Mirror on Wuarchive,
| and the Supplemental Archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

** Are there any on-line callbooks and geographical name servers?
If you are at an Internet site you can connect using telnet to one
of the two primary servers:

callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (currently 128.205.32.4)
ham.njit.edu (currently 128.235.1.10) (alias plan9.njit.edu)

There is also a general geographical name server at:

martini.eecs.umich.edu (currently 141.212.100.9)

The callbook servers sit on port number 2000 and the geographical name server sits on port 3000. These are different port numbers than what telnet usually defaults to. So if you just telnet to these machines, you will get a login prompt instead of the server. How you tell your telnet program to connect to port 2000 or 3000 instead of the default port is operating system dependent but it is usually done with a line like

telnet callsign.cs.Buffalo.EDU 2000

If this doesn't work, check the telnet/FTP troubleshooting hints above or consult your local systems guru for the proper command string.

The interactive servers are designed to be somewhat self-explanatory and they support fairly detailed help facilities. The first command you should execute when connecting to one of these servers is "info". This will list general info about that server and how to use it. You should then type "help" to list the various commands available. Typing "help" followed by a command name will give you a little more detail about that command. Servers allow searches by call, last name, zip code or city and also provide regular expression filters to trim your searches so you get a reasonable amount of output.

Both these servers are built from a database distributed by Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ. This database currently contains US and Canadian callsigns and it does not contain club calls. A new version of the database is sent around approximately once a year.

There is also an email callsign server at callbook@sat.datapoint.com (The UUCP address is ...!uunet!dptspd!callbook). In the body of the text, say "lookup" followed by callsigns you want to look up. If your mailer appends signature files, you should put a line "quit" at the end of your request (before the signature file). If you want help, put the word "help" on a line by itself. Here is what a request might look like:

```
help
lookup kc1sp wn4bbj
lookup n0fzd
quit
```

If you are a packet radio station, callserver data is available from REQQTH@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA, subject line should be up to 5 US callsigns, separated by spaces. For Canadian calls, use the callserver at REQQTH@VE3JF.ON.CAN. Body of message is ignored. The server is an OS interface to the MBL packet BBS using the Buckmaster CD-ROM callsign database.

The REQQTH address is for the AX.25 radio-linked amateur packet network, *NOT* the Internet. If you attempt to send Internet mail to this address, and use the old .NA suffix instead of the new .NOAM suffix, it will get routed to Nimibia (Internet suffix .na) which is currently paying a lot of money for misdirected ham mail. Help maintain a positive example for amateur radio and please do not attempt this!

** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?
There are two ftp servers that has this data:
wsmr-simtel20.army.mil or wuarchive.wustl.edu (BITNET ONLY)
Another FTP site to try is 129.100.22.100.

There is a new server at pcserver@novell.business.uwo.ca. In the body of the email, send the command HELP.

There is a packet radio Mods Server. To get the directories, send a packet as follows:
SP REQFIL@N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA
Subject: MODS\Dir.1
/EX
To get the mod, send to same place, with Subject MODS\Filename.ext.

REMEMBER that any modification is likely to void your warrantee and that these mods are NOT guaranteed to work.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3693. Amateur Radio FAQs - Part 3 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:37:05 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <43995@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292593

```
| 1-Oct-91 10:02 dls see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.
This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications

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** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?
** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
** Are there any news groups for CAP?
** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
|** Can I send ARRL or W5YI electronic mail?
** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
** How do I join MARS?
** How do I join RACES?
** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
** Is there any information on antique radios?
** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
allocations and question pools?
** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?
VE sessions are often announced in the local newspapers, but more
often, they are announced by local radio bulletin boards. The
local packet BBS will most likely have a monthly updated schedule
for VE sessions. ARRL or W5YI can generally be called and asked for
local VE sessions as well. Don't forget that you will need the
following when you go in for an upgrade: a copy of your current
Amateur license; your original Amateur license; any CSCEs (duplicate
not required), if applicable and less than a year old; a picture ID,
```

preferably a driver's license, passport or visa; and the VE test
fee (approximately $5 right now).

** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
To use the outgoing QSL bureau, you must be a member of ARRL. In
general, you send a bundle of foreign (not States!) QSL cards to
the outgoing bureau in Newington, Connecticut, along with a label
off of your QST magazine (which shows ARRL membership), along with
$2 per pound of cards (approximately 150 cards) or $1 for 10 cards
or less.

To use the incoming QSL bureau, you do NOT have to be a member of
ARRL. Send one or more Self-Addressed Stamped Envelopes (size 5x7
or 6x9, no bigger, no smaller) with one ounce of postage attached
and with your callsign in 3/4" letters in top left hand corner where
the return address label would go. If you expect a large quantity
of foreign QSL cards, attach extra money or postage with a paper
clip. Send the envelopes to the QSL bureau for your callsign area.
If your callsign is xx3xxx/5, you would send it to the 3rd call
area, NOT the 5th call area. Addresses for QSL bureaus are listed
in QST; if you don't have access to a QST magazine, ask another
ham. IMPORTANT: BE PATIENT! Turnaround time for a US QSL bureau,
not considering foreign QSL bureaus, is about 3 months. Foreign QSL
bureaus and hams can be as fast as 2 months or as slow as TEN YEARS,
while average is about 6-12 months.

** Are there any news groups for CAP?
There is no news group just for Civil Air Patrol discussions. However,
rec.aviation is appropriate for CAP aviation discussions and for
CAP radio information, these rec.radio.amateur.* groups are available.
In addition, there is a mail digest just for CAP. Subscribe by
emailing to capital-request@cps.udayton.edu. Submit articles by
emailing to capital@cps.udayton.edu. CAP related files are also
stored on the FTP site sunburn.cps.udayton.edu in pub/capital.

** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
QRP Amateur Radio Club International, c/o Bill Harding K4AHK,
10923 Carters Oak Way, Burke, VA 22015.

|** Can I send ARRL or W5YI electronic mail?
Several ARRL HQ staffers can be contacted via the net, using the
address username%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu, replace username
as shown below:
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom
Ed Hare, KA1CV, Laboratory Engineer ehare
Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Asst Tech Ed, Product Rev rhealy
Chunk Hutchinson, K8CH, Membership Svcs Mgr chutch
Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, VE Dept Manager bjahnke
Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Asst Tech Ed, Hints dnewkirk
Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Asst Tech Ed, Tech Corres ppagel
Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager rpalm
Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor mwilson

Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership Asst tzimmer
Technical Information Service, tech questions tis
DXCC dxcc
Awards (WAS, etc.) awards
Contests contests
Outgoing QSL Bureau buro

For other questions (ARRL policy issues, etc.), try
2155052@mcimail.com, which sends them to the front office.

| The Washington Area Coordinator for the ARRL, Perry Williams W1UED
| (sort of our "lobbyist" to the FCC and Congress) has mcimail access
| at 2242662@mcimail.com.

| Fred Maia, W5YI, another large VEC, also has mcimail access at
| 3511297@mcimail.com.

** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
Your local ham store may have some, but here's some popular ones
(this is NOT a complete list!):
QST, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - basic projects and
contesting
CQ The Radio Amateur's Journal, 76 North Broadway, Hicksville, NY
11801 - beginner ham radio articles
73 Amateur Radio Today, WGE Center, Forect Rd, Hancock, NH 03449,
FAX (603) 525-4423, email: COMPUSERVE 70310,775 or Internet
70310.775@compuserve.com - more technical ham radio articles
QEX, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - more technical projects
WorldRadio, 2120 28th St, Sacramento, CA 95818, (916) 457-3655.
Subscriptions to 201 Latrhop Way, Ste D, Cacramento, CA 95815,
(800) 365-SUBS - lots of special interst columns, like QRP,
ATV, YL, etc.
W5YI Report, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356, 1-800-669-9594 -
up-to-date information on Amateur Radio happenings, including
VE information and statistics

** How do I join MARS?
To join MARS, you have to be 14 years or older (parental consent
required under age 17), be a US citizen or resident alien, possess a
valid Amateur Radio license, possess a station capable of operating
on MARS HF frequencies, and be able to operate the minimum amount
of time for each quarter (12 hours for Army and Air Force; 18 hours
for Navy-Marines). Novices must upgrade to Technician within 6
months, else be dropped from MARS. No-Code Techs can apply, provided
they have transmit and receive HF capability for MARS frequencies
(they don't need transmit capability for Amateur HF frequencies). For
application forms contact:

Chief, Air Force MARS
TIC/DLTXM
Scott AFB, ILL 62225-6001
(618) 256-5552. Or, contact via Internet goes to

__daniels@server.af.mil, put "Pass to MSgt Trimmer" in subject line.

Chief, Army MARS
HQ, US Army Information Systems Command
ATTN: AS-OPS-OA
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-5000

Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS
Naval Communication Unit
Washington, DC 20397-5161

** How do I join RACES?
Contact your nearest Civil Defense or Emergency Management Agency. The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service is a part of a municipal, county, or state government. This does not mean, however, that every such government has a RACES program. If your government does not have a RACES, ask them to refer you to the nearest jurisdiction that does have a RACES program.

** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
Courage Center
Handihams
2915 Golden Valley Rd
Golden Valley, MN 55422
(612) 520-0515
ARRL has a Handihams information package (get it by requesting it thru 2155052@mcimail.com) and a book called "The ARRL Plan for the Disabled", available at no charge from the ARRL Regulatory Information Branch.

** Is there any information on antique radios?
Antique radio classifieds: ARC, PO Box 802-B6, Carlisle, MA 01741 - old radios, TVs, ham equipment, 40s and 50s radios, telegraph, books, etc.
Hallicrafter Service manuals: Ardco Electronics, PO Box 95, Dept Q, Berwyn, IL 60402
Antique Wireless Association, Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, Route 3, Holcomb, NY 14469 - sponsors the Wireless Museum

** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
Rather than sending out a message on Usenet, you might first try directory assistance from the phone company or the locator service provided by the Salvation Army. A Salvation Army post in your local area may be able to help you. If you have his/her callsign or name, you might also try one of the on-line callservers shown above.

** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
** allocations or question pools?
Part 97 is available by ftp from wuarchive.wustl.edu, file is mirrors/misc/hamradio/part97.txt.

An ASCII copy of the question pools are avilable by ftp from
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.50) in /pub/ham-radio/<class>-pool.txt.Z,
where <class> is novice, technician, general, advanced or extra.

** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?
This is really not a good idea, since many of the readers receive
these newsgroups as mail digests. Posting is also a one-shot thing.
If you post and someone missed it, it is gone. A better way would be
to announce the existence of your program here, along with
information on how to obtain a copy of your program. You can also
submit it to one of the FTP archive sites, which will allow the world
to access it without you having to mail it to each requestor. If you
just GOTTA post it somewhere, post it to more appropriate groups,
like comp.sources.unix or alt.sources or comp.binaries.pc.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3694. Amateur Radio FAQs - Part 4 of 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:37:49 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <43996@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292594

```
| 1-Oct-91 10:03 dls see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
Amateur Radio. Due to the increasing size of this list, I've broken it into
4 Parts (and will break it further if necessary) to keep each Part under
10K bytes.
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.
This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions

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** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?
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------------------------------------------------------------------------------
** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
Novice - has CW (Morse code) privileges on 4 HF bands (80, 40, 15,
and 10 meter), Voice priveleges on 10 meters, and full priveleges
on 2 VHF/UHF bands (220 MHz and 1290 MHz).
Required are 5 wpm Morse code test and 30-question Novice test.
Technician - has full priveleges on all VHF/UHF bands above 30 MHz.
Required are Novice test and 25-question Tech test.
Technician may access Novice HF bands by passing the 5 wpm Morse
```

code test.
General - has all Technician priveleges, plus larger access to more HF bands, including CW and Voice on 160, 80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands. A General class amateur can give Novice tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech and 25-question General test.
Advanced - has all General priveleges, plus wider band access on 80, 40, 20, and 15 meter bands. An Advanced class amateur can also become a VE and give tests to Novice and Tech tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General and 50-question Advanced test. The Advanced test is the most difficult of the five written tests.
Amateur Extra - has full privileges on all amateur bands. An Extra can become a VE and give all amateur tests.
Required are 20 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General, Advanced and 40-question Extra test.

** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???
AM Amplitude Modulation
AMTOR Amateur Teleprinter Over Radio. A more sophisticated version of RTTY. Also used commercially as SITOR (Simplex Teleprinter Over Radio).
ATV Amateur Television - a way to see who you're talking to!
CAP Civil Air Patrol is a volunteer organization that searches for downed aircraft and missing kids and uses frequencies just outside of the ham bands and often uses modified Amateur radios
CB Citizen's Band radio, this is NOT part of Amateur Radio and does not require any license to operate
CQ An on-the-air request for a conversation with anyone
| "dupes" A dupe sheet is a duplicate check sheet, in matrix format, used
| to quickly check that you have not had a "duplicate" contact
| with someone (on a specific band or mode) in a contest
| FCC Federal Communications Commission, the "law enforcers"
FM Frequency Modulation
FieldDay A June activity to practice emergency communications for 24 hours....wives call it 'an exercise in male bonding' :-).
HF High Frequency - 3 MHz to 30 MHz
HT Handy-Talky, a shorthand for "hand held radio"
LF Low Frequency - 30 kHz to 3 MHz
MARS Military Affiliate Radio System, military affiliated Amateurs who provide free communications for overseas GIs and other Federal services. MARS operators are licensed under DoD instead of FCC.
NTS National Traffic System, a way to send radiograms
OM Old Man, refers to any ham, including female hams
packet computer bulletin boards/electronic mail via Amateur Radio
| PRB Private Radio Bureau, administers Amateur and CB services
QSO One of the Q signals used in Morse code to mean "conversation"
RTTY Radio Teletype - older form of computer communications on HF

SAREX In Amateur Radio talk, Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment, a chance to talk to astronauts in space. In CAP talk, Search and Rescue EXercise, practicing for the real thing.
SSB Single Side Band - need less band width than AM or FM
SSTV Like ATV but slower and used on lower bands
UHF Ultra High Frequency - 300 MHz and above
ULF Ultra Low Frequency - 30 Hz to 300 Hz
VHF Very High Frequency - 30 MHz to 300 MHz
VLF Very Low Frequency - 300 Hz to 30 kHz, audio frequencies
YL Young Lady, non-ham girlfriend or female ham
XYL eX-Young Lady, or wife
2m Shorthand for "2 meters", which is a reference to the wave-length of a common Amateur frequency band used for local communications

** What do all those "tones" mean?
Sub-Audible Tone: A low tone that you're not supposed to be able to hear. It's used as a "PL Tone." PL is "Private Line", a trademark of Motorola for their implementation of CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System). Basically, the transmitter sends the signal with the Sub-Audible tone and the receiver only opens when it hears signals with that tone. Signals without the proper tone are ignored. This is useful for "closed" repeaters, or for repeaters on the same frequency that have overlapping geographic areas.
Tone encode refers to the feature of providing the tone on transmit.
Tone decode refers to the feature of responding to the tone on receive.
Tone squelch refers to all of the above. DTMF refers to Dual Tone Multi-Frequency, or "Touch Tone" which is a trademark of AT&T. DTSS probably means Dual Tone Squelch System and refers to the feature of providing a predefined sequence of Touch Tone digits to open the repeater for transmit. DTSS is an alternate method from CTCSS, which provides a way to use a "closed" repeater even if your radio doesn't do Sub-Audible Tones.

** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the USA?
Write to the ARRL and ask. They can usually tell you how to get a license in your country.

** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
** country?
You need to submit a FCC Form 610-A to the FCC, PO Box 1020, Gettysburg, PA 17326. They will then send you a reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee (FCC Form 610-AL). You must be a citizen of a country with which the United States has arrangements to grant reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien Amateur operators.

** My apartment complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what do I do?
First of all, don't dispair. Many hams have similar problems. Many books offer advice for the growing group of hams that cannot put up antennas. Some options are:
* Install an "invisible" antenna made of magnet wire.

* Disguise an antenna as a flag pole.
* Install an antenna in the attic.
* ASK the apartment manager. You may find they will let you put up something as long as it "is invisible" or "doesn't disturb your neighbors" or "doesn't attract lightning".
* Operate primarily from your car.

** I got TVI...HELP!!!
Here's some hints on Television interference, but this is not a complete list. There are also books on the subject available from ARRL.
* If cable TV is an underground feed, look for central distribution box. Check for a grounding rod.
* Try installing torroids on the cable TV cable close to the TV, and maybe torroids on the AC cord as well.
* VCRs are notorious for RF leakers, try disconnecting the VCR.
* Check to see if interference is better or worse when cable is disconnected and you use rabbit ears instead. It could be the cable company's problem!
* Calling the cable company may get results, since they are also responsible for RF leakage from their equipment. However, they are very often obstinate. Good luck!
* Try moving the radio antenna further away from the TV sets. Make sure the SWR is LOW.

** What do you need to get started in packet radio?
Packet radio is a digital form of communication using radios. There are OTHER digital forms, as well, like CW, RTTY and AMTOR. To use packet radio, you'll need a radio (2 meters or 1.25 meters is most popular), a box that converts radio signals to digital signals that a computer can understand (called a TNC or terminal node controller) and a computer or terminal. For some computers or TNCs you may need special software as well. However, most TNCs and computers get along quite well with just a terminal emulator software package. Most personal computers can be interfaced to use with packet radio. Since there are many digipeaters, generally even an HT will work with packet radio.

For more information on packet radio, you might try TAPR (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio), PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732 (602-749-9479).

** What do I need to get started in satellite communications?
For more information about Amateur Satellite Communications, try AMSAT (Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation), PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044 (301-589-6062). They also have an international net on Sundays on 14.282 MHz at 1900Z.

** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?
It's true! You can receive up to 14 credits in electronics and engineering thru placement tests for CLEP (College Level Entrance Placement) exams and DANTES (Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Educational Support) exams if you have an Advanced or Extra class

Amateur license. For more information, ask your campus education
office or (for DANTES) your military education office.

** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
Station VHF 10m 15m 20m 40m 80m
WA3NAN 147.45 28.650 21.395 14.295 7.185 3.860
W6VIO 224.04 21.280 14.282 7.165 3.840
W6FXN 145.46
K6MF 145.585 7.165 3.840
All frequencies are in MHz. Use FM on VHF, USB on 10-20m, LSB on
40-80m.
WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, MD
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA
W6FXN - Los Angeles, CA
| K6MF - Moffett Field, CA

|** Can I take my HT on an airplane and operate it if I get the permission
| of the captain?

| It is illegal to operate an amateur radio (transmit AND receive!)
| aboard a commercial airliner. The captain is NOT authorized to give
| you permission to use a radio. For reference, the pertinent portion
| of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs) is Part 91, paragraph 91.21.

| Due to airport security, you may have a little difficulty carrying the
| HY (or any electronic equipment) onto the airplane. Generally, you
| can appease the security guards, simply by showing that the unit is
| operations and doesn't have a bomb inside. For a radio, just turning
| it on and opening the squelch satisfies them. Expect more difficulty
| during periods of increased security.

| On a private airplane, it is legal to operate an amateur radio if you
| have the permission of the Pilot-in-Command. It is possible for the
| radio to interfere with the plane's navigation or communication
| equipment, so be sure to ask first, and always obey the requests of
| the PIC. He knows his airplane and radios better than you do.

|** What is the standard for measuring Morse code speed?

| The word PARIS was chosen as the standard length for CW code speed.
| Each dit counts for one count, each dash counts for three counts,
| intra-character spacing is one count, inter-character spacing is three
| counts and inter-word spacing is seven counts, so the word PARIS is
| exactly 50 counts:

| PPPPPPPPPPPPP AAAAA RRRRRRRRR IIIII SSSSSSSSS
| . - - . . - . - . . . . . .
| 1 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 7 = 50
| ^ ^ ^
| ^Intra-character ^Inter-character Inter-word^

| So 5 words-per-minute = 250 counts-per-minute / 50 counts-per-word or
| one count every 240 milliseconds. 13 words-per-minute is one count

| every ~92.3 milliseconds. This method of sending code is sometimes
| called "Slow Code", because at 5 wpm it sounds VERY SLOW.

| The "Farnsworth" method is accomplished by sending the dits and dashes
| and intra-character spacing at a higher speed, then increasing the
| inter-character and inter-word spacing to slow the sending speed down
| to the desired speed. For example, to send at 5 wpm with 13 wpm
| characters in Farnsworth method, the dits and intra-character spacing
| would be 92.3 milliseconds, the dash would be 276.9 milliseconds, the
| inter-character spacing would be 1.443 seconds and inter-word spacing
| would be 3.367 seconds.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3695. Pro-80 Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 16:54:59 UTC
From: David_G._Hadzima.wbst214@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Oct-91.12:54:59.EDT".*.David_G._Hadzima.wbst214@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292579

Question: is anybody aware of any additional functions that can be activated
on the Sony Pro-80 receiver through various button combos and/or modfications?
Thanks for any input.

David Hadzima
dhadz.wbst214@xerox.com

3696. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 18:45:10 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.184510.10078@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292642

michaelb@wshb.csms.com (WSHB Operations Eng) writes:

>>No, he just notices that his radar gun persistently reads 55 when he clocks
>>you, after you went past so fast that the sonic boom woke him up. :-)
>>Or, more mundanely, that it reads 55 on a car that is obviously going much
>>faster than other traffic on which it reads 65. Or that it's rock-solid
>>at 55 even as you change speed while passing.

>I remain confused about all of this talk about a calibrator. Everyone I've
>ever met claims that I can emit some predetermined frequency from a box on
>my car and the radar gun will magically read 55 MPH regardless of my speed.
>I have for years contended that one must take the speed of my vehicle into
>consideration when determining the required frequency, i.e., as my speed
>varies while emitting the signal, the clocked speed on the radar gun will
>vary also. I'm NOT saying that I cannot cause the radar to read incorrectly,
>just that I cannot cause the indicator to give a rock solid reading without
>modulating the oscillator. Will someone PLEASE explain why the natural
>laws governing Doppler shift automatically cease to apply if I move
>the emitting device into an automobile?

If you knew the gun frequency very acurately, you could use a
CW frequency VERY SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT to simulate a moving target
at a given speed if you were sitting still. Since you are moving, you
would have to add the doppler shift to the equation. Then if you were
moving faster than the desired reading from all this, the radar gun
would still display your actual speed unless some strange mixer
products locked the loop somewhere else. In other words, forget it.
The only way to get a specific reading on the radar gun is by
modulating the carrier with the necessary audio tone to fool the
radar into thinking it is a doppler shift. Even here, the gun might
still lock onto the real doppler shift if it is higher in frequency.
K9ALD

>Michael
>--
>Michael Batchelor--Systems/Operations Engineer #compliments and complaints
>WSHB - An International Broadcast Station of # letterbox@csms.com
> The Christian Science Monitor Syndicate, Inc. #technical questions and reports
>michaelb@wshb.csms.com +1 803 625 5552 # letterbox-tech@csms.com

3697. Re: Antenna masts--PVC or wood?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 19:01:42 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.190142.13112@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292654

pgh@cs.brown.edu (Paul Howard) writes:

>I'm about to put up two 30 or 40 foot antenna masts. I've seen PVC
>tubing suggested for the purpose -- it's cheap, light and flexible.
>Wood is more traditional, a little more expensive, maybe more work
>(painting, etc.). I've heard that PVC tubing gets brittle in
>sunlight. Does anyone have any experiences either way? If I use PVC
>tubing, what diameter should I go for? If I go for wood, what size
>wood (I would guess 16 foot 2x4s)?

I am using twenty foot pieces of 3 inch white pvc to support
the 160 foot lengths of a horizontal wire V-beam. PVC will
eventually bend unless you use pretty heavy stuff, and I had
to guy these to keep them straight. I am going to replace them
with 4x4 posts next spring. K9ALD

>tnx es 73 de ka1yne (Paul)
>--
>Paul G. Howard email: pgh@cs.brown.edu
>Dept. of Computer Science phone: (401) 863-7672
>Brown University FAX: (401) 863-7657
>Providence RI 02912-1910 ham: KA1YNE

3698. CW Keyboard (small size)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 19:18:47 UTC
From: Paul_Adler.NER-OSM@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Oct-91.15:18:47.EDT".*.Paul_Adler.NER-OSM@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292677

Does anyone know of a CW keyboard device that is the same size as a Franklin keyboard spell checker?
Paul KW1L

3699. Swan 500C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 19:24:07 UTC
From: ROBERTT@ukcc.uky.edu
Message-ID: <9110111934.AA21468@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292669

I have in my shack a like-new Swan 500C which I picked up in Dayton several years ago. It looks like it has never been used, and I have never even given it a smoke test.

I am thinking of giving this rig to a young friend who just got his General license and has nothing to put on the air. Could I please get some opinions about this particular rig? Would I be doing him a favor, or should I let him find something else and have the Swan humanely destroyed? I have no personal experience or familiarity with this line.

Thanks! Private responses will be much appreciated....and I will watch for responses on the list.

Bob Williamson, W4DHK
robertt@ukcc.uky.edu

3700. Re: Antenna masts--PVC or wood?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 19:41:47 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.194147.13893@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 292659

In article <PGH.91Oct11100753@pompeii.cs.brown.edu>,
pgh@cs.brown.edu (Paul Howard) writes:
>I'm about to put up two 30 or 40 foot antenna masts. I've seen PVC
>tubing suggested for the purpose -- it's cheap, light and flexible.
>Wood is more traditional, a little more expensive, maybe more work
>(painting, etc.). I've heard that PVC tubing gets brittle in
>sunlight. Does anyone have any experiences either way?

My experience with PVC is that even schedule 40 (so-called standard
weight) PVC pipe holds up very well even under some pretty stiff
wind loading (~40 mph). My complaint with it is that it's TOO
flexible: under the aforementioned winds, my 20', 3" OD mast would
be all over the place. Not exactly an ideal support for a directional
antenna, even if I had used a thicker pipe. Wood (either 4x4 or
2 sistered 2x4s) would be much better in that regard.

Some plastic pipe contains UV inhibitors to retard deterioration of
strength due to sunlight exposure. If you need to use PVC, you
can probably find a paint or coating (such as scotchkote) to block
the UV.

>If I use PVC tubing, what diameter should I go for?

You should determine the tensile strength of PVC, and for a given
pipe diameter and wall thickness, determine what wind and top (antenna)
loading that pipe will withstand. In a '88 or '89 Ham Radio
magazine, there was an excellent article discussing pipe masts
made of STEEL pipe, although I found it easy to adjust his calculations
to PVC pipe strength.

> If I go for wood, what size wood (I would guess 16 foot 2x4s)?

Guyed, I'd think doubled 2x4s would hold a beam at 40' with no problem.
Of course, if you want to feel more confident, get help from an ME
to calculate the bending strength of the lumber you want to use,
and choose the size accordingly.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

3701. Re: Antenna masts--PVC or wood?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 20:01:27 UTC
From: rob@ucsco.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <22119@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 292645

In article <PGH.91Oct11100753@pompeii.cs.brown.edu> pgh@cs.brown.edu (Paul Howard) writes:
>I'm about to put up two 30 or 40 foot antenna masts. I've seen PVC
>tubing suggested for the purpose -- it's cheap, light and flexible.
>Wood is more traditional, a little more expensive, maybe more work
>(painting, etc.). I've heard that PVC tubing gets brittle in
>sunlight. Does anyone have any experiences either way? If I use PVC

Yes, it does. There's always paint, but that has to be maintained.
If you can stand the sight of it, wrap it with aluminum foil tape.
That ought to last a looong time. It's expensive. A brand
name is Shuretape. Look for it in the plumbing section.
(I'm NOT talking about duct tape or anything else with paper
or fabric in it--this stuff is extra heavy aluminum foil with
a very tacky adhesive.)
>
>tnx es 73 de ka1yne (Paul)
>--
>Paul G. Howard email: pgh@cs.brown.edu
>Dept. of Computer Science phone: (401) 863-7672
>Brown University FAX: (401) 863-7657
>Providence RI 02912-1910 ham: KA1YNE

--

-Rob Strand

From Bitnet: rob@ucscvm From Internet: rob@ucscvm.ucsc.edu

3702. VHF Engineering

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 20:51:03 UTC
From: ka1uev@torrey.umm.maine.EDU
Message-ID: <9110112051.AA12709@torrey.umm.maine.edu>
Source record: 292667

I have recently acquired an "old" VHF Engineering 2 meter T-144 xmitter kit, partially assembled, but with no docs or parts list.
Does someone on the Net have a copy of the docs or a source for the docs.

Any help is appreciated...Tnx in advance

Tom Reynolds KA1UEV
Computer Ops Mgr ka1uev@torrey.umm.maine.edu
Univ of ME-Machias 130.111.175.11
Machias, ME 04654 207-255-3313

3703. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #738

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 21:39:00 UTC
From: RJA@utrc.utc.COM
Message-ID: <01GBMMH3JYWW000RKR@utrcgw.utc.com>
Source record: 292668

Has anyone come across extended transmit mods for the Kenwood TS450?
-- Rich K1CC
rja@utrcgw.utc.com

3704. Yaesu FT-2400 mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 21:52:35 UTC
From: hernandez@odixie.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4375@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 292665

Hi,

I have a Yaesu FT-2400 2m mobile transciever and would very
much appreciate if anyone has seen any mods for this unit that
they could pass along or point me to.

I am particularly interested in receiving the aircraft band
if possible. Since the unit has extended receive, I thought
that it may have a "built-in" mod and perhaps some of you may have run
across it.

Thanks

Manny
KD4CPR

3705. Callsign Project Part 4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 22:36:02 UTC
From: beers@sybil.cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.223602.23156@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 292584

CALLSIGN PROJECT PART 4

The UB Amateur Radio Club will be taking over the wonderful service
provided by Rusty Carruth N7IKQ for the past few years.

This is how it works: Those people interested in obtaining a copy of the
US Callsign Database on tape can send us a donation. When enough people have
done so (enough to cover the cost of the tape), we will begin making copies
and sending them out to you. The following types of media and file formats
will be supported:

Media: 9 track tape
1/4" Sun cartridge
8mm tape
floppy disk (720K/1.44Mb 3.5")
Formats: compressed/uncompressed tar
raw data (cat > /device),
compressed raw data (cat | compress > /device)
arc (not standard UNIX, but handy for those PC users out there.
We have version 5.21)
cpio (if you really, really, really, can't do tar...)

The tape contains one entry for every ham in the US, not including club
stations.

Donation should be as in years past: $25 plus shipping and media (if
you're not sending it). Please drop me an email if you want a copy of the
tape, and specify what format you'd like it in and on what media.

Checks (payable to "Amateur Radio Club - SA") and media should be sent to:

State University of New York at Buffalo
SA - Amateur Radio Club
111 Talbert Hall
Buffalo, N.Y. 14216

If you have any questions, feel free to email me at one of the addresses
below!

73 for now

~~~~~~
Andrew C. Beers, N2LUH beers@cs.buffalo.edu
SUNY Buffalo, Computer Science {rutgers,uunet}!cs.buffalo.edu!beers
~~~~~~

3706. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 22:38:24 UTC
From: johng.all_proj@mot.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct11.223824.25246@ecs.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 292662
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct10.041041.11893@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>Moral: He couldn't give me a ticket; he had no proof. Maybe he was just being
> a nice guy...Could he have cited me with the distance/time thing?

What about the old "driving too fast for conditions" or "reckless driving." It seems that there are about
a million and one things that you could have been busted for. I think he was just being a nice guy or
you caught him off guard.

I just got back from the Police Chief's convention in Minneapolis where they were showing a laser speed gun.
Are there any laws against jaming light signals?

--
John Gilbert KA4JMC
Secure and Advanced Conventional Sys Div Astro Systems Development
Motorola Inc, Land Mobile Products Sector
Schaumburg, Illinois johng@ecs.comm.mot.com

3707. Re: HT Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-11 23:29:46 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.687223786@seashore>
Source record: 292664

JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jon Brazelton, Coordinator, Residence Halls) writes:

>If you have comments concerning the following radios, PLEASE let me know
>what you think:
> Yaesu FT-411E
> Yaesu FT-470
> Alinco DJ-120T
> Alinco DJ-160T
> Alinco DJ-560T

I can comment on the Yaesu FT-470. It is a 2m/70cm dual-bander that is one of the best price-vs-performance values on the market. It is loaded with features; so many, in fact, that I can't remember how to use them all. The radio has been a very good, reliable performer for me. I feel like my money was very well spent.

Its #1 drawback in my book is its audio. It is difficult to hear if you're outside in a noisy environment, such as next to car traffic. However, I did get the mike/earphone accessory, and that solves the problem. That is a nice accessory when I use it in the car also.

Others have reported problems with "intermod". I have trouble with receiving spurious signals occasionally, but this is a problem with every handheld scanner or HT I have used. It does not appear to me that the 470 is any worse than the others. Some earler models apparently had a problem with some sort of interference with the weather channel (162.45), but this problem has apparently been solved.

--

=-=-=-

3708. * SpaceNews 14-Oct-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 01:16:02 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <507@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 292591
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 14-Oct-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC1014
* SpaceNews 14-Oct-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1014

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 14, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* ARSENE LAUNCH NEWS *
======================
RACE president, Jean Gruau F8ZS, announced that ARSENE, a French OSCAR
satellite is to be launched by an Ariane rocket during the V53 flight
together with the main passenger HISPASAT in July 1992.

RACE, the Radio Amateur Club de l'Espace was founded in 1980. Its goal was
to study the possibility of building a French amateur satellite named
ARSENE, an acronym for Ariane Radio Amateur Satellite pour l'ENseignement de
l'Espace. It was designed by student engineers, and the electronic modules
were built by amateurs from ATEPRA, Association Technique pour l'Experimentation
l'Experimentation du Packet Radio Amateur.

ARSENE will carry three packet transponders, using standard AX25 FSK at 1200
baud. The three uplink frequencies will be in the 435 MHz band and the single
dowlink frequency will be in the 145 MHz band. A mode S linear transponder
will also be available.

The high orbit of ARSENE will provide a mean access time of nearly 12 hours
per day for stations up to latitude 40 degrees. The orbit will be equatorial
with an inclination of 0 degrees. The perigee will be around 20000 km and
the apogee around 36000 km, thus giving an orbital period of 17h 30m.

The 18 watt output power of the satellite will provide a comfortable link
budget allowing connections through the packet transponder of ARSENE between
stations without special equipment.

Information bulletins will be forwarded regularly to keep the amateur
community informed on late developments.

[Info from Bernard Pidoux, F6BVP @ F6BVP.FRPA.FRA.EU]

* SARA-OSCAR-23? *
==========
Last week, SpaceNews featured SARA (Satellite for Amateur Radio-Astronomy)
in its "Satellite of the Week" column. Since that report, reliable sources
have indicated that SARA is not an amateur satellite and should not be
considered an Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio (OSCAR).

At the Phase 3-D design meeting in Marburg, Germany earlier this year,
it was disclosed that the sponsoring group for the French satellite, SARA,
initially requested an operating frequency allocated to semi-commerical
satellites. However, the French telecommunications authority rejected this
and assigned a frequency in the 2-meter Amateur satellite subband instead.

The French SARA satellite is from ESIEESPACE, an aerospace club of
ESIEE (Ecole Superieure d'Ingenieurs en Electrotechnique et Electronique)
and has an experiment on board from a French Amateur Radio-Astronomy
Club from Meudon. Recently, radio amateurs have become confused over
SARA and probably associate amateur astronomy with Amateur Radio.

The IARU INCLUDING the ESIEESPACE representatives concluded in their
meeting of December 1990 that SARA was not in accordance with the
ITU definition of Amateur Radio and not in accordance with IARU
definition of amateur radio, and therefore was not an amateur radio
satellite. The IARU has concluded that SARA is a non-amateur radio
satellite and therefore is a pure INTRUDER of our exclusive amateur band.

[Info via Freddy de Guchteneire, ON6UG, IARU Satellite Coordinator]

* AREMIR INFORMATION *
==========
In a similar case, the frequencies used by the recent AREMIR experiment
carried on the Soviet space station Mir were not very well chosen,
conflicted with AO-13 and UO-14 engineering beacon frequencies and
were not coordinated by the IARU. On October 17, 1990, AMSAT-OE asked
IARU Satellite Coordinator, Freddy de Guchteneire, to coordinate frequencies
for an unmanned experiment on-board Mir. From the supplied information,
the experiment was to be seen as a packet beacon and not as Mir or Shuttle
traffic. As satellite coordinator, Freddy consulted all AMSAT
organizations worldwide (known to IARU) for the AMSAT-OE proposed
frequencies which were NOT those used by AREMIR. As a result of this
consultation, (only one country made some reservations), AMSAT-OE has
received permission to use their own proposed frequencies.

It is not clear why AREMIR did not use their coordinated frequencies,
since OeVSV (Austrian Amateur Society) and RSF are both members of IARU
and should have known the IARU recommendations.

Freddy de Guchteneire, ON6UG
IARU Satellite Coordinator

* SATELLITE OF THE WEEK *
==========
The "Satellite Of The Week" feature is in response to numerous requests
for amateur satellite transponder passband and beacon frequency information.

All active amateur satellites will be covered in upcoming weeks.

Name : RS-12/RS-13 Catalog Number: 21089
Orbit : Low-altitude, circular

RS-12/RS-13 is very similar to RS10/RS11 and is also integrated into a
parent "COSMOS" Soviet Navigation satellite. RS-12/RS-13 both support
Mode A, K, T, KA and KT linear transponders, as well as several "robot"
autotransponders.

RS-12 Frequency Chart

Uplink Passband Downlink Passband

Mode K 21.210 - 21.250 MHz 29.410 - 29.450 MHz
Mode T 21.210 - 21.250 MHz 145.910 - 145.950 MHz
Mode A 145.910 - 145.950 MHz 29.410 - 29.450 MHz

Beacon Frequencies: 29.4081 MHz, 29.4543 MHz, 145.9125 MHz, and 145.9587 MHz.
Robot Uplinks: 21.1291 MHz and 145.8308 MHz

RS-13 Frequency Chart

Uplink Passband Downlink Passband

Mode K 21.260 - 21.300 MHz 29.460 - 29.500 MHz
Mode T 21.260 - 21.300 MHz 145.960 - 146.000 MHz
Mode A 145.960 - 146.000 MHz 29.460 - 29.500 MHz

Beacon Frequencies: 29.4582 MHz, 29.5043 MHz, 145.8622 MHz, and 145.9083 MHz.
Robot Uplinks: 21.1385 MHz and 145.8403 MHz

Mode KA combines both Mode K and A uplinks into a common Mode K downlink.
Mode KT uses a Mode K (or T) uplink and downlinks to both Mode K and T
downlinks simultaneously.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
SP KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Test Message For 14-Oct-91

This is a packet distribution test message for 14-Oct-91.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

3709. R-390 Info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 01:57:07 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110120157.AA04263@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292580

Approximately what is a R-390 receiver worth these days, if it is in excellent condition and works well?

Thanks, and 73,
Dube AB5AP

3710. Another attack on Ham spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 01:59:38 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110120159.AA04490@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292676

Recently I came across some information saying that a Michigan Ham had proposed to FCC that the Ham frequencies be opened up to personal business. The rest of the story was that FCC had (or was) pressing ARRL to submit a proposed rule that would, in effect, hand over all of amateur radio frequencies to business and government entities; leaving "emergency communications" and other amateur activities what's left. Under that scenario, "other amateur operations" would be considered secondary to emergency comm, and therefore at the bottom of the totem pole when it comes to who gets what. Has anyone else heard of this? Or is it a hoax? Is it rumor or is it truth?

Dube AB5AP

3711. Flaming, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 02:16:46 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110120216.AA05280@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292581

Since Wayne waxed philosophical, how about this one:
If we had to tolerate in others all that we permit in ourselves, life would be completely unbearable. -Georges Courtelline

73,
Dube AB5AP

3712. Kenwood th215 volume control problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 02:33:05 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.023305.13973@sequent.com>
Source record: 292675

My knwd 215 ht comes on at FULL VOLUME no matter where the volume control is positioned. I suspect that the pot has either 'openned or closed', or has broken loose from the pc board.

Any other ideas? Has anyone else had this problem?

tia
- jim kg7hh (503) 755-0904 evenings (503) 578-3171 days

3713. Re: Yaesu FT-2400 mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 04:24:43 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.5242@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 292671

In article <4375@shodha.enet.dec.com> hernandez@odixie.enet.dec.com (Manny Hernandez) writes:
>Hi,
>
>I have a Yaesu FT-2400 2m mobile transciever and would very
>much appreciate if anyone has seen any mods for this unit that
>they could pass along or point me to.
>
>I am particularly interested in receiving the aircraft band
>if possible. Since the unit has extended receive, I thought
>that it may have a "built-in" mod and perhaps some of you may have run
>across it.
>
>Thanks
>
>Manny
>KD4CPR

The aircraft band is AM - does the FT2400 do AM?

73, bob
--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

3714. Re: ZA Press Release #8 - 71K QSOs made!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 05:13:21 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.051321.4258@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 292599

Not being the type of ham who will spend 3 hours in a pileup to get a new rare country worked, but usually preferring to actually make new friends and TALK to people around the world, I was a little unhappy when ZA first went on the air and took up the ENTIRE Advanced portion of 20m. ... But, recognizing that much of the ham community was really excited about this new country, I figured it wasn't that big of an inconvenience to be shoved off my regular operating frequencies for a couple of weeks.

In fact, I even worked one of the operators, much to my surprise, when he happened to appear on a frequency I had just left the radio on while I was writing out QSL cards (and it only took 3 tries since not too many other folks heard him the first 30 seconds).

However, tonight, I had just finished a very nice QSO with a Soviet ham and another Soviet called me, and I was just trying to get his call sign, when one of the ZA stations started working 0.2 kc up. I don't care if the guy is on a bloody DX-pedition ... that's not a license to rudeness, and he is not, in my opinion, exempt from the common courtesy of asking if a frequency is in use. When I told him the frequency had been in use, expecting at least an apology, he simply answered that this was a DX-pedition frequency (I didn't know they were legally assigned) and I should find a new frequency. The guy I was trying to talk to said he'd try to find a new frequency, but he was just DROWNED by QRM. So, that was that ... and while many of the DX hunters might think that pales in comparison to Working Albania, I happen to be working toward an oblast award.

Well, now I'm sorry I that I already sent my QSL card for ZA,
with green stamps and IRCs, because I really don't feel like supporting THAT kind of activity on the airwaves. :-(

Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

3715. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 06:19:55 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <43787@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 292587

In article <14570182@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Why not just have a control operator turn off the repeater whenever
>illegal operation occurs? Of course, this means that legitimate
>users can't use the machine either, but they can't anyway when
>the chaos is going on.

I recall one repeater in Arizona that the local old farts were just SO proud of. They even had someone monitoring it 24 hours a day - some retired dude, I assume, since people with a life would have had something better to do.

Anyway, the control operator had standing instructions to shut off the repeater without warning at the slightest infraction, and he did.

So, with about half-a-dozen pranksters randomly interjecting the odd curse or rude noise, that repeater started spending most of its time off the air. Soon it got to the point that even the cleanest of operators wouldn't use it, because you could never depend on it being there when you needed it.

In San Diego, one repeater trustee used to turn off his club's system whenever he didn't like what was happening on the channel. We built a second repeater with two receivers - one on the output - and rigged it up so that if the club repeater didn't key within about a half second (presumably because it was shut down), ours would activate. That club soon got themselves a new trustee.

No, real repeater owners learn quickly that the only time you turn the repeater off is when it breaks. Otherwise you're just playing repeater baron, you're not serious about it.
- Brian

3716. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 11 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 09:15:36 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0094FFCA.697DB5E0.11212@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292596

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 284, 10/11/91
10.7 FLUX=179 90-AVG=197 SSN=229 BKI=2222 2323 BAI=009
BGND-XRAY=B8.2 FLU1=8.7E+05 FLU10=7.3E+03 PKI=2122 3332 PAI=009
BOU-DEV=014,015,016,018,017,020,010,022 DEV-AVG=016 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C5.9 @ 2022UT XRAY-MIN= B7.2 @ 1412UT XRAY-AVG= C1.1
NEUTN-MAX= +005% @ 2315UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 0710UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.3%
PCA-MAX= +1.2DB @ 1440UT PCA-MIN= -1.2DB @ 2235UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55311NT @ 1418UT BOUTF-MIN=55262NT @ 1810UT BOUTF-AVG=55298NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+113NT@ 1939UT GOES7-MIN=N:-003NT@ 0205UT G7-AVG=+085,+048,+006
GOES6-MAX=P:+121NT@ 2107UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 0602UT G6-AVG=+095,-002,+024
FLUXFCST=STD:180,180,174;SESC:180,180,170 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,007,007/012,010,010
KFCST=1005 4011 1005 4011 27DAY-AP=011,007 27DAY-KP=4223 2222 2122 2221
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3717. Re: Swan 500C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 13:52:31 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.5252@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 292597

In article <9110111934.AA21468@ucsd.edu> ROBERTT@ukcc.uky.edu (Williamson, Robert) writes:

> I have in my shack a like-new Swan 500C which I picked up in Dayton
> several years ago. It looks like it has never been used, and I have
> never even given it a smoke test.
>
> I am thinking of giving this rig to a young friend who just got his
> General license and has nothing to put on the air. Could I please get
> some opinions about this particular rig? Would I be doing him a favor,
> or should I let him find something else and have the Swan humanely
> destroyed? I have no personal experience or familiarity with this
> line.
>
> Thanks! Private responses will be much appreciated....and I will
> watch for responses on the list.
>
> Bob Williamson, W4DHK
> robertt@ukcc.uky.edu

You may humanely destroy the Swan by placing it carefully in a sturdy box and then sealing it tightly with tape. Dispose of the carcase by putting my name and address on the box and mailing it to me...

Seriously, the Swan is a good rig - If anything does go wrong, it'll give the new person something to test his new-found knowledge on..

73, bob

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

3718. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 16:03:23 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.160323.18967@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292588

In article <14570182@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Why not just have a control operator turn off the repeater whenever
>illegal operation occurs? Of course, this means that legitimate
>users can't use the machine either, but they can't anyway when
>the chaos is going on. Hopefully, over time, the jammers will
>realize that they can't have their audience, and will move on to
>less destructive pursuits. Even if they don't, at least their
>damage to Amateur Radio would be limited.

Barring all arguments to what is obscene or not, there are a couple arguments why someone wouldn't want to turn the repeater off which have already been stated. Though the repeater is called a "dumpung ground" by some, remember dumps have a purpose. They keep garbage and refuse centralized. Take away the dump and the garbage isn't going to magically disappear, it will be put (go) elsewhere. Turning off the repeater isn't going to make the people go away, they'll just move somewhere else. Keeping the Mt. Wilson box on the air is limiting the "damage" to ham radio since it gives everyone a place to play.

There are few "legitimate" users on the 435 repeater anyway. If someone wishes to really communicate through a repeater in LA, 435 is one of the last boxes to come to mind...

Brent, KB1UK

3719. Thanks Diana... (was Re: FAQ's)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 17:12:29 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.171229.2759@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292666

Your time and effort from your busy schedule to put together the
Frequently Asked Questions for this newsgroup are greatly appreciated.

To those that have asked questions (or are lurking) and fear being
"shot down" please be reassured that the opinions expressed by some
are by no means indicative of amateur radio as a whole. There are those
of us out there who are more than willing to help newcomers, you just
need to know where to look.

Please check out Diana's list, my list of Usenet Elmers, and the FAQ
for rec.radio.amateur.packet written by Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD.
If these documents have expired on your newsreader, they are available
via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

If you have any other, specific, questions not answered by the above,
please don't hesitate to write me E-mail.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

3720. RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 11, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 17:40:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.174053.3741@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 292586

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H284
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 10/11/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 11, 1991
BID: KT7H284
Part 1 of 3.

During the CQWW RTTY Contest the other week, I really saw the band
plan working. The RTTY stations were right up to 14100 KHz and the
packet stations were 14100 KHz and above. The AMTOR stations were
from 14060 to 14085 KHz, which only proves that the band plan will
work.

Then of course there are the WARC bands. I wonder how many realize
that your triband beams have some lovely phantom aerials? For
instance, some triband beams work fine on 18 MHz with a good VSWR.
Others work fine on 24 MHz with a VSWR of 1.1 to 1. Now the thought
occurs that maybe that would be a good place for the BBS's or
mailboxes, and leave the traditional bands for the live communicators.
Or is that asking too much?

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the DB0SPC DX Packet Cluster,
IK5AAX, JH1QDB (a visitor to the shack), K4FJ, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG,
VK3EBP and W2FG and the Tri-State DX Packet Cluster Network. We thank
you all for your assistance to make these notes interesting. We
really appreciate the help.

de VK2SG

Bandpass

Friday 4

VP2M/AA5AU 14089 at 0013Z
EA8AGF 14085 at 0052Z
ZA1A 21083 at 1120Z QSL
PJ2HI 14091 at 1314Z
3B8CF/3B7 21092 at 1326Z
RA2/UL7PCZ 21080 at 1425Z
FG4FI 14088 at 2353Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
```

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H285
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 10/11/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 11, 1991
BID: KT7H285
Part 2 of 3.

Saturday 5

CU3LF 14081 at 0001Z
ZA1A 14083 at 0644Z
BY4AA 21088 at 0841Z
3D2RW/R 14088 at 1100Z QSL
EM3W 21086 at 1315Z QSL
YC1YMN 21087 at 1423Z
VP2M/G0AZT 21092 at 1442Z
EA9JV 21089 at 1655Z
9J1SW 14088 at 1957Z

Sunday 6

VP2M/G0AZT 21093 at 0024Z
CU3LF 14084 at 0227Z
UG7GWG 28079 at 0902Z
UA0FDX 28090 at 0910Z Note
VQ9RB 14090 at 1200Z
RI8BP 21089 at 1247Z QSL
HL9HH 14086 at 1302Z
7Z1IS 21074 at 1313Z
3B9FR 21090 at 1450Z QSL
TK5IU 21088 at 1540Z QSL
ZA1A 14074 at 2208Z ARQ/Note

Monday 7

VP2M/G0AZT 14090 at 0216Z
3D2RW/R 21088 at 0235Z
UZ0LWC 21090 at 0648Z Note
ZA1A 14074 at 0755Z ARQ
RA2FB 14085 at 0907Z QSL
3B8CF/3B7 14089 at 1343Z
UY5EG 21085 at 1414Z
CU3LF 21080 at 2115Z
TJ1GG 14089 at 2115Z

Tuesday 8

FG4FI 14085 at 0143Z
AL7BB 14092 at 0145Z
HK3CAA/HR1 14070 at 0346Z FEC
3D2RW/R 14090 at 0530Z
TU2BB 21074 at 2105Z
UT5RP 14084 at 2230Z
VP5JM 21084 at 2252Z

Wednesday 9

9Y4RT 14068 at 0219Z
UL7MU 14090 at 0404Z
UW9CX 14085 at 0426Z
3A2LB 14088 at 1818Z
TU2BB 21074 at 2105Z ARQ
SO1A 21090 at 2305Z
TJ1GG 14090 at 2309Z

Thursday 10

9X5LJ 14078 at 0005Z ARQR
9K2EC 14079 at 0032Z ARQ
ZK1AP 14087 at 0608Z QSL
U5XG 14090 at 0738Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H286
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 10/11/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 11, 1991
BID: KT7H286
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information.

ZA1A cards go to Northern California DX Foundation, Box 1, Los Altos, CA 94023

EM3W cards go via ZL1AMO.

RI77, Irckik Taskeh 702100 USSR.

3B9FR, Box 31, Rodreguez, Mauritius.

TK5IU, Box 223, Ajacco, Corsica.

RA2FB is in Kaliningrad. Box 261, Sovetsk 238700, USSR.

ZK1AP Cards Via Box 494, Rorotonga, Cook Islands.

Notes of Interest.

The Albanian operators have now seen it all. SSB, CW, RTTY and even AMTOR. On the 6th ZA1A had an ARQ contact with OD5NG for the first ever ARQ contact from Albania. Luciano has done a marvelous job and must be congratulated on his effort. Tom, OD5NG was overjoyed to be the first ARQ contact. Maybe he will get a special QSL card.

JA1UT and the group are still expected from Cambodia (XU) from October 11th for a week's operation. The calls will be XU1DK and possibly XU1DKA.

San Felix (XQ0X) should show around October 13th for about one week's operation. QSL to CE3ESS.

There is a possibility that TN1AT may appear on RTTY in the near future, now that he has been told that normal typewriter ribbons will work in his T100 Siemens, and that there are a brand of glossy towels that will fit his machine to print on. Now he should be able to see what his Siemens is printing.

UA0FDX is on Sakhalin Island.

UZ0LWC is at Vladivostok.

W2UP is looking for high claimed scores in the CQWW RTTY Contest. Drop him a note at W2UP @ WB3JOE PA.USA.NA.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

This is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA. Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP)
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

3721. Re: HT Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 17:53:32 UTC
From: resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.175332.4054@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 292604

JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jon Brazelton, Coordinator, Residence Halls) writes:

>If you have comments concerning the following radios, PLEASE let me know
>what you think:
> Alinco DJ-160T

A few shortcomings (manual is bad, etc.), but otherwise a great value
for the money.

--
Jason Hanson ___/\ /\ /\ /___ Mr. Resistor
\/ \/ \/ resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Ham Radio: N9LEA Menasha, Wisconsin USA ..spool!cserver!edsi!resistor

3722. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 18:33:22 UTC
From: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <B3VP07w164w@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 292612

Roger A. Huggins <UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET> writes:

> I have an Icom IC-22 2 meter tranciever that isn't putting out any
> significant signal. I need a copy of the manual and schematic to
> work on it. I will be happy to pay any copying and/or shipping
> charges if anyone has a manual and would be willing to copy it for
> me. Alternatively, is there anywhere I can get a new copy of this
> manual?
>

Roger, you need to specify which IC-22 you mean. There was the IC-22,
IC-22A, IC-22S and IC-22U. I could help with the 22A, but not the others.
73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

3723. RACES Bulletin #191

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 18:44:35 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9110121845.AA12486@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292589

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.191

INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.191 DATE: Oct. 14, 1991
SUBJECT: MACS - Multi-Agency Coordination System
We share the following with you for evaluation for possible use in your jurisdiction. Submitted by Derald Smith, Assistant Director, City of Stockton, California, Office of Emergency Services.
The Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), an extension of the Incident Command System, streamlines procedures for coordinating mutual aid and allocating resources during emergencies when more than one agency or jurisdiction is involved in the response. The system has been adopted by the San Joaquin County Fire Chiefs and is under review by other probable users.
RACES operators should note and remember the following new terminology already in use to denote response operating modes; in other words, the intensity of response. = W6HIR =
MODE 1: A non-critical county-wide situation not requiring extended use of multi-agency resources. Emergency Operating Centers not on 24-hour operations. Normal communications sufficient.
MODE 2: A period of heightened preparation, such as seasonal anticipation of fog, fires, peak high tides. In this mode, OES and its RACES will review procedures and equipment status. The RACES possibly on standby.
MODE 3: Alert to an emergency or more serious potential requiring multi-agency response. EOC's partially activated and staffed; RACES alerted and selectively employed. = W6HIR =
MODE 4: Signifies the existence of an all-out county effort requiring concerted multi-agency coordination. EOC's and the RACES fully activated.
EOF

RACES Bulletins are archived at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races

3724. Re: "Cellular" telephone frequencies (was: Amateur radio interference to policeRADAR info?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 19:48:33 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.194833.2375@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292598

As quoted from <10OCT91.23824466.0042.MUSIC@SLUMUS> by X24S%SLUMUS@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Dan Reuben):

```
+---------------
| was able to listen in on cellular telephone communications with my 2m
| handheld. This was on a frequency of roughly 151 or 152 MHz. Just to
| dismiss this as a freak occurrance, I was able to do this a few times.
| My question is then, are all cellular communications in the high range
| of 800 MHz or so?
+---------------
```

Older (non-cellular) radiotelephones used HF, VHF-low, and/or VHF-high frequency ranges. That frequency range sounds just about right.

("Cellular" has to do with the "base" station distribution and power, not with the fact that it's a radio-telephone system.)

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3725. Re: 2M PA information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-12 21:05:55 UTC
From: mikef@bert.rosemount.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.210555.5985@rosevax.rosemount.com>
Source record: 292595

In looking for VHF amplifiers to construct, also look in the MOTOROLA RF Power Transistor books. There is a lot of really good ideas, including board layout, parts list and construction hints.

I have built some of them with reasonable success.

Mikef WA0VNH

3726. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 01:58:33 UTC
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct13.015833.8267@zoo.toronto.edu>
Source record: 292601
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct11.223824.25246@ecs.comm.mot.com> johng.all_proj@mot.com (John) writes:
>I just got back from the Police Chief's convention in Minneapolis where they were showing a laser speed gun.
>Are there any laws against jaming light signals?

The relevant offences -- deliberately jamming legitimate spectrum users, and deliberate obstruction of law enforcement -- apply regardless of wavelength. The shorter wavelength helps by taking you beyond FCC regulations, meaning that there is no legal problem with transmitting on the same frequency if there is no intent to jam or obstruct.

(As Gary Coffman noted, given a good lawyer it is most unlikely that they could prove intent, especially if you have some superficially-plausible experimental purpose for the equipment and act like a serious experimenter by keeping a notebook etc. However, lawyers cost money even if you are innocent, being arrested can ruin your whole day even if the charges are dismissed quickly, and if by some mischance the charges stick and your lawyer blows it, the consequences are fairly serious.)

On a practical note, the shorter wavelength makes effective jamming, and even effective early warning, virtually impossible.
--
In operating-system code, log(quality) | Henry Spencer @ U of Toronto Zoology
times quantity is a constant. | henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry

3727. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 12 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 03:15:42 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950061.4CBEFB20.11878@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292603

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 285, 10/12/91
10.7 FLUX=188.0 90-AVG=197 SSN=195 BKI=2111 0122 BAI=004
BGND-XRAY=C1.0 FLU1=9.5E+05 FLU10=8.0E+03 PKI=1112 3222 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=224,008,009,009,004,005,013,011 DEV-AVG=035 NT SWF=02:011
XRAY-MAX= M2.9 @ 1008UT XRAY-MIN= B8.8 @ 1509UT XRAY-AVG= C1.7
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 2200UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1405UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2155UT PCA-MIN= -1.2DB @ 1510UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55310NT @ 1407UT BOUTF-MIN=55272NT @ 2010UT BOUTF-AVG=55296NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+115NT@ 1906UT GOES7-MIN=N:-001NT@ 2146UT G7-AVG=+089,+043,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+123NT@ 2129UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 0721UT G6-AVG=+100,-003,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:185,185,190;SESC:190,190,200 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,007,007/010,010,010
KFCST=1005 4011 1005 4011 27DAY-AP=007,007 27DAY-KP=2122 2221 1212 2322
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M2.9@1008;**MINFLR:M1.1@2219
!!END-DATA!!
```

3728. Re: IC-735 Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 04:00:22 UTC
From: discipiow@woods.ulowell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct12.230022.1@woods.ulowell.edu>
Source record: 292602

In article <32mi04w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
> GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu (Dave Goodwin) writes:
>
>> Having just purchased an ICOM-735 transceiver, I'm interested in finding out
>> if anyone has devised the necessary interface between a PC and the rig's
>> serial control port? I know Icom makes one, and though I haven't checked the
>> price yet I'm sure it will be ridiculously out of line. Thanks.
>
> Actually, it's expensive but the CT-17 is almost worth it just to see
> something properly designed :-). The cheap way is go into your serial
> card and remove the 1488/1489 RS-232 chips and jumper the TTL signals
> out to the connector. (Not RIGHT, just cheap :-). Next best is to build
> a level convertor using 1488/1489 or MAX-232 devices.
>
> I'm working on a design which requires no power other than the RS-232
> port itself, don't know yet if it will work.
>
>
>
> ---
>
> 73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
> Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
> pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154
>
> -------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------
--
I received an enourmous amount of help from others on the net regarding this CI-V converter. I received 3 main designs using either 1488/1499 drivers, MAX232 or simply a two transistor circuit. I just complete a converter based on the 1488/1489; it works!! This design can be found on pp 24-25 of September 1991 "QST". If you are interested in the other designs that I received, leave E-mail.

Please give an internet address (or tell me how to address my mail using a BITNET address :-)) and I'll forward all that I got.

73, de WC1J --Bill discipiow@willow.ulowell.edu

3729. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 05:28:34 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct13.052834.10582@anasaz>
Source record: 292605

Keywords:

In article <43787@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
]In article <14570182@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
]>Why not just have a control operator turn off the repeater whenever
]>illegal operation occurs? Of course, this means that legitimate
]>users can't use the machine either, but they can't anyway when
]>the chaos is going on.
The FCC can hold responsible a repeater trustee who does not do so.

]I recall one repeater in Arizona that the local old farts were just SO
]proud of. They even had someone monitoring it 24 hours a day - some
]retired dude, I assume, since people with a life would have had
]something better to do.
]
]Anyway, the control operator had standing instructions to shut off the
]repeater without warning at the slightest infraction, and he did.
]
]So, with about half-a-dozen pranksters randomly interjecting the odd
]curse or rude noise, that repeater started spending most of its time
]off the air. Soon it got to the point that even the cleanest of
]operators wouldn't use it, because you could never depend on it being
]there when you needed it.

Which repeater was that?

]No, real repeater owners learn quickly that the only time you turn the
]repeater off is when it breaks. Otherwise you're just playing repeater
]baron, you're not serious about it.

Real repeater owners take the regulations seriously and try to abide by
them. If that requires shutting down the repeater, then they do that.
It doesn't mean shutting it down because you dislike the conversation
(although any repeater owner has that right). It does mean shutting it
down if you become aware of abuse, and there is no other way to eliminate
the abuse.

We have open autopatches here in central Arizona. If we did not adhere to
this practice, we would find those patches filled with business calls and
unlicensed bootleggers (this is not speculation - it is experience). We
would also be in violation of our responsibility as repeater owners.

This doesn't mean I believe that every time someone belches, the repeater
should be shut down. To do so is to encourage the idiots (it gives them
power over the repeater because they can get it shut down). It also causes
us T-hunters to lose the signal we are tracking :-) However, to

consistently allow illegal operation on one's repeater is IMHO irresponsible.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3730. Re: Another attack on Ham spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 07:16:34 UTC
From: karn@chicago.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct13.071634.20000@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 292600

As far as I know, this is truth. Thomas Stanley, chief engineer of the FCC, mentioned Haller's suggestions when he gave the after-dinner talk at the ARRL Computer Networking Conference the other weekend.

Personally, I think some significant reform in the no-business rules is called for. Right now we seem to have 500,000 armchair lawyers who all revel in interpreting the no-business rules in the most restrictive fashion possible. Some of them are FCC employees, like W4JJ - who cited the now-famous "900" message last winter.

Apparently Haller picked up on my comment (in QEX) that a simple "hams shalt not sell communications services" would suffice to minimize any abuses. I still believe this, and I'm happy to see the FCC thinking along the same lines.

Phil

3731. Bad Anti-Radar Technique

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 09:16:04 UTC
From: kfree@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct13.091604.6614@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 292529
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <1991Oct10.041041.11893@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>>... I was not aware of the
>>"JAM" indicator.....But even though the cop notices you going visibly faster
>>than indicated, there's nothing he can do about it...
>
>If it looks like you are jamming his radar -- that's at least two serious
>crimes (deliberate interference with legitimate spectrum use; deliberate
>obstruction of law enforcement), not just a traffic citation -- he can
>arrest you on reasonable suspicion. He doesn't need proof.
>--

If you badly overload the police radar, you will be cited for driving
around with what amounts to an open microwave oven on top of your car!

If people did not sometimes do silly things,
nothing intelligent would ever get done. -Wittgenstein
UUCP: {ucsd nosc}!crash!pnet01!kfree INET: kfree@pnet01.cts.com

3732. Re: Help with PCB artwork

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 13:44:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct13.134418.8103@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292608

In article <73190038@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>Some time ago I saw an ad for PCB film that can be used in a copier.
>Of course, now that I need it I can't find the ad.
>Any one know of this product? As I recall the company was located
>in New York state and the product was something like TEC-2000.
>It sounded pretty neat, could make positive artwork from magzine articles
>without destroying the articles and would work in laser printers.
>
>Thanks for your help.
>
>73, Jim, WA6SDM
>holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

TEC film is fine, but expensive. Avery makes a transparency intended
to be used with overhead projectors that is rated to run through
laser printers and copiers. The Avery brand should be available at
most stationary and computer supplies outlets.

Gary KE4ZV

3733. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 15:17:23 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28819@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292606

In article <91284.000559UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET>, UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET (Roger A. Huggins) writes...
>I have an Icom IC-22 2 meter tranciever that isn't putting out any
>
>Roger Huggins (N0PLE)

You need to answer one question before anyone can help you. There were at least two different (and I think there were more) versions of the IC-22. Some were diode programable and limited in xmit range, some were thumbwheel programmable and covered the entire band. There may even have been a crystal version. So, which one do you have??

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM - owner of an IC-22U (thumbwheel programmable)

3734. Re: IC-735 Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 16:53:23 UTC
From: edw@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1331@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 292607

>GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu (Dave Goodwin) writes:
>
>Actually, it's expensive but the CT-17 is almost worth it just to see
>something properly designed :-). The cheap way is go into your serial
>card and remove the 1488/1489 RS-232 chips and jumper the TTL signals
>out to the connector. (Not RIGHT, just cheap :-). Next best is to build
>a level convertor using 1488/1489 or MAX-232 devices.

In order to keep things a bit nicer, why not just put the 1488/1489
driver/receiver externally and recreate the TTL signals needed "between"
the PC and IC-735 required signals.

I still don't own one of these critter, but will soon. Everything
I see about them is nice. I'm particularly going to buy one for
interfacing to the digital radio world.

--
==
Edward E. Wells Jr., N3IAS, President Voice: (215)-943-6061
Wells Computer Systems Corp., Box 343, Levittown, Pa. 19058
{dsinc,francis,hotps,houxl,lgnp1,mdi386,pebco}!wells!edw

3735. Re: Swan 500C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 17:01:20 UTC
From: edw@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1332@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 292609

ROBERTT@ukcc.uky.edu (Williamson, Robert) writes:
>
> I have in my shack a like-new Swan 500C which I picked up in Dayton
> several years ago. It looks like it has never been used, and I have
> never even given it a smoke test.

The swan is a very nice radio. Give it to your friend. I'm sure that
he will enjoy it.

--
==
Edward E. Wells Jr., N3IAS, President Voice: (215)-943-6061
Wells Computer Systems Corp., Box 343, Levittown, Pa. 19058
{dsinc,francis,hotps,houxl,lgnp1,mdi386,pebco}!wells!edw

3736. Re: Police radar.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 18:04:43 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <kePR04w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 292623

PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK (Pete Lucas, NERC Computer Services, Swindon) writes:

> Of course a smart lawyer would always ask whether the police radar was
> properly licensed... and report to the FCC any usage he suspected was
> not covered by a valid license at the time... Do US Hand-held radars requi
> type-approval for you too? If so, this could be yet another thing to challeng
> your local Highway patrol.
> When i went on a tour of the dispatchers' office at my local police departmen
> they had the radio licenses and other things like their public liability
> insurance documents, framed on the wall. I did not see a radar license though

Last time I read the U.S. rules, police and fire departments are allowed
to operate radar automatically under their radio license. Don't know why
fire departments need them though :-).

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

3737. FT5200 crossband mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 20:01:02 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct13.200102.5046@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 292610

copied from packet:
From: n2fwq@wb2gtx.nj.usa.na (DANIEL)
To: mods@allbbs
Subject: ft5200 crossband mods

Tony Lessing KA3KVD 76474,2051
Ken Hoehn/N8NYO [SysOp] 73670,3622

the mod for the FT5200 cross band mod. It goes as follows:

1. Disconnect DC power from radio. 2. Unlatch and remove the front control head. !Do not take apart the control head or the warranty will go *VOID* :-) 3. Remove (6) screws from top cover of radio. 4. Remove (6) screws from bottom cover of radio. 5. Remove top and bottom cover.. being careful of the speaker that will want to fall out. 6. Remove the (2) silver screws (on each side of radio) holding front control head mounting plate to main body of radio. Remove the front mounting plate. 7. Locate and unsolder jumper pad 17. 8. Install the front mounting plate, and top and bottom covers. 9. Reconnect power.... you're ready to go..

10. To put in xband repeat press and hold the RPT key while turning on the radio. To stop... turn off the radio.

!! note !! It is suggested to disconnect the mic when in xband repeat, as it will be "hot". Adjust the volume knob for the desired repeat audio level.

Cheers, de Tony - KA3KVD

There is 1 Reply.

Regarding .... Jumper Pad 17 ....

This might seem confusing when first viewing the jumper pads... they are to the right of the 5_strip connector for the face plate and are numbered as follows

.. 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2
.. 19 17 15 13 11 09 7 5 3 1

You will see that the number 17 is lower than the rest and that there are 2 pads above it... one in line with all the others (this is the correct one) and one that is horizontal and just above the number "17" (this should be left alone)

73 ... Tony

It is a bit rough cross-band repeating two repeaters (hardly efficient use of spectrum, now isn't it? (Honest..just testing)

Also, there are certain frequency combinations that just don't work, and
others that require one, the other, or both sides to transmit at low power.

Nice toy...now, a practical application???

Ken :)

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

3738. Any mods for the Bearcat 210 Scanner?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-13 21:43:31 UTC
From: cole@jazz.concert.net
Message-ID: <1991Oct13.214331.22327@rock.concert.net>
Source record: 292611

I just picked up a Bearcat 210 (just 210. No -XL, -XLT, nothing.) Are there any modifications I can make to this scanner to increase range, etc? (i.e., it won't cover the same frequencies as the 210-XLT...)

Any and all help will be greatly appreciated!!

73 de KC4WEJ,
Derrick

3739. Radio for saleB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 00:04:14 UTC
From: morales@ohsu3b2.ohsu.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.000414.2166@ohsu.edu>
Source record: 292614

I have a friend that does not have access to a computer, so please
respond directly to him.

For sale:
YAESU FT101EE, it comes with the external digital display,
speaker/phone patch, and manuals.
Price: $400 OBO.

Wayne Hagan
(503) 745 5509
Corvallis, Oregon

3740. Re: Another attack on Ham spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 00:56:48 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.005648.11749@anasaz>
Source record: 292621

Keywords:

In article <1991Oct13.071634.20000@qualcomm.com> karn@chicago.qualcomm.com (Phil Karn) writes:
]Apparently Haller picked up on my comment (in QEX) that a simple "hams
]shalt not sell communications services" would suffice to minimize any
]abuses. I still believe this, and I'm happy to see the FCC thinking
]along the same lines.

I agree. There is almost a puritanical devotion by many to interpreting those non-business rules. It is truly silly that you cannot order a pizza from the autopatch - this is not going to lead to a commercial takeover of the ham bands (which is what the business rules are protecting against). If Pizza Hut set up a ham station to take orders, it would be a different matter. However, Haller is not proposing that PH could do this.

Likewise, Haller proposes relaxing the rules on public service events. Having tried to explain to even staff that we can tell them if someone gets hurt, but can't tell them who the first five in the race are, I can say that this restriction leads to a significant reduction in the usefulness of ham radio, at IMHO a cost to the public in loss of our services.

It is time to simplify those rules so that they are as flexible as possible while maintaining the amateur aspect of amateur radio, and prohibiting commercial uses. This means that the only business restriction should be the prevention of profiting from amateur radio activity (or, as Phil puts it - selling communication services).

Haller was a ham long before he was an FCC employee. I used to work with him when he was a radio station engineer.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3741. Where is everyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 01:02:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBPK2MUYXSEKETGJ@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292616

CQ CQ CQ de N4VRN

Where is everyone? The last message our node received was at 12:00noon on Friday, 11 October 1991. Did everyone just take the weekend off, or is there something wrong with the echo, or did my node drop it's subscription?

If anyone receives this message, please send a reply to me at JPB7946@TNTECH.BITNET and let me know what the status is.

I WANT MY INFO-HAMS!!

73
Jon / N4VRN

3742. Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 02:06:07 UTC
From: awpaeth@taurus.ece.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.020607.15301@fs7.ece.cmu.edu>
Source record: 292617
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

I am strongly considering a Drake R-4C and companion TX-4{C} given
the reputation of the outfit plus the way old hams sometimes light
up like finals when "R4" is mentioned. Aside from price to offer ($800-$1200
new, are they below 50% value yet?), what should I look for/know about?
Also, does the "C" suffix add or subtract value from this old tube rig?

/Alan VE3AWP/KD3XG Paeth

3743. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 03:06:22 UTC
From: UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91286.220622UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 292622

In article <28819@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>, gettys@regent.enet.dec.com (Bob Gettys N1BRM) says:
>
>In article <91284.000559UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET>, UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET r
>(Roge
>A. Huggins) writes...
>>I have an Icom IC-22 2 meter tranciever that isn't putting out any
>>
>Some were diode programable and limited in xmit range, some were thumbwheel
>programmable and covered the entire band. There may even have been a crystal
>version. So, which one do you have??

Sorry, I didn't realize that there were more than one version. I have the crystal version. I have narrowed my problem down to a bad final output transistor, but can't find a cross reference anywhere. The number on the transistor is M1630, and it also has a Mitsubishi symbol on it.

Any help/suggestions/direction will be VERY MUCH appreciated!!! Thanks!

Roger Huggins (N0PLE)

3744. Major Solar Flare Alert - 13 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 03:49:04 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0095012F.20F67080.12526@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292615

/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 21:00 UT, 13 OCTOBER

/\

No Impact Expected

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class M5.9/1N Location: N22E82 (Region 6879)
Tenflare: None. Times: Begin=1805, Peak=1815, End=1837

Sweeps: No Type II or IV Sweeps Observed.

NOTES: Radio emissions were relatively weak and discrete. Overall, a fairly "average" flare.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

A terrestrial impact from this event is not expected. Region 6879 may be capable of spawning another isolated major solar flare, although a detailed analysis of the region has not yet been possible due to the proximity of the region to the east limb.

/\

3745. Potential Major Solar Flare Warning - 13 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 04:12:05 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950132.579D31C0.12674@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292618

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

13 OCTOBER, 1991

/\

ATTENTION:

New solar Region 6879 (N23E77) may be capable of spawning another major solar flare over the next several days. Most of the activity from this region should remain confined to the lower C and M-class levels. At the present time, this region is too near to the limb to discern any significant detail. However, it appears to be only moderately large in area and does not appear to be particularly complex. This may change as the region rotates more fully onto the disk for better observation and analysis.

This warning will remain in effect until further notice.

/\

3746. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 13 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 04:35:31 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950135.9E2977E0.12836@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292620

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 286, 10/13/91
10.7 FLUX=183.3 90-AVG=197 SSN=190 BKI=1121 2322 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=B7.7 FLU1=1.1E+06 FLU10=7.9E+03 PKI=1112 3222 PAI=008
BOU-DEV=009,009,011,007,018,022,010,013 DEV-AVG=012 NT SWF=03:036
XRAY-MAX= M5.9 @ 1815UT XRAY-MIN= B6.8 @ 1014UT XRAY-AVG= C2.0
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1230UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0750UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.8%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1205UT PCA-MIN= -0.7DB @ 1430UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55310NT @ 1347UT BOUTF-MIN=55267NT @ 1913UT BOUTF-AVG=55296NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+120NT@ 1716UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 2358UT G7-AVG=+088,+040,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+126NT@ 2048UT GOES6-MIN=E:-019NT@ 0537UT G6-AVG=+099,-004,+023
FLUXFCST=STD:185,188,190;SESC:185,185,185 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,007,007/010,010,010
KFCST=2233 3222 2233 3222 27DAY-AP=007,006 27DAY-KP=1212 2322 1112 2222
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:M5.9/1N,N22E82(6879),1805-1815-1837;**MINFLR:M1.1@2014;
**MINFLR:M1.6@2105
!!END-DATA!!
```

3747. Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 04:42:16 UTC
From: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.044216.18830@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292619

I am building a shortwave receiver out of the Radio Shack
Engineers Mini Notebook.I need a coil for the radio for something,
it says to wind 25-50 turns of 30 guage wire around a fil can.
That's film can.
Now,this wire is VERY small,like hair almost,will itmatter
if I use bigger wire,also is there a knack to doing this,does the
wire have to be right next to each other or can there be gaps
in it?
Try and help,I've never done this before,I even have an electrical
engineer at NASA stumped so I'm asking you hoping there is someone
who knows and hopefully the rest of you sorgatzes won't jump
on me for asking here.
Please reply via email.
Rob
--
Rob Henry

This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

3748. Re: Mods for Heath HR-1680 Receiver Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 08:59:17 UTC
From: zmlek@dcatla.uucp
Message-ID: <4771.28f95c65@dcatla.uucp>
Source record: 292481

In article <osmi03w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>, lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>
> For any of you who don't already know, companies like International
> Crystal maintain info on a lot of these radios so you may be able to get
> a crystal by just calling them and describing the radio. Otherwise, they
> can use the old one to determine the specs for the new one.

I'm glad my posts are getting out -- our site has been having problems lately.

I found out about International Crystal (they're in Oklahoma City BTW -- I'll post a phone number if anyone wants it) and gave them a call. They didn't have any info on the HR-1680, but we were able to figure out everything they needed except for the load capacitance. The woman I talked with didn't suggest sending in the original crystal; I think I'll give 'em another call and see how that works out.

Thanks!
Larry Kollar KC4WZK zmlek@dcatla.uucp or ...!gatech!dcatla!zmlek

3749. PC RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 09:55:37 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <14.Oct.91.11
Source record: 292501

A word of warning about the conductive sprays some people recommend as a 'cure' for plastic-cabinet-RFI.
MAKE SURE you use the right spray, and if necessary, a primer too.
I have just seen the horrible mess you get when you use the *wrong* coating and it flakes off all over the inside of a PC. Like conductive dandruff, all over the planar-board..... crackle! Sputt!.... exit left one SIMM module and the video card....
Depending on the plastic your case is made of, you may require a solvent etching primer (which slightly dissolves the surface of the plastic and allows the conductive paint to keep its hold on the plastic).
Again, if you use the wrong paint, it could just dissolve the plastic with excessive zeal, and you may be left with a case with a texture like pizza...
consult the paint suppliers for details of the primers and other surface treatments... their support technicians are usually happy to help you get the best from their products.

Using the wrong paint system is a fine way to give your PC a real headache.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org

3750. marine radio freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 10:17:19 UTC
From: john@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.101719.4509@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 292479

found out the freq's for the VHF marine band. they are....
channel 1 156.05 Mhz
each channel after that add .05

--

John L. Moder II -- john@edsi.plexus.COM -- ..spool!cserver!edsi!john
N6813 Harrison RD. Hilbert, WI 54129 -- (414)989-1603 or (414)989-1610
Utopian Technology-=-The Perfect Technology For The Imperfect World-=-

3751. APT-Sats: Status OCT 12, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 10:40:37 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <5898@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 292613

Observed at station 50.7NLat, 7.1ELon, Oct 12, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 Off??
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On, images ok
METEOR 3-5: APT 137.30 ??

Only 90% sure that NOAA-9 is really off.
Pointing-errors of METEOR 3-4, reported 1 and 3 weeks
ago are cured again, orbit changed 1200->1197 km.
Due to reports from my collegue Uwe Horn and
from the wxsat-mailing-list METEOR 3-5 started to
transmit APT (137.30 MHz), images showing severe
streaking.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat.Research Inst.f.Comp.Science
D-5205 St.AUGUSTIN 1
Fed.Rep. of Germany

3752. Re: Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 10:43:51 UTC
From: andy@rbdc.wsnc.org
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.104351.10600@rbdc.wsnc.org>
Source record: 292482

ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>I am building a shortwave receiver out of the Radio Shack
>Engineers Mini Notebook.I need a coil for the radio for something,
>it says to wind 25-50 turns of 30 guage wire around a fil can.
>That's film can.
>Now,this wire is VERY small,like hair almost,will itmatter
>if I use bigger wire,also is there a knack to doing this,does the
>wire have to be right next to each other or can there be gaps
>in it?
>Try and help,I've never done this before,I even have an electrical
>engineer at NASA stumped so I'm asking you hoping there is someone
>who knows and hopefully the rest of you sorgatzes won't jump
>on me for asking here.
>Please reply via email.
>Rob
>--
>Rob Henry

That should not be difficult. 30 guage wire is not that small. Just
do something to hold one end in place (punch a couple of holes in the can,
use some glue, if it is a plastic can, heat the wire and press it in the
plastic, be inventive), then wrap the wire on the can in a nice smooth
layor, and fix the other end the same way.

The wire size and spacing will affect the inductance, but if the
design can stand a 100% error in the number of turns (you did say
25-50), I doubt it will make much difference in your application
as long as you are close.
--
Andy Pitts : "The giant Gorf was hit in one eye by a stone,
Domain: andy@rbdc.wsnc.org : and that eye turned inward so that it looked
UUCP: ...mcnc!rbdc!andy : into his mind and he died of what he saw there."
: --_The Forgotten Beast of Eld_, McKillip--

3753. Johnson FM588: help please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 11:58:04 UTC
From: prs@oasis.icl.co.uk
Message-ID: <98@oasis.icl.co.uk>
Source record: 292478

Hi rec.radio readers

I've just acquired a number of hand-held transceivers but unfortunately have no technical data to go with them. They are Johnson FM588 walkie-talkies, made by E.F.Johnson Company (I think in Minnesota). All the crystals have been removed so I don't know how the UHF frequencies (around 453MHz) were derived. I hope to recrystal and tune them up for the 430-440MHz band. Any technical information would be much appreciated.

Thanks & 73

Peter G0PUB

Peter Swynford is available... tel: +44 344 424842 x 2625 / Bracknell 424842
or at prs@oasis.icl.co.uk /..!uunet!mcsun!ukc!iclbra!prs / G0PUB@GB7BEQ.GBR.EU
Disclaimer: See Paragraph 2.4.a of section 1.a (article 7) (iii) of the
Town and Country Planning Act, 1967.

3754. Coil-winding help for Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 13:23:34 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9110141423.AA00036@rtp40.dg.com>
Source record: 292500

Rob Henry asks for help winding a coil for a shortwave receiver. Sounds to me like the film "can" they refer to should actually be one of those plastic containers that a roll of 35 mm film comes in. The trick to winding 30 gauge wire on these is to tape or glue one end of the wire to the can before beginning to wind. Make sure you leave enough hanging free to connect to (assuming you break it a couple of times trying to strip it :-). Nail polish works well, and may even dissolve the plastic a bit, so be careful. If they don't tell you a spacing, they expect the turns to touch. You should, by the way, be using "enamalled wire", which is coated with a brown enamal coating which must be scraped off with a sharp knife before soldering. Wire-wrap wire should also work OK...leave the insulation on. Wind on the 50 or so turns, secure the far end the same way you did the first end, and connect it into the circuit with the free leads you left hanging off the ends. Leave the film can there to provide mechanical support.
MOST IMPORTANT! Let the net know when you get it working!!!
Good luck,
Pete, KA1AXY

3755. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 13:32:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.133219.12987@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292484
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct13.015833.8267@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <1991Oct11.223824.25246@ecs.comm.mot.com> johng.all_proj@mot.com (John) writes:
>>I just got back from the Police Chief's convention in Minneapolis where they were showing a laser speed gun.
>>Are there any laws against jaming light signals?
>
>On a practical note, the shorter wavelength makes effective jamming, and
>even effective early warning, virtually impossible.

I got a chance to open one of these up and ring it out a little. It can be jammed, but it's not easy to do without being obvious about it. Henry's right about detection. By the time you get an alert, you've been read.

The unit must get 10 consecutive readings before it will indicate the speed. It operates in the near infrared with slightly less than 1 mw. The only promising jamming technology is an infrared strobe, a really bright infrared strobe. This disrupts the 10 in a row readings. If you've got cubic money, you might try an anti-reflective coating on your vehicle. You could even do the windshield. Flat black painted panels reduce it's range a little but aren't a cure.

This lidar has to be sited very carefully in the daytime. Specular reflections of the sun blind it very effectively. If you've got a lot of chrome on the front of your car, and you only speed while heading into the sun, you've got a chance of avoiding detection.

Gary KE4ZV

3756. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 13:39:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.133900.13063@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292485
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

In article <1991Oct14.020607.15301@fs7.ece.cmu.edu> awpaeth@taurus.ece.cmu.edu (Alan Paeth) writes:
>I am strongly considering a Drake R-4C and companion TX-4{C} given
>the reputation of the outfit plus the way old hams sometimes light
>up like finals when "R4" is mentioned. Aside from price to offer ($800-$1200
>new, are they below 50% value yet?), what should I look for/know about?
>Also, does the "C" suffix add or subtract value from this old tube rig?

Yes, you definitely want the C model and the later the serial number the better. These are wonderful radios, especially the receiver. There are a whole raft of worthwhile modifications available as well including an all new audio section and new voltage regulation circuits, but they work well as is. I've seen them at hamfests for as little as $300 and as much as $800. The later the unit, the more accessories included, and the better the condition, the higher the price will be. Avoid the plain 4 models and the early B models because the receiver is not nearly as good. I still sometimes regret selling mine.

Gary KE4ZV

3757. Swan Users' Group and Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 14:15:38 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Oct.14.10.15.38.1991.26066@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 292624

I am forming a Swan Users' Group, and have a classified ad in the latest (Oct. /91) QST asking for interested persons to send me a SASE to my home address: 121 Oakland Terrace, Newark, NJ 07106.
Meanwhile, I have discovered by nosing around that a Swan Users' Net already exists (the ARRL doesn't know of it). It's on 14.250 MHz Sundays at 2 p.m. California time. If, as I hope, this turns out to be an active group, then I will turn into them the names and addresses of those who have contacted me.
You can send me email at my email address (furr@pilot.njin.net), but please send a SASE to my home as well, to get the newsletter of info. I'll be sending out in a few weeks. There'll be a lot of useful info. in it. Meanwhile, try the net.
Best & 73,
Grover Furr aa2gp (ex. call: kb2lub, the one in the QST ad)

3758. Swan 500C info / Dynamotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 14:31:39 UTC
From: ROBERTT@ukcc.uky.edu
Message-ID: <9110141526.AA27689@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292502

THANKS to all who gave information on my SWAN 500C - which I am about to give to a friend. I wanted to be sure I wasn't passing on something which might be more of a discouragement than a help.

Consensus seems to be that the Swan is a "good" rig, well worth the little extra TLC one must give it to keep it going. It apparently is very subject to drift, especially if not warmed up and tuned properly. It is much handier with SSB than CW; blows tubes (finals, I assume) rather easily and often, if not handled properly; but...is relatively easy to fix, or get fixed, and performs well - considering its age and design. Sounds a lot better than my first rig....I'm going to pass it on. Thanks!!

New item, about which I'm sure someone has useful info: I just found and "restored" an old WW II 28.5 volt, 70 amp DC generator. It is powered by an old Homelite two-stroke engine and weighs probably 150 pounds. It runs great, but I have long ago disposed of all my old military surplus 28.5 volt relics. How can I get some use out of this thing? Does anybody know where one can still find the old 28.5 volt dynamotors, which would give me a KW or so of 120 AC?

Any information greatly appreciated.
Bob Williamson, W4DHK
robertt@ukcc.uky.edu

3759. BEAMCALC - Radiation Pattern Calculation Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 15:01:15 UTC
From: olin@uni-paderborn.de
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.150115.8069@uni-paderborn.de>
Source record: 292297

B E A M C A L C

An interesting computer program is BEAMCALC: It calculates
the horizontal and vertical radiation patterns of horizontal
dipol (L/2) antennas.

Thus, it may help you to better understand how antennas work.
You may even use it for the design of your personal antenna.

It takes ground reflection into account.

Required hardware: IBM PC, Hercules or EGA/VGA graphics card

It has been sold several times in Germany and is a low-price
product: DM 89,-- (=50$) + shipping cost.

For more information write to:

Oliver Najmann Software
Sonnenhalde 15
D-7034 Gaertringen
Germany

3760. Re: Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 15:13:15 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.151315.17033@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292625

ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:

>I am building a shortwave receiver out of the Radio Shack
>Engineers Mini Notebook.I need a coil for the radio for something,
>it says to wind 25-50 turns of 30 guage wire around a fil can.
>That's film can.
>Now,this wire is VERY small,like hair almost,will itmatter
>if I use bigger wire,also is there a knack to doing this,does the
>wire have to be right next to each other or can there be gaps
>in it?
>Try and help,I've never done this before,I even have an electrical
>engineer at NASA stumped so I'm asking you hoping there is someone
>who knows and hopefully the rest of you sorgatzes won't jump
>on me for asking here.
>Please reply via email.
>Rob
>--
>Rob Henry

>This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

Yes, you can use larger wire. You may have to change the number of turns slightly if there was a specific number, but obviously that is not critical in this application. The important thing is to get the right inductance. Using larger wire will give less resistance and a higher Q which might even be helpful. Gaps matter not at all. K9ALD

3761. wood_masts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 15:19:56 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9110141519.AA02372@timeplex.com>
Source record: 292503

The following previously posted msg has a question relating to wood
vs. PVC for use as an antenna mast:

]Date: 11 Oct 91 14:07:53 GMT
]From: brunix!doorknob!pgh@uunet.uu.net
]Subject: Antenna masts--PVC or wood?
]To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

]I'm about to put up two 30 or 40 foot antenna masts. I've seen PVC
]tubing suggested for the purpose -- it's cheap, light and flexible.
]Wood is more traditional, a little more expensive, maybe more work
](painting, etc.). I've heard that PVC tubing gets brittle in
]sunlight. Does anyone have any experiences either way? If I use
]PVC
]tubing, what diameter should I go for? If I go for wood, what size
]wood (I would guess 16 foot 2x4s)?
]
]tnx es 73 de ka1yne (Paul)
]--
]Paul G. Howard email: pgh@cs.brown.edu
]Dept. of Computer Science phone: (401) 863-7672
]Brown University FAX: (401) 863-7657
]Providence RI 02912-1910 ham: KA1YNE
]
]------------------------------

My past experience in the sixties with wood masts mast was quite successful.
I used 2x4's, lapped the following fashion:

end view

```
______________________ ______________________ _____
__________ ____________________ _____________ |_____|
< 10' > < 20' > < 10 ' > | |
|_|
```

In cross section they form a T, bolted through with 3/8" carriage bolts
and flat washers. This forms a very strong mast, albeit this type of con-
struction has to be guyed at the 20' and 40 ' level.

The wood I used was Sitka spruce, knot free and extremely strong since
this type of lumber typically has very straight grain, light and knot free.
Ordinary 2x4's made from Southern yellow pine, or Douglas fir (which is
what you can usually find at ordinary lumber yards) have more knots
and weak spots that make strength calculations based on the best
case a bit difficult. I have used ordinary 2x4's, but I recall better
results with better grades of lumber. I prefer clear straight grain lumber,

devoid of knots. Performance of wood under stress is similar to fiber glass in that wood is more resilient up to the point of failure. Plastic pipe, e.g. schedule 40 if heated for example is designed to be bent for piping installation. It has very poorer flex tolerance under stress as compared to wood loaded within its limits. Ship's masts on sailing vessels that sustain storms at sea use wood masts. I'm not saying that PVC will not work, but in a good wind storm, 50 -70 mph or more, I'd trust a well constructed wood mast to survive undamaged.

I have had wood masts built in the described manner survive 60 mph gusts, with 1/2" ice coating on a supported dipole, in a January 1961 winter storm with no damage.

Although I haven't been in the market for Sitka spruce lately, I would suggest that one seek out a large regional lumber yard or a place like Constantine Lumber, Bronx, NY, that sells lumber for ship-building. They have at times stocked lengths of up to 22'. I'm sure there are other similar sources throughout the country.

As far as treatment of the wood, painting with a suitable primer followed a finish coat is best. There are available now latex products for both. Also, if one wanted a natural look, I'd recommend Olympic brand clear wood sealer that is a quicker route since only one soaking coat is needed. It has a good water repellency and a linseed oil con-tent that some might prefer.

Seth Taylor , KC2WE, NJ, the content is /my.own/ and not that of my employer.

taylor@timeplex.com

3762. Re: R-390 Info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 15:46:05 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2317@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 292626

In article dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
>
>Approximately what is a R-390 receiver worth these days, if it is in
>excellent condition and works well?
>
>Thanks, and 73,
>Dube AB5AP

Glad you asked :-)

As of yesterday, I had in my garage 1 R-390 and 2 R-390A's. I've been doing some reasearch on them lately and so maybe I can shed some light.

I bought my R-390, in "fair" condition, working, for $50. I needed the meters to restore a 390A so off they came. A friend of mine bought a nearly completely restored R-390 at a garage sale this weekend for $25 (sans a few front panel parts), and so I sold him my steaming hulk for $25.

The above not withstanding, I'd say that a very nice R-390 would have to be worth something in the $100 to $150 range. An R-390A, on the other hand, can go for as much as $600, but prices in the $150 to $300 range are more common.

Incidently, at current market prices, these jewels are presently going for around $2/lb. :-)

Good luck, don't hurt your back and be sure and wear steel tipped shoes :-)

-fred AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

3763. Re: New Icom SRA series single band HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 15:55:44 UTC
From: choke@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.155544.3630@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 292627

In article <10435@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>When I read this months issue of 73, I saw an ad for Icom's new SRA series
>of single band HTs (the 2SRA, 2 meters, and 4SRA, 70 cm). These HTs look
>just like the W2A, but can only transmit on 2 meters. But also included
>is dual VFO receive on 25-902 MHz (supports Wide mode FM too). It appears
>to come with 2 antennas that attach to 2 BNC connectors. It bosts the
>regular features that Icom offers and has 96 memory channels.
>
>Has anyone seen or used one of these? Since they are advertising it as
>a wide band receiver, does it do a better job of receiving than the W2A
>(after the light+B+#+on trick)? It does look a little weird having two
>antennas.
>
>Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu

I have the flyer at home will being it bring it in tomorrow. It is basicly a two meter (32 channel) radio with a 60 channel sanner built in. Separate antenas and will recieve 50 - 905 MHz (modtifiable to 25 MHz) AM, FM, and Wide FM. Plus every few options, most everything that is an option on my 2SAT is now stardard on 2SRA.

Carl H. Okerstrom, N7TPY Department of Emergency Management
Imaging Research, RC-05 Snohomish County
University of Washington 1907 Everett Avenue
Seattle, WA 98195 Everett, WA 98201
Voice: (206) 548-6262 H: 347-3513 (206) 258-6461
Fax: (206) 543-3495 (206) 259-4034

choke@u.washington.edu

3764. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 16:00:00 UTC
From: WRC%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBQFETUUJKEKEW4M@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292498

PRINT
352

3765. ZA1DX Real or Slim

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 16:38:03 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <28842@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292480

```
ZA1DX active 14216 10-14-91 0200-0300Z

QSL route is needed / is he real
```

3766. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 17:20:26 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.687460826@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 292483

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #900 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91278.18950231 .00000260 00000-0 30107-3 0 4443
2 00424 80.4642 177.6948 0023282 128.3857 231.9385 13.67585388447616
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91276.30770287 -.00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 6137
2 03029 13.7656 17.1208 0013808 191.8513 168.1244 1.00272510 87538
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91283.80815064 .00113795 20809-4 49117-3 0 9089
2 04966 51.4919 33.5585 1908569 33.4285 337.3585 11.85817944646602
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91282.80241865 .00000036 00000-0 75686-4 0 2912
2 07646 49.8243 65.9701 0204983 334.9962 24.1111 13.82165434842118
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91270.06422714 .00000006 00000-0 21231-1 0 2953
2 08820 109.8130 155.0628 0043990 138.7173 221.6992 6.38664238103757
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91212.48656711 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 6367
2 10061 9.1030 63.5160 0016813 355.9864 2.4960 1.00246148 53110
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91278.42875610 -.00000188 00000-0 79862-4 0 3409
2 10637 33.0299 111.0899 1375958 6.6887 355.1333 1.00236136 11239
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91281.60936049 .00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 7319
2 10684 63.9784 74.7584 0131739 197.1339 162.4202 2.00551617 85445
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91282.12863785 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4693
2 10893 64.2105 315.4965 0174969 23.0809 337.6903 2.00531452 98271
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91282.60161166 .00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 2253
2 10953 8.0809 60.6943 0007030 96.2285 263.8690 1.00261263 1887
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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91280.82811537 .00001848 00000-0 66484-3 0 5913
2 10967 108.0201 226.9245 0003514 310.6987 49.3839 14.36963994695037
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91282.83116726 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4887
2 11054 63.6600 311.5654 0064128 121.6696 239.0164 2.00573760 95303
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91280.68824209 .00000141 00000-0 15693-3 0 7936
2 11080 99.1611 178.9822 0008344 248.8367 111.1903 13.83592274654064
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91283.48342846 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2644
2 11141 63.8990 74.5370 0055651 312.7638 46.7550 2.00540329 94019
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91281.61847983 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2214
2 11690 64.4088 76.9997 0128965 200.9939 158.4527 2.00549714 99832
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91281.47922517 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 5200
2 11783 63.2374 311.0110 0192877 28.6486 332.4496 2.03456531 83968
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91281.50524461 .00000072 00000-0 99999-4 0 1840
2 12472 4.6420 69.7556 0000779 297.7915 62.3680 1.00322957 37021
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91283.08978857 .00000136 00000-0 14769-3 0 7645
2 13301 82.9316 309.0400 0026091 280.6259 79.1955 13.67949305463281
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91283.18546031 -.00000012 00000-0 23377-5 0 9700
2 13367 98.1068 339.4537 0005643 67.4287 292.7509 14.57166330491206
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91280.56042346 .00000507 00000-0 37373-3 0 203
2 13777 99.0073 114.4909 0012832 145.8371 214.3620 13.99010650113689
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91281.73837572 .00000178 00000-0 17600-3 0 8494
2 13916 82.9410 18.2390 0036535 247.8836 111.8446 13.74181465428390
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91281.59769325 .00000127 00000-0 99999-4 0 4572
2 13969 5.6238 61.0787 0004168 153.3435 206.8199 1.00279228 4141
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91282.52964557 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 5232
2 14050 3.4158 71.8615 0001782 327.1559 33.1362 1.00273866 2947
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91281.84600348 .00000139 00000-0 99998-4 0 7028
2 14129 25.9821 120.6950 6063282 282.9118 19.2321 2.05877645 34589
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91282.82658012 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 234
2 14189 63.6246 72.8163 0140323 226.6212 132.1953 2.00568111 60388
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91283.15914934 -.00000323 00000-0 -66701-4 0 8155
2 14780 98.2221 342.2904 0003318 65.1247 295.0383 14.57098282404611
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91279.59049151 .00002601 00000-0 46705-3 0 768
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2 14781 97.8863 320.3128 0011768 171.3840 188.7602 14.67470673405781
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91283.50188049 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3345
2 15039 63.3777 71.8574 0031639 218.4245 141.3807 2.00563029 53675
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91283.44545544 .00000161 00000-0 16082-3 0 1141
2 15055 82.9535 68.2524 0029104 66.1715 294.2486 13.73488817365996
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91280.95197016 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1321
2 15271 62.9580 310.4053 0116924 334.1025 25.3815 2.00568881 50732
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91283.96069927 .00002368 00000-0 29882-3 0 6743
2 15331 82.5321 274.2434 0020553 192.5008 167.5711 14.81403568379188
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91282.70202682 .00000505 00000-0 29087-3 0 8501
2 15427 99.1657 298.9685 0016150 102.3558 257.9396 14.13141499351694
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91281.17115212 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8387
2 16129 64.1445 73.3129 0126902 146.0765 214.7557 2.00565055 43948
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91282.69979894 .00029275 00000-0 42575-3 0 7738
2 16609 51.6022 72.2549 0003298 302.2814 57.7755 15.55510218323020
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91282.69724430 -.00000125 00000-0 -49999-4 0 4593
2 16613 98.6911 354.6349 0000839 334.6559 25.4599 14.20039538131983
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91283.14251255 .00004007 00000-0 51700-3 0 5168
2 16881 82.5227 333.5796 0019540 213.6257 146.3702 14.80660456280095
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 91282.96145649 .00000069 00000-0 79313-3 0 3862
2 16908 50.0202 221.0502 0010820 335.6870 24.3536 12.44400278234598
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 91282.28658440 .00000717 00000-0 32640-3 0 6916
2 16969 98.5576 303.5780 0012339 318.9654 41.0595 14.24314685262791
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 91282.72767847 .00000461 00000-0 36756-3 0 9133
2 17527 99.0596 352.8211 0000579 112.5101 247.6120 13.94888280236112
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 91283.21875698 -.00000114 00000-0 99999-4 0 8971
2 17561 0.0121 275.1947 0002235 149.1672 295.6843 1.00274316 1689
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 91282.05733322 .00028062 00000-0 40907-3 0 7203
2 17845 51.6022 75.4697 0003688 301.9518 58.0473 15.55469268257656
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 91282.75281681 .00000458 00000-0 25676-3 0 1389
2 18123 98.8063 111.9698 0015453 97.5471 262.7472 14.14771571222191
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 91282.17322077 .00000176 00000-0 18085-3 0 8545
2 18129 82.9304 334.6315 0010602 226.1429 133.8843 13.72219583215222
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 91283.02197901 .00000127 00000-0 10413-3 0 7424
2 18312 82.5544 269.9326 0012811 354.4558 5.6457 13.83839899209345
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 91283.08462384 .00000300 00000-0 25667-3 0 5895
2 18820 82.5446 328.9284 0018171 57.8972 302.3944 13.84545292186588
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 91282.72255177 .00000620 00000-0 29626-3 0 437
2 18822 98.5731 155.2738 0006197 332.9729 27.1124 14.22203702190960
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 91271.93617384 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4101
2 19163 64.9231 143.5496 0006648 195.3741 164.6965 2.13102478 26130
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 91283.25505377 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 5267
2 19165 64.9083 143.1738 0003884 334.0211 26.0514 2.13102518 26377
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 91272.93675056 -.00000176 00000-0 19793-2 0 2846
2 19216 56.6605 69.2389 7241183 265.9374 16.5174 2.09707626 25255
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 91279.93415517 .00002810 00000-0 37028-3 0 2103
2 19274 82.5110 75.4456 0022079 8.8192 351.3403 14.79648102175353
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 91280.08664911 .00000054 00000-0 12316-3 0 8199
2 19336 82.5429 300.0224 0016093 199.5507 160.5019 13.16932861153720
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 91282.80589725 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4493
2 19503 65.5429 22.3941 0006662 187.6036 172.4058 2.13103047 23859
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 91281.91932308 .00000851 00000-0 48270-3 0 6005
2 19531 99.0429 237.6128 0012571 20.6203 339.5488 14.12324604156528
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 91282.43495097 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 2911
2 19548 0.0343 321.8235 0001355 230.1283 170.7716 1.01052258 9727
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 91282.84780496 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2448
2 19749 64.8592 142.8481 0005012 274.2759 85.7608 2.13101766 21383
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 91283.37472032 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 2667
2 19750 64.8794 142.8493 0005062 243.1578 116.8784 2.13102083 21396
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 91258.60077110 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2751
2 19802 55.0405 179.4649 0046159 167.8487 192.2795 2.00574765 18883
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 91283.58987658 .00035875 00000-0 23808-2 0 1886
2 19822 75.1487 357.4453 4028942 267.1820 47.4012 7.37886639 34598
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 91282.81972230 .00000259 00000-0 22321-3 0 5427
2 19851 82.5185 206.2436 0015303 94.9730 265.3177 13.84180808131919
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 91263.00428749 .00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 2383
2 19876 0.2755 36.0598 0001975 308.8250 15.1299 1.00263680 5278
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TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 91280.07153620 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 2910
2 19883 0.0431 218.9841 0002047 313.9454 187.1131 1.00270335 79676
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 91275.88202221 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2780
2 20061 54.9014 356.6376 0100150 188.4431 171.4314 2.00564276 16972
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 91283.03901512 .00000132 00000-0 12910-3 0 4405
2 20103 82.9595 291.2575 0038023 140.1434 220.2526 13.73720252113590
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 91283.20665593 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2238
2 20185 54.8761 179.2733 0016896 179.5070 180.7194 2.00554968 15690
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 91282.56310352 -.00000261 00000-0 99999-4 0 2872
2 20217 0.3732 356.6928 0000652 323.2436 40.0835 1.00260775 8291
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 91275.25725072 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 2244
2 20302 54.2647 297.7461 0024635 327.3883 32.5242 2.00560321 14335
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 91282.90859281 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4312
2 20305 82.5489 239.6117 0014854 213.5321 146.4863 13.15963075 94045
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 91282.95126051 .00000545 00000-0 37263-3 0 3749
2 20322 99.0208 293.8259 0009241 109.4065 250.8101 14.03171458 96767
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 91281.09280392 .00028003 00000-0 40907-3 0 8249
2 20335 51.6017 80.2915 0003397 296.0533 59.3739 15.55413588257500
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 91278.75715592 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1750
2 20361 55.0008 121.4397 0065786 71.1469 289.8004 2.00561486 3881
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 91282.73480380 .00000641 00000-0 31899-3 0 6805
2 20436 98.7291 355.5527 0001162 92.2930 267.8353 14.20049067 88801
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 91282.68629999 .00000777 00000-0 32082-3 0 4163
2 20437 98.6607 1.4365 0010769 189.3432 170.7550 14.29290124 89349
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 91280.72936138 .00000480 00000-0 20653-3 0 3063
2 20438 98.6636 359.3171 0009672 194.5309 165.5594 14.28809817 89045
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 91276.34469855 .00000712 00000-0 29513-3 0 3167
2 20439 98.6657 355.5470 0010466 206.9105 153.1561 14.29358636 88443
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 91281.21780809 .00000800 00000-0 32908-3 0 3188
2 20440 98.6657 0.4577 0010857 191.7251 168.3679 14.29464292 89148
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 91282.72490361 .00000705 00000-0 29175-3 0 3127
2 20441 98.6654 2.0076 0011483 187.3620 172.7394 14.29494944 89369
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 91282.69311543 .00000714 00000-0 29491-3 0 3141
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2 20442 98.6654 2.0515 0011996 187.3522 172.7486 14.29573584 89368
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 91281.14474076 .00000006 00000-0 99999-4 0 2307
2 20452 54.3184 236.5317 0042895 56.3779 303.9936 2.00568383 12430
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 91283.19646456 .00000165 00000-0 14860-3 0 6315
2 20478 99.1441 355.0448 0002382 118.0145 242.1170 13.94873978 85059
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 91280.89042686 .00000122 00000-0 32043-3 0 2474
2 20479 99.0411 241.7355 0541520 46.2473 318.2154 12.83223761 78013
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 91267.86857102 .00000031 00000-0 11915-3 0 2424
2 20480 99.0394 231.1591 0541456 75.6581 290.4014 12.83188626 76344
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 91280.95872192 -.00000337 00000-0 -60980-3 0 3616
2 20491 99.0249 258.5807 0470595 351.2024 8.0995 13.02858580 78616
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 91282.86052499 .00013277 00000-0 61164-3 0 6584
2 20496 43.0887 190.5272 0021510 157.6763 202.5026 15.19988872 91345
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 91282.68282134 .00039419 00000-0 52966-3 0 7415
2 20497 43.1042 43.3052 0021757 294.9203 64.9400 15.56939382 92988
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 91282.86370283 .00000175 00000-0 17639-3 0 3908
2 20508 82.9524 66.2028 0046129 91.1706 269.4701 13.73348943 80841
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 91282.70119782 .00004459 00000-0 64692-3 0 6374
2 20510 82.5202 15.3311 0019765 151.9617 208.2651 14.75724814 86721
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 91278.94100434 -.00046933 00000-0 -34579-2 0 5551
2 20523 28.3313 23.0700 0015227 241.0758 118.8030 15.02919239 86107
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 91272.08092588 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 2383
2 20533 55.2286 357.0367 0036360 97.4085 263.0466 2.00569040 11022
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 91283.48355619 .00016037 00000-0 72827-3 0 6869
2 20546 94.1181 113.2091 0123360 28.7219 332.0742 15.14108224 82395
HST
1 20580U 91283.43140826 .00005860 00000-0 59456-3 0 4891
2 20580 28.4688 64.6235 0005878 79.1270 280.9947 14.88937820 79503
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1 20619U 90 45 A 91282.27909111 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 7358
2 20619 65.1386 22.5014 0024226 211.9667 147.9059 2.13102961 10833
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 91282.39699759 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 7638
2 20620 65.1370 22.4987 0006077 42.3806 317.6851 2.13102750 10844
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1 20621U 90 45 C 91282.45644541 -.00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 6698
2 20621 65.1522 22.5131 0014490 202.5157 157.4400 2.13102057 10843
Kristall
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1 20635U 90 48 A 91281.54336795 .00028034 00000-0 40907-3 0 6201
2 20635 51.6115 78.0487 0007921 303.8941 56.1020 15.55415898257579
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 91280.53402607 .00004820 00000-0 38200-3 0 3846
2 20638 52.9919 86.0657 0011341 335.3271 24.7153 15.02197546 73914
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 91283.00224366 .00000111 00000-0 94023-4 0 2912
2 20670 82.5451 267.7445 0017401 25.2710 334.9297 13.84016449 64880
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 91282.18353096 .00000872 00000-0 10569-2 0 4905
2 20712 17.7939 226.6969 7206074 174.4239 203.9809 2.32922914 2856
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 91274.91668276 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1376
2 20724 54.6718 177.4617 0096831 130.3768 230.7792 2.00589806 8507
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 91283.90261098 -.00000002 00000-0 10352-4 0 2240
2 20788 98.9278 315.0289 0014785 210.0886 149.9431 14.01153370 56410
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 91282.85577101 .00000279 00000-0 24373-3 0 2439
2 20826 82.5244 206.6745 0012731 285.2860 74.6891 13.83392975 52068
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 91279.93340928 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1403
2 20830 54.9134 119.9360 0075970 120.3315 240.5064 2.00573645 7687
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 91275.35938742 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 877
2 20959 54.9047 179.1087 0051963 215.4467 144.2488 2.00565951 6181
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 91282.72515261 .00001162 00000-0 43984-3 0 3447
2 20978 98.8257 321.4244 0080716 164.2685 196.1036 14.31301150 44633
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1 21006U 90110 A 91282.02555226 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3903
2 21006 64.8320 142.2699 0061911 185.1977 174.8329 2.13102261 6517
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 91283.61165583 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 4162
2 21007 64.8575 142.2466 0039351 177.6908 182.4173 2.13100591 6544
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1 21008U 90110 C 91283.96391353 .00000019 00000-0 00000 0 0 3919
2 21008 64.8320 142.2184 0008466 291.4661 68.5329 2.13100231 6553
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91283.12495086 .00000144 00000-0 13989-3 0 1305
2 21087 82.9472 148.7090 0034434 300.7517 59.0253 13.74416117 34817
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1 21089U 91 7 A 91282.75865669 .00000146 00000-0 14360-3 0 1395
2 21089 82.9215 19.1604 0029336 323.3100 36.6048 13.73930343 33879
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 91281.96393311 -.00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 857
2 21140 0.7988 309.4564 0001004 277.0775 133.4784 1.00272198 2005
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 91282.56934633 .00000006 00000-0 00000 0 0 1595
2 21152 82.9369 334.2120 0043880 68.2632 292.3199 13.73376757 28931
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1 21213U 91 24 A 91282.89593947 .00185285 00000-0 45970-3 0 4735
2 21213 72.6834 332.3078 0010353 261.6523 98.4230 15.95263486 30710
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1 21216U 91 25 A 91283.45235573 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 3150
2 21216 64.8938 22.5384 0009355 218.3666 141.5898 2.13102954 4041
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 91283.04207231 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 3202
2 21217 64.8801 22.5717 0011312 235.0747 124.8383 2.13102218 4038
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 91283.15955092 -.00000020 00000-0 00000 0 0 3121
2 21218 64.8768 22.5551 0006577 296.4784 63.4759 2.13102544 4033
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1 21225U 91 27 B 91282.60318135 .00022768 00000-0 46969-3 0 2298
2 21225 28.4655 20.3014 0008325 221.4829 138.5127 15.44368931 28887
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 91280.01799443 -.00000044 00000-0 -12827-3 0 837
2 21232 82.5484 145.5658 0018465 133.2687 226.9612 13.16686272 21835
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 91282.31070824 .00000830 00000-0 39544-3 0 648
2 21263 98.7264 310.4191 0013060 193.5606 166.5190 14.21615358 20973
Soyuz TM-12
1 21311U 91 34 A 91282.05734465 .00028058 00000-0 40907-3 0 1359
2 21311 51.6008 75.4682 0003089 302.5986 57.4591 15.55465242257650
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91282.48933659 .00001810 00000-0 27019-3 0 3920
2 21397 82.5235 284.4171 0022351 213.8508 146.1277 14.74137061 18737
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 91275.61866881 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 412
2 21552 55.2904 117.0597 0037881 214.7306 145.1395 2.00562546 1786
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1 21574U 91 50 A 91282.63729410 -.00000561 00000-0 -19320-3 0 676
2 21574 98.5181 355.2392 0000930 87.7182 272.4110 14.34143624 12122
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 91279.73331114 .00001066 00000-0 37924-3 0 224
2 21575 98.5346 352.8035 0007975 351.0721 9.0320 14.36211610 11720
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 91279.22246838 .00001284 00000-0 46162-3 0 278
2 21576 98.5404 352.1971 0004779 1.1273 358.9922 14.35407166 11649
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 91283.23922774 .00003914 00000-0 13591-2 0 525
2 21578 98.5300 356.2252 0004697 354.0085 6.1041 14.36051025 12222
Microsat 1
1 21580U 91 51 A 91281.11674731 .00163146 00000-0 14601-2 0 999
2 21580 82.0230 170.1312 0056349 112.1595 248.8365 15.65746475 12817
Microsat 2
1 21581U 91 51 B 91283.13536784 .00135312 00000-0 11990-2 0 957
2 21581 82.0247 167.7549 0059831 103.2826 257.5502 15.65791724 13130
Microsat 3
1 21582U 91 51 C 91281.08257537 .00099335 00000-0 91315-3 0 994
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2 21582 82.0349 170.0789 0060272 116.0796 244.6902 15.64957319 12814
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1 21583U 91 51 D 91281.99663850 .00124814 00000-0 11097-2 0 803
2 21583 81.9780 169.0631 0060668 110.4442 250.2905 15.65671191 12954
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1 21584U 91 51 E 91281.04877396 .00093995 00000-0 85118-3 0 656
2 21584 82.0185 170.1905 0061823 109.9139 250.8553 15.65211423 12800
Microsat 6
1 21585U 91 51 F 91282.69437173 .00109267 00000-0 10020-2 0 787
2 21585 82.0213 168.2886 0053529 106.3804 254.3489 15.65489585 13065
Microsat 7
1 21586U 91 51 G 91278.13676723 .00092805 00000-0 86479-3 0 981
2 21586 82.0230 173.3888 0058891 122.0912 241.7978 15.64749193 12353
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1 21639U 91 54 B 91282.43781861 .00000106 00000-0 99999-4 0 234
2 21639 0.1630 51.8901 0002295 344.9882 323.1746 1.00262944 557
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 91283.06685063 .00000371 00000-0 94854-3 0 396
2 21655 82.5483 89.6322 0013998 127.0385 233.1954 13.16785816 7333
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 91284.00181371 .00003777 00000-0 34988-3 0 119
2 21701 56.9827 126.8916 0005276 98.1854 261.9782 14.96588138 4202
Cosmos 2155
1 21702U 91 64 A 91282.76448581 -.00000157 00000-0 00000 0 0 306
2 21702 1.2702 269.5253 0005297 345.6409 13.4665 1.00280795 302
1991 064B
1 21703U 91 64 B 91277.82316639 -.00000249 00000-0 99999-4 0 83
2 21703 1.2978 269.0755 0004144 302.7525 56.0327 0.99901112 211
1991 064C
1 21704U 91 64 C 91257.43377245 .35330224 61711-4 24647-3 0 71
2 21704 51.6498 265.5550 0002190 109.4043 43.2878 16.53061607 119
Molniya3-41
1 21706U 91 65 A 91283.93684244 .00000096 00000-0 00000 0 0 423
2 21706 62.8488 243.0222 7415736 280.2585 10.8556 2.00626227 475
1991 065D
1 21709U 91 65 D 91283.29301661 .00000053 00000-0 13535-2 0 168
2 21709 62.8382 243.1367 7453518 280.2420 10.5778 1.96372291 465
Cosmos 2156
1 21713U 91 66 A 91284.10972462 .00620505 27817-4 41120-3 0 765
2 21713 67.1190 156.9052 0121259 55.3613 305.9983 16.02417629 3458
ANIK E-1
1 21726U 91 67 A 91282.27860448 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 116
2 21726 0.0874 228.2650 0001332 39.2115 92.1626 1.00278809 94
1991 067B
1 21727U 91 67 B 91283.05024972 .00000708 00000-0 25423-2 0 123
2 21727 3.9288 168.2278 7232243 189.0982 144.8609 2.25291429 306
Cosmos 2157
1 21728U 91 68 A 91283.00596891 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 114
2 21728 82.5795 132.4592 0005350 108.5130 251.6543 12.62951628 1486
Cosmos 2158
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1 21729U 91 68 B 91282.99875956 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 91
2 21729 82.5839 132.4580 0004153 58.0560 302.0954 12.63731559 1486
Cosmos 2159
1 21730U 91 68 C 91282.98047995 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 96
2 21730 82.5830 132.4418 0012835 10.9518 349.1860 12.65714621 1486
Cosmos 2160
1 21731U 91 68 D 91282.99293954 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 96
2 21731 82.5802 132.4587 0006782 52.4184 307.7561 12.64363499 1487
Cosmos 2161
1 21732U 91 68 E 91282.98774596 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 81
2 21732 82.5763 132.4393 0009538 26.3100 333.8516 12.64926263 1483
Cosmos 2162
1 21733U 91 68 F 91283.01322598 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 76
2 21733 82.5881 132.4768 0008308 136.3395 223.8354 12.62167123 1492
1991 068G
1 21734U 91 68 G 91279.17583093 .00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 55
2 21734 82.5841 134.9864 0046354 183.9621 176.1105 12.54639643 996
Soyuz TM-13
1 21735U 91 69 A 91282.12125330 .00329740 00000-0 45493-2 0 120
2 21735 51.6007 75.1508 0003612 302.1895 55.9813 15.55501617 1081
1991 069B
1 21736U 91 69 B 91276.77364484 .20681189 60578-4 51928-3 0 86
2 21736 51.6415 101.8604 0005933 117.5139 242.8069 16.45664496 259
1991 070A
1 21737U 91 70 A 91282.77675233 .00196658 10074-4 28458-3 0 148
2 21737 62.8110 216.1442 0130259 113.8151 247.6214 15.90736383 809
1991 070B
1 21738U 91 70 B 91283.20047210 .01330280 12546-4 13346-2 0 244
2 21738 62.7966 214.3797 0101501 106.8292 254.4526 16.00601508 867
1991 071A
1 21741U 91 71 A 91283.91844970 .00325663 89947-5 42571-3 0 101
2 21741 64.7824 246.9853 0108230 58.5612 302.5997 15.95961816 226
1991 071B
1 21742U 91 71 B 91284.03035389 .05917730 36008-4 10008-2 0 129
2 21742 64.7947 246.5100 0074801 67.8719 293.8331 16.24625143 240
1991 072A
1 21743U 91 72 A 91283.96828073 .00548385 00000-0 56238-2 0 48
2 21743 73.9906 236.0289 0307152 132.8252 229.9216 15.22989071 54
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3767. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 17:39:33 UTC
From: ka3pgn@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.173933.12037@ka3ovk>
Source record: 292497

randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

>>In article <1991Oct3.180037.15280@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:
>>>
>>>Ok all of you dedicated tattle tales
>>>out there.Wanna hear a good one?
>>>Ever hear of how to take a Mr Microphone
>>>and make an FM station out of it.I

>>You'd be better off getting you and your buddies CB sets and
>>using that. You don't need to build a thing; in fact, I'd prefer
>>you don't build any transmitters until you understand how they
>>work and improve your attitude towards use of the electromagnetic
>>spectrum.

>I hold a different view. I say- get a kit, like Ramsey's FM stereo
>transmitter kit, build it, get on the air, and have fun. This
>is a way to learn about how transmitters work. If you are
>interested in going further, study for a ham radio license, because
>ham radio is a great way to learn about radio and to have fun.
>Hams should encourage people like this- he's interested in radio.
>Who knows, he may make a great ham someday. Some of the great
>radio pioneers started with fooling around with spark transmitters.
>If Edwin Armstrong had posted a message today, he would probably
>be flamed off of the map too.

You know, I'm so sick and tired of finding more and more postings on this newsgroup as each day goes by related to the blasting of anyone interested in AM or FM broadcast band transmitting in compliance with FCC regulations regarding unlicensed, low power operations. What is so wrong with someone showing interest in doing so *LEGALLY* ? What is so wrong with that person coming to a newsgroup that, upon first impression, looks to be the most informative as far as obtaining technical help and information? What *IS* so wrong about it is the way this person or persons have been treated in response to his/her questions. It's brought on an onslaught of criticism, blasting, rudeness and unfriendly behavior on behalf of those persons the individual posting the original article had the most faith in for obtaining such information. This is one heck of a way to welcome a beginner to the wonderful world of radio/amateur radio! Granted, there are many hams who couldn't care less about welcoming someone to the hobby. I find that they mainly can be found around 75-80 meters at night. Someone advised this beginner to buy a CB set

and "play" there. Well, as a licensed ham, I find the above mentioned amateur band the next best thing to CB radio and avoid it at all cost. Rudeness, swearing, fighting, interfering with one another on purpose and a total lack of respect for the rules and fellow hams is the norm there. I do recognize that it happens on other bands, too. I have had sensible conversations on 80, so I'm not just blasting that particular group of hams. What I am saying is that many of the responses I've seen here with respect to the original posting appear to be written by those who have no regard for helping or encouraging someone unfamiliar with radio or electronics. Not at all unlike the ruckus and chaos and attitudes I've seen on 75/80 and other bands.
I just wish that those who have nothing good to say keep their remarks to themselves. I can see the point if someone wanted information about pirate broadcasting with more than legal power, on out of specified frequencies, with deliberate intent of disrupting or interfering with legal and established stations. But I honestly think that the individual who I'll just refer to as "Rob" had no intention of doing so. There may have been others in the past with other intentions, but *NOT* this one.

I started out with a Lafayette phono oscillator on the AM broadcast band more than twenty years ago. Am I a bad person for starting that way? (I'm sure I'm leaving myself open to be flamed by those who take offense to this posting.....frankly, I don't give a darn. I encourage other people to make fools of themselves publicly!)
I also have the Ramsey FM kit which I use legally. In my other posting I stated that my operation and use of that kit was not in compliance and exceeded maximum field strength readings due to the height of my average terrain, the type of antenna used and the voltage feeding the kit in combination. I also stated that the kit was not a toy and that FCC regulations had to be read and followed in order for the transmitter to be in compliance. I have corrected the situation with my kit and am now in full compliance with respect to such an operation. The point I wanted to make with the other posting is that it is very easy to exceed the legal limits with that particular kit and not know it fully at the same time! When my signal exceeded the two and a half mile range, I knew it was too good to be true.

I was one of the first to respond to this person about the availability of low power AM and FM broadcast band transmitters. I saw nothing wrong with the question and remembered how *I* started in radio. There's not a single thing wrong with consturcting a Ramsey kit or any other trans-mitter, such as the ones I've seen in Radio Electronics magazine.
Not a single thing! But why does it *HAVE* to be one for the amateur band.(as suggested by some on this newsgroup) Radio is radio. Whatever the frequency. It seems to me that professional broadcasting grew upon people experimenting in one form or another, and I learned a tremendous amount of radio basics by building kits. i guess the real beef here is INTENT. What is the intent of someone wanting plans for a broadcast band transmitter? Well, we can't really say. There are an increasing number of illegal pirate broadcasters these days, but we can't assume that that is the intent. Discouraging someone alltogether and blasting him in the

process is not acceptable behavior from any ham radio operator.
I of course am a professional broadcaster and subscribe to Radio World
magazine. Anyone ever look in the classified section there and see the
hams advertising the 50 watt AM broadcast band transmitters(home brew)
that are tunable to any frequency? What is the purpose of these?
Why is a ham radio operator seling NON TYPE ACCEPTED AM BROADCAST BAND
TRANSMITTERS? To whom is this person selling his wares? Certainly not
to any commercial broadcasting facility! Stew on that one for awhile!

Let's chill out.....do we really have enough hams licensed to the point
where we can openly criticize and discourage anyone else from joining
our ranks? Or lighting the spark that may lead someone to the hobby?
I didn't think so.
Along the same note: our ham club has cancelled any further training
classes due to lack of interest. Our club also has an attendance
problem. Twelve or so is usual. I know of another local club that
draws eight. I can see why anyone interested in amateur radio might
see things in a different light after reading some of the folow-up's
I've seen here on this newsgroup.

Only my opinion(and a few others I know).....
Dave
KA3PGN

there. I've heard it the most there and recognise that it happens on
other bands and that other sensible communication occurs there, too

those persons the individual posting the original had the most faith

>--

>=-=-=-

3768. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 17:49:28 UTC
From: kurt@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <4795@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 292511

In article <28819@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>, gettys@regent.enet.dec.com (Bob Gettys N1BRM) writes:
|>
|> In article <91284.000559UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET>, UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET (Roger A. Huggins) writes...
|> >I have an Icom IC-22 2 meter tranciever that isn't putting out any
|> >
|> >Roger Huggins (N0PLE)
|>
|>
|> You need to answer one question before anyone can help you. There were
|> at least two different (and I think there were more) versions of the IC-22.
|> Some were diode programable and limited in xmit range, some were thumbwheel
|> programmable and covered the entire band. There may even have been a crystal
|> version. So, which one do you have??
|>
|>
|> /s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM - owner of an IC-22U (thumbwheel programmable)

The ones I knew about were the IC-22, the IC-22A, and the IC-22U. The IC-22 looked very sleek and professional. It covered 2 Mhz of the 2m band, normally 146-148. 144-146 could be done with retuning and different 1st oscillator crystal for other-side injection. The IC-22A was made when Icom decided to to "commercial" to the hams. It looked like a Panasonic cheapie stereo (IMHO) and had less performance. I believe it would do 144-148 Mhz, but not sure.

Oh yeah.... Almost forgot the IC-22S, the world's worst synthesized 2m rig since the Heathkit Amateur transceiver/Aircraft band spread-spectrum beacon. The best thing you can do is throw away the synthesizer board and put in a crystal oscillator. They can be made to do 10Khz splits, but you get lousy lock characteristics at the low end. Frequency range is about 144.9 (if you're lucky) to 146.76 when the mod is made. Have a spectrum analyzer handy when retuning. It squirrels easily.

Then they came out with a rather nifty beastie: the IC-22U. Thumbwheel programmable, thumbwheels remotable. A veritable workhorse. I ran one on a PBBS for several years. Well worth picking up. A natural for a remote base.

BTW, anyone know where I can get a squelch pot? Icom doesn't claim to have any.

Anyhoo, if you need the docs for the IC-22, let me know. I still have my manual. It even has schematics!

I am presently looking for the manual for an IC-2F, the grand-daddy of the series. Anybody got one????

73,
Kurt

--
Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8607 fax:409/847-8578
Dept. of Computer Science, Texas A&M University DoD #264: BMW R80/7 pilot
"We preserve our freedom using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge."
*** Not an official document of Texas A&M University ***

3769. Re: Who owns the spectrum? (Asking the FCC for more!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 18:09:21 UTC
From: bly@btree.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.180921.11743@btree.uucp>
Source record: 292517

>>M14494@mwvm.mitre.org writes:
>>The only reason we hams had any frequencies in the first place is that
>>nobody who really mattered wanted them. As our frequencies, especially
>>those in the UHF band, become more commercially valuable, we can expect
>>to lose them...

>kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>Perhaps our best bet is to demand back some of the less commercially
>useful segments of the band as each piece is taken away...
>...FCC to give us some of the more worthless parts of the spectrum as other
>services move out.

This is a very interesting subject. Not withstanding the international
legal issues related to RF below ~30 Mhz, the radio spectrum belongs
to the people of the United States. And since this spectrum is a limited
and shared resource, it is the job of government to regulate and
distribute this resource. This was the spirit and intent of the
Communications Act of 1934; to help the many users of the spectrum co-exist
by allocating frequencies and setting standards to limit interference.
The act also implies that what spectrum has not been assigned to government,
business, etc., belongs by default to the people of the US (ie. amateurs).

The amateur bands are not a reserve, a parkland, a gift from our government.
They are what's "left over" after a fair and prudent allocation of
frequencies to all other services. We are a long way from having a spectrum
so crowded that we have to set aside a "parkland" at the expense of other
services. What we currently have is a wastful allocation which robs us
of hundreds of Mhz worth of bandwidth. In particular, there is no excuse
for the vast VHF UHF military bands; even during times of war. The greater
social good is not being served.

Several of us are preparing to file yet another "Request for Rule Change"
asking that several "unused" blocks of frequencies be re-assigned to
the amateur allocation per the Communications Act of 1934 and natural
law. We are also asking (again) that all government imposed barriers
to amateur radio licensing be eliminated (ie. no Morse code or theory tests
except where required by international treaty on frequencies below 30 Mhz).

We expect them to deny this request as in circa 1980, but this time
we have the legal resources to appeal to the US District Court.
We believe that the mood in the federal courts today is such that
we have a chance of getting this heard in the US Supreme Court.
Anyway, 2-3 years will tell. And of course, we welcome any help
or advice form those who want to get involved in this project.
Most are donating 5% of their legal time to this effort.

Roger Bly (ka6mwt)

3770. Reciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 19:13:46 UTC
From: zella@en.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.191346.18520@en.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 292486

I am not sure if this is the right place to be posting this
but I am looking for a reletively cheap reciever, a transiever
is ok, but they are more.
I wanna be able to pick up a broad range and see what is on the
air nowadays, its been about 4-5 years since I played with this
and my old reciever is a piece. So anyone who has any ideas
or good offers, write me!

Rich zella@en.ecn.purdue.edu

3771. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 19:19:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570184@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292488

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

...

>Real repeater owners take the regulations seriously and try to abide by
>them. If that requires shutting down the repeater, then they do that.
>It doesn't mean shutting it down because you dislike the conversation
>(although any repeater owner has that right). It does mean shutting it
>down if you become aware of abuse, and there is no other way to eliminate
>the abuse.

...

>This doesn't mean I believe that every time someone belches, the repeater
>should be shut down. To do so is to encourage the idiots (it gives them
>power over the repeater because they can get it shut down). It also causes
>us T-hunters to lose the signal we are tracking :-) However, to
>consistently allow illegal operation on one's repeater is IMHO irresponsible.

I couldn't have said it better myself.

AL N1AL

3772. Re: Swan 500C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 19:27:10 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570185@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292489

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us (Bob Salnick) writes:

>In article <9110111934.AA21468@ucsd.edu> ROBERTT@ukcc.uky.edu (Williamson,
>Robert) writes:
>>
>> I have in my shack a like-new Swan 500C which I picked up in Dayton
>> several years ago. It looks like it has never been used, and I have
>> never even given it a smoke test.
>>
>> I am thinking of giving this rig to a young friend who just got his
>> General license and has nothing to put on the air. Could I please get
>> some opinions about this particular rig? ...

...
>Seriously, the Swan is a good rig - If anything does go wrong, it'll give
>the new person something to test his new-found knowledge on..

Just don't try to load it up to full input power. Keep it below
about 350 watts input (200w output), and the finals will be much happier.

AL N1AL

3773. Need help designing directional ant.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 19:35:55 UTC
From: wdlee@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <59303@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292487

Netfolks:
I would like to build a bi-directional antenna for 2 meters, i.e. one whose
forward lobe pattern is the same as its backward lobe pattern, but
has poor reception to the left and right. I was thinking about using
two quarter wave vertical ground plane antennas separated by half
a wavelength and driven in phase. How would one make this assembly
look like 50 ohms to the transceiver? Any other ideas on bi-directional
antennas? I would appreciate references to construction articles
since I would like this to be a 'cookbook' project.
73 de N5TLZ
David@moe.ece.utexas.edu

3774. Another attack on Ham spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 19:36:06 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9110141947.AA25119@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292504

Friends,

Please, oh PLEASE could we not have another round of
the business-on-the-radio ("Pizza wars") discussion?
It seems so unnecessary to have yet another of these
"here's how *I* interpret the Communication Act"
flame wars.

Could we just stop now, before it gets crazy again?

W9IP

3775. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 19:49:24 UTC
From: ka3pgn@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.194924.14148@ka3ovk>
Source record: 292508

ka3pgn@ka3ovk (Dave Norment) writes:

>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>>dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

>>>In article <1991Oct3.180037.15280@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:

>there. I've heard it the most there and recognise that it happens on
>other bands and that other sensible communication occurs there, too

>those persons the individual posting the original had the most faith

>>--

>>=-=-=-

3776. QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 19:51:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBQNHDQOYOEKEV4Y@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292499

Help,

Does anyone know the QSL manager for ZA1HA? I thought I
copied HA6KNB, but couldn't be sure. Also do you know the
name of the operator?

Thanks for the help

73s de AC4HF

Jeff M. Gold

3777. Re: Help with PCB artwork

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 20:05:29 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190040@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 292309

Thanks to all who responded to my request for info on TEC-200 film.
I received several replies on where to get and some replies on how
to use a standard transparency film. Now I need to work on generating
some original artwork! If any one has a reference or two on PCB layout,
I would like to hear about it.

tnx es 73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

3778. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 20:14:33 UTC
From: mcl9337@grouxo.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <22513@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 292512
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

Speaking of Drake, I have a TR-4C in very good condition, as well as an RV-4C and MN-2000. No... this isn't a sales pitch, just info! :-)

My TR-4C is minus the noise blanker, though it is built to accept one. Can anyone tell me where I might get one of these, or perhaps you may have one you can part with for some reasonable amount? The location this device occupies is just a tube socket with some jumpers in it now. I have no idea what it even consists of!

Also, mods for Drakes have been mentioned as being plentiful here. Can anyone suggest any good sources for Drake mods?

Thanks very much for all info!

Mark C. "Bro!" Lowe - KB5III

3779. A new HAM from India looking desperately for help.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 21:25:40 UTC
From: grx1364@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.162541.5027@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 292490

Hi OM's and YL's
I am a HAM from India.I came to the USA a month back and am currently studying in the Univ. of Toledo. I have a License issued by the Indian Government to Operate VHF and UHF rigs in India. I would very much like to go on the Air here in Toledo. I need information about how to do it.(Do I have to get a new license from the US Government?). I am also looking for some HAM's in the Toledo area who can help me out. Any information on this matter will be highly appreciated.
thanks and 73'S
ABHIJIT BAGAL, 2920 KENDALE, APT # 202 , TOLEDO , OHIO 43606-3531
PHONE (419) 475 - 3450
Internet : GRX1364@UOFT02.UTOLEDO.EDU
BITNET : GRX1364@UOFT02.BITNET

3780. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 21:50:49 UTC
From: tom@intran.UUCP
Message-ID: <421@intran.UUCP>
Source record: 292491
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct8.232931.28630@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>
> I know someone who built the "Radar Calibrator" out of a popular magazine,
> then subsequently (very successfully I might add) used it when doing 80
> in a 45 right past a friendly police officer in a speedtrap. He had it
> rigged to transmit radar signals at 25, 35, 45, or 55 MPH that would
> automatically be activated when the detector went off. NIFTY-ASS DEVICE!
> It was a bitch to build though...The Gunn diode was hard to come by.

I know someone who built it too, and got caught. Seems if you are doing
80, and the other folks are all over their brakes trying to get to 55,
the cop WILL notice someone going ~30MPH faster (25 for the sticklers)
even though his radar says everybody is doing 55.

I gave up purposly speeding for long distances. I'm getting my pilots
license. Imagine going 200mph legally for up to 4hours! Plus you
don't have to deal with tailgaters, or slowpokes in the left lane.
If you need to pass there are 3 dimensions not just 2!

Tommy B
wd0eib

3781. NEC for Unix/Mac?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 22:38:19 UTC
From: wille@hpcc01.corp.hp.com
Message-ID: <31640005@hpcc01.corp.hp.com>
Source record: 292494

N E C F O R U N I X ?

Does NEC (Numerical/Electromagnetics Code) or a NEC-like program
exist for unix? I know that several such programs (like mini-NEC)
exist for PC's. Any version would be useful, but an X11 version
would be very nice.

I have access to a Macintosh as well, so I'd also be interested in
a NEC variant that has been ported to a Mac.

Thanks,

Ross

+===+
Ross Wille - N6SJD	Email: wille@hpda.cup.hp.com or wille@hpcuoa.cup.hp.com
Hewlett Packard	Ham Radio Packet: N6SJD @ N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
Cupertino, CA	Phone: (408)447-0215, Fax: (408)447-4909
"Undetectable errors are treated as if no error occurred." - IBM Manual
+===+

3782. Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 23:04:41 UTC
From: mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP
Message-ID: <5577@bnr-rsc.UUCP>
Source record: 292492
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I've noticed that by tuning through part of the UHF spectrum on my TV tuner (whose tiny tuning knobs for the channel buttons are not calibrated in any way), I can pick up cellular phone conversations. Neato! Does actually listening (and just listening, not recording or repeating heard information) make me a criminal? Yet? In the US? In Canada?

How are past and present UHF TV channels allocated? Anyone have a handy online copy that they could send me? What parts of the UHF spectrum have been reallocated from TV to other purposes?

Is there a really good small UHF TV antenna that is easily made? Right now I have a loop, perhaps 1ft diameter, made out of flexible wire that I bend to different weird shapes until the station seems to come in best. Not very scientific. Could I do better with some sort of tuned loop or a dipole of just the right length?

Oh, and whatever happened to TV Channel 1? I know it's ancient history, but what frequency range did it occupy, and why was it deleted?

Thanks for your patience...

Markus Wandel

3783. Major Solar Flare Alert - 14 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 23:12:26 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <009501D1.B0546000.14039@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292507

/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 19:00 UT, 14 OCTOBER

/\

No Impact Expected

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class M6.6/3N Location: S24E34 (Region 6878)
Tenflare: None. Times: Begin=1731, Peak=1738, End=1742

Sweeps: No Type II or IV Sweeps Observed.

NOTES: Although optically large in extent, this flare was impulsive and did
not have any significant radio emissions. Region 6878 certainly did
not appear to be capable of generating a major flare. It is a
relatively simple and somewhat unimpressive region.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

A terrestrial impact from this event is not expected. This event caught
almost everyone by surprise. Region 6878 was not expected to produce
anything more significant than small C-class events. Although another major
flare is not anticipated from this region, the possibility for another
outburst cannot be totally dismissed.

Region 6879 has rotated into a slightly better position today for
analysis. This group also appears relatively simple and certainly is not as
impressive in either white-light or H-alpha as Region 6873 which is presently
the largest and most complex region (beta-gamma) presently visible. The
magnetic character of Region 6879 has not yet been fully explored due to the
proximity of this region to the limb. However, more will become known over
the next 24 hours. Until then, another major flare may be possible, but
appears to be less likely than previously inferred.

/\

3784. Re: Another attack on Ham spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-14 23:33:12 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct14.233312.17549@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292496

As quoted from <1991Oct14.005648.11749@anasaz> by john@anasaz (John Moore):
+---------------
| Likewise, Haller proposes relaxing the rules on public service events.
| Having tried to explain to even staff that we can tell them if someone gets
| hurt, but can't tell them who the first five in the race are, I can say that
| this restriction leads to a significant reduction in the usefulness of
| ham radio, at IMHO a cost to the public in loss of our services.
+---------------

Occasionally, these are one and the same. I'm thinking of an event that happened in March, during the Ohio Winter Rally: we were calling in cars when they passed a checkpoint in a different order than at the previous checkpoint. It paid off: one of the three or four such calls led to our discovering that one driver had wrapped his pickup around a tree. (The driver was unharmed, if you don't count his pride. Or his wallet, since it was a brand new truck....)

When I compared this event to the Alaskan sled race that got some hams into trouble earlier this year, I was more than somewhat worried: overly strict attention to the letter, as opposed to the spirit, of the rules could have meant a person dying of exposure (it was *not* the best of weather that night).

Just as long as relaxing the rules doesn't mean letting the business banders take over... 220-220 was quite enough.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3785. Re: New Icom SRA series single band HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 01:05:43 UTC
From: jdwhite@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.010543.13923@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 292505

In article <1991Oct14.155544.3630@milton.u.washington.edu> choke@milton.u.washington.edu (Carl Okerstrom) writes:
>In article <10435@vela.acs.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>>When I read this months issue of 73, I saw an ad for Icom's new SRA series
>>of single band HTs (the 2SRA, 2 meters, and 4SRA, 70 cm). These HTs look
>>just like the W2A, but can only transmit on 2 meters. But also included
>>is dual VFO receive on 25-902 MHz (supports Wide mode FM too). It appears
>>to come with 2 antennas that attach to 2 BNC connectors. It bosts the
>>regular features that Icom offers and has 96 memory channels.
>>
>>Has anyone seen or used one of these? Since they are advertising it as
>>a wide band receiver, does it do a better job of receiving than the W2A
>>(after the light+B+#+on trick)? It does look a little weird having two
>>antennas.
>>
>>Steve Kuo, N8OPH, sdkuo@oakland.edu
>
>I have the flyer at home will being it bring it in tomorrow. It is basicly a
>two meter (32 channel) radio with a 60 channel sanner built in. Separate
>antenas and will recieve 50 - 905 MHz (modtifiable to 25 MHz) AM, FM, and Wide
>FM. Plus every few options, most everything that is an option on my 2SAT is
>now stardard on 2SRA.
>

I just picked up one of these beauties at a hamfest last weekend. The 2m antenna is a BNC type, but the scanner antenna is an 1/8" type plug. The ham size of the radio has 33 memories, the scanner side 66. I've had no problems with it at all, but I discovered rather quickly that you'll definitely want to get the BP-90 battery back that allows to use 6 AA batteries. My unit came with the BP-82, which lasted me about 4 hours.

--
Jason White // jdwhite@iastate.edu // "Derek Smalls on bass guitar...
"How do you know she's a witch?" \\ ...he wrote this." - Spinal Pap ;-)
"She looks like one!" - Monty Python and the Holy Grail (NI!)

3786. Amateur Radio Business Service?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 01:08:09 UTC
From: hayward@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <14292@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU>
Source record: 292523

As there has been reference made here to the FCC's *suggestion* that the ARRL propose a "Petition for Rulemaking" on how the FCC might alter the "no business" communications rule, I thought it best to submit this report of the matter from the W5YI Report. I have not edited this report; the editing via ellipses shown below appear in the article. I suggest that follow-up posting be made to rec.radio.amateur.policy.

Peter B. Hayward
WX9T
---
* * *

W5YI Report
October 1, 1991
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Amateur Radio Business Service

FCC "Bombshell" Would Alter "No Business Rule"

In a response to discussions with ARRL officials and a letter from a Michigan amateur, the FCC suggested changes to the "no-business rule" that could have enormous impact on the Amateur Service. Among other changes, the proposal would allow hams to conduct personal and club business over amateur frequencies; to make increased use of amateur spectrum by or for local governments, non-profits and the news media, and would permit payment of teachers to operate amateur stations. Even the long sought after permission to "order pizza" on the air would be granted.

Amateurs now provide some communications for others. But they are supposed to refrain from providing regular organizational or business communications for which landline telephone or cellular systems, business radio frequencies or other services are available. Amateur safety-of-life communications support is permitted, but should stop when the emergency is over or when other radio services should be used - even if the other services would cost money to use.

Those traditional policies would end under the new proposal. The FCC has suggested that the League file a "Petition for Rulemaking" to begin the changes.

Key to the concept is that the Amateur Radio is supposed to have "excess capacity" - more spectrum than it needs - and that the extra capacity could be opened up for non-amateur or quasi-amateur use.

Emergencies would continue to take priority. Regular amateur communications would be classified into nine categories and non-amateur communications would take a secondary status.

The suggested changes are intended to reduce the pressure on the FCC from some net, bulletin and phone-patch operators, "swap shops," volunteer groups, marathon organizers, missionaries and organizations who want more liberal rules about what communications are permitted. The lobbying, letter writing and Congressional inquiries on this subject seem to be having an effect. The changes could transform Amateur Radio into more of a "Personal and Business Radio Service."

Filing ARRL Reports by Packet

Kim Nothelfer (call sign unknown) of Saginaw, Michigan, asked the FCC about filing ARRL Field Organization reports over amateur packet radio. "The report that I am referring to is called the FSD 212," Nothelfer wrote. "It tells the League how many people are available for volunteer emergency service. The explanation to me is that it is OK to do so as long as the collected information is mailed to the league and not sent via Amateur Radio.

"If it is not right to do so, then would it be OK to send the information from one volunteer to another, the information accumulated, and not sent to the League, but kept in our state with our emergency coordinator? This would be from one volunteer to another and never sent to the league.

"I understand that you cannot go so far as to make a list of the do's and don'ts of Amateur Radio. However, we look to you for clarification on this matter. . . . Also, we have to look at the new hams who are coming into packet radio due to the no-code license. I am sure there will be some confusion on their part and we need to help them get started without conflict between the league and 97.113."

The FCC replied, in part:

"Section 97.113 (a) specifically prohibits an amateur station from transmitting any communication the purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial affairs of any party. . . . (T)he term "business," in this instance, is used in the broadest context. It includes all types of communications that are intended to facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of any party, whether individual or organization, whether for-profit or not-for-profit, whether charitable or commercial, or whether government or non- "...In your case, if amateur service frequencies are used to facilitate the collection or reporting of information for the ARRL, then the amateur service is being used to facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of the ARRL. The use of the amateur service to transmit this information is prohibited by Section 97.113(a) of the Commission's Rules."

Letter kicked off discussions

We understand that the Nothelfer letter kicked off a series of meetings between the ARRL and the Commission about the business rule. The result of those meetings was revealed in a speech given by FCC Private Radio Bureau chief Ralph Haller/N4RH, to the ARRL National Convention in Saginaw, Michigan, August 24. Here are the remarks of N4RH:

"We can't help but be impressed with the pioneering work you are doing with your high-speed systems. Not only are you able to accommodate the influx of new operators, but it appears from what you are telling us, that you have an excess capacity.

"We understand from your letters and phone calls that you are anxious that your excess capacity be used to help alleviate the demands being placed on the maritime frequencies, the common carriers, the public safety frequencies, the government systems, the business frequencies, and so on.

"The existing absolutely-no-business rule, unfortunately, often stands in the way of your helping out. Its well-meaning purpose is to help preserve the character of the amateur service. It is a device to prevent the exploitation of the amateur service. It does, with all the subtlety of a meat axe!

"We know that it is an unpopular rule within the amateur community. Quite frankly, we have always been more than a little uncomfortable with it. As frequency managers, we feel overly bureaucratic when we have to tell you that you must not use your unused amateur service frequencies for non-amateur purposes.

"After all, the real anti-exploitation rules are rooted in your respect for the principles for which your frequencies are made available to you, and by your good judgement.

(Slide shown by N4RH)

Non-Amateur Communications
Suggestions Based on Requests
Secondary Usage

o Parade logistic support
o Non-profit organizations
o Government agencies
o Public safety agencies
o Classroom instruction
o Sell apparatus
o News media information
o Club business
o Personal business
o NOAA, WWV, etc.
o Other?

"We have suggested to your League Officers, therefore, that they consider the possibility of asking for rule making to allow your excess capacity to be used on a secondary basis for certain non-amateur communications.

"This catalog was compiled from your letters and phone calls over the years asking for permission to use the amateur service frequencies for non- amateur communications.

"Obviously, your non-amateur communications would have to be limited to only those areas where the FCC regulates communications because of the prohibitions in the International Regulations. Domestically, however, you might use your frequencies to provide logistical support for a parade, race, marathon, or similar gathering;

"You might provide communication assistance to a non-profit organization, charitable organization, or public-safety agency;

"You might participate more fully in governmental systems like Skywarn;

"You might help provide classroom instruction in schools;

"You might sell or trade to amateur operators electronic apparatus;

"You might conduct your radio business over the air;

"You might conduct your personal business, including ordering pizzas;

"You might provide information to the news media, including broadcast stations, newspapers and magazines;

"You might also rebroadcast programs like the NOAA weather, Voice of America and WWV.

(Slide)

Precedence
Amateur Service Frequency Usage
Suggestion based on Section 97.101

o Priority
Providing emergency communications

o Primary
Conducting amateur communications

o Secondary
Conducting non-amateur communications

"Providing emergency communications would continue to have the top precedence. The primary usage of your frequencies, moreover, would continue to be your regular amateur service communications. When, and only when, those two traditional usages are insufficient to completely

occupy your bands, the unused frequencies would be available to you on a secondary, non-interference basis, to carry on non-amateur service communications.

(Slide)

Providing Emergency Communications
From Part 97, Subpart E

o Operation during a disaster
o Safety of life
o Protection of property
o Station in distress
o RACES (except drills)

"The number one priority is covered by Subpart E in your rule Part 97. For some 42 years, providing emergency communications has been at the very top of the list of purposes of the amateur service in the United States. There would be no changes in these rules.

(Slide)

Amateur Service Communications
Primary Usage
From Section 97.503

o Rules
o Station Operating procedures
o Radio wave propagation
o Amateur Radio practices
o Electrical principals
o Practical circuits
o Components
o Signals and emissions
o Antennas and feed lines
o Other?

"The primary usage of the amateur service frequencies is also treated in part 97. This list should look familiar to you. These are the very topics about which you had to learn in order to pass the exams for your license. Exchanging ideas on how to best operate an amateur station would continue unchanged.

(Slide)

Business Rule
Prohibited transmissions

(Suggestions based on Phil Karn/KA9Q letter to QEX and ARRL)

o No amateur operator shall sell a communication service that uses amateur service frequencies.

o The control operator of an amateur station may accept compensation for periods of time during which the station is transmitting:

- Morse practice
- Information bulletins
- Classroom instruction

"We have been talking with your representatives about the best way to codify a new rule. This suggestion is based on a letter that appeared in your QEX magazine. It would simply state that "No amateur operator shall sell a communication service that uses amateur service frequencies."

"The exception for W1AW to pay its control operators would continue. It adds the new exception that you want to include for classroom instruction.

"The quantity of secondary communications your systems could carry would be determined by several factors. For instance, the excess capacity of your systems in your specific locale would be an important factor. Providing communications for a race in Alaska is an entirely different situation than it would be if the race were held in a more densely populated area where more stations engage in amateur communications.

"This approach may also help solve some of the problems you have been having in managing your high-speed automatically controlled systems. You would be able to transmit, on a secondary basis, the type of messages that gave rise to the unfortunate incident on your packet system earlier this year.

"I hope you will give this suggestion your careful attention. You could be of great assistance to those in need of better communications, and properly implemented, this approach should have no adverse effect on what you are now doing."

(End of Haller speech)

And end of news article from the October 1, 1991 W5YI report.

--

Peter B. Hayward WX9T
University of Maine 207-581-1545

3787. Re: Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 01:13:37 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850019@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 292510

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes:

> I am building a shortwave receiver out of the Radio Shack
> Engineers Mini Notebook.I need a coil for the radio for something,
> it says to wind 25-50 turns of 30 guage wire around a fil can.
> That's film can.
> Now,this wire is VERY small,like hair almost,will itmatter
> if I use bigger wire,also is there a knack to doing this,does the
> wire have to be right next to each other or can there be gaps
> in it?

For optimum Q, you should space the wires one diameter apart. This
can be done by winding a pair of wires side by side, then coating
them with a little glue to hold them down, and after the glue dries
peeling away the excess winding. I am assuming that Q matters or
you wouldn't have been asked to use such a large winding diameter.
Uniformity of winding tends to influence Q as much as or even more
than wire size. This is why factory made inductors such as mini-ductor
outperform most homemade ones. The other factor is the continuous
presence of the lossy plastic in the film can next to the windings.

Rick N6RK

3788. Re: marine radio freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 01:20:39 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850020@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 292509

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@edsi.plexus.COM (John Moder) writes:

> found out the freq's for the VHF marine band. they are....
> channel 1 156.05 Mhz
> each channel after that add .05

Yes, but there are higher numbered channels in between those
at 25 kHz. spacing so that you have

ch. 29 156.025
ch. 1 156.05
ch. 30 156.075
ch. 2 156.1
ch. 31 156.125

etc.

Don't quote me on whether 29 is the first of the "new" channels,
but it's something like that. The band started at 50 kHz. spacing
and was subdivided into 25 kHz. channels later without renumbering
the original channels. Hence the weird mapping of channel number
to frequency.

Rick N6RK (used to work for Konel)
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

3789. Re: Need help designing directional ant.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 02:07:29 UTC
From: bruno@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.020729.8281@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu>
Source record: 292495

In article <59303@ut-emx.uucp> wdlee@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (david lee) writes:
>Netfolks:
> I would like to build a bi-directional antenna for 2 meters, i.e. one whose
>forward lobe pattern is the same as its backward lobe pattern, but
>has poor reception to the left and right.

...

>David@moe.ece.utexas.edu

How about a dipole?
--
/\/\/\

3790. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 14 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 03:57:36 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <009501F9.7C54BB60.14397@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292493

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 287, 10/14/91
10.7 FLUX=187 90-AVG=198 SSN=182 BKI=1121 3221 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=C1.1 FLU1=7.9E+05 FLU10=8.1E+03 PKI=1112 3322 PAI=008
BOU-DEV=009,009,010,***,***,***,***,009 DEV-AVG=009 NT SWF=**:***
XRAY-MAX= M6.6 @ 1738UT XRAY-MIN= B7.2 @ 0536UT XRAY-AVG= C1.9
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0905UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 0605UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 0315UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 0500UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55304NT @ 0900UT BOUTF-MIN=55300NT @ 0212UT BOUTF-AVG=55302NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+083NT@ 0004UT GOES7-MIN=N:-004NT@ 0104UT G7-AVG=+058,+042,+003
GOES6-MAX=P:+115NT@ 0009UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 0604UT G6-AVG=+083,-014,+011
FLUXFCST=STD:190,190,187;SESC:185,185,185 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,010,010/010,018,018
KFCST=2233 3222 2333 3322 27DAY-AP=006,011 27DAY-KP=1112 2222 2224 3322
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:M6.6/3N,S24E34(6878),1731-1738-1742;**MINFLR:M1@2106;
**MINFLR:M1.3@0322
!!END-DATA!!
```

NOTE: Due to technical difficulties experienced during the UT day, some of the above data is not available. Those values which are unavailable are marked with an asterisk (*).

3791. Re: marine radio freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 05:33:59 UTC
From: msw1633@rigel.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <4825@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 292506

In article <1991Oct14.101719.4509@edsi.plexus.COM>, john@edsi.plexus.COM (John Moder) writes...
>
> found out the freq's for the VHF marine band. they are....
>channel 1 156.05 Mhz
>each channel after that add .05
>

Since I already have these frequencies in electronic form, I thought I would post them if there is an interest.

USA VHF Marine Channel Chart

CHANNEL MODE FREQUENCY CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT
---
01 S 156.050 Public Correspondence, Port Operation
05 S 156.250 Public Correspondence, Port Operation
06 S 156.300 Safety (Compulsory)
07 S 156.350 Commercial
08 S 156.400 Commercial, Inter-ship
09 S 156.450 Commercial, Non-Commercial
10 S 156.500 Commercial
11 S 156.550 Commercial, VTS
12 S 156.600 Port Operation, VTS
13 S 156.650 Bridge to Bridge, (1W) Navigational
14 S 156.700 Port Operation, VTS
15 S 156.750 REC'V ONLY - Coast to Ship
16 S 156.800 Calling & Safety, Compulsory
17 S 156.850 State Controlled Ship to Coast (1W)
18 S 156.900 Commercial
19 S 156.950 Port Operation
20 D 161.600/157.000 Port Operation (R/T)
21 S 157.050 U.S. Gov't Only
22 S 157.100 Liaison (USCG Only)
23 S 157.150 Port Operation (U.S. Gov't Only)
24 D 161.800/157.200 Public Correspondence
25 D 161.850/157.250 Public Correspondence
26 D 161.900/157.300 Public Correspondence
27 D 161.950/157.350 Public Correspondence
28 D 162.000/157.400 Public Correspondence
63 S 156.175 Public Correspondence, Port Operation
64 D 160.825/??? Public Correspondence, Port Operation
65 S 156.275 Port Operation, VTS
66 S 156.325 Port Operation, VTS
67 S 156.375 Commercial, VTS

68 S 156.425 Non-Commercial
69 S 156.475 Non-Commercial
70 S 156.525 Non-Commercial
71 S 156.575 Intership, Port Operation, Non-Commercial
72 S 156.625 Non-Commercial
73 S 156.675 Port Operation, VTS
74 S 156.725 Port Operation, VTS
77 S 156.875 Intership, Port Operation
78 S 156.925 Non-Commercial
79 S 156.975 Commercial
80 S 157.025 Commercial
81 S 157.075 U.S. Gov't Only
82 S 157.125 U.S. Gov't Only
83 S 157.175 U.S. Gov't Only
84 D 161.825/157.225 Public Correspondence
85 D 161.875/157.275 Public Correspondence
86 D 161.925/157.325 Public Correspondence
87 D 161.975/157.375 Public Correspondence
88 S 157.425 Commercial, Aircraft
WX01 162.550
WX02 162.400
WX03 162.475
WX04 163.275
WX05 161.650
WX06 161.775
WX07 162.425
WX08 162.450
WX09 162.500
WX10 162.525

*S=Simplex; D=Duplex. In duplex pairs, rec'v freq is listed first.

This list may or may not be complete...correct as needed!

have fun and 73

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Bitnet: MSW1633@TAMSIGMA College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man" -- another Schadelism

3792. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 05:41:06 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <53405@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 292514
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1991Oct11.223824.25246@ecs.comm.mot.com> johng.all_proj@mot.com (John) writes:
>I just got back from the Police Chief's convention in Minneapolis where they were showing a laser speed gun.
>Are there any laws against jaming light signals?
>John Gilbert KA4JMC

Not yet. It's out of the FCC's jurisdition, but they could probably
still get you for obstructing justice or some other trumped up charge.
I'd love to do some jammer testing, but can't afford the kilobucks for
one of the laser guns to try it on :-(

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

3793. Re: Antenna masts--PVC or wood?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 05:56:05 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <53406@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 292522

Re: using PVC for antenna supports.

I, too, have found "normal" PVC tubing (schedule 40 - the white
stuff that you see at every hardware store) is too flexible.

The best route I've found is to use the PVC electrical conduit.
It's easily distinguisable from schedule 40 by its grey color.
It is much more rigid than common plumbing PVC. If you chose sizes
carefully, you can slide smaller diameter ones in larger ones,
reinforcing it. I've used a 10' piece of the 2" stuff successfully
as a radome for a UHF collinear. It's weathered very well so far.

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

3794. Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 06:03:23 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <53407@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 292513

Just out of curiosity, what have you found to be the best way to seal RF connectors on antenna systems? I've used almost every techinuqe I've heard, including Coax Seal, ScotchKote (sp?), vinyl "boots" like Cushcraft sells, RTV, black electrical tape, black electrical tape sprayed with clear Krylon, and a few others. So far, I've had the best success overall with Coax Seal. The electrical tape and Krylon _usually_ works very well, but seems dependent on the quality of the electrical tape. Some varieties tend to become hard and end up cracking, while some stay flexible and do an excellent job. The only thing I don't like about Coax Seal is that it's a pain to get off when you recable antennas.

I've found RTV to be about the worst. I've tried clear (aka GE Silicon), white, black, and the "Ultras" that supposedly are non-acidic. None of themworked particularly well.

How about opinions from the masses?

--- Jeff

--
-=-=-=

3795. ht help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 06:34:07 UTC
From: sbrant@npal.rn.com
Message-ID: <3299@npal.rn.com>
Source record: 292543

Good Morning:

I have a Kenwood TH-225A 2 Mtr HT. I receives all of
the VHF band. Does anyone know what the mod is to allow
it to xmit on all freq?

Thanks.

73's
Steve W9OBX

sbrant!npal@rn.com
iuvax!nstar!towers!npal!sbrant

3796. Re: Radar Jammers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 08:29:02 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610072@hpqmolm.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292468

The microwave carrier undergoes a significant doppler shift due to your velocity, The AM sidebands undergo the same proportion of shift, so the signal at the diode mixer in the radar gun is your carrier, shifted, and a pair of AM sidebands at very very slightly different offsets to the modulation freq used in your calibrator. Doppler effect has shifted your carrier frequency but has had only a miniscule effect on your modulation frequency. So there is no need to take into account your speed, unless you want to calibrate the radar *very* accurately :-)

This is all a theoretical game if anyone going obviously fast can be booked by calibrated eyeballs. The only defence is never to be the fastest, let some fool be the cannon-fodder. Another good use for the gregarious instinct !

3797. Help with PCB artwork

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 10:44:53 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"15-Oct-91.11:44:53.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 292516

In article <73190038@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>Some time ago I saw an ad for PCB film that can be used in a copier.

The problem with this is that copiers do not produce an exact sized copy of the original, even when you 'ask' for 100% copies. I believe you get about a 102-3% sized copy of the original, so if you're copying PCB layouts, things like pads and so forth may be too large and/or too far apart.

On the other hand, perhaps I haven't the faintest idea what I'm talking about! (Hell, I only write software.)

Regards,

Hugh, G0CNR.
==========
"Correlation does not causation make."

3798. Tri-Banders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 13:20:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBRO3Z7QYOEKF1WB@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292518

Hi,

Looking for some opinions on HF multiband antennas. Been reading up on these antennas and trying to decide between a Yagi and a Quad.

I have found information that seems to say the Quad will probably outperform the Beam, but maybe not.

Any recommendations for brands-the ones I have come up with so far are:

1. Yagis-Mosley, Cushcraft
2. Quads-Lightning Bolt (Does anyone know someone who has one or have one?)

Thanks for any help

73s de AC4HF
Jeff M. Gold

3799. Quads (Lightning Bolt?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 13:20:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBRO4TVAZ8EKF1WB@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292519

Does anyone know anything about the Lightning Bolt Quad
antennas? or have a recommendation for an affordable
tri-band good quality quad?

73s de AC4HF
Jeff M. Gold

3800. Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 13:20:38 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9110151319.AA12526@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292520

Gary, KE4ZV, writes:

>setup, but no ticket and no complaints have been filed. I also don't drive
>like a maniac, just keep with the flow of traffic which is usually about
>15 mph over the posted limit. If you stand out from other traffic, they
>will ignore the radar and revert to clocking you the old fashioned way.
>Then it's your word against his, and you will lose. Here in the South,
>radar is used mostly for revenue enhancement and they won't go to a lot
>of trouble to make a ticket stick. Reckless driving is another matter
>and they are very serious about that, as they should be.

>Gary KE4ZV

Thanks, Gary. I've been waiting for someone to bring this up. Those of
you who seek to fool radar so you can get away with unsafe driving, do so
at you own risk. On the other hand, if you're opposed to radar use as a
"revenue enhancer", why not work to get some of the ridiculous traffic
laws out there (especially unreasonable speed limits) repealed? You can
help by joining the National Motorists Association, located in Dane,
Wisconsin. The NMA started out as an anti-"55" outfit, but is starting
sto branch out into other traffic law, safety, and education areas.

I've also noticed that the NMA seems to have a relatively high ham/member
ratio. I have no other connection with them other than as a satisfied
member who agrees with their philosophy.

73,

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM
1843eip@hickam-EMH.AF.MIL

3801. Another attack on ham spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 13:21:16 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9110151320.AA12604@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292521

Dube, AB5AP, writes:

>Recently I came across some information saying that a Michigan Ham had
>proposed to FCC that the Ham frequencies be opened up to personal business.
>The rest of the story was that FCC had (or was) pressing ARRL to submit a
>proposed rule that would, in effect, hand over all of amateur radio
>frequencies to business and government entities; leaving "emergency
>communications" and other amateur activities what's left. Under that
>scenario, "other amateur operations" would be considered secondary to
>emergency comm, and therefore at the bottom of the totem pole when it comes
>to who gets what. Has anyone else heard of this? Or is it a hoax? Is it
>rumor or is it truth?

This was written up in the 1 Oct W5YI Report. I'm surprised that no one
brought it up before now.

What Dube says about the proposal is essentially right, except that the way
I understood it, business communications would be "the bottom of the totem
pole". Emergency comm would have first priority, then "normal amateur
communications", then business.

Maybe someone with access to the whole article could post a summary to
the policy group, where further discussion of this belongs.

73,

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM
1843eip@hickam-EMH.AF.MIL

3802. Re: Coil-winding help for Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 13:32:26 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.133226.2810306@locus.com>
Source record: 292555

In article <9110141423.AA00036@rtp40.dg.com> Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.COM writes:
>Rob Henry asks for help winding a coil for a shortwave receiver.
>Sounds to me like the film "can" they refer to should actually be
>one of those plastic containers that a roll of 35 mm film comes in.
>The trick to winding 30 gauge wire on these is to tape or glue one
>end of the wire to the can before beginning to wind. Make sure you
>leave enough hanging free to connect to (assuming you break it a
>couple of times trying to strip it :-). Nail polish works well, and
>may even dissolve the plastic a bit, so be careful.

I strip enameled wire by cooking the insulation off with a
soldering iron. It also has the side effect of tinning the wire.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3803. Re: IC-735 Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 13:42:07 UTC
From: bray@cheetah.ece.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.134207.6539@news.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 292515

> GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu (Dave Goodwin) writes:
>
>> Having just purchased an ICOM-735 transceiver, I'm interested in finding out
>> if anyone has devised the necessary interface between a PC and the rig's
>> serial control port? I know Icom makes one, and though I haven't checked the
>> price yet I'm sure it will be ridiculously out of line. Thanks.
>

I have just finished a design for an interface which only requires 13.8V
power (or 5V is you have it available) two chips (and the optional 5V
requlator), 5 capacitors, 1 resistor. It meets the RS232
specifications. The +- voltage is obtained by an IL232 chip which takes
5V in and produces +- 10 volts and it includes Rx and Tx opamps which
meet RS232. It works fine with my IC735 and on my three computers. I
will post it tomorrow. I have to "draw" the circuit in ACSII :-).

3804. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 13:43:59 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.134359.2810419@locus.com>
Source record: 292556

In article <1991Oct14.173933.12037@ka3ovk> ka3pgn@ka3ovk (Dave Norment) writes:
>
>response to his/her questions. It's brought on an onslaught of
>criticism, blasting, rudeness and unfriendly behavior on behalf of
>those persons the individual posting the original article had the most
>faith in for obtaining such information. This is one heck of a way
>to welcome a beginner to the wonderful world of radio/amateur radio!
>Granted, there are many hams who couldn't care less about welcoming
>someone to the hobby. I find that they mainly can be found around
>75-80 meters at night. Someone advised this beginner to buy a CB set
>and "play" there. Well, as a licensed ham, I find the above mentioned
>amateur band the next best thing to CB radio and avoid it at all cost.
>Rudeness, swearing, fighting, interfering with one another on purpose
>and a total lack of respect for the rules and fellow hams is the norm
>there.

I advised Rob to buy the CB sets and "play there". He said he
wanted to build a radio to talk to all his friends at once, in a
few block radius. I thought it over and decided what his most cost
effective solution would be. Also, by buying a working radio, he
can get started in radio without the frustration of getting a
home-built kit working. I was trying to be helpful and pragmatic.

I can see my suggestion offended Dave. Sorry. I guess I don't
view CB as poorly as Dave does.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

3805. WANTED: Info on CQWW CW Contest, Nov 23/24

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 13:54:07 UTC
From: jdg@hpqtdla.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <17380002@hpqtdla.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292469

WANTED: INFORMATION ON THE CQWW CW Contest, 23/24 Nov 1991

We are a small Radio Club in Scotland, UK. We have not been active contestors in the past but are becoming more interested. We would like to participate in the CQWW CW contest next month, if only to submit check-logs. This may lead on to bigger and better things!

The problem is we have no contest rules, can anyone help please? Any rules, hints, tips etc would be appreciated. Please reply, email or FAX.

Thank-you in advance.

James Gentles

Dunfermline Radio Society Secretary.
P.S. See you on the air -.-

James Gentles NPI Section, Supporting the R&D to MFG link
New Component Eng. & TIS Manager, Email: jdg@hpsqf.sqf.hp.com
Queensferry Telecoms Division QTD, HPDESK: James Gentles / HP1400
Station Road, South Queensferry, Phone: + 44 31 331 7663 DDI
West Lothian, Scotland, EH30 9XR. FAX: + 44 31 331 7488

3806. Re: Need help designing directional ant.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 14:15:30 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.5388@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 292566

In article <59303@ut-emx.uucp> wdlee@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (david lee) writes:
>Netfolks:
> I would like to build a bi-directional antenna for 2 meters, i.e. one whose
>forward lobe pattern is the same as its backward lobe pattern, but
>has poor reception to the left and right. I was thinking about using
>two quarter wave vertical ground plane antennas separated by half
>a wavelength and driven in phase. How would one make this assembly
>look like 50 ohms to the transceiver? Any other ideas on bi-directional
>antennas? I would appreciate references to construction articles
>since I would like this to be a 'cookbook' project.
>73 de N5TLZ
>David@moe.ece.utexas.edu

How about a dipole??

73, bob

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

3807. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 14:18:18 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.5390@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 292567

In article <5577@bnr-rsc.UUCP> mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:
[...]
>
>Oh, and whatever happened to TV Channel 1? I know it's ancient history,
>but what frequency range did it occupy, and why was it deleted?
>Markus Wandel

TV channel 1 is now the 6 meter amateur band.

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

3808. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 14:44:04 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <22070@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 292524
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <5577@bnr-rsc.UUCP> mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:
>I've noticed that by tuning through part of the UHF spectrum on my TV
>tuner (whose tiny tuning knobs for the channel buttons are not calibrated
>in any way), I can pick up cellular phone conversations. Neato! Does
>actually listening (and just listening, not recording or repeating
>heard information) make me a criminal? Yet? In the US?

Yes. Turn yourself in to the nearest FBI office for immediate
disintegration. If you plead guilty, maybe they'll just erase your
brain. You have no right to decode those electromagnetic signals invading
your personal space. The users of cellular phones are entitled
to complete their drug deals in privacy.

--
Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN USA
perryr@purccvm
N9LFF

3809. Re: Need help designing directional ant.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 14:47:31 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.144731.16862@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292546

In article <59303@ut-emx.uucp> wdlee@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (david lee) writes:
>Netfolks:
> I would like to build a bi-directional antenna for 2 meters, i.e. one whose
>forward lobe pattern is the same as its backward lobe pattern, but
>has poor reception to the left and right. I was thinking about using
>two quarter wave vertical ground plane antennas separated by half
>a wavelength and driven in phase. How would one make this assembly
>look like 50 ohms to the transceiver? Any other ideas on bi-directional
>antennas? I would appreciate references to construction articles
>since I would like this to be a 'cookbook' project.
>73 de N5TLZ
>David@moe.ece.utexas.edu

Take two 1/4 electrical wavelength pieces of 75 ohm cable, RG59 type,
and connect one from each antenna to a common T fitting. The 1/4 wave
transformers will transform the 50 ohm base impedance of the antennas
to 100 ohms. Connecting the pair of now 100 ohm loads in parallel via
the T will give you 50 ohms at the third leg of the T. This is the
way CB "twin trucker" antennas are matched. And for those of us who
find that example beneath us, that's also the way crossed yagi satellite
CP antennas are matched.

Gary KE4ZV

3810. Re: Help with PCB artwork

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 14:50:57 UTC
From: morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.145057.976@ucunix.san.uc.edu>
Source record: 292525

I have encountered this problem with copiers, as well, although not in relation to making pcb artwork. The compounding problem is, some copiers make the copy a little -LARGER-, some a little -SMALLER-. It's a pretty easy matter to fiddle with a copier that gives you 1% incremental zoom-up/zoom-down to get close, although once when making copies for a poster my daughter was preparing for school, we found the copier at hand made the copies too -big- at greater-than 99% original size,and too -small- at less-than 99% size--no match! (We made do.)

Good luck--you'll probably be able to get close enough "for all practical purposes."

Theodore Allan Morris, University of Cincinnati Medical Center,
513-558-6046V, 558-0758F, MORRIS@UCUNIX.SAN.UC.EDU, MORRISTA@UC.EDU
AppleLink U1091, NTS WB8VNV. Call me up and I'll talk data to ya!

3811. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 15:03:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.150341.16959@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292547

In article <53407@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>Just out of curiosity, what have you found to be the best way to seal
>RF connectors on antenna systems? I've used almost every techinuqe
>I've heard, including Coax Seal, ScotchKote (sp?), vinyl "boots" like
>Cushcraft sells, RTV, black electrical tape, black electrical tape
>sprayed with clear Krylon, and a few others. So far, I've had the
>best success overall with Coax Seal. The electrical tape and Krylon
>_usually_ works very well, but seems dependent on the quality of the
>electrical tape. Some varieties tend to become hard and end up
>cracking, while some stay flexible and do an excellent job. The only
>thing I don't like about Coax Seal is that it's a pain to get off when
>you recable antennas.

There's a rubber-like tape product called "self melting tape" available
from most large electrical supply houses. Stretch it and apply it in a
even half lap layer over the joint, then cover the entire joint with
Scotch Brand Electrical Tape (accept no substitutes). This will give
a nice weather tight joint that is easy to undo when that becomes
necessary. Coax Seal is a messy pain in the rear that is difficult to
remove, and unless it's applied just right, doesn't give a really good
seal, especially if you are faced with wide temperature extremes.

Self melting tape, and self melting sheets for the really big joints,
are used by the power industry to seal connections in underground
wiring vaults subject to flooding. The Scotch electrical tape will
last outside for several years.

>I've found RTV to be about the worst. I've tried clear (aka GE Silicon),
>white, black, and the "Ultras" that supposedly are non-acidic. None of
>themworked particularly well.

RTV is the pits. Most of it is corrosive, and none of it gives a weather
tight seal under exposure to UV and temperature extremes. It's bathroom
caulk and should be left there.

Gary KE4ZV

3812. Re: Who owns the spectrum? (Asking the FCC for more!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 15:05:29 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <22100@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 292526

In article <1991Oct14.180921.11743@btree.uucp> bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:
>asking that several "unused" blocks of frequencies be re-assigned to
>the amateur allocation per the Communications Act of 1934 and natural law.
^^^^^^^^^^^

A legally bankrupt concept. Avoid it if you don't want to get laughed out
of court.

>We are also asking (again) that all government imposed barriers
>to amateur radio licensing be eliminated (ie. no Morse code or theory tests
>except where required by international treaty on frequencies below 30 Mhz).

Just what we need: a hundred more megahertz of CB.

--
Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN USA
perryr@purccvm
N9LFF

3813. Re: Another attack on Ham spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 15:14:49 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <5582@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 292537

In article <9110141947.AA25119@ucsd.edu> MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Michael Owen) writes:
>Please, oh PLEASE could we not have another round of
>the business-on-the-radio ("Pizza wars") discussion?
>It seems so unnecessary to have yet another of these
>"here's how *I* interpret the Communication Act"
>flame wars.

...or, if folks really INSIST, then "take it to .policy!" (or the ham-policy mailing list, for you list-readers).
After all, that's what it was created for.
(Time to revise and repost the "which group is which message...)
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"ITS was nobody's trademark and damn proud of it." -- Eric S. Raymond,
The New Hacker's Dictionary (a must for your library!)

3814. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 15:20:27 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.152027.20906@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 292527

In article <53407@netnews.upenn.edu>,
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>Just out of curiosity, what have you found to be the best way to seal
>RF connectors on antenna systems?

What we use for HF, VHF, & UHF on the boats is so-called
"self-vulcanizing rubber" tape (Scotch 23) overwrapped with black PVC
tape. The rubber stuff forms an air-tight, form-fitting boot over the
entire connection, sealing out the seawater, and the PVC protects the
soft rubber from UV. If the installation is going to be in for a long
time, the above wraps would then be coated twice with scotchkote.

I think the rubber is better than Coax Seal because it can be removed
from the connection leaving no trace. I know a friend who uses black
PVC tape, then Coax Seal over that, so that it doesn't gum up the
connectors when he has to disconnect them. Your choice...

Of course, N connectors are always indicated for outdoors use. If you
must mate to "UHF" connectors, I recommend silicone-greasing and
permanently sealing a UHF-to-N adapter and dealing with only Ns.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

3815. Another attack on the Amateur spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 15:36:09 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110151536.AA25450@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292533

In qualcom.qualcomm.com!chicago.qualcomm.com!karn@ucsd.edu
Phil states:

>As far as I know, this is truth. Thomas Stanley, chief engineer of the
>FCC, mentioned Haller's suggestions when he gave the after-dinner talk
>at the ARRL Computer Networking Conference the other weekend.
>
>Personally, I think some significant reform in the no-business rules
>is called for. Right now we seem to have 500,000 armchair lawyers who
>all revel in interpreting the no-business rules in the most
>restrictive fashion possible. Some of them are FCC employees, like
>W4JJ - who cited the now-famous "900" message last winter.
>
>Apparently Haller picked up on my comment (in QEX) that a simple "hams
>shalt not sell communications services" would suffice to minimize any
>abuses. I still believe this, and I'm happy to see the FCC thinking
>along the same lines.
>
>Phil

There have been several responses in this vein; and I agree that some of the restrictions are needlessly strict. However, there is something about the announcement that concerns me, and that is the apparent move to load up the amateur bands with other, non-amateur activity. My reading of this is that we, in effect, would be trading spectrum for the ability to "order pizza".

Here I will quote the article that piqued my interest and got me worried. Perhaps I've read something into this that was not intended. If so, then nothing but good can come of it. If not, then we all have something to think about. Here's the article as I received it:

"BUSINESS ALLOWED ON HAM RADIO?==========FROM THE W5YI REPORT
"In response to discussions with ARRL officials and a letter from a Michigan Amateur, the FCC suggested changes to the 'no-business rule' that could have an enormous impact on the Amateur Service.

"Among other changes, the proposal would allow Hams to conduct personal and club business over Amateur frequencies; to make increased use of Amateur spectrum **by or for local governments, non-profits and news media** (emphasis mine), and would permit payment of teachers to operate Amateur stations. Even the long sought after permission to "order pizza" on the air would be granted.

"...The FCC has suggested that the [ARRL] file a Petition For Rulemaking to begin changes...

"Key to the concept is that Amateur Radio is supposed to have 'excess capacity' -more spectrum than it needs- and that the extra capacity would be *opened up for non-Amateur and quasi-Amateur use* (again, my emphasis). Emergencies would continue to take priority. Regular Amateur communications would take a secondary status.

"Source: THE W5YI REPORT 10-01-91. Excerpted for packet by N5AUX @ N5AUX"

73,
DUBE AB5AP

3816. Re: bicycle antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 15:42:59 UTC
From: djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.154259.23895@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 292528

Several folks suggested using a JPole and one kind soul sent me construction details. I built it and it seems to work well hanging on the wall of my house but I'm not sure how I'm going to mount it on the bike. I've also acquired a GE 1/4 wave whip and am looking at mounting it on a small aluminum sheet hanging off the back of the rear rack.

3817. Yaesu 470 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 16:00:36 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.160036.24856@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 292532

My Yaesu 470 has decided that it is a simple one-memory dumb radio.
I'm looking for anyone who has had similar problems with their 470.
Here's a summary of what I know so far.
* I had done the simple up-arrow/down-arrow power on reset to extend
the 2m receive coverage
* I had done the "trick the radio into tuning above 450MHz and store
it into a memory" extended 70cm receive mod
* I've used the hyperscan mod a few times
* My radio is one of the earlier 470's, serial 9G101675
* Yesterday, I turned the radio on while holding it and an home
built attenuator. When it didn't work, I looked at it only to
find that my finger was dangerously close to the up & down arrow
keys. I probably had them depressed when I turned the radio on.
* Now the radio comes up with all memories (in both bands) masked
except memory number one. I can manually un-mask them, but the
power on reset (up arrow & down and power on) turns them back off.
* The power on reset still toggles the receive range in the 2m band.
* The radio does not automatically set the repeater offset now, but
the RPT button still works.
If you've seen anything similar on your 470, I'd sure like to know
about it, especially if you know how to get it back to its original
state.

Send e-mail if possible, I will summarize to the net on or about
Monday the 21st.

73,
--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

3818. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 16:07:45 UTC
From: medin@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <3347@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 292531

In article <1991Oct14.173933.12037@ka3ovk> ka3pgn@ka3ovk (Dave Norment) writes:
>randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>You know, I'm so sick and tired of finding more and more postings on
>this newsgroup as each day goes by related to the blasting of anyone
>interested in AM or FM broadcast band transmitting in compliance
>with FCC regulations regarding unlicensed, low power operations.
...
A
M
E
N

73, ted
n6trf

3819. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 16:18:51 UTC
From: holt@sdd.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.161851.11602@sdd.hp.com>
Source record: 292530

In article <22513@helios.TAMU.EDU> mcl9337@grouxo.tamu.edu (Mark C. Lowe) writes:
>
>Also, mods for Drakes have been mentioned as being plentiful here. Can
>anyone suggest any good sources for Drake mods?
>
>Mark C. "Bro!" Lowe - KB5III

Sherwood Engineering, Inc.
1268 South Ogden Street
Denver, CO.
80210
303-722-2257

Holt Mebane, N4HR

holt@sdd.hp.com
ucsd!hp-sdd!holt
uunet!ucsd!hp-sdd!holt

3820. CQWW Phone Activities 5B4BCC and RH2E

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 16:33:44 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.163344.5516@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
Source record: 292538

CQWW SSB

Members of the Bavarian Contest Club will be active from
Cyprus and the Turkoman Republic in this year's CQ WW
DX Contest Phone.

- DL4MDO, DL4MCF, DK6WL and DL3MFZ will be active as 5B4BCC
from the North West coast of Cyprus. They will enter the
contest in the Multi/Single Class. QSL cards will be
handled by DL4MDO. Before and after the contest, the
group will be active on the WARC bands and on RTTY.
QSLs here via the OPs' home calls or via DL4MDO. The
QSL Bureau is the preferred way.

- DK2OY, DF7RX, DL4GBA, DK4VW, DF9LJ, DL1GWS and DL6RAI
will travel to Moscow to meet another group from
Voronesh (UA3Q) next Saturday (19thh October). Together
the two groups will fly to Turkoman Republic (UH)
to operare CQWW as a Multi/Multu enty from the QTH of
UH8EA. The callsign RH2E (not RH3E) will be used during
the contest. Before and after the contest, the OPs
will be QRV signing their home calls '/UH8E', '/RH3E'
etc. on the WARC bands and on RTTY. Some of the
RTTY equipment will remain at the QTH of UH8EA when
we leave. QSLs for RH2E to DF7RX, all others either to
the OPs' home calls or also to DF7RX.

I hope to hear some of you during the world's biggest and
best contest!

73 Ben, DL6RAI

3821. Re: QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 16:34:00 UTC
From: pfowler@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950006@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 292457

I worked ZA1HA Oct 12 at 17:16 UTC SSB 28.461 mhz.

I got his name as Dodi (perhaps Doni ???)

QSL via HA6KNB

73 Pat N7MPS

3822. Index to the Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 16:54:30 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.165430.13605@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292534

The following is a list of informational files that can be obtained from
the Supplemental Archives for this newsgroup at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu
(currently located at IP 128.205.32.3 or 128.205.36.1). Note the addition
of the file antenna_refs which contains references for HF antenna designs for
small spaces.

Questions to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

ampr_coordinators - coordinators for packet IP addresses
antenna_refs - references for articles about antenna designs
arrl_bib - bibliographies from ARRL literature (ASCII format)
callbook.tar.Z - sources for the marvin callsign server v1.2
carf.db_fcc.Z - Canadian ham database in FCC format
carf.db_orig.Z - Canadian ham database in original format
docket_91-36 - information regarding the proposed scanner regs
elmers_admin - information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list - list of elmers on the network
exam_ops - info on exams and exam opportunities
faq1 - beginning amateur radio questions
faq2 - "where can I find ..." questions
faq3 - amateur radio organizations and publications
faq4 - common advanced and technical questions
florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
intro_to_swl - info for aspiring short wave listeners
intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
newcomers - tips and hints for the newcomer
packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
packet_faq1 - the basics of packet radio
packet_faq2 - Internet resources available for packet
packet_faq3 - networking protocols for packet
phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
qsl_bureau - information about the ARRL QSL bureau
sol_geo_data - desciption of daily solar geophysical broadcasts
sol_terra_terms - glossary of solar-terrestrial terms

Thanks to Ed Hare, KA1CV, at ARRL HQ for providing the antenna file and to
Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for providing disk space and maintaining the archives.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

3823. ZA1HA via HA6KNB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 17:13:16 UTC
From: reisert@sttng.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.171316.27390@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 292535

Radio Club Salgotarjan
Box 115
H-3101 Salgotarjan
HUNGARY

=-=-=-

3824. Re: Another attack on Ham spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 17:22:44 UTC
From: hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <190522@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 292536

In article <9110141947.AA25119@ucsd.edu> MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Michael Owen) writes:
>
>Please, oh PLEASE could we not have another round of
>the business-on-the-radio ("Pizza wars") discussion?
>It seems so unnecessary to have yet another of these
>"here's how *I* interpret the Communication Act"
>flame wars.
>
Or if we do indeed have another round, could it at least be in rec.radio.amateur.policy?

Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

3825. Re: Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 17:33:23 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920037@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 292453

Yes, there is a certain knack for winding coils, but since it only comes from practice, jump in and give it a try. I suggest you cut a notch or drill small holes to anchor the start of the winding. You might also have a few small pieces of electrical or masking tape handy. Keep the wire tight as you wind it so it will not slide about out of control.

When the desired number of turns has been made, coat it with a layer of glue and let it dry. At one time, there was a special cement called coil dope which was made just for this purpose. I expect that it is now an endangered species. :-(

Enjoy your work. Remember it is a hobby.
73, Paul AA6PZ

3826. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 17:40:25 UTC
From: rliles@spuds.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.174025.27320@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 292539

I have had a lot of success using insulating rope caulk made by DAP. It is in a red box at most hardware stores and outlets.

It forms an air tight seal, is easy to work with and comes off easily, compared to *coax* seal. Also, it works great on difficult connections which can not easily be taped.

73, Ray WA4VME
--
Ray Liles ## P.O. Box: 883
RLILES@hsscam.mis.semi.harris.com ## Mail Stop: 58-32
phone: (407) 729-4640 ## Melbourne, Fl. 32902-0883
fax: (407) 729-4029 ##

3827. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 17:42:15 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920038@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 292452

In the United States, any form of listening to cellular telephone is a violation of an act passed by Congress a few years ago at the request of the cellural industry. As you have discovered, it gives an illusion of privacy. I understand that part of the testamony against that law was a demonstration of reception with a UHF TV. Alas our legislatures are mostly lawyers and think they can pass laws that supercede the lays of physics! :-(Perhaps the Canadian Parliment does not have that illusion.

>Oh, and what happened to channel 1?

Channel 1 would be 50-54 MHz. At least in North America, that is the 6 meter Amateur Radio Band. This decision was made around 1945-1950.

73, Paul AA6PZ

3828. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 17:56:27 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920039@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 292435

Regarding electrical tape: The quality sure does vary. Stick with Scotch 33 which is carried by all decent hardware and electrical supplies.

My preference is to wrap tape on the the connector and then cover it all with RTV or silicon-acrylic caulk depending on what I have handy.

73, Paul AA6PZ

3829. Amateur radio classes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 18:01:57 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9110151801.AA25035@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 292541

> AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE CLASS

> No Technical Background Needed!

>The Wellesley Amateur Radio Society is holding Amateur Radio
>Licensing Classes this Fall.

When people post messages of this kind, could they kindly include the
state in the message, preferrably near the top?
thank you.
jim, NE3X

3830. Re: Amateur Radio interfererence--RADAR info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 18:02:17 UTC
From: medin@catbyte.b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.180217.18486@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 292542

```
|> I remain confused about all of this talk about a calibrator. Everyone I've
|> ever met claims that I can emit some predetermined frequency from a box on
|> my car and the radar gun will magically read 55 MPH regardless of my speed.
|> I have for years contended that one must take the speed of my vehicle into
|> consideration when determining the required frequency, i.e., as my speed
|> varies while emitting the signal, the clocked speed on the radar gun will
|> vary also. I'm NOT saying that I cannot cause the radar to read incorrectly,
|> just that I cannot cause the indicator to give a rock solid reading without
|> modulating the oscillator. Will someone PLEASE explain why the natural
|> laws governing Doppler shift automatically cease to apply if I move
|> the emitting device into an automobile?

The doppler principle is not voided by this seeming anomaly. Jammers
(or "calibrators") work by simulating a valid doppler return signal to
the receiver.

A jammer for speed radar is simply a transmitter operating at the
approximate frequency of the radar itself, which is pulse or AM
modulated at a deceptive rate determined by intended velocity
and the carrier frequency of the transmitter (X-band, Ku-band, etc.).
These rates, it turns out, require modulation well within the audio
band and are easily achieved with a simple 555 timer (the Gunn diode
transmitter is the expensive piece of the setup).

The front end of a speed radar is usually a non-linear AM detector which
both mixes the received signal with the transmitted signal (thereby
extracting the doppler shift) and detects (AM demodulates) the received signal.
The AM detection process is usually fairly wideband, or susceptible to jamming.
If you inject a falsely modulated signal at a much higher strength and
close enough to the original frequency of the reflected signal, the
false signal's modulation will overcome the valid doppler return and
the radar will decode the false modulation as the true doppler return
(and deceptive speed). Although the relative speed of the auto in which the
jammer is mounted will affect the carrier frequency as seen by the receiver,
the deceptive modulation rate will only be shifted by the doppler equation
applied to the deceptive audio frequency. This will be less than
.001 percent of speed at mortal rates of travel.

--
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Dave Medin Voice: (205) 730-5812
Intergraph Corp. (205) 837-1174
M/S CR1104
Madison, AL 35894-0001 Internet: medin@catbyte.b11.ingr.com

*********Everywhere You Look...(at least around my office)***********
```

*The opinions here are strictly my own (or those of my machine)

3831. Re: Amateur Radio Business Service?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 18:05:12 UTC
From: perley@trub
Message-ID: <24254@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 292540
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <14292@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU>, hayward@gandalf (Peter B. Hayward) writes:
>
>W5YI Report
>October 1, 1991
>"May be reproduced providing credit is given to the W5YI Report"

>Amateurs now provide some communications for others. But they are
>supposed to refrain from providing regular organizational or business
>communications for which landline telephone or cellular systems,
>business radio frequencies or other services are available. Amateur
>safety-of-life communications support is permitted, but should stop
>when the emergency is over or when other radio services should be used
>- even if the other services would cost money to use.

>Those traditional policies would end under the new proposal. The FCC
>has suggested that the League file a "Petition for Rulemaking" to
>begin the changes.

>The FCC replied, in part:

>"Section 97.113 (a) specifically prohibits an amateur station from
>transmitting any communication the purpose of which is to facilitate
>the business or commercial affairs of any party. . . . (T)he term
>"business," in this instance, is used in the broadest context. It
>includes all types of communications that are intended to facilitate
>the regular business or commercial affairs of any party, whether
>individual or organization, whether for-profit or not-for-profit,
>whether charitable or commercial, or whether government or non- "

I think that while present rules and/or interpretations might be
relaxed a bit, one key phrase for me that should be retained is
"REGULAR business or comercial affairs"

For example, with fire departments and rescue squads, virtually ALL
of their communications deals with emergencies. Since that is routine
(or "regular") business, they should not be taking up ham channels for
that. Under some unusual circumstance (disaster, equipment failure)
then using hams for communication would be justified.

Likewise, when providing communications for special events such as
bike century rides or parades, the key phrase is "special", where
it would be unreasonable to require a non-profit group to buy a
network's worth of comm gear to be used just once a year.

For "Pizza orders" I would argue that the ham making the order doesn't
have any pecuniary interest. Ham radio isn't the pizza shop's regular

means of getting orders, and they do nothing to encourage it, unless they advertise something like "monitoring 146.52", so it should probably be ok.

Just my reaction to the "proposed proposal"

don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

3832. Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 18:57:09 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 292551

What a neat phonetic Diana, KC1SP, has....."Sweet Pea".....
Back in my neophyte days I used to use "Kiss-One-Mighty-Eager-Romeo" and
thought THAT was pretty cute......never got me anywhere tho....

Would be interesting to see some sort of compendium of interesting phonetics
ACTUALLY used by REAL operators.....

'course the guy I now TRULY envy is Paul, KD3FU......

Jerry, K1MER

3833. Re: D-104 -> TS-450 summary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 19:06:32 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910140@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 292451

>I use a "bare" D-104 on my Kenwood TS-120, and the amplified version
>on my KWM-2. I get excellent audio reports on both. Yes, there is an
>impedance mismatch.
> K9ALD

Ditto. I run the D104 into a Kenwood 440 and get excellent audio
reports. The D104 is a great DX mike because of its brightness.

Perry / AA0ET

3834. DXAC Rejects Jarvis Island Petition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 19:45:25 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.004659.508@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 292548

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE October 14, 1991

DXAC Rejects Jarvis Island Petition

The DXAC voted uanimously against recommending new DXCC country status for Jarvis Island. The results of the vote were reported to HQ last week.

The petition was filed with the DXAC by Pete Grillo, AH3C, Martti Laine, OH2BH and Wayne Mills, N7NG. Petitioners cited Point 3(b) of the Countries List Criteria, separation by another DXCC country. The petition claimed separation based on economic zones. The DXAC ruled that this was not in accordance with the current DXCC rules.

NNNN

3835. Re: Need help designing directional ant.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 19:46:41 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.194641.10315@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 292545

In article <1991Oct15.020729.8281@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu>
bruno@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu (Bruno Hall) writes:
>In article <59303@ut-emx.uucp> wdlee@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (david lee) writes:
>>Netfolks:
>> I would like to build a bi-directional antenna for 2 meters, i.e. one whose
>>forward lobe pattern is the same as its backward lobe pattern, but
>>has poor reception to the left and right.
>
>...
>
>>David@moe.ece.utexas.edu
>
>
>How about a dipole?
>--

How bout' a rhombic?

Unterminated, of course.

The question leaves out a lot of specifictions. Horizontal or
vertical polarization? Narrow or wide beamwidth? Are you trying
to maximize radiation or reject side interference?
You can do a lot with a collinear dipole array on either side of
the mast in the case of vertical polarization and not caring much
about side lobes.

WA7LDV

3836. Re: New Icom SRA series single band HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 19:58:26 UTC
From: jdwhite@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.195826.9816@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 292544

In article <1991Oct15.010543.13923@news.iastate.edu> jdwhite@iastate.edu (Jason White) writes:
> I just picked up one of these beauties at a hamfest last weekend. The 2m
>antenna is a BNC type, but the scanner antenna is an 1/8" type plug. The ham
>size of the radio has 33 memories, the scanner side 66. I've had no problems
>with it at all, but I discovered rather quickly that you'll definitely want
>to get the BP-90 battery back that allows to use 6 AA batteries. My unit came
>with the BP-82, which lasted me about 4 hours.
>
I should add that my unit did not have to be modified to go down do 25 mHz and according to the manual it should pick this up without being modified.

--
Jason White // jdwhite@iastate.edu // "Derek Smalls on bass guitar...
"How do you know she's a witch?" \\ ...he wrote this." - Spinal Pap ;-)
"She looks like one!" - Monty Python and the Holy Grail (NI!)

3837. Reciprocal licensing in France

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 20:54:11 UTC
From: boyd@prl.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.205411.22333@prl.dec.com>
Source record: 292561

I live in Paris and I'm wondering if anyone knows anything about
getting a French licence. I hold an Australian A.O.C.P.

I'm sort of thinking of doing some VHF or UHF packet. My appartment is
not really cut out for HF yagi's... :-(

73 de VK2BHR

Boyd Roberts boyd@prl.dec.com

``When the going gets wierd, the weird turn pro...''

3838. Re: Need help designing directional ant.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 22:15:54 UTC
From: myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500016@hpfcrlm.HP.COM>
Source record: 292358

>> I would like to build a bi-directional antenna for 2 meters, i.e. one whose
>>forward lobe pattern is the same as its backward lobe pattern, but
>>has poor reception to the left and right.

>How about a dipole?

Or if that isn't quite what you were after, how about borrowing the
trucker's trick from CB - a pair of verticals spaced 1/4 wave apart?

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

3839. More problem DX QSLs - any hints?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 22:25:52 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.032750.11979@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 292559

Anyone have any luck with any of these cards?

Mailed September, 1990:

CE0OGZ direct (2nd mailing)
LU1ZA via LU2CN (2nd mailing)
OJ0/K5VT via K5VT
TI9US via TI2US (got TI9CF via TI2CF OK)
XF4T via XE2TCQ (2nd mailing)

Mailed March, 1991:

CE0ZZZ via CE3BFZ

Mailed April, 1991:

T31AF via DL2MDZ

Thanks - Jim

=-=-=-

3840. Problem DX QSLs - any hints?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 22:37:24 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.033848.12285@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 292560

Anyone have any luck with any of these cards?

Mailed September, 1990:

CE0OGZ direct (2nd mailing)
LU1ZA via LU2CN (2nd mailing)
OJ0/K5VT via K5VT
TI9US via TI2US (got TI9CF via TI2CF OK)
XF4T via XE2TCQ (2nd mailing)

Mailed March, 1991:

CE0ZZZ via CE3BFZ

Mailed April, 1991:

T31AF via DL2MDZ

Thanks - Jim AD1C

=-=-=-

3841. R390 info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 22:39:36 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110152239.AA21694@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292562

Thanks to everyone who responded. In summary, it seems that R-390s go for from $100-$250, and R-390As from $250-$500. Original manuals make 'em worth more.

73,
Dube AB5AP

3842. Re: New Icom SRA series single band HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-15 23:11:55 UTC
From: skora@bnlux1.bnl.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct15.231155.10844@bnlux1.bnl.gov>
Source record: 292557

Does anyone know if there is a way to keep the rcv-only section of the
Icom SRA series radios on while xmitting with the other section,
instead of having it shut off like it does? And how about getting
the audio out on separate channels instead of together on one(argh!)?
Are there any function changes enabled by key sequences? I haven't
been able to find any yet.

73, John-KC2JT

3843. Bi-directional antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 02:43:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9110160323.AA00983@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292553

> I would like to build a bi-directional antenna for 2 meters, i.e. one whose
>forward lobe pattern is the same as its backward lobe pattern, but
>has poor reception to the left and right. I was thinking about using
>two quarter wave vertical ground plane antennas separated by half
>a wavelength and driven in phase. How would one make this assembly
>look like 50 ohms to the transceiver? Any other ideas on bi-directional
>antennas? I would appreciate references to construction articles
>since I would like this to be a 'cookbook' project.
>73 de N5TLZ
>David@moe.ece.utexas.edu

I would think that two full wave loops (impedance about 100
ohms) connected by a one half wave length transmission line
(independence makes no difference but I would use open wire so the
the physical and electrical half wave length would be pretty close
to equal. This would present about 50 ohms at the feed point of
either loop. But I don't know what the pattern would be. I think
the whole thing could be made out of a single length of heavy gauge
aluminum wire.

Red N5QAQ

3844. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 02:47:38 UTC
From: ash@mlacus.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.024738.24596@mlacus.oz.au>
Source record: 292552

gettys@regent.enet.dec.com (Bob Gettys N1BRM) writes:

>In article <91284.000559UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET>, UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET (Roger A. Huggins) writes...
>>I have an Icom IC-22 2 meter tranciever that isn't putting out any
>>
>>Roger Huggins (N0PLE)

> You need to answer one question before anyone can help you. There were
>at least two different (and I think there were more) versions of the IC-22.
>Some were diode programable and limited in xmit range, some were thumbwheel
>programmable and covered the entire band. There may even have been a crystal
>version. So, which one do you have??

I didn't see the original post but I used to own a crystal version IC-22
(but it might have been a IC-22A.) The 22S was the other one you were
thinking of, which was diode programmable. I think the 22U had little
pushbuttons that acted as thumbwheels.

--
==========
Ash Nallawalla Tel: +61 3 550-1638 BH; Fax +61 3 742-4566
ZL4LM/VK3CIT Postal: P.O. Box 539, Werribee VIC 3030, Australia
ash@mlacus.oz.au Contact me if you belong to a PC User Group!

3845. DX BULLETIN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 02:54:33 UTC
From: aq474@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.025433.4931@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292549

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 031 (OPDX.031)
October 14, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & the Southeastern Packet Cluster Group, ARRL Bulletins, QRZ DX, WB2CVL, K3BEQ, WB8HIW, KQ8M, W8QWI and W8XD for the following DX information.

3B7, SAINT BRANDON ISLAND. Jackie, 3B8CF, is now QRT from here. QSL to his call book address.

9L, SIERRA LEONE. Dave, 9L1US, was heard saying that he will begin tearing down his antennas the first of November, following the CQ WW Contest.

P5, NORTH KOREA. It is reported now, that Romeo is definitely NOT going to P5 at this time. He and the other operators who just operated from XY, 1S and 3W are much too tired and they need a rest.

S2, BANGLADESH. Things are looking up for this one to be active soon. From the W1AW ARRL Bulletins, it was reported that the Bangladesh Amateur Radio League, BARL, announced regular licensing of operators has begun in S2. The first two licenses were issued to BARL President Saif Shahid, S21A, and General Secretary Nizam Chowdhury, S21B, on Oct. 5th. Six more licenses are expected soon. Probably the next licenses to be issued will go to Jim and Kirsti Smith, VK9NS and VK9NL, and Eric, WZ6C. It was also mentioned this week on W2MIG's Net, that no authorized amateur radio operation has been permitted since the Jim Smith operation.

T2, TUVALU. Bing, VK2BCH, is now QRV from Tuvalu as T20XV. He plans to be active for several weeks. QSL to home callbook address.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. XU0JA will be active thru October 16th. Most of the activity is on CW (around 25 kHz up from band edge). QSL via JA1NUT. The Southeastern Packet Cluster Group reported hearing and working a XU1U. It is undetermine whether this station is part of the XU0JA group or a SLIM (he did say QSL to JA1UT).

YA, AFGHANISTAN. Jackie, F2CW, will be returning to YA on October 19 with a vertical antenna. His callsign will be YA2CW.

YV0, AVES ISLAND. A DXpedition to Aves Island is planned to start about November 5th. Duration is reported to be about 2 weeks and the callsign reported will be 4M0PV.

ZA, ALBANIA. A lot has been said about ZA over the past couple of weeks, so I will try to keep it short. The ZA1A international group went QRT, on October 7th. Their totals for contacts were reported to be over 70,000. At this time ZA1A is the only station that has sent documentation and is approved for DXCC. The ZA1QA and ZA1HA still continue to be active as this bulletin was being written. The French group operated as ZA1ZMX, ZA1ZXV and ZA1ZVX for 5 days and went QRT on Friday. Also, another new ZA showed up on 28480 kHz around 1800z this weekend as ZA1DX. Zoli, HA5PP, who was the operator, said QSL to P.O. Box 200/66, Budapest, Hungary. Begin looking for the 12 Albanian students who graduated last week from the ZA1A group. (ZA1TAA thru ZA1TAL)

ZL8, KERMEDEC ISLANDS. Ron, ZL1AMO, is supposed to be active from Rotuma as 3D2RW, but has not been heard since October 7th. He is working very hard on a ZL8 DXpedition slated for around March.

THE FIRST QSL DXPEDITION. In a phone conversation with Bob, WB2CVL, he reported to the OPDX that he will be traveling to Moscow on Dec. 23 for the purpose of obtaining 400 XY0RR QSL cards. His plan hinges on approval from Romeo, UB5JRR. Bob is looking to take calls and cards from a maximum of 400 stations interested in participating in this project. He plans to gather the cards from those stations and personally deliver them to Romeo and return with validated QSL confirmations. In addition, Bob will donate some blank QSL cards to Romeo to help expedite the QSLing process for these much sought after QSL cards. Donations to cover transportation and QSL costs will be essential to making this project possible. For further information Bob can be reached at 908-846-2056 if your interested. Bob feels he will have an answer from Romeo sometime this week and needs to finalize his list.

SOUTH ATLANTIC CRUISE. Ken, WB8HIW, was informed by F6EWE, that a group consisting of F6EOZ and others (doctors, geologist, scientist), will be cruising the South Atlantic on a boat called Antarctica. They will be at sea for approximately one year and plan to stay at least one week at various rare islands. Some of the islands mentioned are Peter I, Bouvet and South Sandwich. Details are still sketchy, but the general purpose of this expedition is the preservation of the Antarctica natural resources.

STATIONS SLATED TO BE ACTIVE IN THE CQ WORLD-WIDE SSB CONTEST.
(Compiled from some rumors, nets and QRZ DX Bulletin)
4K4ZI (QSL to K4RKI), 5B4BCC (QSL to DL4MDO), 5V7JG (by F2JD), 6I2A (Mexico! by several of the XE gang), 8P9Z (by K3KG, K3ZR, K4FJ, 9L1US (QSL via WA8JOC), 9M6NA (by JE1JKL), C6AFQ (by K1TN and WB2CHO), C6AFT (by AA5NT--will sign AA5NT/C6A before the contest.), CT3M (Madeira by OH2MM going for a World Record Single Op score. QSL to CT3BX), FG8Y (by FG/F2YT) and FG/F1MVT, GU (Guernsey! Several DLs will sign their own calls /GU), HS0E (by K9EL, Some CW before the contest), J37H (operated

by KJ4VH, KU4J, W4BXI, N4WBS), J80D (by W8KKF, KP2A, WX9E and WA8LOW), KH9 (by WE5I and AD1S), KP2A (by CT1BOH), LU4FM (by N6AA and crew), NP2N (by NP2N, WI0W and W0ANZ), P40T (by WX4G, W3BTX, N4RJ and K4PI), P40V (by AI6V), P40W (by W2GD), RH3E (Turkoman, 16 ops), V31X (by several W6's), V47KP (by K2DOX), V47NS (by W9NSZ), VE2/Zone 2 (by Woodbridge Wireless Club & WD4KXB and KJ4VG signing /VE2), VP2E/WA2VUY (QSL to WA2VUY), ZD8Z (by N6TJ), ZF2JR (by N6RJ, 40m single band), ZK1XC (South Cook, by WQ7R)

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

3846. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 15 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 03:09:39 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <009502BB.F8CFDE00.16265@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292554

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 288, 10/15/91
10.7 FLUX=178.7 90-AVG=198 SSN=193 BKI=1120 0222 BAI=004
BGND-XRAY=B8.4 FLU1=5.2E+05 FLU10=8.9E+03 PKI=2112 2221 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=009,009,013,003,003,012,011,013 DEV-AVG=009 NT SWF=02:011
XRAY-MAX= M1.4 @ 0704UT XRAY-MIN= B6.7 @ 2343UT XRAY-AVG= C1.7
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 2200UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2330UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.8%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 0155UT PCA-MIN= -3.5DB @ 1815UT PCA-AVG= -0.5DB
BOUTF-MAX=55309NT @ 1334UT BOUTF-MIN=55281NT @ 1815UT BOUTF-AVG=55298NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+128NT@ 2009UT GOES7-MIN=N:-003NT@ 0111UT G7-AVG=+080,+039,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+144NT@ 2010UT GOES6-MIN=E:-018NT@ 0633UT G6-AVG=+092,-004,+022
FLUXFCST=STD:180,180,180;SESC:180,180,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,007/015,015,010
KFCST=2333 3322 2333 3322 27DAY-AP=011,011 27DAY-KP=2224 3322 2333 3221
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.3@0131;**MINFLR:M1.4@0704
!!END-DATA!!
```

3847. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 03:49:45 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.034945.18876@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292558

In <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil writes:

> What a neat phonetic Diana, KC1SP, has....."Sweet Pea".....
> Back in my neophyte days I used to use "Kiss-One-Mighty-Eager-Romeo" and
> thought THAT was pretty cute......never got me anywhere tho....
>
> Would be interesting to see some sort of compendium of interesting phonetics
> ACTUALLY used by REAL operators.....
>
> 'course the guy I now TRULY envy is Paul, KD3FU......
>
> Jerry, K1MER

Well, as they always say, it's not the callsign itself so much as how
well you use it.

And now that the FCC has turned the issuing of callsigns over to a commercial
concern, and has ruled that callsigns are the property of their holders,
I will now announce that mine is for sale.

We will start the bidding at $10,000...

(there, that should keep the Usenet rumor mills going for a while :-)

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

3848. Re: Address changes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 04:01:31 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.040131.19591@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292563

In <1991Oct15.205040.15762@network.ucsd.edu> doug@cahuilla.ucsd.edu writes:

>
>
> I recently moved to a new QTH in the county I have lived in
> since becoming a ham in 1968. When I contacted the local FCC
> office after this move (this is'nt the first time I've moved!)
> they said that there was no form to handle that function and
> that I should contact the main FCC office in Pittsburgh. I
> was then told that a new callsign would be issued. I have had
> the same callsign for 20 years and would prefer to keep it.
> Does anyone know how to avoid the callsign re-issue?
>
> Thanks in advance. WB6BMV Doug Peckham
> doug@cahuilla.UCSD.EDU

Oh bloody hell...

And you wonder why the IRS refuses to guarantee the accuracy of their
over-the-phone tax advice.

For quite a few years, you may keep whatever callsign you have presently,
REGARDLESS of whether you move or upgrade your license class. This was
emphasized after the callsign reorganization in 1978. Time was, you could
get an issue of a "like" call (i.e. 1x2 for 1x2, 1x3 for 1x3) if you
moved callsign areas. The FCC abandoned this practice in the mid-70's,
citing lack of funds to handle the paperwork burden, and decided it was
easier to let people keep their "preferred" (but out-of-area) calls to
begin with.

The form to handle all transactions on your amateur license, to include
changes of address, is the FCC Form 610. You can get one by sending
a SASE to the ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111.

Oh, and here is the secret trick to avoid a callsign change:

DON'T CHECK THE BOX MARKED "CHANGE CALLSIGN" !!! :-)

Fill it out, make sure to sign it and attach a copy of your present
license (or a brief letter of explanation for its absence, i.e "my
dog ate it"), drop it in an envelope, and address it to:

The Federal Communications Commission
P.O. Box 1020
Gettysburg, PA 17326

Turnaround time for a new license is a few weeks. I understand it now comes in a smart-looking laser-printed 2-part form, a certificate for framing, and a wallet-size card.

Good luck!

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU (in 0-land Nebraska)

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

3849. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 04:19:29 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <53495@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 292550

In article <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:
>'course the guy I now TRULY envy is Paul, KD3FU......
>
> Jerry, K1MER

A friend of mine is N3FUU. Pennsylvania DOT refused to issue him call sign license plates, saying that it was "offensive". The FCC refused to give him a new call sign unless he upgraded. He was finally able to convince the DOT that it wasn't meant to be obscene - the FCC issued it, it has to be OK. He uses the phonetics off the air of "N3FU twice".

One guy in the area, W3DBZ used to use "W3 Dead Black Zombies" until he got a you've-been-bad note from the FCC. Guess they thought it had racial overtones, although that's not what he intended.

Also know N3GWG: Need 3 Good Willing Girls

Lots of other examples abound, but most of them that I can think of are never used on the air, hi.

Can't think of anything for a weird callsign like mine. If it only had a K in it, too, it would have all 4 US prefixes.

--- Jeff
--
-=-=-=

3850. FLORIDA HAM BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 04:39:00 UTC
From: djcl@bnw.debe.fl.us
Message-ID: <387.28F945F3@bnw.debe.fl.us>
Source record: 292473

for those interested in land line BBSes dealing with amateur radio material, be sure to include The Forum BBS in West Palm Beach, FL, reached at (407) 832.7369 (to 2400 baud... at least for now). Victor Padron is the sysop of this BBS and a ham to boot, and has some radio-related files on hand plus a discussion area or two available

--
Dave Leibold - via FidoNet node 1:3609/1
UUCP: !bnw!djcl
INTERNET: djcl@bnw.debe.fl.us

3851. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 06:40:00 UTC
From: dereky@ama.soest.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.064000.18476@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 292564

In article <1991Oct15.150341.16959@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>There's a rubber-like tape product called "self melting tape" available
>from most large electrical supply houses. Stretch it and apply it in a

The stuff goes by many names. I've seen self-melting, self-annealing,
Vulcanizing rubber, etc... Goes by scotch #23

Derek
WH6BH

3852. 8088 or 8086 Microcontrollers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 07:24:16 UTC
From: barker@wd0gol.WD0GOL.MN.ORG
Message-ID: <230@wd0gol.WD0GOL.MN.ORG>
Source record: 292462
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm looking for a Microcontroller based on either the 8088 or 8086
for a project I've got in mind. The reason for looking for an
808[86] based uController is that I'd like to be able to put both
BIOS and DOS on it in ROM.

My only alternative if these aren't available would be to find a
source for cheap mini-XT motherboards (size is an issue).

Processor speed isn't important (anything >DC should work :-)
but it would be nice if it had a built-in serial port and possibly
a disk[ette] interface.

Does anyone have any ideas on sources for either of these?

Thanks!

-Bob

Bob Barker ...!uunet!jhereg!tcnet!wd0gol!barker
Robert Barker & Associates barker@wd0gol.MN.ORG
(612) 934-2136

3853. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 07:47:07 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.074707.6634@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 292565

In article <53407@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>Just out of curiosity, what have you found to be the best way to seal
>RF connectors on antenna systems? I've used almost every techinuqe

We have a climate here in Finland that simply demands good sealing of
the connectors that are installed outside. I usually wrap two layers of
self-amalgamating rubber tape over the connector and then cover the
whole thing with PVC electrical tape, as the rubber tape does not
tolerate UV light. As Jeff said, this kind of package is a pain to
open, but I have opened connections more than 10 years old sealed this
way and the connectors have been like just bought in the store. There
are several ways to apply the PVC tape so that it hold well for several
years.

I also have something to do with commercial installations. Also there
we use the abovementioned method. In some places we have used that kind
of heavy shrink tubing that has heat-glue inside instead of PVC tape.
However, that method is not very well intended to be opened every other
year...:-)

Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gr|nlund, benjamin@ee.tut.fi, Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of the International Association for Adjustment Aces OH3BK@OH3RBR
- There are no ugly women in this world - just too few bottles of beer. -

3854. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 11:16:45 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <44108@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292446

In article <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:
>What a neat phonetic Diana, KC1SP, has....."Sweet Pea".....
>Back in my neophyte days I used to use "Kiss-One-Mighty-Eager-Romeo" and
>thought THAT was pretty cute......never got me anywhere tho....

Oh, "Sweet Pea" is just the local nickname from an OF who refused to talk to me at first (I think he was afraid of ladies). It stuck, though, and is used over all the other acronyms I've thought up.

Course, I have to tell you about my first THOUGHTS about my Advanced callsign. See, I'm a pilot, and I was thinking....what would be a good callsign for a pilot. Knowing they were in the KC1Sx's at the time, I thought, "Gee, I hope I get KC1SP, then I can be 'one super pilot'." The very next day, my callsign arrived and GUESS WHAT I GOT????

Cheers!

Super Pilot
Sweet Pea
Kant Catch one S_____ Person (I'll let you fill in the blank, my friends who know me already have tried a few interesting words :-)

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3855. Amateur Radio FAQ's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 11:22:40 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9110160722.aa05633@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 292571

Diana: The FAQ's are REALLY useful....GREAT JOB !! And thanks for all the work you obviously put into it. I got a good chuckle from your 3-paragraph summary in answer to the question....Can I use my HT aboard a commercial aircraft?.....there's been multi-multi kilobytes on this net recently on that subject; you disposed of it rather neatly, I thought....

But what happened to Part 2 ??

THANKS AGAIN, SWEET PEA..... Jerry, K1MER

3856. Amateur Radio FAQ's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 11:36:45 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9110160736.aa06268@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 292572

Diana: Never mind, I found Part 2......it was especially useful in expanding
my access to newsgroups....a whole new world.....very exciting.....again,
thank you very much.
Jerry, K1MER

3857. IC-2410 out-of-band (not really) transmit mod needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 12:33:42 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.123342.24583@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 292568

I'd like my IC-2410 to be able to transmit in the 430 MHz of the 70cm band but in order to do so I must install the out-of-band transmit mod for this radio.

ICOM will not give me the mod because I can't produce a MARS/CAP permit even thought I intend to use it in the ham band.

Could someone please provide me with the modification necessary?

--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

3858. Re: QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 12:49:59 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360037@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 292352

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, plumer@boreas.Stanford.EDU (Edward S. Plumer) writes:

> The QSL path for ZA1HA is via HA6KNB... an earlier
> posting here listed the address as
>
> Globex Foundation
> Box 49
> Budapest Hungary
> 1311
>
> rumor has it that that might have changed however
>
> Edward KM6IQ
> .

ZA1HA said a couple of days ago there was a problem with the Globex address
and to QSL via the HA6.

73, Jay K0GU

3859. ZA1HF QSL Route

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 12:50:52 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9110160850.aa12209@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 292573

Anyone have the QSL route for ZA1HF - active 10/12 & 10/13/91 on 10m ??

I think this might be one of the Hungarians, but which one, I dunno....

Reply on the net, please....I saw a post the other day that indicated
there may be others that need same info....Thanx

Jerry, K1MER

3860. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:01:12 UTC
From: tpoind@eatdust
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.130112.29574@cherokee.uswest.com>
Source record: 292428

In article <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:
>Would be interesting to see some sort of compendium of interesting phonetics
>ACTUALLY used by REAL operators.....

I wished I had the call issued just after mine, N0NUK, which makes a nice environmental statement. Also, here in the Denver area we have N0ISE, sometimes quite appropriate for radio communications.

--
Tom Poindexter N0NUJ tpoind@uswest.com ..!uunet!boulder!uswat!tpoind

/usr/bin/postnews: $HOME/.signature rejected, poor taste

3861. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:19:33 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9110161319.AA13144@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292574

>> AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE CLASS

>> No Technical Background Needed!

>>The Wellesley Amateur Radio Society is holding Amateur Radio
>>Licensing Classes this Fall.

>When people post messages of this kind, could they kindly include the
>state in the message, preferrably near the top?
> thank you.
> jim, NE3X

It was assumed that folks would have sufficient background to KNOW
that there is on ONE Wellesley--you know, of Wellesley College fame?
After all, Wellesley is a VERY famous women's college in the town of
Wellesley Massachusetts about ten miles west of Boston. The radio
club actually met at the college at one time.

You never heard of Wellesley College?

tsk, tsk, tsk,

de kc1pr

3862. YAESU FT-470 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:29:31 UTC
From: foxd@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.132931.28285@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 292570

I am looking for mods for the YAESU FT-470. Please send me E-mail if you have them. Thank you.

Standard disclaimer.

3863. DX Bulletni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:29:51 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9110161329.AA29534@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 292575

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 031 (OPDX.031)
October 14, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & the Southeastern Packet Cluster Group, ARRL Bulletins, QRZ DX, WB2CVL, K3BEQ, WB8HIW, KQ8M, W8QWI and W8XD for the following DX information.

3B7, SAINT BRANDON ISLAND. Jackie, 3B8CF, is now QRT from here. QSL to his call book address.

9L, SIERRA LEONE. Dave, 9L1US, was heard saying that he will begin tearing down his antennas the first of November, following the CQ WW Contest.

P5, NORTH KOREA. It is reported now, that Romeo is definitely NOT going to P5 at this time. He and the other operators who just operated from XY, 1S and 3W are much too tired and they need a rest.

S2, BANGLADESH. Things are looking up for this one to be active soon. From the W1AW ARRL Bulletins, it was reported that the Bangladesh Amateur Radio League, BARL, announced regular licensing of operators has begun in S2. The first two licenses were issued to BARL President Saif Shahid, S21A, and General Secretary Nizam Chowdhury, S21B, on Oct. 5th. Six more licenses are expected soon. Probably the next licenses to be issued will go to Jim and Kirsti Smith, VK9NS and VK9NL, and Eric, WZ6C. It was also mentioned this week on W2MIG's Net, that no authorized amateur radio operation has been permitted since the Jim Smith operation.

T2, TUVALU. Bing, VK2BCH, is now QRV from Tuvalu as T20XV. He plans to be active for several weeks. QSL to home callbook address.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. XU0JA will be active thru October 16th. Most of the activity is on CW (around 25 kHz up from band edge). QSL via JA1NUT. The Southeastern Packet Cluster Group reported hearing and working a XU1U. It is undetermine whether this station is part of the XU0JA group or a SLIM (he did say QSL to JA1UT).

YA, AFGHANISTAN. Jackie, F2CW, will be returning to YA on October 19 with a vertical antenna. His callsign will be YA2CW.

YV0, AVES ISLAND. A DXpedition to Aves Island is planned to start about November 5th. Duration is reported to be about 2 weeks and the callsign reported will be 4M0PV.

ZA, ALBANIA. A lot has been said about ZA over the past couple of weeks, so I will try to keep it short. The ZA1A international group went QRT, on October 7th. Their totals for contacts were reported to be over 70,000. At this time ZA1A is the only station that has sent documentation and is approved for DXCC. The ZA1QA and ZA1HA still continue to be active as this bulletin was being written. The French group operated as ZA1ZMX, ZA1ZXV and ZA1ZVX for 5 days and went QRT on Friday. Also, another new ZA showed up on 28480 kHz around 1800z this weekend as ZA1DX. Zoli, HA5PP, who was the operator, said QSL to P.O. Box 200/66, Budapest, Hungary. Begin looking for the 12 Albanian students who graduated last week from the ZA1A group. (ZA1TAA thru ZA1TAL)

ZL8, KERMEDEC ISLANDS. Ron, ZL1AMO, is supposed to be active from Rotuma as 3D2RW, but has not been heard since October 7th. He is working very hard on a ZL8 DXpedition slated for around March.

THE FIRST QSL DXPEDITION. In a phone conversation with Bob, WB2CVL, he reported to the OPDX that he will be traveling to Moscow on Dec. 23 for the purpose of obtaining 400 XY0RR QSL cards. His plan hinges on approval from Romeo, UB5JRR. Bob is looking to take calls and cards from a maximum of 400 stations interested in participating in this project. He plans to gather the cards from those stations and personally deliver them to Romeo and return with validated QSL confirmations. In addition, Bob will donate some blank QSL cards to Romeo to help expedite the QSLing process for these much sought after QSL cards. Donations to cover transportation and QSL costs will be essential to making this project possible. For further information Bob can be reached at 908-846-2056 if your interested. Bob feels he will have an answer from Romeo sometime this week and needs to finalize his list.

SOUTH ATLANTIC CRUISE. Ken, WB8HIW, was informed by F6EWE, that a group consisting of F6EOZ and others (doctors, geologist, scientist), will be cruising the South Atlantic on a boat called Antarctica. They will be at sea for approximately one year and plan to stay at least one week at various rare islands. Some of the islands mentioned are Peter I, Bouvet and South Sandwich. Details are still sketchy, but the general purpose of this expedition is the preservation of the Antarctica natural resources.

STATIONS SLATED TO BE ACTIVE IN THE CQ WORLD-WIDE SSB CONTEST.
(Compiled from some rumors, nets and QRZ DX Bulletin)
4K4ZI (QSL to K4RKI), 5B4BCC (QSL to DL4MDO), 5V7JG (by F2JD), 6I2A (Mexico! by several of the XE gang), 8P9Z (by K3KG, K3ZR, K4FJ, 9L1US (QSL via WA8JOC), 9M6NA (by JE1JKL), C6AFQ (by K1TN and WB2CHO), C6AFT (by AA5NT--will sign AA5NT/C6A before the contest.), CT3M (Madeira by OH2MM going for a World Record Single Op score. QSL to CT3BX), FG8Y (by FG/F2YT) and FG/F1MVT, GU (Guernsey! Several DLs will sign their own calls /GU), HS0E (by K9EL, Some CW before the contest), J37H (operated

by KJ4VH, KU4J, W4BXI, N4WBS), J80D (by W8KKF, KP2A, WX9E and WA8LOW), KH9 (by WE5I and AD1S), KP2A (by CT1BOH), LU4FM (by N6AA and crew), NP2N (by NP2N, WI0W and W0ANZ), P40T (by WX4G, W3BTX, N4RJ and K4PI), P40V (by AI6V), P40W (by W2GD), RH3E (Turkoman, 16 ops), V31X (by several W6's), V47KP (by K2DOX), V47NS (by W9NSZ), VE2/Zone 2 (by Woodbridge Wireless Club & WD4KXB and KJ4VG signing /VE2), VP2E/WA2VUY (QSL to WA2VUY), ZD8Z (by N6TJ), ZF2JR (by N6RJ, 40m single band), ZK1XC (South Cook, by WQ7R)

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3864. Re: Reciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:38:06 UTC
From: jimallen@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <60520001@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 292475

Rich,

Post on rec.radio.swap. This is the active sell/want board for
radios.

Regards,

Jim Allen

KC6VWV

3865. FLEA at MIT Sunday 20 Oct Cambridge MA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:42:35 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <9110161342.AA29860@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 292576

This is the last one of the summer.....

***** 50 cent buyers discount with hardcopy of this notice ********

COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS - HAM RADIO - COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS

FLEA all SUMMER at MIT
Sunday, October 20, 1991
9AM-2PM

Come to the city for a great flea - plenty of free parking.

MIT's electronics and ham radio flea will take
place on the third Sunday of each month this summer,
April thru October.

There is tailgate space for over 400 sellers and
free, off-street parking for >1000 cars!

Buyers admission is $1.50 (you get 50c off if
you're lucky enough to have a copy of our add)
and sellers spaces are $8.00-each at the gate
or $5.00 if mailed by the preceding 5th. A sellers
Season Pass for all 7 sundays is available for $28
if purchased by April 21st

The flea will be held at the corner of Albany and
Main streets in Cambridge; right in the Kendall
Square area from 9AM to 2PM, with sellers set-up
time starting at 7AM.

!! RAIN or SHINE !! Have no fear of rain, a covered
tailgate area is available for all sellers (6'8" clearance).

Talk-in: 146.52 and W1XM/R-449.725/444.725 (PL 114.8/2A).

Sponsors: MIT Electronics Research Society
MIT UHF Repeater Association (W1XM)
MIT Radio Society (W1MX)
Harvard Wireless Club (W1AF)

For more info / advanced reservations 617 253 3776

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3866. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:45:15 UTC
From: datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.134515.28265@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 292429

Here in Salt Lake City, there is a gentleman who sign W7"F"rankenstein's "S"econd "C"ousin (W7FSC). He stated that his children gave him a toy Frankenstein doll with this written on it. At that time, I held tthe call N7FON (N7 "F"rankenstein's "O"ther "N"ephew, as bestowed by the 2nd cousin. I could never gigure out what to do with KE7KJ. And now, because not very many hams I talk to use these "fun" phonetics (they are outside of the USA, and may not understand, and other reasons), I use the real phonetics as much as possible for WR7O.

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp.
datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com

3867. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:55:12 UTC
From: marc@ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com
Message-ID: <12195@awdprime.UUCP>
Source record: 292445

I remember this from a QST back in the mid 60's.

There was a ham who had the call WA3DDT. His name?

Isaac Roach! I wonder if the callsign was picked for him ...

Marc Wiz MaBell (512)838-4780

Yes that really is my last name.
The views expressed are my own.

marc@aixwiz.austin.ibm.com
or
uunet!cs.utexas.edu!ibmchs!auschs!ekhomeni.austin.ibm.com!marc

3868. re:Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:55:43 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"16-Oct-91..9:55:43.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292433

Jeff,
A number of years - pre-coax seal - of installiong / servicing industrial communications systems along the Gulf coast produced this combo: use only 3M Scotch 88 plastic tape. It is more expensive than the ordinary (Scotch 33) tape but has a wider useful temperature range. Use 3M Scotch-Kote - a liquid insulating coating obtainable at electrical supply houses.

The method previously employed involved coating the exterior of the connectors and about three inches of cable each direction from the connectors with Scotch-Kote and then wrapping it with Scotch 88 electrical tape while it was still wet (snug but do not stretch this layer as it increases the tendency to unwrap in cold weather). Messy job, but the Scotch-Kote-tape conbination really seals it. On top of this, I used a layer of rubber electrical tape and then another coat of the Scotch 88 (snugged, not stretched) finished on the outside with another painting of Scotch-Kote.

The problem with this seal is that while it is almost water impervious, it is equally impervious to opening the connectors up again! Can be done, but takes a lot of patient cutting and peeling with a sharp knife.

These seals would last as long as they could endure UV radiation from the sun (2-3 years, typically). Probably a layer of reflective foil tape on the outside would make them last as long as you want.

This soultion does not alleviate your distaste for coax seal - just changes the material! Today, I follow the same process in my ham station but I do use coax seal as the first layer since it is easier to remove than Scotch-Koted plastic tape! That exterior layer of Scotch 88 and Scotch-Kote still works like a jewel, though.
Wayne, KB6CSP

3869. FLEA at MIT Sunday 20 Oct Cambridge MA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:56:11 UTC
From: reisert@sttng.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.135611.4175@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 292577
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,ne.forsale,ne.wanted,sci.electronics,comp.sys.ibm.pc.hardware,comp.sys.mac.hardware,comp.sys.amiga.hardware

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The flea will be held at the corner of Albany and
Main streets in Cambridge; right in the Kendall
Square area from 9AM to 2PM, with sellers set-up
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!! RAIN or SHINE !! Have no fear of rain, a covered
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Talk-in: 146.52 and W1XM/R-449.725/444.725 (PL 114.8/2A).

Sponsors: MIT Electronics Research Society
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MIT Radio Society (W1MX)
Harvard Wireless Club (W1AF)

For more info / advanced reservations 617 253 3776

******** 50 cent buyers discount with hard copy of this notice ************

=-=-=-

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

3870. Re: Yaesu 470 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 13:58:40 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360039@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 292351

Try holding down the MR and FM keys while turning the rig on and if that doesn't work take the rig apart and disconect the lithum battery for a couple of minutes and reconnecting it.
Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

3871. Callsign phonetics et al.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 14:00:29 UTC
From: jlgiasi@hcx5.UMMED.EDU
Message-ID: <9110161400.AA03761@hcx5>
Source record: 292430

WB2KMY was using WB2 Kiss My Yagi during sweepstakes until he couldn't keep a straight face while in QSO with a YL...

As a side note, on repeaters he tends to rush his call and we always tease him about being the only ham with the rare WPX prefix W Beeta...

Anyone else out there from the Beeta Call area?

Ok, I have picked on Doug enough now... but he is really a good sport about it... (I leave space here for Don to add any comments... Hi Don!)

73 de KA1 Uniiiiited Taango Uniiiiited
(Doug always mentions how I extend the vowels in my call suffix phonetics..)
JL Luigi Giasi
jlgiasi@hcx5.ummed.edu

3872. re: Tri-Banders - Yagi9s vs Quads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 14:11:23 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"16-Oct-91.10:11:23.EDT".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292432

Went through the same analysis several years ago. I guess it gets down to personal perception and preference. Beauty and, to an extent performance, are in the eye of the beholder.

Yagi's, for the most part, seem to be mechanically superior.

Quad's seem to exhibit fractionally more gain and are slightly quieter due to the closed loop element design.

Quads are more tolerant of low altitudes - i.e. appear to maintain a lower radiation angle at lower elevations above ground than a Yagi similarly mounted.

Since I live in an area subject to annual ice storms, etc., I elected to go with Yagis. No regrets, but am still fascinated by Quads and just might try one some day for the heck of it.

Wayne, KB6CSP

3873. Re: IC-735 Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 14:14:05 UTC
From: bray@cheetah.ece.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.141405.9942@news.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 292569

From article <1991Oct15.134207.6539@news.clarkson.edu>, by bray@cheetah.ece.clarkson.edu (David Bray):
> GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu (Dave Goodwin) writes:
>
>> Having just purchased an ICOM-735 transceiver, I'm interested in finding out
>> if anyone has devised the necessary interface between a PC and the rig's
>> serial control port? I know Icom makes one, and though I haven't checked the
>> price yet I'm sure it will be ridiculously out of line. Thanks.
>

OK Here is the design --

ICOM Radio/RS232 interface which meets RS232 specifications.

```
*-------------------------------------------------------------------------*
* This circuit has no expressed or implied warranty of any kind. *
* It works very well for my IC-735 and with three different computers. *
* It has not been used on any other Icom radio but should be compatible *
* with a number of other desktop models. *
* BUT *
* !! USE IT AT YOUR OWN RISK !! *
* D. W. Bray, K2LMG -- Clarkson University *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------------*
```

This design uses a chip designed to produce both the + and - voltages required by RS232 from a single +5 volts, and incorporates two receiving and transmitting inverters which meet the RS232 specifications. The only other chip needed is a buffer which allows its output to be driven from another source.

A circuit drawing is presented below. In words, the implementation is:

ICL232 Chip -- Pin 14 is output to RS232 Pin 3; Pin 13 is input from RS232 Pin 2; Pin 11 is tied to 7417 Pin 2 and to a 270 ohm resistor, the other resistor connection is tied to +5V; Pin 12 is tied to 7417 Pin 3.

ICL232 Chip -- Capacitors. C3 + lead is tied to Pin 2, C3 - lead is tied to +5V; C1 + lead is tied to Pin 1, C1 - lead to Pin 3; C2 + lead is tied to Pin 4, C2 - lead tied to Pin 5; C4 + lead tied to GND, and C4 - lead tied to Pin 6.

ICL232 Chip -- VCC is Pin 16 which is tied to +5V. GND Pin is 15 which is tied to ground. All leads not mentioned should be open.

7417 Chip -- Pins 2 and 3 are tied as discussed above. Pins 1 and 4 are connected together and to the center pin of a 1/8" plug for

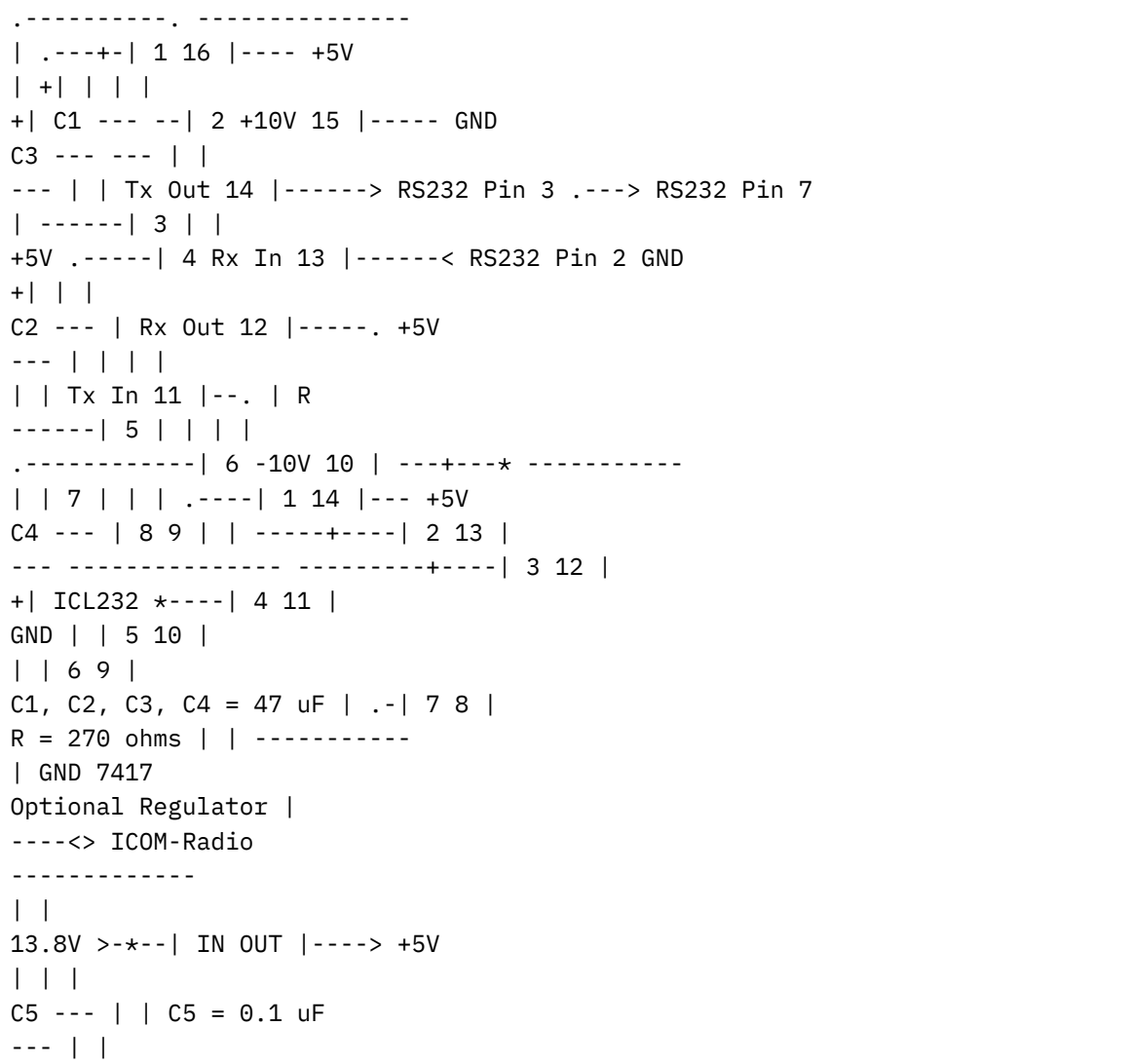
connection to an Icom radio.

7417 Chip -- VCC is Pin 14 which is tied to +5V. GND is Pin 7 which is tied to ground. All leads not mentioned should be open.

The ICL232 chip uses an internal oscillator to create the +- voltages by voltage doublers (which require C1 and C2). Pin 2 is a +10V source, Pin 6 is a -10V source (but are not connect to anything is this design). The Transmitters (Tx) and Receivers (Rx) meet RS232 specifications. One source of the ICL232 is: DigiKey Corp., Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677 -- 1-800-344-4539. Price approximately $4.80.

The 7417 is an open collector buffer chip. This allows a buffer output to be driven from another source, and is compatible with the Icom IC-735 internal pull-up circuit. Designs which use 1488/1489 chips, where the Icom input/output lead is tied to a buffer output (in a similar manner to this circuit), violate chip specifications.

In this diagram "+" means "cross", that is, no connection; '*' means connection.



```
*--| Common | In words: Tie 13.8V to the Input Pin and to a
| ------------- 0.1 uF capacitor connected to ground.
GND 7805 Tie the Common regulator pin to ground.
The Output Pin is +5V.
```

****
D. W. Bray, K2LMG -- Clarkson University -- Potsdam, NY

3874. IC2SRA Advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 14:14:43 UTC
From: fysy@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.101443.7961@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 292434

I am interested in the new Icom handheld the IC2SRA, which is
according to the manufacturer a 2m HT with wideband reception
from 50 MHz to 950 MHz. I have been looking for a while for
a beast like this, but I was hoping someone could tell me
a little bit about their experience with this particular model.
Is it as sensitive as it should be? Is it as sensitive as the
R1 for the frequencies it recieves? ARe there any unacceptable
compromizes in putting a sensitive broadband handheld receiver
in a 2m HT? The best price I have heard so far is $500+. Any
advice anyone could give me would be appreciated. Also, is there
anything worth listening to between the 30MHz my HF gets and the 50MHz
I could receive with the IC2SRA? I think there are old police
frequencies there? I was hoping to use this handheld for mostly
casual listening, but also some packet work on the local nets.
Thanks. Don Drinkwater FYSY@crnlvax5

3875. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 14:16:33 UTC
From: nd2k@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.141633.24206@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 292431

>Would be interesting to see some sort of compendium of interesting phonetics
>ACTUALLY used by REAL operators.....

For my call, I sometimes use the phonetics "No Dollars 2 Kids",
which was true for about 2 yrs, then we added a 3rd child. Which just
proves that it's easier to get kids than dollars.

Al Schwarz ND2K

3876. Re: Another attack on the Amateur spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 14:27:09 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.142709.9539@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 292436

I've got to agree with Dube. I am disturbed by the wording of the speech AND the attitude that amateur radio has so much "excess capacity". The 220 debacle is hardly over and it is certainly true that local government units would like access to some of our frequencies. If we have enough excess capacity to warrent "business" use, it is only a short time till someone grasps that idea and decides it would be better to put that capacity to other entirely non-amateur use!

Phil's idea of simpler rules is a good one. We could all assist Public Service events with less worry (can I report where the race leader is, or is that business?). Packet Stations could forward messages for non-profit organizations w/o complex message checking for "business" items. Missionary organizations could request needed supplies in non-emergency situations. ETC. _However_ the rational MUST be the sense of easing the regulatory burden and allowing our "self-police" policies to deal with violations (i.e. nobody wants the ham who owns the hardware store to be routinely dispatching his delivery people over amateur bands). Further, the expanded use must still be done by amateurs (I gag at the thought of non-licensed government or media folks using amateur freqs on a so-called secondary (or is it tertiary?) basis: if they get used to using our bands, they aren't going to want to stop peaceably just because you and I want to carry on a "ordinary" amateur communication!).
--
--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

3877. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 14:34:12 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2700@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 292440

In article <1991Oct15.150341.16959@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

even half lap layer over the joint, then cover the entire joint with
Scotch Brand Electrical Tape (accept no substitutes). This will give

I should add that Scotch makes several types and the recommended type
for us is "Super 33+". It comes in a little plastic case. It is
relatively expensive but I have seen it at hamfests for less than a
buck a roll.

jv

"Something was badly amiss with the spiritual life of the planet, thought
Gibreel Farishta. Too many demons inside people claiming to believe in
God." -- Salman Rushdie, THE SATANIC VERSES

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | vail@tegra.com
|Tegra| Member: LPF | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- (508) 663-7435 | jv@n1dxg.ampr.org

3878. Wanted: Source for Ham-related TIFF or WPG files

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 14:58:20 UTC
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.145820.7171@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 292437

Where can I find an FTP site that contains ham-radio-related graphics
images in a format usable by WordPerfect 5.1 (.WPG, .TIFF, etc.)? As
an alternative, I can deal with anything in UUENCODE format if anyone has something.
Right now, I am especially in need of a modulated carrier wave (
like CW or AM would appear), but I would be interested in other things
like the ARRL logo, antennas, etc.

Please direct UUENCODED files to hpeach@ca.uky.edu as this account is
setup for them. Other replies to this account are fine.

73, Harold, N4FLZ

--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. N4FLZ ><> (606)257-3335 hgpeach@ca.uky.edu

3879. Re: Need help designing directional ant.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 15:20:48 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850021@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 292471

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wdlee@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu (david lee) writes:

> I would like to build a bi-directional antenna for 2 meters,
> i.e. one whose
> forward lobe pattern is the same as its backward lobe pattern, but
> has poor reception to the left and right. I was thinking about using
> two quarter wave vertical ground plane antennas separated by half
> a wavelength and driven in phase. How would one make this assembly
> look like 50 ohms to the transceiver? Any other ideas on bi-directional
> 73 de N5TLZ
> David@moe.ece.utexas.edu
>
>

You can get a lot more bidirectional gain (like 8 dB) by using
an 8JK array which is two dipoles 1/8 wavelength apart driven out of phase.
You could also use two verticals 1/8 wavelength apart if you
have a *good* ground plane. If you want further information, see any
antenna handbook or read W8JK's book (Antennas by Kraus).

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

3880. Re: Wanted: Source for Ham-related TIFF or WPG files

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 15:29:41 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.152941.8599@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292438

In article <1991Oct16.145820.7171@ms.uky.edu> andreap@ms.uky.edu (Peach) writes:
>Where can I find an FTP site that contains ham-radio-related graphics
>images in a format usable by WordPerfect 5.1 (.WPG, .TIFF, etc.)? As
>an alternative, I can deal with anything in UUENCODE format if anyone has something.
>Right now, I am especially in need of a modulated carrier wave (
>like CW or AM would appear), but I would be interested in other things
>like the ARRL logo, antennas, etc.
>
>Please direct UUENCODED files to hpeach@ca.uky.edu as this account is
>setup for them. Other replies to this account are fine.
>
>73, Harold, N4FLZ
Following up on this, does anyone have such items as the ARRL logo
in postscript format? I'd like to use it in the design of a QSL card.
Thanks.

Richard Eckman KD4AUS/AA
NASA Langley
eckman@dobson.larc.nasa.gov

3881. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 15:46:41 UTC
From: ka3pgn@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.154641.4089@ka3ovk>
Source record: 292442

dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

> I advised Rob to buy the CB sets and "play there". He said he
>wanted to build a radio to talk to all his friends at once, in a
>few block radius. I thought it over and decided what his most cost
>effective solution would be. Also, by buying a working radio, he
>can get started in radio without the frustration of getting a
>home-built kit working. I was trying to be helpful and pragmatic.

> I can see my suggestion offended Dave. Sorry. I guess I don't
>view CB as poorly as Dave does.

I stand corrected in this case. More so, I only read an edited portion
of your reply. Your point is well taken. Kit building can become a
nightmare, but I wouldn't throw the entire idea out. I learned alot
about electronics and how transmitters work from building a full range
of kits: from simple to very complex. It was, at times a trying experience
but the results were a benefit.

Regarding the CB issue, I don't have a dislike for the CB at all. I
stated that all bands suffer from some sort of chaos in one form or
another but did not intend it to sound as though I was picking on the
11 meter band in particular. I started out on the CB and still enjoy
talking on it. I've spoken with many people who have ham equipment
that they are using for CB purposes, who don't have a amateur license.
They realize I'm a ham and have expressed interest in becoming one too.
It's times like this when I've tried to persuade them from using their
ham transceivers on the bands without a license. I know they're doing
it.....what else would they be doing with a $700 radio besides running
excessive power on 11 meters? (and fooling around on the amateur bands)

The reception I've received has been favorable from these people.
They like the idea of using full legal power legally. I've put these
people in touch with someone who can help them obtain training and
information, and at the same time expressed how easy it is nowadays
to get licensed.
So Dana, I'm sorry if you took the context of my posting the wrong
way. I was only trying to help and not necessarily picking on you
in particular. As I've written in the many favorable e-Mail messages
I responded to, I was blowing off steam regarding the way the
newcomer to the hobby is treated from time to time, both on this
newsgroup and in the amateur community as well.

Dave
KA3PGN

--
| Dave Norment, United Broadcasting Company, WINX, Traffic Dir/Engineer |
| voice: (301)424-9292 Packet: KA3PGN@WA3ZNW \ /\ / || |\ | \\ // AM 1600 |
| "Top 40 AM Radio Still Lives!" AM 1600 \/ \/ || | \| // \\ |
| UUCP: ....uunet!media!\ "Playing 40 Years of Top 40" |

3882. Re: Coil-winding help for Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 15:53:56 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <271@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292441

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>In article <9110141423.AA00036@rtp40.dg.com> Pete_Simpson@DGC.ceo.dg.COM writes:
>>end of the wire to the can before beginning to wind. Make sure you
>>leave enough hanging free to connect to (assuming you break it a
>>couple of times trying to strip it :-). Nail polish works well, and
>>may even dissolve the plastic a bit, so be careful.
>
> I strip enameled wire by cooking the insulation off with a
>soldering iron. It also has the side effect of tinning the wire.

There is a type of enamel coating that is meltable at soldering-iron
temperatures. (Belden calls it "polythermaleze" which I assume is a
trade name.) You were probably using wire of this type. I doubt you
could get a soldering iron hot enough to melt standard enamel!

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. | Usenet motto:
Newington, CT 06111 | "To serve and protest."

3883. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 15:56:16 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.met.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.155616.8308@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 292443

In article <53495@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
|>One guy in the area, W3DBZ used to use "W3 Dead Black Zombies" until he
|>got a you've-been-bad note from the FCC. Guess they thought it had racial
|>overtones, although that's not what he intended.

I used to be the holder of N1GGR ("Gives Good Radio")-- it caused some misunderstandings as well. (It was a mighty impetus to get my code speed up....)

Now I'm "Kick Cat 1 Time Daily."
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

3884. College Net tonight!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 16:14:29 UTC
From: tucker@fisher.eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.161429.4657@eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 292449

The college net, a place for college or university amateur radio stations to meet will be called tonight.

We had an excellent turnout last week. This week the frequency is different!

We will be meeting on 21.308 not 21.255! So, spin a little further up this week. W7YH, Rob in Washington will be your net control. The forty meter net this week is cancelled unless we find another net control here pretty quick.

Hope to see you on. If you get this late, we will meet again next week, hopefully on both 15 and 40 meters. If you are interested in receiving the announcements about the college net by mail and you don't already, please drop me a line.

Oh, if there are any stations novice or tech who want to check in on CW, mail me with that info also. We can arrange a special time a few minutes early or something for you guys. Note that I am not a CW op. I'll take your callsign and let you know I heard you. All traffic or business will be on the phone net. But, if you'd like to officially check in via radio, we can take care of you.

See you on the net. CQ CQ any college or university station. This is the College Net!
--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

3885. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 16:42:54 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <3430@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 292458

In article <28819@nntpd.lkg.dec.com> gettys@regent.enet.dec.com (Bob Gettys N1BRM) writes:
>You need to answer one question before anyone can help you. There were
>at least two different (and I think there were more) versions of the IC-22.
>Some were diode programable and limited in xmit range, some were thumbwheel
>programmable and covered the entire band. There may even have been a crystal
>version. So, which one do you have??
>
> /s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM - owner of an IC-22U (thumbwheel programmable)

Just to confirm Bob, there were indeed three versions:

IC-22(a) 22 Channel Crystal controlled
IC-22S Synthesized, normally only operates on old
repeater band 146-148.
IC-22U thumbwheel switchs.

I'm not absolutely positive whether the crystal rig was a 22A or just a 22.

Steve KA6S

3886. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 17:10:33 UTC
From: harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com
Message-ID: <16OCT91131033@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>
Source record: 292447
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <5577@bnr-rsc.UUCP>, mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes...
>I've noticed that by tuning through part of the UHF spectrum on my TV
>heard information) make me a criminal? Yet? In the US? In Canada?
Well, if the thought police don't know you're listening...
>How are past and present UHF TV channels allocated? Anyone have a handy
>online copy that they could send me? What parts of the UHF spectrum have
>been reallocated from TV to other purposes?
There are 3 bands:
Low-band VHF, 5 channels 6MHz wide 54-72MHz (2-4) 76-88MHz (5-6)
Hi-band VHF, 7 channels 6MHz wide 174MHz to 216MHz (7-13)
UHF (as of 1971) 70 chan 6MHz wide 470-890 MHz (14-83)
I don't know the details of reallocation but I think it depends
on who can lobby, bribe, or bully spectrum; TV or Cell.
>
>Is there a really good small UHF TV antenna that is easily made? Right
I use a TV rabbit ear collapsed to an overall length of about 14 inches
which makes a dipole resonant at the high range of the UHF band :-)
>Oh, and whatever happened to TV Channel 1? I know it's ancient history,
I may be wrong about this but I think ch1 overlapped the old fm
allocation and was scrapped. Then the new fm allocation went into effect
and left space for baby monitors and portable phones.
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J
| Jon Harding, N2KZJ email: harding%b56vxg.dnet@Kodak.COM |
| * I don't represent KODAK by word or deed. * |
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J

3887. Cellular vs UHF TV , etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 19:01:25 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9110161901.AA02853@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 292456

Regarding whatever happened to TV channel 1, WA9BVE is wrong. Channel 1 did NOT become six meters. Six is 4 MHz wide, TV channels are 6 MHz wide. Channel 1 was 44-50 MHz, just above the old FM BC band. As far as I know, no stations ever made it on the air on this band - though Raytheon had a CP in the Boston area (they say).

Just think of the mess if six had had TV on BOTH sides of it! One of the main reasons that Channel 1 was withdrawn was doubtless the greater incidence of Es and F2 long-distance propagation on these lower frequencies.

This posting in no way represents the official position of my employer.
73, Bob W3OTC I'll see you on 50.125 MHz home 301-762-5838
<rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> work 301-975-5677

3888. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 19:46:59 UTC
From: ellis@convex.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.194659.26404@convex.com>
Source record: 292450

In article <22513@helios.TAMU.EDU> mcl9337@grouxo.tamu.edu (Mark C. Lowe) writes:
>Speaking of Drake, I have a TR-4C in very good condition

and if i can tag on one more request to this:

If i was to replace a TR-4C with a modern rig, what would i select? I realize
tubes and transistors aren't the same (there was *some* theory on that for
my novice ticket.) One ham that i spoke with called it a Cadillac.

The rig's on load to me and if it should disappear, well, i'm just curious
what it is equivalent to.

thanks,
robert (kb5ftt) (ellis@convex.com)

3889. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 20:17:32 UTC
From: bly@btree.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.201732.18576@btree.uucp>
Source record: 292347

>alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>As the trustee of a local high-level 2 meter repeater, I have never
>understood how a repeater group can allow blatant obscenity, music,
>intentional interference, etc. to continue unchallenged on a
>repeater. (I'm not from LA, but I take it from the postings that
>this describes the repeater in question.)

The user group allows it because this is what the users want!
The ONE rule of the Mt. Wilson Repeater Association is that
there are no rules. As a user/listener since 1981, let me list
some of the activities and modes of operation on the famous
147.435/146.400(448.950 link) repeater:

- "typical QSO's" about weather, rigs, etc.
- swap net
- antique radio net
- trivia net
- joke net (lude jokes allowed)
- other nets that I can't remember now
- political & religious discussions
- talk about sexual acts
- talk about law
- "verbal abuse"
- "king of the hill" jamming contests (winner must
capture the repeater so that no other users can
be heard for at least 15 seconds)
- poetry reading
- debates and arguments about every subject.
- tape playing
- handling emergency traffic as needed.
- and much more

Operating convention dictates that all users duplex so that
others can make comments over top of them, they won't
double and so they can tell when they are being jammed.

And as far as the illegal stuff goes, of course no one likes to
be jammed, but the bootleggers, malicious jammers and music
players usually keep it to a minimum and are low power enough
that it is only heard when no one else is talking. Personally,
I find this very funny and an enjoyable operating environment.
Jammers, bootleggers and operators typically standby for
emergency traffic to be handled; and this repeater deals
with lots of emergency traffic.

>For one thing, the trustee is legally responsible (along with
>the repeater user) for any transmissions the user makes. I know
>I don't want to put my license on the line for someone else's
>illegal operation.

We're not asking you to. ;-) The FCC has not been giving our
trustees a hard time, so I guess they approve. Anyway, there
is a long line of hams willing to be trustee of this machine
including this licensee. I strongly disagree with any reading
of part 97.113(a) or the Communications Act of 1934 that restricts
the content of radio transmission or makes the repeater trustee
responsible for said content. I am a vulgar man. All I ask
is for a place where I can be myself and not worry about some
clown turning the machine off because I say "fucking asshole"
or something. 147.435 is such a place.

>Why not just have a control operator turn off the repeater whenever
>illegal operation occurs? ...
>Hopefully, over time, the jammers will
>realize that they can't have their audience, and will move on to
>less destructive pursuits.

The last trustee of the repeater was thrown out by the users
for turning the machine off when "illegal operation" occurred.
The current trustee has vowed that the "machine will be
turned off for no reason!".

>What am I missing here?
>AL N1AL

The whole point! A group of people have banded together to fund
and support a repeater where they don't have to worry about a
control operator turning the repeater off because of "blatant
obscenity", topic of discussion, etc.

>P.S. By the way, the difference between repeater and HF jamming
>is that you can't "turn off" an HF frequency.

You can always turn off your radio or change frequency. If the
operation on 147.435/146.400 bothers you, I suggest this as the
solution to all those offended. ;-).

Love,
Roger Bly (ka6mwt)

3890. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 20:19:07 UTC
From: bennett@erich.TRiumf.CA
Message-ID: <00950343.aa90db80.5690@erich.triumf.ca>
Source record: 292465

On Oct. 14, John L. Moder (sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!cserver!edsi!john@ucsd.edu)
said:
> found out the freq's for the VHF marine band. they are....
> channel 1 156.05 Mhz. each channel after that add .05

This is only about 40% correct.
Channels 1 to 28 are 156.050 MHz, plus .050 per channel, to 157.450 MHz.
Channels 60 to 88 are 156.025 MHz, plus .050 per channel, to 157.425 MHz.

For duplex channels(1-5, 7, 18-28, 60-66, 78-88) the above gives the ship
transmit frequency. The shore transmit frequency is 4.6 MHz higher.
An "A" suffix indicates "USA Mode" - simplex operation on the ship tx frequency
of an international duplex channel.

Channel 16, distress, safety and calling, is 156.800 MHz. The adjacent channels,
75 and 76, are not used.

Peter Bennett, VE7CEI
Internet: bennett@erich.triumf.ca
bitnet: bennett@triumfer.bitnet
packet: ve7cei@ve7kit.#van.bc.ca

3891. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 20:42:52 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.204252.24272@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292454

In article <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:
>What a neat phonetic Diana, KC1SP, has....."Sweet Pea".....
>Back in my neophyte days I used to use "Kiss-One-Mighty-Eager-Romeo" and
>
<deleted a bit>
> Jerry, K1MER

Well, I *did* use Need 5 Ladies To Love...

...until I got Another Amazing 5 Z Call...

...or, is that Amorous About 5 Zippy Chicks...

...Whatever...

Mike
Texas Instruments | 214-995-0712 || AA5ZC ||Any opinions stated in
Corporate Research | FAX 214-995-0304 || Allen, TX ||the foregoing message
Dallas, Texas | TI Pager #4359 ||214-727-2832 ||are those of the writer
hoenig@csc.ti.com |This space intentionally left blank||and no other entity.

3892. Callsigns and Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 20:56:07 UTC
From: chiles@cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.205607.103022@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 292459

.

I don't want to berate anyone, but I have a serious problems with cutesie callsign phonetics. My primary dislike for them is that they require conscious deciphering and inhibit efficient and professional style in communications. Some unofficial phonetics completely obscure the numeric component of the call when they flow from the first character through the last, which especially increases the difficulty in parsing the call. I'm all for enjoying the radio and bantering back and forth, but I do draw the line with cutesie callsign phonetics over in the "handle" and CB bin. However, I think they're fine for fun off the air.

My second problem is that cutesie calls are all too prone to sexism in this male dominated hobby. For example, "need 3 good willing girls". I REALLY hate to come off stuffy, but I strongly feel sexual innuendoes have no place in amateur radio communications. I liken this to standing in the hall telling loud jokes that place women in subservient positions and insidiously oppressing the female co-workers over hearing such discourse. I seriously doubt any educated woman ham operator (ignoring for now the dated use of YL and its Victorian etymology) would feel comfortable having a conversation with some guy looking for "good willing GIRLS" or for someone to "kiss my yagi" (credit due for discontinuing this usage after meeting a woman on the air). With some QSL samples and cartoons I've seen around amateur radio, it is almost as if we are a guild of all male truck drivers (no insult meant to truck drivers, ham radio is a different subculture), and there is no confusion some women don't feel at home with amateur radio since it comes off as a good ol' white boys hobby.

I really don't want to start an argument. I do want to state how some of this fun appears to others, and I think others must share my view of this.

Bill

P.S.,
My apologies to the gentlemen whose calls I had to reference in this message. I do not mean to call your character into question or to judge you in anyway.

3893. re: computers - SSTV,WEFAX,FAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 21:22:52 UTC
From: johnl@stardent.Stardent.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.212252.4612@Stardent.COM>
Source record: 292467

I posted this about a week ago but someone watching for it didn't see it
so it apparently didn't get out. My apologies for wasting your time if
you already saw it.

- - - - - - - - -

Ken N1KK (klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com) asks:

> Subject: computers - SSTV,WEFAX,FAX
>
> I would like to hear from SSTV,WEFAX,FAX users that are using
> computers to receive/transmit these modes.
>
> Is there a single board that can be installed internal/external
> of the computer that can copy these modes?
>
> What should the computer consist of? 286,386,486,SVGA,memory??
>
> The last time I checked out SSTV the ultimate was a ROBOT 1200C
> interfaced to a computer. That was 5 years ago and I am guessing
> by now someone has put it all on a single card that can be
> installed within the computer.

Sorry for taking so long to reply. I've been real busy here and it took
a while to gather specific information from recent publications.

Doesn't anyone else out there know anything about SSTV????

Here is a quick summary of what is available. There are probably others
I don't know about.

Scan Converters

A couple years ago anyone who was serious about SSTV had a Robot 1200C.

It is a complete system dedicated to SSTV. Just connect it to
- Color TV camera (either NTSC or PAL).
- Color TV set or monitor.
- Speaker and Mic connectors of a transceiver.
- Tape recorder for picture storage.

It has 4 black & white modes (one compatible with original 8 second) and
4 color modes with different transmission times and resolutions.

It displays images with 256 x 240 resolution with 18 bits per pixel.
That's more than 250,000 colors.

Robot Research
5636 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 61927

It also has a parallel port for connection to a home computer. Several different programs for transferring images to/from the 1200C and for performing various other functions are available.

Hi-Res, Version 1.4 (for IBM PC)
Tom Jenkins N9AMR
5968 S. Keystone Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46227

SCAN, Version 6.0 (for IBM PC)
Bert Beyt W5ZR
301 Tampico St.
New Iberia, LA 70560

SSTV (for IBM PC)
Garnet Bebermeyer WB0UNB
15 Almeda Ct.
Fenton, MO 63026

IMAGE (for IBM PC)
Dick Isely WD9GIG
736 Fellow St.
St. Charles, IL 60174

name? (for Amiga)
Tom Hibben (call?)
Box 188
DeSoto, WI 54624

Replacement PROMs are available to give the 1200C other transmission modes such as Wraase, Martin, Scottie, and AVT. PROMs available from:

Martin Emmerson G3OQD
6 Mount Hurst Rd.
Hayes, Bromley
Kent, England

Unfortunately Robot Research is more interested in selling higher priced systems to industrial customers. The 1200C hasn't been enhanced or advertised for years. There are conflicting reports as to whether the 1200C has been discontinued entirely or if an occasional batch is manufactured.

Two clones of the 1200C are available:

LM9000
John Wilson VK3LM
R.M.B. 4201A
Tallangatta Valley 3701
Victoria Australia

NS-88
Munaki Yamafuzi JF3GOH
P.O. Box 670
Osaka Japan 531

I think the LM9000 is available only as blank PC boards. One magazine article warned readers not to be too hasty about purchasing boards because the other parts required are hard to find and more expensive than you would expect. But if you do build one it is compatible with the 1200C and can use the Martin Emmerson PROMs.

The only other stand-alone scan converter mentioned during the last few years is the Wraase SC-2. Not much was mentioned about it.

Volker Wraase Electronic
Kronsberg 10
D-2300 Altenholz
Germany

Home Computers

Now that most home computers have plenty of memory and acceptable color graphics, the most cost effective method is to use a computer with a suitable interface and software.

Note that if you want to send a picture of anything real, you will also need a frame grabber which will add a few hundred more $ to the total system cost.

Amiga

The AVT system has become quite popular during the last couple years for both SSTV and WEFAX. It is composed of an interface that attaches to the parallel port and software.

It has images with up to 4096 colors, all the popular transmission modes, builtin graphics editor, text generation, image processing techniques to clean up noisy pictures, and loads of other features.

AVT Master
AEA
P.O. Box C2160
2006 196th St. S.W.
Lynnwood, WA 98036-0918

Seen on net recently:

I have built an SSTV transmit program for the amiga... it currently does 8 sec b/w (but all the hooks are there for the other common modes), sending native iff images - anyone interested?
--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us

WA9BVE |

Atari ST

Color SSTV, WEFAX, and other ham radio software are available from:

Atari Microcomputer Network
John Adams KC5FW
17106 Happy Hollow
San Antonio, TX 78232

ASTUR (Atari ST Users on Radio)
GEERAERT Michel
W. Elsschotlann 21
B-8460 Koksijde
Belgium

The WEFAX program requires a very simple interface containing an XR-2211.

The "sSTv" program can use two different interfaces.

In the low cost configuration, the internal sound generator is used for transmit and a simple two chip interface (total cost about $7 including perf board, connectors, etc.) is used for receive.

Much better results can be obtained with an interface from:

A&A Engineering
2521 W. LaPalma, Unit K
Anaheim CA 92801
(714) 952-2114

See 73 Magazine, December 89 and January 90, for more details.

The latest version of the software has all the popular modes (Robot, Wraase, Martin, Scottie, AVT), a graphical user interface, and full screen images with dithering to give the appearance of hundreds of colors when viewed from a distance.

IBM PC

Several WEFAX systems are available:

PC HF Facsimilie 4.0
PC GOES/WEFAX
Software Systems Consulting
150 Avenida Cabrillo, "C"
San Clemente, CA 92672

MULTIFAX
Schwittek WEFAX Systems
David E. Schittek NW2T
1659 Waterford Road

Walworth, NY 14568

A & A Engineering
(address above)

There are surely others. I found these by flipping through a couple
recent magazines.

The SSTV picture is dimmer. Software Systems Consulting (above)
had an interface and software for SSTV. It was only black & white.
Today everyone uses color so it not surprising that the SSTV product hasn't
been advertised for a couple years.

I'm aware of only one color SSTV system for use with an IBM PC. The
interface plugs into the printer port and a VGA is required. The software
runs on the full range of PC's (4.77 MHz 8088 to '386...). The current version
supports all the Robot modes and Scottie S1. Interface kits are expected to
be available in a few months. When writing for information, you are
requested to enclose $1 to cover costs of duplication and mailing of
hardcopy info. For a demo disk enclose an additional $2.

John Montalbano KA2PYJ
10 MacLeish Dr.
Morganville, NJ 07751

READER POLL: I'd like to take a poll. The reason SSTV has never been very
popular was due to the expense. A few years ago there was no decent
alternative to spending $1300 on a 1200C. Now that VGA cards are under
$100 and some capable of 32k simultaneous colors aren't much more, a
PC-based SSTV system can compete with the 1200C. How much would you be willing
to spend on an interface/software package to run SSTV with an IBM PC and
VGA? $300 (price of AEA AVT for Amiga)? $200? $100? zero?
Would you be willing to put together a kit or demand an assembled product
with a 2 inch thick manual? Will SSTV become very popular once it is
reasonably priced?

Please e-mail directly to johnl@stardent.com to avoid wasting bandwidth
here.

Others

There have been SSTV implementations for other machines such as Commodore 64
and the old 8 bit Ataris. CQ-TV also mentions SSTV for machines we never
heard of in the US. I can scrape up references if anyone cares.

Publications

Modern information on SSTV is very scarce. The last SSTV handbook, that I know
about, was written by Don Miller and Ralph Taggart about 15 years ago.

The British Amateur Television Club has a book, The Slow Scan Companion ???,
but it's not really a handbook with organized chapters on different topics.

It's more like a random collection of magazine articles. There is no introductory information such as how color images are conveyed by audio tones.

There are a few magazines that specialize in Amateur Television. These are mostly oriented toward fast scan TV but SSTV and WEFAX are mentioned occasionally.

But what is there to say about SSTV? A few years ago everyone bought a 1200C. Now people buy an AVT system. People send pictures to each other. The homebrewers have either faded away or are keeping quiet about what they are doing.

Amateur Television Quarterly
1545 Lee St.
Suite 73
Des Plaines, IL 60018

The SPEC-COM Journal
P.O. Box 1002
Dubuque, IA 52004-1002

CQ-TV
British Amateur Television Club
Dave Lawton G0ANO
Greenhurst, Pinewood Road
High Wycombe, Bucks HP12 4DD
England

Booklets of old ATVQ and A5 articles are available from:

ESF Copy Service
4011 Clearview Dr.
Cedar Falls, IA 50613

Summary

Most people are scared away from trying SSTV because they think it HAS TO be expensive. That WAS true but it's not anymore.

--
John Langner johnl@stardent.com
Stardent Computer Inc. uunet!stardent!johnl
6 NETC, 521 Virginia Road (508) 287 0100 x 358
Concord, MA 01742

3894. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 22:51:46 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct16.225146.21458@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292470

As quoted from <1991Oct15.134359.2810419@locus.com> by dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers):
+---------------
| I advised Rob to buy the CB sets and "play there". He said he
| wanted to build a radio to talk to all his friends at once, in a
| few block radius. I thought it over and decided what his most cost
| effective solution would be. Also, by buying a working radio, he
| can get started in radio without the frustration of getting a
| home-built kit working. I was trying to be helpful and pragmatic.
|
| I can see my suggestion offended Dave. Sorry. I guess I don't
| view CB as poorly as Dave does.
+---------------

CB's such a mess that directing anyone who's seriously interested in radio to it is a mistake. (I listen there every so often with the 735... never for long. Too nauseating.) Unless you direct them toward the more expensive sideband rigs....

GMRS might be somewhat more acceptable --- except that the equipment isn't common and is probably quite expensive as a result.

How about 49 MHz FM? Radio Scrap [:-)] sells a number of radios on this Part 15 band, fairly cheap. And three blocks should be within their range.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

3895. HamFest -- Cookeville, TN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 22:56:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GBTMJ9F3W0EKF802@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292460

```
##################################################################################
## Cookeville Hamfest ##
##################################################################################

Sponsered By

The Amateur RadioSociety of Tennessee Tech (TTARS)
&
The Tennessee Valley Amateur Radio Network (TVARN)

When : November 9, 1991
Where : In the University Center's Multi Purpose Room
On The Tennessee Tech Campus.
Hours : 7:00 am - 3:00 pm
Setup : Friday 5:00 pm - 8:00 pm and Saturday begining at 5:00 am

-------------------------------------------------------------------
| VE TESTING will be provided by: |
| |
| The Upper Cumberland Amateur Radio Society (UCARS) |
| from 9:00am - 12:00 pm |
-------------------------------------------------------------------

Talk-In on the TTARS repeater on 145.43 (-)

Admission $2.00
Tables $5.00

For further information contact Richard Steward at (615) 526-5948
or via BITNET tntech.rhs7979
```

3896. Re: Call Sign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 23:01:00 UTC
From: WB4WOR%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <FC8CCD763A1F200D82@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 292461

We have a guy here locally in Greensboro whose REAL call is KQ4F. DON'T SAY IT TOO FAST!

73

|Charles Layno Internet: wb4wor@steffi.acc.uncg.edu |
| BITnet: wb4wor@UNCG.BITNET |
| CompuServe: 71441,1562 |
| Packet Mail: WB4WOR@WB4WOR.#GSO.NC.USA.NA |
| AMPRNet: [44.75.1.32]:WB4WOR.AMPR.ORG |
| US Snail: P.O. Box 8252, Greensboro, NC 27419-0252 |
| "And so it goes" (Lloyd Dobbins/Linda Ellerbee) |

3897. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 23:22:09 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <3839@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 292439

My phonetics (although rarely used because I don't operate voice very
often) are:

Wonder Novice 4 Big Bad John

John WN4BBJ (not actually a Novice)

--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ N7IJI.#CLT1.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

3898. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-16 23:48:25 UTC
From: bame@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <21270007@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 292356

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:

> Just out of curiosity, what have you found to be the best way to seal
> RF connectors on antenna systems?

Not that they are necessarily experts, but the local CATV company
uses these aparently very nice connectors on their RG6 (which they
use both indoors and outdoors). The connectors have little O-rings
inside to presumably seal them.

3899. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 16 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 02:39:12 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950380.DD331F20.18065@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292464

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 289, 10/16/91
10.7 FLUX=181.4 90-AVG=198 SSN=213 BKI=2211 1111 BAI=004
BGND-XRAY=B7.9 FLU1=5.1E+05 FLU10=7.0E+03 PKI=1111 2221 PAI=005
BOU-DEV=011,010,009,008,008,005,006,007 DEV-AVG=008 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.6 @ 1655UT XRAY-MIN= B7.0 @ 2359UT XRAY-AVG= C1.2
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0825UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 1040UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2335UT PCA-MIN= -3.9DB @ 1200UT PCA-AVG= -0.4DB
BOUTF-MAX=55305NT @ 1448UT BOUTF-MIN=55265NT @ 1844UT BOUTF-AVG=55294NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+116NT@ 1904UT GOES7-MIN=N:-003NT@ 0725UT G7-AVG=+086,+038,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+125NT@ 2035UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 0504UT G6-AVG=+098,-005,+023
FLUXFCST=STD:180,180,180;SESC:180,180,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,007,007/010,010,010
KFCST=2233 3222 2233 3222 27DAY-AP=011,007 27DAY-KP=2333 3221 2222 2221
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3900. Re: Scanners - anyone heard of a AOR model AR1000?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 02:54:14 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.025414.25283@anasaz>
Source record: 292420

Keywords:

In article <5225@travis.csd.harris.com> leoh@hardy.hdw.csd.harris.com (Leo Hinds) writes:
]I have tried out a Bearcat BC200XLT, but the restricted frequency ranges
]have me looking elsewhere for a "full coverage" hand-held. A co-worker
]just purchased a ICOM R1 which is a nice unit, but more than I can justify
]spending ... a compromise (half way between the bc200 & the r1) appears
]to be the AOR AR1000, but not seeing much about them besides the 2
]advertisers in Monitoring times, I am not sure of how well they compare
]
]... any suggestions on these (or other) units?

Check out the Radio Shack Pro-2006
($339 from Grove Enterprises 1-800-438-8155). Wide range coverage, fast
scanning, easy to use, serviced by Tandy. You can go to a local Rat Shack
store to check one out. IMHO the best buy in wide range scanners.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

3901. 2m PA DESIGNS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 03:55:44 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.035544.237@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292455

As people might already know, I need to troubleshoot a 2m PA (output of approximately 5W). I have it built, and now I'm having doubts.....

When the specs call for 6 turns of certain gauge wire, how do they define "turn"? That really confuses me. There is AMPLE leftover gain (1W driving a 5W final transistor)....and it a broadband design, so nothing is critical. I just need guidance on what to look for (the most likely thing I am doing wrong). Like miswinding coils, excessive DC, stuff like that.......

(I was also wondering whether my 4W 49MHz crystal-controlled FM XMTR was illegal, and can I get a permit to run a broadcast service on 49?

It would be really novel to have a 49 MHz station........

--
The relationship murdered its participants She wished him dead
and so did he wish his own death And he died each evening
for 25 years Soul left the body someone else arrived and then
oblivion She cursed the wretched corpse then hid the shame in her belly

3902. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 04:17:24 UTC
From: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <PR2X01w164w@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 292474

Roger A. Huggins <UD180274@NDSUVM1.BITNET> writes:

> Sorry, I didn't realize that there were more than one version. I have the
> crystal version. I have narrowed my problem down to a bad final output
> transistor, but can't find a cross reference anywhere. The number on
> the transistor is M1630, and it also has a Mitsubishi symbol on it.
>
> Any help/suggestions/direction will be VERY MUCH appreciated!!! Thanks!
>

OK. Hmmmmm. Well, if you have the IC-22A (you didn't say which model but
there are two IC-22s with crystals the IC-22 and the IC-22A) the final
transistor, Q21 on the schematic is a 2SC1528. This is a common NPN
Silicon RF transistor, and also crosses to a Radio Shack 276-2020.
Hope this helps, Bob.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

3903. 40 Meter College Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 04:18:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9110170422.AA06332@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292466

I'll be glad to handle the 40 meter net on Wednesday night at 01:45z We are having classes on a more or less rotating basis on Wednesday nights and we finish up just about then. The Oklahoma State University club station W5YJ previously 5YJ has been around since 1925 more or less active the whole time except WWII. I'm sure we can keep this going for a while.

Tonight I tried the 7.205 frequency and was smack on a broadcast station I suggests 7.205 and up to a clear spot.

For you call sign envy folks Yellow Jello and Young Jerks.
As to my own call sign N5QAQ I am open to suggestions.

Red N5QAQ
Gordon Couger
AGENGCC@OSUCC.EDU
(405) 744 6514 days
(405) 744 2794 nites

3904. TENS / Photic Stimulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 04:43:16 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.044316.10528@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292472

I am attempting to build a combinaton TENS (Transdermal Electro-Neural Stimulator) and hook it in combination with a photic stimulator (flashes of light synchronized with the brain's alpha waves). This is from a project in a Radio-Electronics issue. I was wondering how to synchronize pulses from a 555 timer with pulses of electricity from the TENS unit. Is there a simple way to synchronize the pulses? (Without adjusting them separately....)

--
The relationship murdered its participants She wished him dead and so did he wish his own death And he died each evening for 25 years Soul left the body someone else arrived and then oblivion She cursed the wretched corpse then hid the shame in her belly And died in the kitchen. RF Burns, Extrodinare, AA9BK Affiliated with WKIG FM 107

3905. Re: Amateur Radio interference to police RADAR - info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 06:29:52 UTC
From: warren@worlds.com
Message-ID: <1031@vaccine.UUCP>
Source record: 292405
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

kronenpj@craft.logos.camp.clarkson.edu (Paul J Kronenwetter) writes:

> I got off with a parking ticket
> for doing ~17 over.. It was my first time as well..

Really, I think that going 17 over the limit while parked is a bit
excessive. Please don't do it when you're parked behind me, OK?
--
/|/-\/-\ The entire world Jerusalem
|__/__/_/ is a very strange carrot
|warren@ But the farmer
/ worlds.COM is not worried at all.

3906. Re: Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 08:39:20 UTC
From: andy@rbdc.wsnc.org
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.083920.608@rbdc.wsnc.org>
Source record: 292401

paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes:

>At one time, there was a special cement called
>coil dope which was made just for this purpose. I expect that it is now
>an endangered species. :-(

>Enjoy your work. Remember it is a hobby.
>73, Paul AA6PZ

No, it has just been renamed. It's now called "5 minute epoxy" :-).
--
Andy Pitts : "The giant Gorf was hit in one eye by a stone,
Domain: andy@rbdc.wsnc.org : and that eye turned inward so that it looked
UUCP: ...mcnc!rbdc!andy : into his mind and he died of what he saw there."
: --_The Forgotten Beast of Eld_, McKillip--

3907. Re: Callsigns and Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 11:17:07 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <44132@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292378

In article <1991Oct16.205607.103022@cs.cmu.edu> chiles@cs.cmu.edu writes:
>My second problem is that cutesie calls are all too prone to sexism in this
>male dominated hobby. For example, "need 3 good willing girls". I REALLY
>hate to come off stuffy, but I strongly feel sexual innuendoes have no
>place in amateur radio communications. I liken this to standing in the
>hall telling loud jokes that place women in subservient positions and
>insidiously oppressing the female co-workers over hearing such discourse.
>I seriously doubt any educated woman ham operator (ignoring for now the
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>dated use of YL and its Victorian etymology) would feel comfortable having
>a conversation with some guy looking for "good willing GIRLS" or for

I have no objection to those "cutesie calls"....and I think I qualify in at least 3 of the 4 adjectives used above. And I DO think that using a catchy phrase to identify a call is sometimes useful as a memory jogger. However, I do also wish to point out that if a person asks a second time, it should be spelled out phonetically using the correct phonetic alphabet. Lots of people have difficulty with my call on the radio, until I mention Sweet Pea, then they get it straight. But those who ask a second time will always get it spelled phonetically.

As for the sexism, as long as it's clean fun, I take it in the spirit that it was intended. And I think it's really tragic that this subject has been in the news as much as it has in recent years. Now, let's get back to more hammish type subjects, ok?

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

3908. Sealing Coax Connectors.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 11:21:19 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <17.Oct.91.12
Source record: 292409

My method goes like this.

1) Use proper connectors. 'N' and 'C' connectors are semi-waterproof as standard. So-called 'UHF' connectors should be avoided.

2) Pack the mating parts of the connector with silicone grease before coupling them. Screw down tight (use a wrench!).

3) Wrap self-amalgamating rubber tape over the connector, stretching it well. If you do not stretch it, it will not bond properly.

4) Paint over the tape, and for about 3 inches down the coax, with bitumen paint. The stuff used for sealing flat roofs, leaking downpipes etc. is just fine. Boat shops have a good range of these sorts of paints.

5) After the paint has dried (a couple of days), heat with a blowlamp or hot-air gun. This drives out any air bubbles. Allow to cool and reapply extra paint if needed to fill pinholes etc.

This may be messy and look horrible, but i have opened connectors after 10 years in a salt-spray environment and they have been perfect.

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL G6WBJ.ampr.org

3909. Some Propagation Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 11:51:44 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.115144.3596@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292476

With the outstanding propagation conditions that we've been experiencing
on HF during the last several days, I came across an odd phenomenon on 10 and
12 meters that I hope someone can explain. During the local evening
here along the east coast (after about 1900 EDT/2300 UT), I've
noticed some south American stations coming in with what appeared to be
pronounced polar flutter. The stations in question were from Uruguay and
Brazil. It's been apparent during the last few evenings and I wonder what the
reason for a trans-equatorial path exhibiting this sort of flutter might be?
At the same or somewhat earlier times, some interesting Northern European
stations have been noted on 10 meters from Northern Finland and Murmansk
with, not surprisingly, pronounced flutter. Trans-polar reception has been
remarkable during the past few days.
Second question: does anyone have a version of 'mini-muf' or any other
public domain HF propagation program available in fortran? All of the
versions that I've come across are in basic for use on PCs.

Thanks for any assistance.

Richard Eckman KD4AUS/AA
NASA Langley
eckman@dobson.larc.nasa.gov

3910. Re: Channel 1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 12:10:13 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9110171210.AA06348@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 292395

In an earlier posting, I said:
> Channel 1 was 44-50 MHz, just above the old FM BC band. As far as I know,
> no stations ever made it on the air on this band - though Raytheon had a CP
> in the Boston area (they say).

Of course I meant "made it on the air on CHANNEL 1". There were quite a few stations on the old FM band, for example W43B and W39B - both licensed to Boston - one running 300 kW ERP from Paxton, MA (Worchester), and the other from the top of Mt Washington, NH.

This posting in no way represents the official position of my employer.
73, Bob W3OTC I'll see you on 50.125 MHz home 301-762-5838
<rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> work 301-975-5677

3911. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 12:37:50 UTC
From: prs@oasis.icl.co.uk
Message-ID: <106@oasis.icl.co.uk>
Source record: 292385

In article <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>, jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:
>
> Would be interesting to see some sort of compendium of interesting phonetics
> ACTUALLY used by REAL operators.....
>

Who needs phonetics ? Had to wait three months for my call.
It was worth it though. My call advertises my other hobby!

73 Peter, GO PUB. (Pissed Using Beer)

Peter Swynford is available... tel: +44 344 424842 x 2625 / Bracknell 424842
or at prs@oasis.icl.co.uk /..!uunet!mcsun!ukc!iclbra!prs / G0PUB@GB7BEQ.GBR.EU
Disclaimer: See Paragraph 2.4.a of section 1.a (article 7) (iii) of the
Town and Country Planning Act, 1967.

3912. Callsigns and style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 12:42:00 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <FC1A0E42A6FF2011B6@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 292397

Bill:

I agree with you completely about cutsie phonetics on the air. I just hope my wife doesn't have to hear too many of those phonetics before I can get her to a ham exam. I do expect that you're going to catch some flack from "male truck drivers" and "good ol' white boys" over your comments.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.acc.uncg.edu

3913. WANTED: Info on CQWW CW Contest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 13:18:45 UTC
From: taormina@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9110171318.AA18078@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 292398

The CQ Worldwide DX Contest is the most popular contest in the world. Everyone can work everyone and participants range from world class contesters to those who are just looking for some new countries on their favorite bands. The CQWW spawns lots of contest DX-peditions yielding goodies that aren't normally plentiful. The Contest has been going for over 40 years and has always been sponsored by CQ Magazine.

The exchange is a signal report and your CQ Zone. These 40 zones were invented by the founding fathers of the contest. They have no particular meaning, but add a second dimension to looking for multipliers. For instance, a UA0 counts for Asiatic Russia, but it can be in Zone 18, 19 or 23. That causes you to work every UA0 you hear until you've worked all the zones. Some countries have more than one Zone and some Zones are in more than one country. You need a copy of the CQ Zone map or a good computer data base to become familiar with the Zones. The contest uses the ARRL DXCC Countries list plus, the WAE list. The later adds such goodies as GM Shetlands, UN1 and IS (Sicily) to the list of possible multipliers.

There are a number of categories of entry. The most fun for a group of new conesters is multi-single (several operators, multi-radios). In this category, one station can continually work stations and the other can search for new multipliers, changing bands no more often than every 10 minutes. It allows you to learn together what is going on. There is no other way to break into contesting than to get involved! If you are fortunate to have a multi-op station nearby, get yourself an invite to come help log or keep the coffee pot full. As with all other aspects of operating, listen first, and become familiar with the rules of the road. Then jump in and join the fun. The rule of thumb is to be on the highest frequency band that is producing the best QSO rate. It is no more intimidating than that.

If you have a computer at the station, contest logging programs like K1EA's "CT" take all of the pain out of book keeping a contest.

If you are going to enter, no matter how small your score, I encourage you to submit your log. You never know when you might be the only one in your category and wind up with a nice certificate to hang on the wall!

I'll be away for the next week. If someone hasn't sent you the rules and some log sheets by the 28th, please send me an e-mail message and I'll be happy to fax them to you. CU in the pileups!

73 and DX,
Tom Taormina, K5RC
Editor, National Contest Journal.

"Success skills are often a brilliant flash of the obvious" - Tom Peters.

taormina@asl.sinet.slb.com

3914. Re: Callsigns and Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 13:54:42 UTC
From: edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.135442.27885@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 292379

In article <1991Oct16.205607.103022@cs.cmu.edu> chiles@cs.cmu.edu writes:
>
>I don't want to berate anyone, but I have a serious problems with cutesie
>callsign phonetics. My primary dislike for them is that they require
>conscious deciphering and inhibit efficient and professional style in
>communications. Some unofficial phonetics completely obscure . . .
(edited down to save bandwidth)
>I really don't want to start an argument. I do want to state how some of
>this fun appears to others, and I think others must share my view of this.
>Bill

AMEN. I do agree with both halves of Bill's statement.
I especially find it disconcerting when someone comes back to
me using a different set of phonetics than the ones I gave out!
Takes me a minute to figure out they mean me.

On the other hand, I especially like my call suffix in morse :-)

P.S. I _do_ realize that hams who've been around a long time
originally learned "Able Baker . . ." and sometimes have some
troubles thinking the newer "Alpha Bravo . . ." international
phonetics (as listed in the ARRL Handbook and the military
communications books post WWII). I don't think this is a wide-
spread problem though. Made up phonetics like "Queens Sexy Lace"
don't equal QSL to my wife (KI5EV-amateur extra) or myself.

--
Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

3915. Re: Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 14:47:33 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"17-Oct-91..7:47:33.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292396

Paul, AA6PZ commented about coil dope. The stuff is liquid polystyrene. If it isn't available in electronic outlet stores, the stuff can be easily made. Dissolve styrene coffee cups (or radio packing material) in lacquer thinner. Perform the process in a closed canning or fruit jar to reduce the thinner evaporation. The process goes something like this:
1. Pour lacquer thinner into the jar to a desired level. Typically 1/2 to one inch deep.
2. Shred styrene material into small bits.
3. Dump the styrene into the thinner.
4. Wait for the first bits to dissolve about 80% of the way. Observe the thickness of the mixture.
5. If too thin, add more styrene; if too thick, add a small amount of thinner.
6. Adjust the quantity to the desired amount needed.
7. Store the remainder in a tightly closed small bottle.

Just spread the styrene around the coil using a toothpick or small brush. If using a brush, be sure to clean it after use. The styrene sets up rather quickly so work fast if covering a large area. The Q factor of styrene is very high so that it will not affect the Q of circuits operating on frequencies below about 500mhz.

CAUTION: Don't sniff the mixture!

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

3916. Re: Callsigns and Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 15:14:52 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.151452.9284@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292380

In article <1991Oct17.135442.27885@axis.dsg.ti.com> edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:
>
>AMEN. I do agree with both halves of Bill's statement.
>I especially find it disconcerting when someone comes back to
>me using a different set of phonetics than the ones I gave out!
>Takes me a minute to figure out they mean me.
>
>On the other hand, I especially like my call suffix in morse :-)
>...
>--
>Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
>N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.co

Just to prolong this a bit longer, as a relatively new ham, I've already heard too many instances where foreign DXers have been totally confused by the cutsie phonetics used by some stateside callers. When one's grasp of English is not tremendous, this can make things very difficult for the person at the other end. I'd argue (and I believe that the various ARRL books state) that these sorts of phonetics have no place in DX operation.

Richard Eckman KD4AUS
NASA Langley
eckman@dobson.larc.nasa.gov

3917. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 15:28:12 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.152812.26114@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292477

In article <1991Oct16.194659.26404@convex.com> ellis@convex.com (Robert Ellis) writes:
>In article <22513@helios.TAMU.EDU> mcl9337@grouxo.tamu.edu (Mark C. Lowe) writes:
>>Speaking of Drake, I have a TR-4C in very good condition
>
>and if i can tag on one more request to this:
>
>If i was to replace a TR-4C with a modern rig, what would i select? I realize
>tubes and transistors aren't the same (there was *some* theory on that for
>my novice ticket.) One ham that i spoke with called it a Cadillac.
>
>The rig's on load to me and if it should disappear, well, i'm just curious
>what it is equivalent to.

There is no current production equivalent to the TR-4C. The IC735 comes closest in philosophy and performance. The 735's receiver is slightly better than the best of the old Drakes, the R4C. It's smaller and much easier to use than the TR-4C. But it only runs 100 watts out and has fixed tune output requiring an antenna tuner in many cases. 200 watts seems to be the upper limit on current production radios and fixed tune outputs are the rule, though a couple have builtin antenna tuners.

IMHO the IC735 is the best value on the market today. It's closest competitors all cost at least twice as much for very little extra performance. I discount the IC725 and FT747 as being clearly inferior.

Gary KE4ZV

3918. Salinas Airshow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 15:40:06 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9110171540.AA04361@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 292407

Does anyone know if there will be a talk-in frequency for the
Salinas Airshow (Oct 19 and 20).

73s
trop

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Product Applications Engineer	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antennae bristle with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

3919. Re: Callsigns and Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 15:54:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.155452.26327@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292402

In article <1991Oct16.205607.103022@cs.cmu.edu> chiles@cs.cmu.edu writes:
>.
>meeting a woman on the air). With some QSL samples and cartoons I've seen
>around amateur radio, it is almost as if we are a guild of all male truck
>drivers (no insult meant to truck drivers, ham radio is a different
>subculture), and there is no confusion some women don't feel at home with
>amateur radio since it comes off as a good ol' white boys hobby.

US amateur radio *is* for the most part a "good ol' white boys' hobby".
So it is not surprising that it comes across that way. Only a few women
and minorities have taken to the hobby. Minorities have an easier time
fitting in over radio where only their voices are heard, but women stand
out immediately on the bands. The new technician license is changing this
slightly. We now have one (!) woman in our club. It has had a genteel
effect on our club meetings already.

Some are opposed to breaking up the men's club atmosphere of amateur
radio. Some wives *really* are concerned that radio may go co-ed and
they'll lose their husbands to both radio *and* the other woman.
Radio has seemed such a safe passtime, free from the social pressures
that have reshaped the rest of society. This may be coming to an end.

Gary KE4ZV

3920. International Phonetic Digit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 15:56:01 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <12533@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 292386

In article <1991Oct17.135442.27885@axis.dsg.ti.com> edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:

>originally learned "Able Baker . . ." and sometimes have some
>troubles thinking the newer "Alpha Bravo . . ." international
>phonetics (as listed in the ARRL Handbook and the military
>communications books post WWII).

Is there any international phonetics for pronouncing digits? I seem to have seen one version where usually a digit is pronounced as a (more or less) Latin name of the digit and then followed by an English name of the digit. I wonder if it is currently internationally accepted one.
(I can check the book and give a complete info, if needed...)

k kim

3921. Re: Callsigns and Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 16:14:47 UTC
From: jrd@duke.cdc.com
Message-ID: <37245@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 292387

In article <1991Oct17.151452.9284@news.larc.nasa.gov> eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) writes:
>
>Just to prolong this a bit longer, as a relatively new ham, I've already
>heard too many instances where foreign DXers have been totally confused
>by the cutsie phonetics used by some stateside callers. When one's grasp
>of English is not tremendous, this can make things very difficult for the
>person at the other end. I'd argue (and I believe that the various ARRL
>books state) that these sorts of phonetics have no place in DX operation.
>
>Richard Eckman KD4AUS
>NASA Langley
>eckman@dobson.larc.nasa.gov

I second Richard's feeling about cute callsign phonetics while working DX, just what do you think W4 BROKEN TURKEY NECK sounds like to a ham in UL8 who has just enough radio english to make a QSO with English speaking stations.

Better is to learn the phonetics for countries that you may wish to work. For example, I use ITALIA SANTAIGO LIMA, or NIKOLI NULL IVAN SERGI LEONIT. This has saved me many times while chasing Oblasts and working stations which are 22 both ways. Save the cute phonetics for 3AM field day. BTW I am WHISKEY ZERO CHICKEN FEATHERS most field days.

One admission, I do use NORWAY ZERO ITALY SOPHIA LOREN during DX contests only with Italian YL stations. They laugh so hard that sometimes it takes 30 seconds for them to QSL my report.

73 and have fun.

John N0ISL (and a buncha other calls)

--
* John Douglas * Always assume that your *
* Arden Hills, MN * assumption is invalid. *
* Control Data Corp. * -Robert F. Tatman *
--
* While I do not speak for CDC, they sometimes *
* share my opinion. Where that is the case, the *
* typestyle has been changed to early sanscrit. *
--

3922. Re: Callsigns and Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 16:18:45 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.161845.17690@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 292384

In article <1991Oct16.205607.103022@cs.cmu.edu> chiles@cs.cmu.edu writes:
>.
>[Stuff 'bout 'Cutsie' Phoenetics]
>
>My second problem is that cutesie calls are all too prone to sexism in this
>male dominated hobby. For example, "need 3 good willing girls". I REALLY
>hate to come off stuffy, but I strongly feel sexual innuendoes have no
>place in amateur radio communications. I liken this to standing in the
>hall telling loud jokes that place women in subservient positions and
>insidiously oppressing the female co-workers over hearing such discourse.
>I seriously doubt any educated woman ham operator (ignoring for now the
>dated use of YL and its Victorian etymology) would feel comfortable having
>a conversation with some guy looking for "good willing GIRLS" or for
>someone to "kiss my yagi" (credit due for discontinuing this usage after
>meeting a woman on the air). With some QSL samples and cartoons I've seen
>around amateur radio, it is almost as if we are a guild of all male truck
>drivers (no insult meant to truck drivers, ham radio is a different
>subculture), and there is no confusion some women don't feel at home with
>amateur radio since it comes off as a good ol' white boys hobby.

Not to mention Gay Hams, Black Hams, Diferently Abled Hams, All sorts of non white, male, heterosexual, christian, etc... type people.

Our culture is heavily biased against, and alienating to most people who do not fit these 'default' attributes . Any thing we can do to allow more people to enjoy themselves, especialy by sharing with others, is a plus.

>
>I really don't want to start an argument. I do want to state how some of
>this fun appears to others, and I think others must share my view of this.

I certainly do share some of your view. IT is a constant struggle to find ways to overcome my cultural indoctrination. Humor that is not at the expense of others pain, thinking and treating other people as equals, and not responding in patriarchial modes to people who are Black, or Chinese, or Women, or whatever....

IT takes the desire and ability to step aside and take a look at things. To objectively view the impact of language, and actions on others.
--

The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>============================<>================================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@Maxim.KD4CQY.ampr.org		\	
	Data Communications Group		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.CHO.VA.USA (ARES)		/\	

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|| Information Technology and || AMPR.ORG TCP/IP 145.03 FM08br || / \ ||
|| Communications. Univ of VA || Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109 || / \||
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3923. Yaesu 470 mods (The canonical list)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 16:28:57 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.162857.20272@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 292388

I asked recently about a problem I had with my 470 and mentioned
several mods that I had done to my radio. My mailbox is now
overflowing with requests for the mods (but no solutions to my problem
:-). As far as I can tell, I've been bitten by an unexpected
side-effect of the Mars->Ham mod (which is documented below).

Anyway, here it is: every mod I've ever seen collected and formatted
into a coherent whole. Hope you enjoy them as much as I have.

Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

-- snip here -- snip here -- snip here -- snip here -- snip here --

Yaesu FT-470 MODS
Rev A (Oct 17, 1991)

This is a collection of hardware and software mods for the Yaesu 470.
I have collected every mod seen on the net (ie. Usenet) since the
introduction of the 470, so I think this list is fairly complete. I
am interested in getting updates and corrections to this list, so
please send me e-mail if you find something that needs updating.
(This includes typos, wrong or missing attributions, caveats, warnings
about unmentioned side effects, serial numbers of radios that won't do
some of these mods, etc.)

This advice is free, so remember that you get what you pay for.

Brian McMinn (brian@nucleus.amd.com)
N5PSS
512-462-5389

-=-

Full Reset:

Effect: Severe! :-)

1) Make hard (paper) copy of all memory info
2) Turn radio off
3) Hold down VFO and MR and turn radio on
4) Replace all memory contents

Notes: This will reset the auto repeater offset function, so
you will need to re-enable it if you use it. This will also
disable (mask) all memories except #1, so you will have to

enable each of them by hand.

Attributed: Yaesu

-=-=-=

plugs. The shield (ground) is not connected.
3) Plug it between the earphone jack and the mike jack.

Result: Very good crossband audio. The level is controllable
with the volume control.

Bugs: You can't listen to what is being repeated.

Attributed: Keith McQueen (N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA)

-=-=-=

three is indeed R71, R70, R72, left-to-right.

UHF CHOICES

R71	R70	R72	Rx and Tx	Rx only
0	0	0	430 to 440	430 to 500
0	0	1	430 to 450	
0	1	0	430 to 440	
0	1	1	432 to 438	
1	0	0	430 to 440**	
1	0	1	220 to 225	
1	1	0	430 to 440	
1	1	1	210 to 235	

** This is the normal European configuration.

VHF CHOICES

R66	R67	R68	R69	Rx and Tx	Rx only
0	0	0	0	144 to 146	130 to 180
0	0	0	1	144 to 146	
0	0	1	0	1260 to 1300	
0	0	1	1	1240 to 1300	
0	1	0	0	140 to 150*	130 to 180
0	1	0	1	140 to 174	
0	1	1	0	303 to 343	
0	1	1	1	8AL to 242	
1	0	0	0	144 to 148	
1	0	0	1	144 to 146**	
1	0	1	0	1240 to 1300	
1	0	1	1	404 to 444	
1	1	0	0	140 to 160	
1	1	0	1	1260 to 1300	
1	1	1	0	101 to 141	
1	1	1	1	1R3 to 158L	

* This is the normal US configuration after MARS mod.
** This is the normal European configuration.

(Note: the receive only ranges are enabled by powering up the unit with the up and down arrow buttons depressed...kjm)

When there is more than one combination which has the same frequency range, the difference is the default step size and/or the default repeater offset. Of course, choices that do not match the VCO and filters do not actually transmit or receive on those frequencies. A particularly strange example is that the VHF side of the set can be set to tune from 404 to

444 MHz, but again, it won't actually lock. Even in the 101-141 mode, the VHF VCO will not lock - this must be for use with some other sort of VCO (It looks like this would cover the aeronautical band rather nicely.) There are two really wierd VHF settings, those for 8AL-242 and 1R3-158L. These must be for use with some other LCD controller - it displays truly unusual and non sequential thins when stepped through the "bands".

R74 seems to have something to do with selecting the IF frequency, or something similar. When set, it really screws up the VHF reception.

My technique for determining these straps is to remove the straps that come in the unit, solder wires to each pad, run the wires out of the unit to a bank of DIP switches, screw the unit back together, and then go through all of the DIP switch combinations. I usually use a stereo microscope and 30 guage wire for this. Since I didn't try powering the unit on with every combination of keys held down for each DIP switch combination, there may still be other secrets possible.

I was looking for something like receive and transmit from zero to infinity, but I didn't find it. I determined, from studying the schematic, that there should be a hiddem strapping diode from CPU pin 2 to CPU pin 22. I installed one, but nothing changed. In fact, changing it and powering the unit up did not cause a reset. Therefore, I concluded that this really wasn't a mystery strap, afterall. However, there could be others. I'm trying to get a data sheet for the CPU, from Hitachi, to see if any of the grounded pins are actually I/O pins -- they might be good candidates, particularly if their traces are routed in such a way as to be easily accessible for cutting.

I've learned that one of the ways to get some of the other, new Yeasu handhelds to go out-of-band involves dumping data out of the clone port, editing the data, and then dumping it back in. I called Yeasu and asked if the FT-470 could be cloned. They said no, so I ignored them. I haven't figured out how to get it to dump data, but I believe it will accept data. The clone mode is entered by powering up the unit with the F key held down. (It's also a neat way to see all of the indicators on the LCD!) The data must be presented in the ring ("right channel") of a stereo 2.5 millimeter plug which is placed into the mic jack. This is cryptically marked on the schematic, anyway. However, I have no idea what the format for the data should be. If you come across this, I'd love to know. This may be the trap door to getting the rig to receive and transmit in more interesting places.

Attributed: Ed Boakes (WB3FLD) att!hocpa!ewb

-=-=-=

Bugs: Above 500 MHz, some radios will let you tune up and down in frequency, some won't (they jump back to the ham band). Some radios will let you enter a frequency above 500 MHz on the keyboard while in memory tune mode, some won't.

Attributed: Darrell Sego KM9S

-=-=-=

7. The radio should now display 050.00 MHz.
8. Press F/M, then hold the up-arrow key to increase the
displayed frequency. Stop at 400 MHz.
9. Store this in the "L" memory. (See above steps...)
10. Press F/M then RPT then enter 0500 (5 MHz repeater offset)
then press RPT again.

- alternative procedure
- note: this short-cut requires you to enter 430.00 MHz
in step 1.

5. Press RPT twice for a "+" (plus) indicated
repeater offset.
6. Press REV once.
7. Press RPT twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
8. Press REV once. You should have 1030.00 MHz displayed.
9. Press F/M and hold the down-arrow stopping at 999.00 MHz.
10. Press REV once. You should have 399.00 MHz displayed.
11. Press F/M, then hold the up-arrow) key to increase the
displayed frequency. Stop at 400 MHz.
12. Press RPT twice to select simplex operation.
13. go back to #9 in previous list

Steps for setting the UPPER VHF limit to 200 MHz.

1. Program the frequency for 140.00 MHz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press F/M, then RPT for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press RPT twice (for a "+" (plus) indicated offset).
6. Press REV *ONE* time.
7. The radio should now display 1140.00 MHz.
8. Press F/M, then hold the down-arrow key to decrease the
displayed frequency. Stop at 800 MHz.
9. Press RPT twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
10. Press REV once. You should have 200.000 MHz displayed.
11. Press RPT twice to select simplex.
12. Store this in the "U" memory. (See above steps...)
13. Press F/M then RPT then enter 0060 (600 Khz repeater
offset) then press RPT again.

Steps for setting the LOWER VHF limit to 100 MHz.

1. Program the frequency for 140.00 MHz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press the F/M, then RPT for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press RPT twice (for a "+" (plus) indicated offset).
6. Press REV *ONE* time.

7. The radio should now display 1140.00 MHz.
8. Press F/M, then hold the down-arrow key to decrease the
displayed frequency. Stop at 1100 MHz.
9. Press RPT twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
10. Press REV twice. You should have 100.000 MHz displayed.
11. Press RPT twice to select simplex.
12. Store this in the "L" memory. (See above steps...)
13. Press F/M then RPT then enter 0060 (600 Khz repeater
offset) then press RPT again.

Notes: To use the higher frequencies you have to select the "U"
channel and press MR. This puts the handheld in the "MT" (memory
tune) mode. From there you can scan down or use the (DIAL) knob to
go to a lower frequency. ...Likewise for the lower frequency
memory. Any frequency selected using this method can be stored in
any memory.

My radio will not let me go up in frequency, only down. If I try, the
rig will default back to the original ham band. I had to be careful
when doing these mods.

One trick I found when initially setting up the VFO with the
expanded upper and lower frequencies is that in steps 5 (and 9) if
you select "+", pressing REV adds 1000 MHz to the display or
subtracts 1000 MHz if it has already been added. If you selected
the "-" (minus) repeater offset, pressing REV will subtract 400 MHz
if the displayed frequency is 1000 MHz or higher, or subtract 600
MHz if the displayed frequency is below 1000 MHz, until any more
subtractions would run the frequency negative, after which it
alternatively adds or subtracts 600. You can mix the up-arrow
down-arrow method with the "+ -" offset/REV combination to reduce
the time getting to the desired frequency. With these tricks, many
permutations can be found to get where you want to be very quickly.

I have discovered the code "5555" works as well as "0000" for the
enabling code.

Attributed: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU (Walter Reid Fletcher, WB7CJO)

-=-

Fix One-Way Tune Bug in Expanded Receive:

Effect: Allow tuning in both directions when software range extend
mods have been performed.

Due to a loophole in the tuning software, you may tune from the
current frequency towards the normal operating range (430.00 -
450.00), but not away.

Unfortunately, you are still subject to the "tune one way only"
syndrome. To bypass it, you must store some frequency in the "L"

memory. It doesn't matter what this frequency is, but it has to be below the "U" memory and, preferably, below any other frequency you want to use. You may store a very low frequency here too (0.00MHz).

BUT, the software isn't that dumb. To trick it, both the "L" and "U" memories must be filled and active (not set for SKIP), AND you must access the out of band frequencies from the MT (memory tune) mode, AND you must start from either the "L" or the "U" memory.

To use MT:
1) Press MR and select either the L or U memory.
2) Press MR again, a small MT should appear on the left of the display.
3) You may now tune with the arrow keys, Dial knob, or directly enter frequencies with the numeric keypad.

Attributed: kd6hr.El_Segundo@xerox.com (Pete McAfee)
[ed. It looks like Pete may have been the first to discover some of these neat tricks... any comments?]

-=-=-=

165 -29 dB
170 -38 dB
174 -44 dB

UHF:
freq: relative sensitivity:
400 no reading, nothing, -infinity dB
401 -40 dB
402 -38 dB
405 -34 dB
410 -27 dB
420 -9 dB
430 +1 dB
440 0 dB
450 0 dB
460 -17 dB
470 -26 dB

Results: The radio is good outside the ham bands, but the sensitivity really starts to suffer. I hear the local police at 460.375 quite well, so -17 dB is still usable, but not as good as a scanner would probably be. VHF down to 100 MHz or UHF down to 400 MHz is a fantasy. As I mentioned in another post, if the frequency ranges are extended too far, you start picking up signals at the wrong frequencies. National weather service (162.4) received at 119 MHz, coast guard channel 12 (156.8) received at 200 MHz, 2 meter repeaters received around 190 MHz and again around 182 MHz. Its hard to say just what the usable ranges are, but something like 136-165 MHz in VHF and 410-470 MHz in UHF, and even then its not great at the ends of these ranges.

Attributed: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM (Frank Ball)

-=-=-=

3924. Antenna Connection Seal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 16:59:24 UTC
From: mark@dinsdale.ARmstrong.EDU.110
Message-ID: <46765.mark@dinsdale.armstrong.edu>
Source record: 292404

Having seen the ongoing discussion of methods of sealing coax/antenna
connections, a question comes to mind --

Has anyone tried heat shrink tubing and if so, what were the results?
| Mark Eversoll KD4BNF mark@dinsdale.armstrong.edu |
| Administrative Computing mark@pirates.armstrong.edu |
| Armstrong State College |
| Savannah, Georgia If found, drop in any mailbox.|

3925. Re: A new HAM from India looking desperately for help.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 17:14:53 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <269@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292444

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, grx1364@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:

>I am a HAM from India.I came to the USA a month back and am currently studying
>in the Univ. of Toledo. I have a License issued by the Indian Government to
>Operate VHF and UHF rigs in India. I would very much like to go on the Air here
>in Toledo. I need information about how to do it.(Do I have to get a new
>license from the US Government?). I am also looking for some HAM's in the
>Toledo area who can help me out. Any information on this matter will be highly
>appreciated.
>thanks and 73'S
>ABHIJIT BAGAL, 2920 KENDALE, APT # 202 , TOLEDO , OHIO 43606-3531

Abhijit,

I am sending your requests to the appropriate ARRL deparments. You should
receive information about US/India reciprocal permits and information
about local ham clubs.

Others can contact the ARRL Regulatory Information Department for info-
rmation about reciprocal permits for any country. They have a package
of info available for each country. There is no charge for this package,
but a large SASE is appreciated.

Contact John Hennessee, KJ4KB at ARRL Headquarters.

If anyone needs referral to local clubs, local "elmers", ham
classes, or information for the prospective ham, contact the ARRL
Educational Activities Department. There is no charge for this service.

These departments can be reached at the telephone number or address
in my signature block or by sending email to 2155052@mcimail.com -
include postal address in all mail addressed to ARRL HQ because some
departments cannot reply by email.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit - origin unknown
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3926. PARTIAL LOGIC (a maybe-gate)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 17:34:00 UTC
From: FLEM%HYDRA@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9110171647.AA23206@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292408

>You never heard of Wellesley College?
>tsk, tsk, tsk,

You ever heard of Harvard University?
Has nothing to do with Harvard, Massachusetts.
In fact, they're about 35 miles apart.

Besides, I think his point is correct. I'm in Wellesley several times a
week and I was curious if it the 'local' Wellesley.

tsk, tsk, tsk,

de NT1G W5YI VE; MIT Radio Society

"There's only one FRAMINGHAM!"

3927. Callsign phonetics help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 17:34:14 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.173414.12455@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292382

Well, since KA1CV brought it up, I have not been able to come up
with acceptable alternatives to the military standards for mine
(K9ALD) for over 30 years. All Little Ducks just doesn't cut it.
Even "Canine ...." doesn't seem to work with anything. So,
how about a "contest" (we have one for everything else) with 3 gold
stars going to whoever comes up with the best (decent, non-sexist,
appropriate) phonetics for:
KA1CV-
K9ALD-
(Insert your call here)

Thirty five years is a long time.

3928. Service Designation List query

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 17:51:05 UTC
From: jeffg@loki.asd.sgi.com
Message-ID: <o950990@fido.asd.sgi.com>
Source record: 292389
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In FCC records, the service designations AF, IB, BF, etc. appear. I've been able to find an old list of such designations, but many in the current FCC records aren't on the old list.

Does anybody have a current list? Please post or e-mail.

Thanks

Jeff
jeffg@loki.asd.sgi.com

3929. 2m transceiver for sightless beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 18:12:45 UTC
From: jlmbrt@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.181245.4994@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 292381

As my MI mother-in-law loses her sight, we have been able to excite her about amateur radio. What used equipment might you have for sale that can be operated by the blind because of fixed knob positions for a given frequency? What reasonably priced equipment do you know about that uses voice synthesis to guide a blind operator?

Thanks.

Jerry Lambert N4BAO

3930. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 18:14:22 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <270@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292448

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PROC) writes:

>What a neat phonetic Diana, KC1SP, has....."Sweet Pea".....
>Back in my neophyte days I used to use "Kiss-One-Mighty-Eager-Romeo" and
>thought THAT was pretty cute......never got me anywhere tho....

>Would be interesting to see some sort of compendium of interesting phonetics
>ACTUALLY used by REAL operators.....

>'course the guy I now TRULY envy is Paul, KD3FU......

I have been searching for the cute phonetic for my call. The best I have
heard to date is KA1ConnecticutValley, but that lacks pizzazz. If anyone
has any (clean) suggestions I would like to hear about them. I am not
shy, so post or email directly to me.

This is all in the spirit of good fun! 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit - origin unknown
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3931. Re: Help with PCB artwork

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 18:33:42 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360048@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 292416

An even worse problem is that copiers typically "magnify" differently in length than in width. I think this is mainly a paper-handling problem, and film behaves differently than paper... However, I have had some success making PC masks directly on LaserJet printers. My personal method uses paper rather than film because I had more trouble keeping large areas filled with toner on film than on paper.

3932. 3D2YI QSL Info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 18:53:19 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9110171353.AA06790@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 292406

I have JI2NJC as the route to QSL 3D2YI, but I can't find JI2NJC's address.
Can somebody help me, or did I just copy it wrong?
73,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

3933. 49 Mhz Part 15 (was Re: 2m PA DESIGNS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 19:32:07 UTC
From: markz@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1541@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 292336

In article <1991Oct17.035544.237@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
> (I was also wondering whether my 4W 49MHz crystal-controlled FM XMTR was
> illegal,

Hell yes. The limits for 49 Mhz are either:
1) 10,000 microvolts per meter at 3 meters (field strength)
2) 100 milliwatts total project power consumption at the battery/power connection, with a fixed single element antenna 1 meter in length permanently attached to the project enclosure. (To paraphrase Part 15.235)

> and can I get a permit to run a broadcast service on 49?
> It would be really novel to have a 49 MHz station........

To mess up all the cordless phones and baby monitors in your town?
Do get a clue. Or you'll get a pink ticket.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com mzenier%polari@sumax.seattleu.edu

3934. Your favorite band - on the auction block?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 19:59:21 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.135921.49862@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 292391
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

I habitually listen to All Things Considered (NPR newscast, for the unenlightened) while I am working in the afternoon. Due to the demands of the task at hand, the news frequently receives much less than my full attention. So it was yesterday. Twice, while I was only listening to the radio at a very subliminal level, an item regarding Congress and the AUCTIONING OFF OF RADIO FREQUENCIES caught my attenion, but too for me to get a handle on just exactly what they were talking about. Can someone please explain what this was all about? (If I can come up with the cash, can I buy 14,125 to 14,150 kHz? :^))

Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Utah State University # Home: (801) 753-3924
Logan, UT 84322-4405 #

3935. Re: Help with PCB artwork

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 20:15:56 UTC
From: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <050y03w164w@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 292422

hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM writes:

>
> The problem with this is that copiers do not produce an exact sized copy of t
> original, even when you 'ask' for 100% copies. I believe you get about a 102-
> sized copy of the original, so if you're copying PCB layouts, things like pad
> and so forth may be too large and/or too far apart.
>
> On the other hand, perhaps I haven't the faintest idea what I'm talking about
> (Hell, I only write software.)
>

While it's true that a lot of copiers need to be adjusted carefully to
produce 1:1 copies, most aren't because very few offices actually care
very much about the size except drafting and engineering offices. Knowing
this, very few techs actually take the time to set them closer than 2 to
5 %. Luckily, this makes little difference for most PCB art, however, and
I doubt very much that a 2 or 3 % difference in pin spacing will be
noticed at all when inserting say, an IC socket. Your mileage may vary.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

3936. Re: Callsign phonetics help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 20:21:46 UTC
From: hoenig@osage.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.202146.20814@csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292394

In article <1991Oct17.173414.12455@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
>Well, since KA1CV brought it up, I have not been able to come up
>with acceptable alternatives to the military standards for mine
>(K9ALD) for over 30 years. All Little Ducks just doesn't cut it.
>Even "Canine ...." doesn't seem to work with anything. So,
>how about a "contest" (we have one for everything else) with 3 gold
>stars going to whoever comes up with the best (decent, non-sexist,
>appropriate) phonetics for:
>KA1CV-

KA1 Captain Video

>K9ALD-

Keeping 9 Active Little Diodes
Awesome Devils
Amorous
Awful Leaky Dinghies (those are boats...but, you knew that ;-)
Appropriate

There're probably lots of other good ones...mix 'n' match those above...

>(Insert your call here)
>
>Thirty five years is a long time.

Mike

Texas Instruments | 214-995-0712 || AA5ZC ||Any opinions stated in
Corporate Research | FAX 214-995-0304 || Allen, TX ||the foregoing message
Dallas, Texas | TI Pager #4359 ||214-727-2832 ||are those of the writer
hoenig@csc.ti.com |This space intentionally left blank||and no other entity.

3937. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 20:37:55 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950417.8EEDDD40.19486@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292423

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
October 18 to October 27, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

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SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 17 OCTOBER

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6872 N07W37 014 0360 HSX 02 002 ALPHA
6873 S23W32 009 1410 DKI 07 029 BETA GAMMA
6874 N02W27 004 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA
6875 N16W27 004 0030 BXO 05 004 BETA
6877 N08W17 354 0000 AXX 01 002 ALPHA
6878 S21E03 334 0390 EAO 12 018 BETA
6879 N22E38 299 0540 DAO 10 032 BETA GAMMA
6880 S37W39 016 0030 HRX 01 001 ALPHA
6881 S03W04 341 0330 DAO 05 010 BETA
6882 N18W16 353 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA
6883 S28W09 346 0030 BXO 04 003 BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar
longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology
used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical
maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on
the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AS OF 00:00 UT ON 17 OCTOBER

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6870 N12W87 064 NONE
6871 S11W43 020

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 17 AND 19 OCTOBER
```

```
Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
NO REGIONS ARE DUE TO RETURN
```

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (18 OCT - 27 OCT)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | * | * | * | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | * | **|***|***|***| NONE |
| ACTIVE | | | | **|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED | * | * | * | **|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

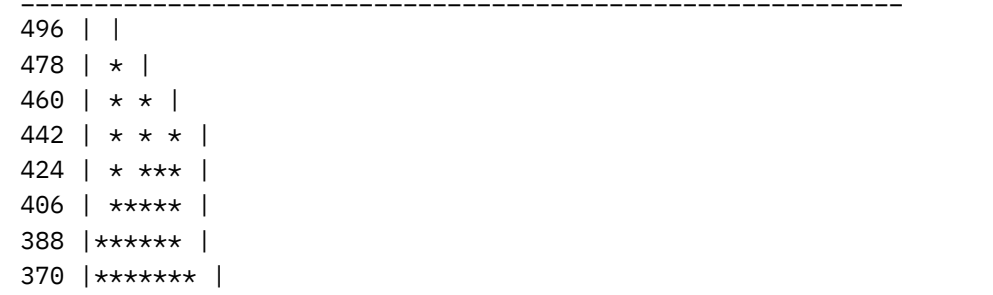
CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
_____________________________________________________________
297 | |
290 | * |
283 |***** |
276 |***** |
269 |****** |
262 |****** |
255 |****** |
248 |******* |
241 |******* |
234 |******** |
227 |******** |
220 |******** * |
213 |******** * * |
206 |********* **** |
199 |********* * ***** |
192 |********** ** * * ******* |
```

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS



```
352 |******* |
334 |******* |
316 |******* |
298 |******* |
280 |******* |
262 |******** |
244 |********* * ** * |
226 |********* ** * *** * ** |
208 |********* * *** * * * * *** * *** *|
190 |********* ****** ** * **** * ******** ***** **|
172 |******************** *** ***** *** *********** *********|
154 |******************** ********* ** *************************|
136 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #230
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (18 OCT - 27 OCT)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | **|***|***| **| * | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |* | | |* |* *|***|***| **| * | * |
------- | POOR | | | | | | |* |* *|* *|
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| **| **| * | * | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* |* |* |* *|* *|***| **| * | * | * |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | |* |* *|* *|* *|
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
```

```
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***| **| * | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | |* |* *|***|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

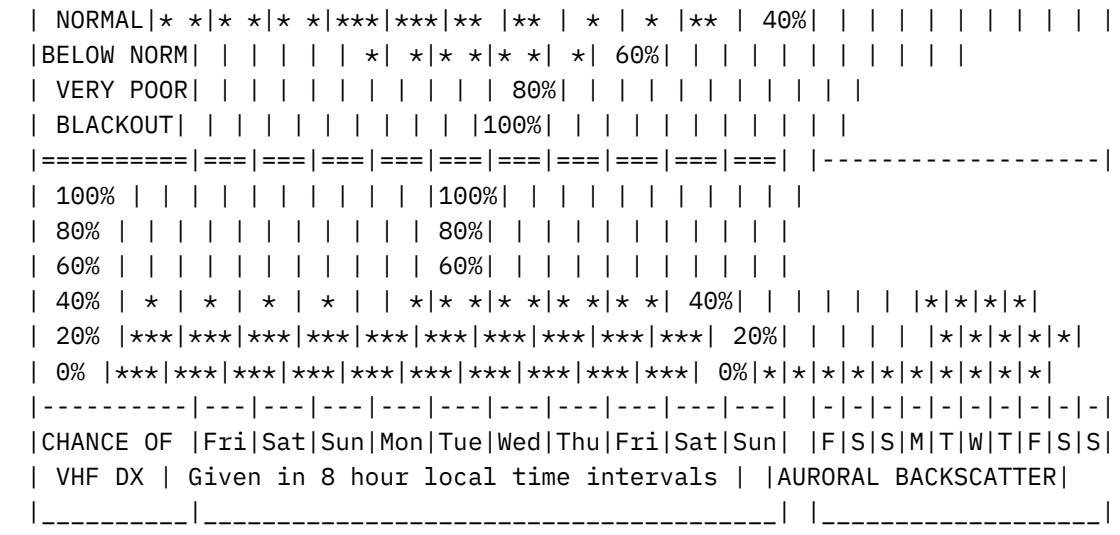
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (18 OCT - 27 OCT)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

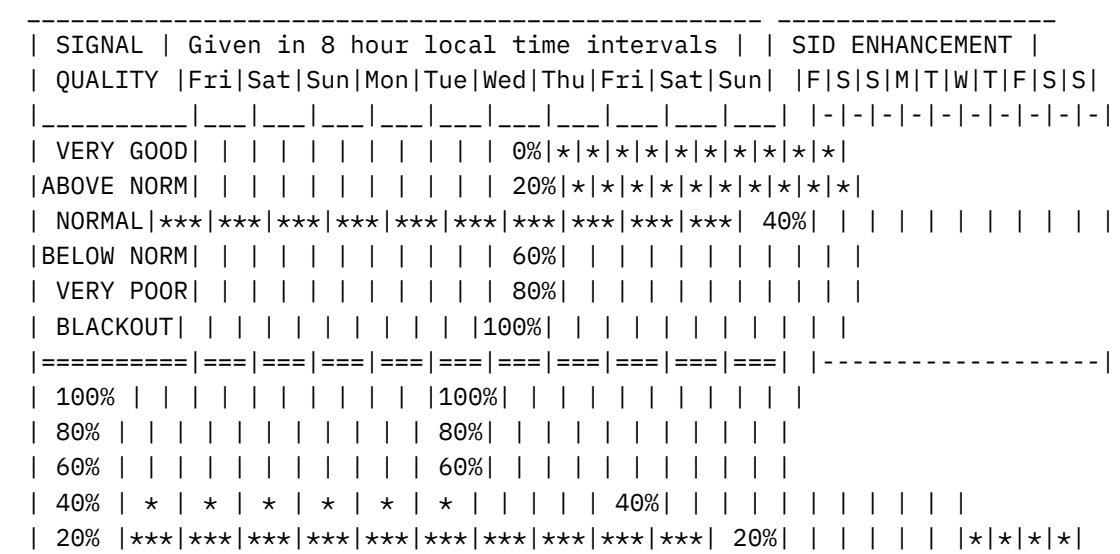
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|** | * | * | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *| 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | |*|*|*|
| 40% | | | | | *|* *|* *|***|***|***| 40%| | | | |*|*|*|*|*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | * | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
```


NORMAL	* *	* *	* *	***	***	**	**	*	*	**	40%									
BELOW NORM					*	*	* *	* *	*	60%									
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%	*	*	*	*		*	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	40%						*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%						*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

LOW LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									
BELOW NORM|									60%|								
VERY POOR|									80%|								
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%	*	*	*	*	*	*				40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%						*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (18 OCT - 27 OCT)

High Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | * | * | * |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | * |***|***|***|***|
65% | LOW | | | | * |***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | * | * | * |
65% | LOW | | | | * | * |***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
80% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

3938. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 20:42:34 UTC
From: dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.204234.29111@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292392

>There is no current production equivalent to the TR-4C. The IC735 comes
>closest in philosophy and performance.

As a TR-4C user, I'd be interested to hear an elaboration on the
"philosophy." Good rig, other than lacking RIT, CW selectivity,
general coverage receive, and no-tune finals; I'm curious how a newer
design rig matches it.

73,

David, AD8Y

3939. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 20:53:32 UTC
From: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.205332.22378@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292410

I haven't really thought about it, but maybe I could use
"Wait 'Til 9, Sweetie"

--
****
* 73 de Jay, WT9S Internet: freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu *
* Packet: wt9s@n9hhi.il.usa.na *
****

3940. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 21:31:28 UTC
From: myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM
Message-ID: <56500017@hpfcrlm.HP.COM>
Source record: 292362

>Channel 1 would be 50-54 MHz. At least in North America, that is the 6
>meter Amateur Radio Band. This decision was made around 1945-1950.

A minor nit: TV channels are 6 MHz wide, so channel 1 was from *48* to 54 MHz.
Anybody know the current assignment of 48-50 MHz?

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

3941. Scotch-Kote on Antennas (Was: Sealing RF connectors)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 22:00:01 UTC
From: steve@kitty.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <kfs1v1INNof3@kitty.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 292390

Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM writes:
>That exterior layer of Scotch 88 and Scotch-Kote still works like a
>jewel, though.

I have been told that I should Scotch-Kote my antenna as well as my coax connections. From reading Scotch-Kote can, Scotch-Kote is very non-conducting. Anyone know the breakdown voltage for Scotch-Kote? Does anyone else use Scotch-Kote on their antennas?

-Steve Schallehn KB0AGD

3942. International Phonetic Digit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 22:10:56 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.COM
Message-ID: <9110172210.AA29592@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 292403

I picked up a book when I was in London last, titled Handbook for
Radio Operators put out by British Telecom International, and
published by Lloyd's of London Press.
It has the standard phonetic alphabet, and these phonetic digits:

code word spoken as*

0 nadazero nah-dah-zay-roh
1 unaone oo-nah-wun
2 bissotwo bees-soh-too
3 terrathree tay-ra-tree#
4 kartefour kar-tay-fower
5 pantafive pan-tah-five
6 soxisix sok-see-six
7 setteseven say-tay-seven
8 oktoeight ok-toh-ait
9 novenine no-vay-niner
decimal
point decimal day-see-mal

* Each syllable should be equally emphasised

#The book has tree, not three

3943. ZA QSL infos

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 22:23:30 UTC
From: WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET
Message-ID: <91290.153626WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET>
Source record: 292383

For all those still in need of the routings:

ZA1HA via Globex Foundation ZA1DX ZA1DX also
Box 49 Box 200/66 via HA5YPP
H-1311 Budapest H-1751 Budapest
Hungary Hungary

73, Wolf.

3944. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 22:39:16 UTC
From: larryd@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.223916.15657@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 292399

dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu (David Kazdan) writes:

>>There is no current production equivalent to the TR-4C. The IC735 comes
>>closest in philosophy and performance.

>As a TR-4C user, I'd be interested to hear an elaboration on the
>"philosophy." Good rig, other than lacking RIT, CW selectivity,
>general coverage receive, and no-tune finals; I'm curious how a newer
>design rig matches it.

They are not talking about the TR-4C; they are talking about the R-4C.
It is the receiver half of the T-4X/R-4C twins. I still have a pair
and I thing they are great (maybe because they are paid for :)).

> 73,

> David, AD8Y
--
Larry | Thunder makes all the noise;
| lightning gets the job done.
larryd@u.milton.washington.edu
I have my opinion; the university has its own.

3945. US vs. British Parlance (was Re: Callsign Envy)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 22:40:42 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct17.224042.6655@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292400

In <106@oasis.icl.co.uk> prs@oasis.icl.co.uk writes:

> 73 Peter, GO PUB. (Pissed Using Beer)

Umm, before everyone attacks Peter, perhaps someone should mention that in the UK "pissed" means drunk and doesn't have quite the connotation it has for us Americans.

I recall an argument in alt.desert-storm about someone posting a story which included a quote from a British General to his troops to "keep your peckers up" which really means "keep your noses/chins up."

Let the flames begin!

73, Paul, KD3FU

3946. 8088 or 8086 Microcontrollers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-17 23:35:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9110172342.AA07542@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292411

-I'm looking for a Microcontroller based on either the 8088 or 8086
-for a project I've got in mind. The reason for looking for an
-808[86] based uController is that I'd like to be able to put both
-BIOS and DOS on it in ROM.

-My only alternative if these aren't available would be to find a
-source for cheap mini-XT motherboards (size is an issue).

-Processor speed isn't important (anything >DC should work :-)
-but it would be nice if it had a built-in serial port and possibly
-a disk[ette] interface.

-Does anyone have any ideas on sources for either of these?

The "WILDCARD from Intel is good start. And a call to John or
John at Anabooks can get you C source code for the Bios. These
guys are a very good resource for using 80??? as micro
controller. Their phone number is 800 462 1042. I have used their
8088 bios on a project and it worked very well. At one point we
had a computer booting off a floppy in 5 seconds flat. The final
product booted off of a network card.

Red N5QAQ

3947. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 00:45:37 UTC
From: richardm@runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.004537.15410@runx.oz.au>
Source record: 292424

One local amateur (VK2GLS) announces himself as "Girls Love Sex" :-)
Alas, my own call offers no such scope for creativity... :-)
-Richard

--
Richard P. Murnane Life's too short to waste time
Internet: richardm@runx.oz.au sitting at traffic lights...
Packet Radio: VK2JRM @ VK2AQG.NSW.AUS.OC

3948. Re: International Phonetic Digit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 02:11:04 UTC
From: benchoff@GroupW.cns.vt.edu
Message-ID: <2527@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 292414

In article <12533@plains.NoDak.edu> kkim@plains.NoDak.edu (kyongsok kim) writes:
>Is there any international phonetics for pronouncing digits? I seem to
>have seen one version where usually a digit is pronounced as a (more or
>less) Latin name of the digit and then followed by an English name of the
>digit. I wonder if it is currently internationally accepted one.
>(I can check the book and give a complete info, if needed...)
>
>k kim
I hear most people count them if needed: "You are five and nine -- one, two,
three, four, five, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine."
(Funny how some people end up repeating that so many times with a 59
report :-))

3949. female hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 02:50:06 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <59573@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292393

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) insists:

> women stand out immediately on the bands.

I have a hard time recognizing them in the CW or RTTY bands, Gary - how do you do it? As I've mentioned here before, other people have this skill too - I just send my call on CW and the other person comes back "GE OM es tnx fer call", how do they know? Is it like having perfect pitch or something?

I also sometimes find it hard to distinguish them from younger male ops in a phone pile-up. I know of at least one now older ham who was on the air when of the pre-pubescent persuasion, and had to respond when the DX station said "the YL op please call again".

I find it easier and more natural just to treat the other person as a ham, regardless of age or gender, and not make assumptions about them.

No personal flame against Gary, except that assuming women only operate phone is a bit like assuming that only men can be hams...

Derek "of the male persuasion but so what" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3950. CQWW contest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 03:05:29 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <59577@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292412

news@ucsd.Edu says:

(much good info and advice deleted)

>For instance, a UA0 counts for Asiatic Russia, but it can be in Zone 18,
>19 or 23. That causes you to work every UA0 you hear until you've worked
>all the zones.

Not really, you can tell the zone of a UA9 or UA0 from the first
letter after the number of the call. I think the only prefix that
is ambiguous is VE2 (which can be in the rarer Zone 2 as well as #5).
Of course, you only have to listen to one exchange to figure out where
the station is, and in 95% of the cases the callsign tells you exactly
what the exchange is (599 + zone number). Some people might object
to this, in that you don't have to copy a serial number, the op's shoe
size or age, but it does let you get on with the business of working as
many people as you can in a given time.

>The contest uses the ARRL DXCC Countries list plus, the WAE list. The later
>adds such goodies as GM Shetlands, UN1 and IS (Sicily) to the list of possible
>multipliers. ^^

This should be IT9 (Sicily). IS0 is Sardinia, already a separate country.

>The rule of thumb is to be on the highest frequency band that is producing
>the best QSO rate. It is no more intimidating than that.

Sort of true during the daytime, I guess, but at night you want to
explore 160 and 80m, rather than work all those boring old countries
like ZA on 20m. That is, if you are doing things semi-seriously
and are equipped for those bands. This contest is a great one for
achieving 5-band DXCC, 5-band WAZ, 160m WAC etc.

>If you are going to enter, no matter how small your score, I
>encourage you to submit your log. You never know when you might
>be the only one in your category and wind up with a nice certificate
>to hang on the wall!

Have to agree with that. To finish off my 160m WAS, I worked a
couple of hundred stations in the ARRL 160m contest. Turns out that
without trying, I won South Texas in the low power section (< 150 W),
and got a nice certificate from the ARRL to prove it. I beat out 3
other people in my class...

>Tom Taormina, K5RC
>Editor, National Contest Journal, taormina@asl.sinet.slb.com

Thanks for posting the rules and comments, I'm glad someone did!
They are also, of course, listed in CQ Mag and QST each year -

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3951. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 17 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 03:17:39 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0095044F.6712CAA0.20313@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292413

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 290, 10/17/91
10.7 FLUX=169.4 90-AVG=198 SSN=166 BKI=1111 3211 BAI=005
BGND-XRAY=B6.5 FLU1=1.1E+06 FLU10=6.5E+03 PKI=1112 2222 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=005,008,008,009,029,011,006,009 DEV-AVG=010 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.8 @ 0519UT XRAY-MIN= B6.2 @ 0812UT XRAY-AVG= B9.3
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0600UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 0750UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2300UT PCA-MIN= -5.0DB @ 1225UT PCA-AVG= -0.3DB
BOUTF-MAX=55316NT @ 1357UT BOUTF-MIN=55271NT @ 1828UT BOUTF-AVG=55294NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+183NT@ 1832UT GOES7-MIN=N:+001NT@ 2357UT G7-AVG=+109,+031,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+180NT@ 1835UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 0639UT G6-AVG=+118,-009,+024
FLUXFCST=STD:168,167,167;SESC:170,170,170 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,007,015/010,015,025
KFCST=2233 3222 2233 3222 27DAY-AP=007,007 27DAY-KP=2222 2221 1112 3322
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR
ALERTS=**MAGSI:7NT@1330UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

3952. Re: Sealing RF connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 06:05:49 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <44148@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 292421

I use GE "High Voltage Splicing Tape", which I can get out-of-date at the local electro-junk store - the power company dumps their stock of it pretty religiously when the expiration date rolls by. It's a gooey soft rubber tape that exudes uncured vinyl goo when you stretch it, and hardens into a solid rubber mass after a day or two.

Overwrapping that with real Scotch electrical tape makes a nearly permanent joint - when I have to undo one of these, I cut it off with a knife rather than try to unwrap it. A good shot of electronic-grade Krylon finishes it up - I used to use the "international orange" paint so I could find the joints in the cable real easily - and tell my cables from the other dude's on the tower.

If it's a connector that's on the bottom of an antenna or some place where I can't be sure of a real airtight seal, I squish some Dow "High Vacuum Grease" (a very thick silicone grease) into the connector before I put it together, so that moisture can't collect in there and corrode the contacts, or worse, freeze and rupture the connector.

Climbing a 100 foot tower on top of a 6000 ft mountain in the middle of a snowstorm with 6 inches of radial ice on the struts because the ambulance company is off the air is more fun than I like to have nowadays.
- Brian

3953. Re: WANTED: Info on CQWW CW Contest, Nov 23/24

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 07:21:48 UTC
From: jdg@hpqtdla.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <17380003@hpqtdla.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 292339

Thank-you to the folks who responded to my request for info on CQWW CW.
Our station GS3IDS will be active, hopefully throughout the 48 hour
period from Fife in Scotland, see you on the key!
James (for Dunfermline Radio Society, Secretary)

James Gentles NPI Section, Supporting the R&D to MFG link
New Component Eng. & TIS Manager, Email: jdg@hpsqf.sqf.hp.com
Queensferry Telecoms Division QTD, HPDESK: James Gentles / HP1400
Station Road, South Queensferry, Phone: + 44 31 331 7663 DDI
West Lothian, Scotland, EH30 9TG. FAX: + 44 31 331 7488

3954. Callsign Envy.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 09:30:36 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <18.Oct.91.10
Source record: 292418

I read this thread with interest. Personally i dislike 'funny' phonetic renditions (I only use the ICAO-recommended set) particularly when you have to remember that to people whose native language is not English, the 'funny' phonetics just get in the way.
Maybe you Statesiders have it easy; us Brits have a rich spectrum of languages (30 or 40 of them!) within a few hundred miles to the east.
Now certain callsigns can have nice combinations of letters/numbers; how about having 5Z4GT as a call? Thats one *I* would just *love*!
(for neophytes, 5Z4GT is the serial number of a power rectifier tube....)

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA GOLF SIX WHISKEY BRAVO JULIET

3955. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 09:50:14 UTC
From: jeffries@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jeffries.687779414@vincent1.iastate.edu>
Source record: 292425

This may be a silly question, but here goes.

What is GMRS?

Anthony Glen Jeffries, N0NRO
tabl4@isuvax.iastate.edu
jeffries@vincent1.iastate.edu

3956. Re: US vs. British Parlance (was Re: Callsign Envy)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 10:52:58 UTC
From: Iain_Philipps.BRidge_House@rxuk.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"18-Oct-91.11:52:58.+1".*.Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@RXUK.Xerox.com>
Source record: 292417

KD3FU writes:-

>> 73 Peter, GO PUB. (Pissed Using Beer)

>Umm, before everyone attacks Peter, perhaps someone should mention >that in the UK "pissed" means drunk and doesn't have quite the >connotation it has for us Americans.

Even so, it's not -exactly- in common usage; for instance, *I* wouldn't make such a statement in the presence of ladies. Tsk, Tsk, Peter ...

>I recall an argument in alt.desert-storm about someone posting a story >which included a quote from a British General to his troops to "keep your >peckers up" which really means "keep your noses/chins up."

Who was it now, that said:
"We are two nations, separated by a common language"

No flames from me. Being British, we're a little more reserved than some of other breeds ... :-) <<---- LOOK !

73, Iain, G8SJP

3957. FCC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 11:18:05 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.91Oct18121805@hamblin.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 292330

could someone e-mail the address and phone # of FCC where you obtain license

--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
"C is its own virus." U

3958. modification of ic-2at

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 11:27:34 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.91Oct18122734@hamblin.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 292337

Could anyone help me how to modify the ic-2at so that I can transmit
beyound ham range.
E-mail would be appreciated
--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
"C is its own virus." U

3959. Re: Scanners - anyone heard of a AOR model AR1000?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 11:46:53 UTC
From: jdwhite@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.114653.20928@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 292426

In article <1991Oct17.025414.25283@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>Keywords:
>
>In article <5225@travis.csd.harris.com> leoh@hardy.hdw.csd.harris.com (Leo Hinds) writes:
>]I have tried out a Bearcat BC200XLT, but the restricted frequency ranges
>]have me looking elsewhere for a "full coverage" hand-held. A co-worker
>]just purchased a ICOM R1 which is a nice unit, but more than I can justify
>]spending ... a compromise (half way between the bc200 & the r1) appears
>]to be the AOR AR1000, but not seeing much about them besides the 2
>]advertisers in Monitoring times, I am not sure of how well they compare
>]
>]... any suggestions on these (or other) units?
>
>Check out the Radio Shack Pro-2006
>($339 from Grove Enterprises 1-800-438-8155). Wide range coverage, fast
>scanning, easy to use, serviced by Tandy. You can go to a local Rat Shack
>store to check one out. IMHO the best buy in wide range scanners.

That would be fine if one was interested in a base station, but I have a
feeling that Leo wants a handheld. I, too, bought an AOR 1000XC because of
its portability, but more so because of its wide continuous coverage. However,
I was not impressed with the unit after using it a couple of weeks. First,
the user interface is terrible! I had to devise a quick reference card to keep
with me. Second, the only AC power source available is in the form of a
charger that you can only use if you have NiCads installed. I didn't always
want to charge the NiCads when I used the external power source. Third, the
BNC connector would wiggle as antenna moved from side to side. Fourth, the
display was TERRIBLE! It was covered in some sort of protective coating which
made it very difficult to see. Also, the only was I could get a good view of
the display was to look at it as if it were laying on its back. I went out and
bought a right angle BNC connector so I could lay the unit on its back when I
was at home, just so I could see the display when I heard some activity.
In general, I never gained enough faith in the unit to justify keeping it. I
sent it back before my 25 day trial period expired and bought Icom. I'm
quite pleased with my new purchase. For those of you who are wondering which
Icom unit I bought, I bought the IC-2SRA. It a combination 2m HT plus a 25-950
mHz continuous coverage scanner in one unit.

--
Jason White // jdwhite@iastate.edu // "Derek Smalls on bass guitar...
"How do you know she's a witch?" \\ ...he wrote this." - Spinal Pap ;-)
"She looks like one!" - Monty Python and the Holy Grail (NI!)

3960. Re: Callsign phonetics help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 12:23:03 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.met.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.122303.4418@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 292271

In article <1991Oct17.173414.12455@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
|>Well, since KA1CV brought it up, I have not been able to come up
|>with acceptable alternatives to the military standards for mine
|>(K9ALD) for over 30 years. All Little Ducks just doesn't cut it.
|>Even "Canine ...." doesn't seem to work with anything.

Canine - A Loving Dog
Canine - A Lousy Dog
Kids - 9 - All Loving Daughters
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

3961. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 12:26:04 UTC
From: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <cchapman.687788764@matd>
Source record: 292328

In <1991Oct18.004537.15410@runx.oz.au> richardm@runx.oz.au (Richard Murnane) writes:

>One local amateur (VK2GLS) announces himself as "Girls Love Sex" :-)
>Alas, my own call offers no such scope for creativity... :-)

How about VK2 Jog Richard's Memory? :-)

Chuck, WB4UIH
--
Charles H. Chapman (GTRI/MATD) (404) 528-7588
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,ut-ngp}!gatech!matd!cchapman
Internet: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu

3962. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 12:38:34 UTC
From: dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.123834.26746@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292329

In article <1991Oct17.223916.15657@milton.u.washington.edu> larryd@milton.u.washington.edu (Larry Desoto) writes:
>dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu (David Kazdan) writes:
>
>>>There is no current production equivalent to the TR-4C. The IC735 comes
>>>closest in philosophy and performance.
>
>>As a TR-4C user, I'd be interested to hear an elaboration on the
>>"philosophy." Good rig, other than lacking RIT, CW selectivity,
>>general coverage receive, and no-tune finals; I'm curious how a newer
>>design rig matches it.
>
>They are not talking about the TR-4C; they are talking about the R-4C.
>It is the receiver half of the T-4X/R-4C twins. I still have a pair
>and I thing they are great (maybe because they are paid for :)).
>

Well, the poster specified a transceiver and said TR-4C. Poster?

73,

David, AD8Y

3963. Window Clip-On Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 13:05:25 UTC
From: benjy@benjy.cc.vt.edu
Message-ID: <2538@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 292331

Greetings,

I'm trying to decide what type of 2m antenna to use with my car. Drilling holes is out. I'll probably go with a magnetic mount, but I'm concerned with scratching (the car, not the antenna). Well, to get to the point, does anyone have experiences with antennas that clip to the side window of the car. One such antenna is by Mobile Mark, number OWP 150.

If you have thoughts about this type of antenna you'd be will to share with me, please send me e-mail. No need to post to the net.

Thanks.

Ben Cline
KD4FOI
Virginia Tech Computing Center
benjy@benjy.cc.vt.edu

3964. BITNET mail follows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 13:31:34 UTC
From: IPSICO@IGECUNIV.BITNET
Message-ID: <9110181331.AA06495@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292419

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Genova, 12 ottobre 1991

<< Many lands, one World ! The Guides and BoyScouts of Genova
say CIAO ! to all Scouts in the World. We enjoy to be Scouts! >>

Hi and TNX for reading this message!

The 1991 J.O.T.A. is on and also this year (the tradition began
more than 20 years ago) the Genouese Group of A.R.I. (Amateur Radio of
Italy) will open the doors to the Scouts Groups in Genova (both of them,
A.G.E.S.C.I. and C.N.G.E.I).

We will be active on usual HF Scout QRG and on VHF, UHF on
Voice, CW and Digital mode.

Please help us to let HAM RADIO known at the best to our Scouts,
call us and QSP this message answering as soon as possible.

We will try to talk to you on pursuit of exchanging friendship
and knowledge of ours countries and demonstrate willingness for a
World in Peace and Harmony.

Happy Radio-Scouting in 1991 JOTA !!

73 from i1EFC Ezio F. CASARI
i1ZRU Angelo MUGNOLI

Home BBS will be i1HUH.ITA.EU
E-MAIL : IPSICO @ IGECUNIV.BITNET

3965. Re: Callsigns and Style

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 14:48:35 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.uucp
Message-ID: <4266.28fef443@hayes.uucp>
Source record: 292353

In article <1991Oct17.151452.9284@news.larc.nasa.gov>, eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) writes:
>
> Just to prolong this a bit longer, as a relatively new ham, I've already
> heard too many instances where foreign DXers have been totally confused
> by the cutsie phonetics used by some stateside callers. When one's grasp
> of English is not tremendous, this can make things very difficult for the
> person at the other end. I'd argue (and I believe that the various ARRL
> books state) that these sorts of phonetics have no place in DX operation.
>

Heck, I've had foreign DXers get totally confused with STANDARD phonetics on my call. I used to use the standard Alpha Alpha Four Lima Romeo, but Lima was always confused as Kilo or somthing else by English-speaking hams. Romeo isn't as good as Radio, so I use London Radio almost exclusively.

Radio usually gets through, but I can't even count the times I've been identified as Papa Alpha Four Kilo Radio.

Of course, there's Always Alert Four Little Radios -- or around Christmas, Always Alert Four Little Reindeer. :-)

73, Bill

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958
Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."

3966. W2VY Email address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 15:01:33 UTC
From: hutin@asl.SINet.SLB.COM
Message-ID: <9110181501.AA13102@sjosu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 292333

From: HUTIN@ASL@PSI%ASLVX6@MRGATE@PRSRTR
To: "info-hams@ucsd.edu"@M_INTERNET@MRGATE@PRSRTR

i am looking to the Tom Moulton W2VY Email. I loose it during my move to the US.

73s Remi W5/FE6CNB

3967. Re: International Phonetic Digit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 15:10:16 UTC
From: kkim@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <12549@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 292334

I wonder why Ham books/exams/etc in US do not inlcude this topic
while including phonetics alphabet. Just curious.

kkim

3968. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 15:19:32 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9110181519.AA14888@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292344

>Subject: 2m transceiver for sightless beginner
>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>As my MI mother-in-law loses her sight, we have been able to excite her
>about amateur radio. What used equipment might you have for sale that
>can be operated by the blind because of fixed knob positions for a given
>frequency? What reasonably priced equipment do you know about that uses
>voice synthesis to guide a blind operator?

>Jerry Lambert N4BAO

You might consider one of the older crystal controlled rigs. These
have fixed frequencies determined by the crystal in use--some with
12-16 possible choices. Counting from the stop would yield the
desired repeater frequency. Likewise, an all-mode rig such as the
Kenwood TS-700 have up to nine crystal controlled frequencies with a
twelve watt output.

Many synthesized rigs can have the frequencies preset, but the
selector switchs generally don't have a stop, so the counting trick
doesn't work. Of course, as experience is gained, your mother would
probably be able to identify where she is just because of the users
on the frequency.

3969. CQWW DX Contest Entry Forms/Log Sheets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 15:28:27 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9110181128.aa20261@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 292376

Tom Taormina, K5RC :

Thanks for kind offer to fax the contest materials....I'd appreciate
entry forms and log sheet...this will be my first DX contest....

FAX is 201-724-4043......and thanks a lot. I already have the rules,
from Sep (or Oct?) CQ magazine, but wasn't really going to "enter",
just chase DX...

Now I think I will enter.....you talked me into it.....hope to see you
in there.
Again, thanks Tom........Jerry, K1MER

3970. Drake R4C Info....IC735....etc...Gary,KE4CV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 15:38:16 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9110181138.aa21369@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 292375

Gary: Your comparison of IC735 vs IC725/FT747 is very interesting, and not the first time I've heard praise for the 735. There's a lot of them out there in DX-land, and they seem to do a great job.

I'd be very interested in your opinion of the FT767GX.....and anyone else's opinion, too !!

Jerry, K1MER

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: 17 Oct 91 15:28:12 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1991Oct14.133900.13063@ke4zv.uucp>, <22513@helios.TAMU.EDU>, <1991Oct16.194659.26404@convex.com>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

In article <1991Oct16.194659.26404@convex.com> ellis@convex.com (Robert Ellis) writes:
>In article <22513@helios.TAMU.EDU> mcl9337@grouxo.tamu.edu (Mark C. Lowe) writes:
>>Speaking of Drake, I have a TR-4C in very good condition
>
>and if i can tag on one more request to this:
>
>If i was to replace a TR-4C with a modern rig, what would i select? I realize
>tubes and transistors aren't the same (there was *some* theory on that for
>my novice ticket.) One ham that i spoke with called it a Cadillac.
>
>The rig's on load to me and if it should disappear, well, i'm just curious
>what it is equivalent to.

There is no current production equivalent to the TR-4C. The IC735 comes closest in philosophy and performance. The 735's receiver is slightly better than the best of the old Drakes, the R4C. It's smaller and much easier to use than the TR-4C. But it only runs 100 watts out and has fixed tune output requiring an antenna tuner in many cases. 200 watts seems to be the upper limit on current production radios and fixed tune outputs are the rule, though a couple have builtin antenna tuners.

IMHO the IC735 is the best value on the market today. It's closest competitors all cost at least twice as much for very little extra performance. I discount the IC725 and FT747 as being clearly inferior.

Gary KE4ZV

----- End of forwarded messages

3971. jeep fuel injection problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 17:14:37 UTC
From: jrt@mbunix.mitre.org
Message-ID: <9110181714.AA29068@mbunix.mitre.org>
Source record: 292342

To the net: A ham friend has recently installed his HF rig in his new "little" jeep (by Chrysler) and is experiencing an interesting problem. Although his 2 meter rig works fine the HF rig apparently disagrees with the jeep fuel injection/engine control and kills the engine when he keys up the rig. Since my fuel injected Volvo is 21 years old and I have no similar problem I'm not able to assist him beyond the typical "ground everything" and "get the SWR down" answers. Does anyone know of a solution to this problem

Thanks...Jim KC0EL

3972. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 17:15:55 UTC
From: nason@pa881a.inland.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.121555.1@pa881a.inland.com>
Source record: 292369

>>>> i'm not sure whether or not this is the right place to post this
>>>>type of question, but here goes anyway...
>>>>
>>>>Does anybody know at what specific frequency the 50 ohm standand coax
>>>>starts looking like 50 ohms???...this is somewhat "a too" general of a
>>>>question. I can see that at higher frequencies the nominal impedance
>>>>from the center conductor to it's shield would look like 50 ohms, but
>>>>where would this cutoff be???...I have seen equations for just single
>>>>traces on pc boards, that for a certain length and ounce of copper will
>>>>give you that 50 ohms, but still, where?, where?, where?...they seem to
>>>>leave out any frequency variables and that this will only be a nominal
>>>>(whatever that specifically means) impedance.
>>>>
>>>It is really rather simple: For a transient, a conductor behaves as a
>>>transmission line if the amount of time for a wave front to travel down its
>>>length is on the order of the risetime of the signal. For a steady state
>>>problem such as coax carrying RF I suggest that if the electrical length
>>>of the line is on the order of at least one eighth of a wavelength
>>>(half of a quarter wavelength) then it would appear to have the
>>>characteristics of a transmission line (like a characteristic impedance).

From an engineering perspective characteristic impedance is very much dependent
on frequency. In my job I am involved with noise and EMI, I sometimes get
cynical when someone asks me the characteristic impedance of a cable, I ask at
what frequency. I usually look up the specifics of the cable I am using and
then use a formula. With graphics I will type:

Zo = square_root((R + jwL)/ (G + jwC)) R is resistance per unit length
G is conductance per unit length
jwL is inductive reatance per unit len
JwC is Capactive reactance per unit len

Since reactance is a function of frequency, your question is valid. You would
have to supply the exact paramters of the cable you have. They all are
different. I don't the exact the design frequency of RG but may be in the
cable vendors specs.

John Nason - NA9U

3973. re: who did I work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 17:22:28 UTC
From: MARC003@UNLVM.UNL.EDU
Message-ID: <9110181622.AA21235@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292349

Richard Eckman KD4AUS asks:

>A couple of neophyte questions... This past weekend I worked a station
>with the call TV6FS (if memory serves correct; certainly the prefix was
>TV) in a pileup on 10 meters. Despite repeated questions about the QTH
>from stateside amateurs, the best that the operator would come up with
>was 'Utah-Eu 32'. My guess is that 'utah' was a phonetic for the letter
>'u'. I note in the ARRL Operating Manual that the TV prefix is assigned
>to France and the operator's QSL manager was in France. Does anyone
>know who/where this station was?
>
>Richard Eckman KD4AUS
>NASA Langley

Sorry, I'm way behind on info-hams as I've been getting ready to take
the general tast this Sunday! So little free time! :-)
I heard something similar on cw. Though my french is rusty, I took
the qth to stand for UTAH, Etas-Unis (EU french abrev. for United States).
(get it: states united?) I caught this in the middle of a qso on a freq.
I couldn't transmit on so I just kept on tuning thinking about french
diplomacy: "I am right... You are wrong." :-) If I would have caught the
call sign, I would have listened longer!

3974. Re: 2m transceiver for sightless beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 17:33:36 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <275@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292332

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jlmbrt@hubcap.clemson.edu (Jerry Lambert) writes:

>As my MI mother-in-law loses her sight, we have been able to excite her
>about amateur radio. What used equipment might you have for sale that
>can be operated by the blind because of fixed knob positions for a given
>frequency? What reasonably priced equipment do you know about that uses
>voice synthesis to guide a blind operator?
>
>Thanks.
>
>Jerry Lambert N4BAO

John Hennessee, KJ4KB, ARRL Regulatory Information Branch Handihams
liaison has an information package from the Handihams organization.
It contains information about Handihams plus reprints of QST articles
about equipment designed to help with disabilities.

Email sent to 2155052@mcimail.com will be printed and sent to ARRL
staff that is not on our internal network. Indicate that you are
looking for the Handihams package. Include your postal address with
email correspondence to ARRL HQ.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit - origin unknown
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3975. Re: Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 17:36:59 UTC
From: jrd@duke.cdc.com
Message-ID: <37268@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 292415

```
English Russian German Spanish
Alpha Anatoli Anton Alfa
Bravo baris Berta Brasil
Charlie tsentralnii casar canada
delta dimitri dora delta
Echo jelena emil espana
Foxtrot fjodor friedrich francia
Golf grigorii gustav guatemala
Hotel haritron heinrich hotel
Item ivan ida italia
Juliet ivan kratkii julius japon
kilo kanstanin konrad kilo
lima leanit ludwig lima
Mike mihail martha mejico
November nikalai nordpol noviembre
Oscar olga otto oscar
Papa pavel paula papa
Quebec ssuka quelle quito
Romeo raman richard radio
Sierra sergei siegfried santiago
Tango tamara theodor tango
Uniform uljana ulrich universidad
Victor zenja viktor victor
Whiskey vasilii wilhelm whiskey
x-ray mjahkii znak xanthippe xilofono
Yankee igrek ypsolon yucatan
zulu zinaida zeppelin zulu

These phonetics are useful in several ways, working a spanish
speaking station in less than optimum conditions and having
to repeat your call several times. Hearing DX and knowing
at least the phoentics will allow you to call at the end
of the QSL. This has produced 3 new ones from the small
French speaking African countries for me.

Private note: Sharon, can you add some more? I have French,
Italian, and Portuguese in addition to those listed above.

takk mye, kuu miin, hay hay.

I now return your keyboard.

John, N0ISL/buncha letters
*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
* John Douglas * Always assume that your *
* Arden Hills, MN * assumption is invalid. *
```

```
* Control Data Corp. * -Robert F. Tatman *
*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
* While I do not speak for CDC, they sometimes *
* share my opinion. Where that is the case, the *
* typestyle has been changed to early sanscrit. *
*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
```

3976. Re: NEC for Unix/Mac?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 18:26:52 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <896@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 292360

In article <31640005@hpcc01.corp.hp.com> wille@hpcc01.corp.hp.com (Ross Wille) writes:
>
> N E C F O R U N I X ?
>
Ross,
If you get a positive response to this, could you send a copy to
me? I have a fortran translation of the mininec3 basic program but,
since the graphics is non-existent (and I'm no fortran hacker) I havn't
used it. (I ran it through f2c but the c code looks like it!)

regards,
Michael

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amteur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3977. ARRL VEC Exams Scheduled 10/17 - 12/2/91

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 18:26:53 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <276@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292281

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

or

MCI MAIL ID: 215-5052

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you be attending the test session.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA: 10/17/91 to 12/2/91

STATE
Test Date,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

ALABAMA
10/21/91,Brewton,,205-867-2638,Wanda Weaver
10/26/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr
11/02/91,Opp,,205-222-5704,Dan Ezell
11/30/91,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
10/19/91,Fort Smith,,501-632-4276,Mark Manes, WC5I
10/19/91,Jonesboro,,501-932-1660,Evelyn E Castleberry
11/02/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
11/02/91,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
11/02/91,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell
11/09/91,Russellville,,501-964-6885,Ben Hillis
11/16/91,Fayetteville,,501-443-3567,Randy Love
11/16/91,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison

ARIZONA
10/19/91,Camp Verde,,602-634-3226,Viola Chambers
10/19/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
11/02/91,Sierra Vista,,602-378-9404,Frank Ivey
11/09/91,Prescott,,602-772-8539,David Rutledge
11/16/91,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson

CALIFORNIA
10/17/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
10/19/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
10/19/91,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
10/19/91,Garden Grove,,714-891-3868,Karen Foster
10/19/91,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
10/19/91,Sonoma,,707-996-6461,James McCauley
10/19/91,Yuba City,,916-788-7684,George "Al" Jump
10/20/91,Moreno Valley,,714-891-3868,Karen Foster
10/26/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
10/26/91,Merced,,209-383-2166,Mike Siegel
10/26/91,Oakland,,510-658-3652,Steven J Dorst
10/26/91,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John McCann
10/26/91,Stockton,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
10/26/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
10/27/91,Los Angeles,,213-747-6119,Ray Cardenas
10/27/91,Malibu,,213-271-7802,James E McKinley
11/02/91,Bakersfield,,805-328-5055,Glenn Ricketson
11/02/91,Capitola,,408-476-7140,Lawrence Edler
11/02/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
11/02/91,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0703,Morton S Brewer
11/09/91,Jackson,,209-295-7947,Barbara Brown
11/09/91,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
11/09/91,Santa Barbara,,805-964-8946,Robert E Lentz
11/10/91,Eureka,,707-822-4541,Irma D Ruegg
11/10/91,Malibu,,213-271-7802,James E McKinley
11/10/91,Thousand Oaks,,805-484-3309,Cathi Wilkinson
11/14/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
11/16/91,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
11/16/91,La Puenta,,818-287-8545,John Wilson
11/16/91,Malibu,,213-271-7802,James E McKinley
11/16/91,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
11/16/91,Sonora,,209-586-4917,James Clark
11/18/91,Morro Bay,,805-528-0703,Mort Brewer
11/21/91,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
11/21/91,Riverside,,714-369-9379,Scott A Richardson
11/23/91,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
11/23/91,San Francisco,,415-986-5055,Marilyn Zorrilla
11/23/91,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W. Northrup
11/23/91,Valencia,,213-825-1981,Linda Stocks
11/24/91,Hercules,,415-467-4292,William C Eugenio
11/24/91,Los Angeles,,213-747-6119,Ray Cardenas
11/30/91,Carson,,213-539-5040,William Marple
11/30/91,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton

11/30/91,Stockton,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
12/01/91,Culver City,,213-292-6423,C Lutz

COLORADO
10/17/91,Colorado Springs,,719-495-0624,Chris Smith
10/20/91,Golden,,303-795-5718,David Avery
11/02/91,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
11/02/91,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick
11/09/91,Denver,,303-366-9689,Glenn Schultz
11/09/91,Fort Collins,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising
11/11/91,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune

CONNECTICUT
10/20/91,Cromwell,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
10/20/91,Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo
10/23/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
10/27/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
11/09/91,Stamford,,203-322-3156,Joe Leferson
11/10/91,New Haven,,203-932-0463,Frank Foster
11/10/91,North Haven,,203-397-9421,Ronald E Fish
11/14/91,Farmington,,203-621-3222,Jack McLaughlin
11/17/91,Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo
11/23/91,Gales Ferry,,203-442-2206,Walter N Kuhn
11/23/91,Norwalk,,203-846-9647,Todd Wright
11/24/91,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
11/27/91,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik

WASINGTON D.C.
11/22/91,Washington,,402-245-3586,Pat Oliver

DELAWARE
11/16/91,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan

FLORIDA
10/18/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
10/19/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
10/19/91,Naples,,813-774-8444,Gary Arnold
10/26/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
10/26/91,West Palm Beach,,407-655-5766,Graf Buckenmaier
11/05/91,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
11/09/91,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
11/09/91,Valparaiso,,904-243-9720,William J Hord
11/15/91,Boca Raton,,407-994-7168,Ron Diego
11/16/91,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
11/16/91,Lake Worth,,407-655-5766,T Graf Buckenmaier
11/16/91,Lecanto,,904-489-6465,Larry Weaver
11/16/91,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
11/20/91,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
11/21/91,Fort Myers,,813-947-5039,Robert Schwartz

GEORGIA
11/09/91,Columbus,,404-327-4516,George Hunt

11/09/91,Ft Gordon,,803-279-0801,Donald Boltz
11/17/91,Toccoa,,404-886-4418,Billy Taylor

HAWAII
10/19/91,Hilo,,808-935-8893,Army Curtis

IOWA
10/26/91,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle
11/15/91,Sioux City,,402-494-6070,Michael Nickolaus
11/15/91,Sioux City,,712-277-2636,John A Bylin
11/17/91,Des Moines,,515-967-3890,Jim Snapp

IDAHO
11/09/91,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lemuel Allen

ILLINOIS
10/20/91,Champaign,,217-333-5018,Howard Eskridge
10/22/91,Westmont,,708-964-6712,Don Hlinsky
10/30/91,Bradley,,815-932-3111,Donald Kerouac
11/02/91,Belleville,,618-235-2475,John Kozlowski
11/02/91,West Frankfort,,618-549-7407,Sue Brieschke
11/09/91,Belleville,,618-397-7235,John Sundstrom
11/09/91,Decatur,,217-762-2210,Donald A Nay
11/09/91,Dixon,,815-376-5444,Lavern Johnson
11/09/91,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
11/10/91,Danville,,317-793-3573,Betty Collins
11/16/91,Bolingbrook,,708-739-6015,Robert Stevens
11/21/91,Park Ridge,,708-359-7378,Sanford Franzblau

INDIANA
10/19/91,Highland,,219-923-8308,Charles Sufana
10/22/91,Indianapolis,,317-267-6851,Jim Rinehart
10/26/91,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
11/02/91,La Porte,,219-785-2602,Alan Rutz
11/02/91,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
11/09/91,Elkhart,,219-262-2317,John Aughey
11/09/91,Huntington,,219-468-2624,Ronald E Pressler
11/16/91,Evansville,,812-424-9182,Blanche Elpers
12/01/91,Terre Haute,,812-466-2122,Fred Mahalek

KANSAS
10/17/91,Hesston,,316-367-8479,Bob Harder
10/27/91,Salina,,913-827-2927,Robert V Davis

KENTUCKY
10/19/91,Madisonville,,502-825-1694,Dwight Orten
11/09/91,Lexington,,606-263-3702,Nan Muth

LOUISIANA
11/02/91,Slidell,,504-649-5938,Joseph Ellis
11/09/91,West Monroe,,318-396-3507,Donald C Frantom Sr

MASSACHUSETTS
10/19/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
10/25/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
11/02/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
11/02/91,Wilbraham,,413-566-3010,Yorke Phillips
11/04/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
11/06/91,Acton,,,Diana Syriac - KC1SP - 49A Meadow Pond - Leominster MA 01453
11/07/91,Billerica,,508-851-2886,Bruce Anderson
11/10/91,Attleboro,,401-724-8238,Gary Powers
11/10/91,Gloucester,,508-922-3307,Albert Hamilton
11/11/91,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
11/19/91,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
11/22/91,Holyoke,,413-567-7301,William Sample
12/02/91,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples

MARYLAND
11/09/91,Frederick,,301-845-2670,Richard Ogden

MAINE
10/22/91,Presque Isle,,207-455-8333,Wilburn A Scott
11/09/91,Portland,,207-892-6106,Gregory E Hanson
11/10/91,Yarmouth,,207-846-7768,Dick Jackson
11/11/91,Hermon,,207-947-4051,William Sullivan

MICHIGAN
10/19/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
10/19/91,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
10/20/91,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
10/26/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
10/26/91,Manistee,,616-864-3077,Gerald Young
10/26/91,Muskegon,,616-773-3644,Larry Zawlocki
11/02/91,Menominee,,715-735-7397,Paul R Drees
11/02/91,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
11/09/91,Dearborn,,313-676-6248,Motor City Radio Club
11/09/91,Flint,,313-687-6684,Dan Case
11/09/91,Port Huron,,313-364-9640,Leon T Switzer
11/14/91,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
11/16/91,Charlotte,,517-543-2643,Linda Frank
11/16/91,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
11/23/91,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters

MINNESOTA
11/04/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea
11/16/91,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell
11/20/91,Grand Rapids,,218-263-4160,Gregg Mihelich
12/02/91,St Paul,,612-739-0279,Ralph Andrea

MISSOURI
10/17/91,Joplin,,417-624-2861,Roger Cranford
10/19/91,Dutzow,,314-459-6581,Edward C Southall
10/19/91,Poplar Bluff,,314-785-5645,Bill Jackson
10/20/91,Macon,,816-385-3629,Dale Bagley
10/23/91,Fulton,,314-642-4508,Emery Smola

11/07/91,Jefferson City,,314-635-3362,Alan Braun
11/12/91,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
11/16/91,Rolla,,3147622526,Rich Hinkel
11/16/91,Warrensburg,,816-429-1816,Larry Vandivier

MISSISSIPPI
10/20/91,Meridian,,601-679-7046,Wallace Vance
10/27/91,Starkville,,601-323-8389,Jim Akers
11/30/91,Gulfport,,601-875-9341,Stan Hecker
12/01/91,Laurel,,601-764-2708,John Vanderslice

MONTANA
10/20/91,Havre,,406-265-8871,Wayne Thurston
11/16/91,Billings,,406-656-6987,Donald Whitcomb

NORTH CAROLINA
11/09/91,Tarboro,,919-977-1960,Charles Parker
11/09/91,Yadkinville,,919-699-8469,Joe Cox
11/14/91,Statesville,,704-873-2728,Perry Taylor
11/16/91,Charlotte,,704-845-9429,Mary Hunt
11/18/91,Fayetteville,,919-424-7774,Michael R Prevatte
11/30/91,Weldon,,919-535-3504,Mike Lee, AB4SB

NORTH DAKOTA
10/19/91,Fargo,,701-232-2749,Michael Beaton

NEBRASKA
10/20/91,Hastings,,402-462-2303,Thomas A Bejot
10/24/91,Bassett,,402-273-4219,Jim Zahradnicek
10/26/91,Lincoln,,402-486-1400,John Hauner
11/26/91,Omaha,,402-553-2610,Brian Zdan

NEW HAMPSHIRE
10/19/91,Farmington,,,Willian A. Dodge - 78 Littleworth Rd - Dover NH 03820
10/23/91,Salem,,603-434-4490,Denise Cabana
10/26/91,Contoocook,,603-225-2005,Rob Fair
11/09/91,Manchester,,603-627-8940,Lee Parmenter
11/09/91,Meredith,,603-744-8901,O.W.H. Johnson
11/17/91,Swanzey,,603-585-3330,Scott W Porter

NEW JERSEY
10/19/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
10/19/91,Garwood,,908-889-8534,Frank J Arvay
10/19/91,Jackson,,201-350-5363,D A McCauley
10/19/91,Mt Olive,,201-347-7723,Bonita M Johnson
10/22/91,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman
10/26/91,Rio Grande,,609-886-2361,Kenneth Horning
11/04/91,Sayreville,,201-442-9215,George Miller
11/08/91,Fair Lawn,,201-796-6622,Peter Adely, Sr K2MHP
11/09/91,Cranford,,201-887-1508,Stephan Dobisz
11/11/91,Hopatcong,,201-347-6100,Bonnie Johnson (Bonita)
11/12/91,West Orange,,201-325-2029,Michael Scharfstein, WA2JSB

11/13/91,Fort Monmouth,,908-741-9490,Gerald Silverman
11/16/91,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
11/16/91,Pennington,,609-737-1723,Don Wright
11/26/91,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman

NEW MEXICO
11/08/91,Socorro,,505-835-0428,Sid Ashmore
11/23/91,Socorro,,505-835-0428,Sid Ashmore

NEVADA
10/19/91,Reno,,702-972-3933,E J Silva
11/02/91,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
11/16/91,Minden,,702-265-3430,Carl Chaplin

NEW YORK
10/17/91,Mt Vernon,,914-285-3029,Sandy Fried
10/20/91,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
10/22/91,Whitesboro,,315-853-5700,William Effland
10/26/91,Jamestown,,716-488-1524,Jack Nord
10/26/91,New York,,516-797-1128,Saul Slonim
10/26/91,Rockaway Park,,,Berne Ross - PO Box 214 - Rockaway Park NY 11694
10/27/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
10/27/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
10/29/91,Brooklyn,,718-259-1771,Edward Genoino
11/02/91,N Tonawanda,,716-688-8293,Vern Siegel
11/02/91,Waterville,,315-841-4259,Daniel Bateman
11/03/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks
11/04/91,Scheneckady,,518-399-4473,Richard Arthur
11/06/91,Valatie,,518-537-4772,Thomas J Cody
11/09/91,Greenvale,,516-921-0085,V Jean Chittenden
11/09/91,Selden,,516-751-0265,George Sintchak
11/09/91,Troy,,518-283-2337,Harry Hovey
11/11/91,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim
11/19/91,Saratoga Springs,,,Jim Polewczak - 40 Cook Circle - Gansevoort NY 12831
11/20/91,Lancaster,,716-937-3592,Charles Koester
11/20/91,Pomona,,914-268-6235,William Kauffman Jr
11/23/91,Norwich,,607-336-8020,James E Leahy
11/24/91,North Babylon,,516-957-5726,Walter Wenzel
11/24/91,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
11/26/91,Yorkshire,,716-492-1196,William V McCloskey
11/30/91,New York,,516-797-1128,Saul Slonim
12/01/91,Yonkers,,914-963-0689,Harold J Parks

OHIO
10/19/91,Lisbon,,216-532-3131,Evelyn Mc Intosh
10/20/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
10/26/91,Akron,,216-836-8869,Tony Mortimer
10/26/91,Mansfield,,419-522-9819,Cooper Metheney
10/27/91,Cleveland Hts,,216-371-5999,Joseph Tomazic
10/29/91,Struthers,,216-788-1518,Louis Malice
11/02/91,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg

11/03/91,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
11/03/91,Marion,,614-499-3565,Stephen Eckard
11/09/91,Akron,,216-972-7677,Kenneth R Teleis
11/09/91,Maumee,,419-693-3023,Ross H Mergenthaler
11/09/91,Westerville,,614-864-8370,William Tabor
11/10/91,Independence,,216-526-3807,Shirley Lovell
11/16/91,Dayton,,513-229-3611,Charles Gauder
11/17/91,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
11/30/91,Canton,,216-453-5896,Richard Stellarini

OKLAHOMA
10/26/91,Kingston,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds
10/27/91,Kingston,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds
11/02/91,Bartlesville,,918-336-9514,Craig Chandler
11/02/91,Enid,,405-237-2301,Donald L Priest, Sr

OREGON
10/19/91,White City,,503-773-4687,Bill Lorton
11/02/91,Gresham,,503-760-7545,Buck Summers
11/13/91,Grants Pass,,503-476-7938,Del M Lehman
11/13/91,Roseburg,,503-825-3691,Donald Bovee
11/21/91,Banks,,503-324-4502,Ray Deeth

PENNSYLVANIA
10/17/91,Lancaster,,717-898-0611,Carl R. Denlinger, WQ3P
10/18/91,Erie,,814-871-7778,Jonathan Vidal
10/19/91,Cranberry,,814-676-8307,Thomas Rea
10/19/91,DuBois,,814-371-2145,Paul Silinsky
10/19/91,Pittsburgh,,412-795-2775,Bernard Freiland
10/20/91,Carlisle,,717-787-1459,John Obradovich
10/20/91,Wyoming County,,717-836-6704,Jeff D Aronsohn
10/21/91,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
10/25/91,Allentown,,215-820-0696,Glenn Block
10/26/91,Huntingdon,,814-832-2246,Carmen Peca
10/26/91,Indiana,,412-479-8117,Paul Williams
10/26/91,Mt Pleasant,,412-539-1208,Bill Armitage
10/27/91,Sellersville,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
10/30/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
11/02/91,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
11/02/91,Pittsburgh,,412-486-2694,Richard Kratt
11/02/91,Tamaqua,,,Tom Krohn - 558 Forest Hill Dr - Hazleton PA 18201
11/07/91,Philadelphia,,215-482-0386,William E Rhoads Sr
11/08/91,Nazareth,,215-820-0944,Robin C Moseley
11/09/91,Bryn Mawr,,215-293-1919,Robert Haase
11/09/91,Butler,,412-282-6777,Gerald Wetzel
11/09/91,Montoursville,,717-322-5557,Steve Phillips
11/10/91,Plymouth,,717-779-2981,J F Caffrey
11/16/91,Hollidaysburg,,814-696-4047,Jerry Cox
11/18/91,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
11/23/91,Barnesville,,717-929-2910,Carmen Perfetta
11/24/91,Houston,,412-222-6473,Ted Lockman

11/25/91,Dover,,717-292-3529,Ray Shaub
11/27/91,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
12/02/91,Philadelphia,,215-386-7199,Jeff DePolo

RHODE ISLAND
10/17/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson
10/19/91,Slatersville,,401-333-2129,Robert G Beaudet
10/20/91,East Providence,,508-699-1077,Michael Arminio, NO1U
10/26/91,Johnston,,508-443-5720,James Congdon
11/14/91,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson

SOUTH DAKOTA
10/19/91,Hot Springs,,605-745-5929,Lon Seaboldt
11/02/91,Mitchell,,605-425-2354,Edward Gray
11/13/91,Sioux Falls,,605-334-4891,Kevin Kappenman

TENNESSEE
10/19/91,Evansville,,615-775-4276,Kenneth B Gossett
10/19/91,Gray,,615-239-6456,Jim D Roller
10/26/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
11/01/91,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
11/02/91,Memphis,,901-795-3712,Dana Stine
11/09/91,Franklin,,615-790-3475,James Forbes
11/10/91,Collegedale,,615-236-4561,Nels Angelin

TEXAS
10/19/91,Belton,,817-939-0386,Dave Bumpus
10/19/91,Bryan,,409-822-2402,David Jones
10/19/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
10/19/91,El Paso,,915-598-8493,Robert Carroll
10/19/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
10/19/91,Seguin,,512-372-1524,William G Jackson
10/20/91,El Paso,,915-859-5502,Clay Emert
10/24/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
11/01/91,San Antonio,,512-735-1622,Dean Davis
11/02/91,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
11/02/91,Odessa,,915-362-6605,Jimmie A Corley
11/09/91,Houston,,713-488-2886,Harvey Vordenbaum
11/09/91,McGregor,,8178404157,Thomas W Isaac
11/09/91,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
11/10/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
11/12/91,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
11/16/91,DFW Airport,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
11/16/91,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
11/21/91,Baytown,,713-426-7200,Mike Elder
11/23/91,Bonham,,903-989-2732,Robert Evans
11/23/91,Houston,,713-471-5343,Helen Smith
11/24/91,Laredo,,512-723-9625,Cayetano De La Garza
12/01/91,Huntsville,,409-295-3368,Jack Nichols

UTAH
11/02/91,Roy,,801-627-6600,Mike Fullmer

11/09/91,Duchesne,,801-722-4933,Jay Hansen

VIRGINIA
10/26/91,Clifton Forge,,703-747-3193,Gary J. Bostic
10/26/91,Roanoke,,703-268-1017,Gordon Garrett
10/27/91,Lynchburg,,804-846-0267,Nick Prout
11/02/91,Middletown,,703-869-5241,Walter Quitter
11/02/91,Portsmouth,,804-484-2857,Arthur A Thiemens
11/10/91,Bedford,,703-297-5515,August Meidling
11/16/91,Charlottesville,,804-973-1094,John D Gray
11/16/91,Manassas,,703-368-6050,Harry Vorhauer
11/16/91,Richmond,,804-798-5191,Ron Bolton
11/22/91,Stafford,,703-659-6241,David G Boyd
11/23/91,Tappahannock,,804-443-5092,Ray Massie
11/26/91,Lynchburg,,804-386-4651,Allen Edmundson

VERMONT
11/02/91,Rutland,,802-773-0775,Walter Deinzer

WASHINGTON
10/19/91,Tacoma,,206-237-9628,Jerry Seligman
10/26/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
11/02/91,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
11/02/91,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael Mitchell
11/05/91,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
11/09/91,Everett,,206-334-2399,Loren Hole
11/23/91,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
12/01/91,College Place,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt

WISCONSIN
10/19/91,Ashland,,715-561-2802,Dale Ristrom
11/02/91,Menomonie,,715-836-3980,Thomas King
11/02/91,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
11/03/91,Kaukauna,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers
11/13/91,Schofield,,705-536-4594,Tony Hermanek

WEST VIRGINIA
10/19/91,Charleston,,304-343-7251,James Lingan
10/19/91,Glenville,,304-462-7560,Dave Ramezan
10/26/91,Chapmanville,,304-946-2858,Johnny Pack
11/12/91,Fairmont,,304-366-0312,Robert Robinson

WYOMING
10/19/91,Cheyenne,,307-632-9170,Thomas E DeHoff

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:

AUSTRIA
11/30/91,Austria,,0043-1-328335,Richard Olsen

GERMANY
11/30/91,Germany,,49-0-67253462,Stephen Hutchins, KN6G

GREAT BRITAIN
11/02/91,Great Britain,,0423506988,Gerald Bliss
11/06/91,Great Britain,,,R J Wright - 11, Airlie Gardens - London - England

GUAM
11/10/91,Adelup,,627-646-7611,Harry Y Taguchi

PUERTO RICO
10/26/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett
11/30/91,San Juan,,809-726-1621,Eugene Crommett

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
11/09/91,St Thomas,,809-774-6663,Klaus Willems

*eof.

3978. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 18:46:07 UTC
From: lowell@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.184607.22872@techbook.com>
Source record: 292364

kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:

>In article <28819@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>, gettys@regent.enet.dec.com (Bob Gettys N1BRM)
writes:

>Oh yeah.... Almost forgot the IC-22S, the world's worst synthesized 2m rig
>since the Heathkit Amateur transceiver/Aircraft band spread-spectrum beacon.
>The best thing you can do is throw away the synthesizer board and put in a
>crystal oscillator. They can be made to do 10Khz splits, but you get lousy
>lock characteristics at the low end. Frequency range is about 144.9 (if you're
>lucky) to 146.76 when the mod is made. Have a spectrum analyzer handy when
>retuning. It squirrels easily.
I have an ic22s which is very well behaved. I have modified the unit to
go from 144.6 (or so, I can't quite remember how low) to 147.99. I put in
a very easy mod to make it go in 5 khz steps... yes the diode programmable
board is a bit of a pain sometimes but the price was right. I use mine
mostly for packet operation at home.

--
Lowell Brunson
KC7DX @ W0RLI.OR.USA.NA (Packet Radio Only!)
lowell@techbook.COM ...!{tektronix!nosun,uunet}techbook!lowell
Public Access UNIX at (503) 644-8135 (1200/2400) Voice: +1 503 646-8257

3979. Re: Pirates Taking over the country

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 19:08:00 UTC
From: riawelch@ubvmsd.cc.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <18OCT199115085659@ubvmsd.cc.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 292427

In article <1991Oct18.040445.19457@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>, ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes...
>
>Now that i have everyone's attention,I have a question for you all.
[Bunch of stuff unrelated to group charter omitted]
>--
>Rob Henry
>
>This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!

Look, ordinarily I ignore stuff like this, but this time I just
have to know: Is it just me, or is Rob Henry, Future Fellow Ham,
getting to be a nuisance?
Kevin
N2MED

Kevin W. Welch riawelch@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu

Ambient is as ambient does.

3980. Re: Re: Who owns the spectrum? (Asking the FCC for more!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 19:17:12 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570186@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292346

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Perry G Ramsey) writes:

>In article <1991Oct14.180921.11743@btree.uucp> bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:
>>asking that several "unused" blocks of frequencies be re-assigned to
>>the amateur allocation per the Communications Act of 1934 and natural law.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^

>A legally bankrupt concept. Avoid it if you don't want to get laughed out
>of court.

Judge Clarence Thomas believes it, and he didn't get laughed off
the court.

AL N1AL

3981. Re: Callsign Envy.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 19:41:57 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570187@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292350

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:

>I have been searching for the cute phonetic for my call. The best I have
>heard to date is KA1ConnecticutValley, but that lacks pizzazz. If anyone
>has any (clean) suggestions I would like to hear about them. I am not
>shy, so post or email directly to me.

>Ed Hare, KA1CV

Keep After 1 Comely Virgin

Craven Vampire

Crummy Vagrant

Compound Verb

Conoisseur (of) Vice

Contest Victor

Coke & Vodka

73

AL N1AL

3982. Re: Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 19:48:08 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910141@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 292366

If I remember the adhoc formula, L = n^2*d^2/(18*l+40*d), where n = turns, d = coil diameter, and l = coil length. So, it isn't too critical if the coil turns out slightly longer, although you may want to increase n to compensate.

To wind a coil, I put a hole in one end of the form and pass the wire through a couple of times so it doesn't slip. Then I tie the other end of the wire to a doorknob and roll the wire onto the form. This prevents kinks and twists. I've heard that you can use an electric drill to rotate the form, but I have never been that brave. Buy at least three times as much wire as you need, because you won't like the first couple coils you make. :-)

One source for coil wire is at electric motor repair shops. The local one charges about $4/lb, which is a *lot* of wire.

Have fun, and like a previous poster said, remember it's just a hobby.

Perry / AA0ET

3983. Re: Pirates Taking over the country

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 19:59:14 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.195914.25320@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 292335

>In article <1991Oct18.040445.19457@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>, ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes...
>>
>>Now that i have everyone's attention,I have a question for you all.
(stuff unrelated to article title)

Please use discriptive titles on articles. I, and probably most readers of this group, don't have time to read all articles. I usually pick and choose from the list of titles that you get from the "=" key in the rn program.

Thanks 73s

3984. Re: Callsign phonetics et al.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 20:02:01 UTC
From: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <364101w164w@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 292365

jlgiasi@hcx5.UMMED.EDU (John L. Luigi Giasi) writes:

>
>
> WB2KMY was using WB2 Kiss My Yagi during sweepstakes until he couldn't keep
> a straight face while in QSO with a YL...
>

Well, I guess all of us have made good natured fun of our callsigns. I've
been known as VE& easy money daily, extra mad dutchman, or easily made
drunk. The one I like best, tho is one an alleged pal tagged me with,
VE7 every mother's dream.

73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

3985. Re: Another attack on the Amateur spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 20:09:10 UTC
From: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <ZH5102w164w@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 292363

edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)) writes:

>
> Phil's idea of simpler rules is a good one. We could all
> assist Public Service events with less worry (can I report
> where the race leader is, or is that business?). Packet
> Stations could forward messages for non-profit organizations
> w/o complex message checking for "business" items. Missionary
> organizations could request needed supplies in non-emergency
> situations. ETC. _However_ the rational MUST be the sense of
> easing the regulatory burden and allowing our "self-police"
> policies to deal with violations (i.e. nobody wants the ham
> who owns the hardware store to be routinely dispatching his
> delivery people over amateur bands). Further, the expanded
> use must still be done by amateurs (I gag at the thought of
> non-licensed government or media folks using amateur freqs
> on a so-called secondary (or is it tertiary?) basis: if they
> get used to using our bands, they aren't going to want to
> stop peaceably just because you and I want to carry on a
> "ordinary" amateur communication!).
> --
> --

Forget it. Why should allegedly non-profit (sure they're non-profit) organizations, religious businesses, or nay other non-amateur organization have ANY access whatever to amateur frequencies? If they need communications (not during an emergency) let them apply for a business band license like everybody else. As a Canadian, I don't mind sharing the spectrum with fellow hams, but I'm sure as hell not going to put up with businesses on the ham bands....

73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

3986. Re: Your favorite band - on the auction block?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 20:15:25 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910143@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 292367

>(If I can come up with the cash, can I buy 14,125 to 14,150 kHz? :^))

Sure. This week only, I'm offering a special - just send me $500 or the
equivalent in vacuum variable capacitors. :-)

Perry / AA0ET

3987. VOA Schedule revision 10/19/91 (LO O OONG)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 20:23:11 UTC
From: df@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.202311.6056@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 292340
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

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Voice of America Transmission Schedule, revised 10/18/91

Freq RLY PWR AZI Time(GMT) LANG Target Notes

621 BOT 50 ND 0300 0430 ENGL Afr
621 BOT 50 ND 1730 1800 PORT Afr Mo-Fr
621 BOT 50 ND 1730 1800 ENGL Afr Sa-Su
621 BOT 50 ND 1800 2200 ENGL Afr
792 KAV 500 195 0000 0300 ENGL ME
792 KAV 500 015 0300 0400 UKRA USSR
792 KAV 500 015 0400 0430 ENGL Eur
792 KAV 500 015 0430 0445 ROMA Eur
792 KAV 500 015 0445 0500 SERB Eur
792 KAV 500 015 0500 0700 ENGL Eur
792 KAV 500 015 1700 1800 ENGL Eur
792 KAV 500 015 1800 1930 ROMA Eur
792 KAV 500 015 1930 2000 ROMA Eur
792 KAV 500 015 2030 2130 SERB Eur
792 KAV 500 195 2230 2400 ENGL ME
930 RAM 20 215 0000 0030 ENGL E.Car
930 RAM 20 215 0100 0200 ENGL E.Car
930 RAM 20 215 1000 1030 ENGL E.Car
930 RAM 20 215 1100 1200 ENGL E.Car
1143 PHL 1MW 322 1100 1200 CHIN As
1143 PHL 1MW 322 1200 1230 ENGL AsOcPac
1143 PHL 1MW 262 1230 1330 VIET SEA
1143 PHL 1MW 322 1330 1400 CHIN As
1143 PHL 1MW 322 1400 1500 ENGL AsOcPac
1143 PHL 1MW 322 1500 1600 CANT As
1143 PHL 1MW 322 1600 1700 CHIN As
1197 MUN 300 065 0300 0400 RUSS USSR
1197 MUN 300 065 0400 0430 BULG Eur
1197 MUN 300 065 0430 0500 SLOV Eur
1197 MUN 300 065 0500 0530 CZEC Eur
1197 MUN 300 065 0530 0630 POLI Eur
1197 MUN 300 115 0630 0700 GERM Eur
1197 MUN 300 115 1700 1730 ENGL Eur
1197 MUN 300 115 1730 1800 CZEC Eur
1197 MUN 300 065 1800 1900 HUNG Eur
1197 MUN 300 065 1900 2000 HUNG Eur
1197 MUN 300 065 2000 2100 CZEC Eur
1197 MUN 300 065 2100 2400 POLI Eur
1260 RHO 500 134 0000 0100 ENGL ME
1260 RHO 500 134 0100 0300 ENGL ME
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1260 RHO 500 134 0300 0330 VEUR ME
1260 RHO 500 134 0330 0400 ARAB ME
1260 RHO 500 134 0400 0530 ARAB ME
1260 RHO 500 134 0530 0800 ARAB ME
1260 RHO 500 134 0800 1000 VEUR ME
1260 RHO 500 134 1330 1500 ARAB ME
1260 RHO 500 134 1500 1600 ENGL ME
1260 RHO 500 134 1600 2000 ARAB ME
1260 RHO 500 134 2000 2100 TURK Tur
1260 RHO 500 134 2100 2200 ENGL ME
1260 RHO 500 134 2230 2400 ENGL ME
1350 BAH 50 ND 0000 0300 ENGL ME
1350 BAH 50 ND 2200 2400 ENGL ME
1530 BLZ 50 228 0030 0100 ENGL CA
1530 BLZ 50 228 0100 0400 SPAN CA
1530 BLZ 50 228 0400 0500 ENGL CA Tu-Sa
1530 BLZ 50 228 1200 1300 SPAN CA
1575 BAK 1MW 145 0000 0030 BURM SEA
1575 BAK 1MW 145 0030 0100 ENGL SEA
1575 BAK 1MW 145 1130 1200 BURM SEA
1575 BAK 1MW 145 1200 1230 BURM SEA
1575 BAK 1MW 145 1230 1300 LAO SEA
1575 BAK 1MW 145 1300 1330 LAO SEA
1575 BAK 1MW 145 1330 1500 KHME SEA
1575 BAK 1MW 145 1530 1600 ENGL AsOcPac
1575 BAK 1MW 145 1600 1700 BANG SAs
1575 BAK 1MW 045 2100 2200 CHIN As
1575 BAK 1MW 145 2200 2230 KHME SEA
1580 BLZ 50 148 0030 0100 ENGL CA
1580 BLZ 50 148 0100 0400 SPAN CA
1580 BLZ 50 148 0400 0500 ENGL CA Tu-Sa
1580 BLZ 50 148 1200 1300 SPAN CA
3980 MUN 100 055 0400 0430 BULG Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 0430 0500 SLOV Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 0500 0530 CZEC Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 0530 0600 GERM Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 0600 0630 ENGL Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 0630 0700 ENGL Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 1700 1730 ENGL Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 1730 1800 CZEC Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 1800 1900 HUNG Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 1900 2000 HUNG Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 2000 2100 CZEC Eur
3980 MUN 100 055 2100 2400 POLI Eur
5955 KAV 250 355 0530 0630 POLI Eur
5955 PHL 250 332 1100 1500 CHIN As
5965 RHO 50 099 0300 0330 VEUR ME
5965 RHO 50 099 0330 0530 ARAB ME
5965 RHO 50 099 0530 0800 ARAB ME
5965 WER 500 120 1700 1730 ALBA Eur
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5965 WER 500 120 1730 1800 BULG Eur
5965 WER 500 120 1800 1900 ROMA Eur
5965 WER 500 120 1900 1930 GREE Eur
5965 WER 500 120 1930 2000 ALBA Eur
5965 WER 500 120 2000 2030 BULG Eur
5965 WER 500 120 2030 2130 SERB Eur
5970 KAV 250 105 2300 2330 FARS ME
5975 WER 500 120 1900 1930 GREE Eur
5975 WER 500 120 1930 2000 ALBA Eur
5980 WOF 300 172 0430 0530 ARAB ME
5985 KAV 250 051 0000 0100 UZBE C.As
5985 WER 500 030 0400 0415 LATV Eur
5985 WER 500 030 0415 0430 LITH Eur
5985 WER 500 030 0430 0445 ESTO Eur
5985 DL 250 272 1000 1200 ENGL Pac
5995 GR 250 174 0000 0200 ENGL LA/Car
5995 GR 250 174 0200 0230 ENGL LA/Car Tu-Sa
5995 WOF 250 074 0400 0500 ENGL Eur
5995 WER 500 045 0500 0700 ENGL Eur
6010 KAV 250 105 0030 0100 HIND SAs
6010 KAV 250 105 0030 0100 HIND SAs
6010 KAV 250 105 0100 0130 URDU SAs
6015 KAV 250 105 0130 0215 PASH SAs
6015 KAV 250 105 0215 0300 DARI SAs
6015 KAV 250 355 0400 0415 LATV Eur
6015 KAV 250 355 0415 0430 LITH Eur
6015 KAV 250 355 0430 0445 ESTO Eur
6020 GR 250 094 0430 0500 PORT Afr
6020 GR 250 094 0500 0530 HAUS Afr
6020 GR 250 094 0530 0700 FREN Afr Mo-Fr
6030 BY 250 168 0100 0400 SPAN LA
6030 GR 250 205 0600 1000 SPAN Cuba Tu-Su
6030 GR 250 205 1000 1200 SPAN Cuba
6030 PHL 250 332 1500 1600 CANT As
6035 GR 500 094 0300 0700 ENGL Afr
6040 WOF 250 058 0300 0400 RUSS USSR
6040 WOF 250 082 0400 0700 ENGL Eur
6040 GR 500 164 0930 1130 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
6040 WOF 250 058 1700 2200 ENGL Eur
6060 KAV 250 105 0300 0430 FARS ME
6060 WER 500 045 0500 0700 ENGL Eur
6060 WOF 250 066 1600 1630 ESTO Eur
6060 WOF 250 066 1630 1700 LITH Eur
6060 WOF 250 066 1700 1730 LATV Eur
6060 WOF 300 105 1730 1800 CZEC Eur
6060 WOF 300 105 1800 2000 HUNG Eur
6060 WOF 300 105 2000 2200 CZEC Eur
6060 WER 500 060 2200 2400 RUSS USSR
6085 KAV 250 026 2100 2300 RUSS USSR
6090 GLO 250 059 0300 0500 UKRA USSR
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6095 GR 250 146 1000 1200 ENGL E.Car
6095 WOF 250 074 2000 2200 RUSS USSR
6095 WOF 250 074 2200 2400 POLI Eur
6110 TAN 50 078 0600 0700 ENGL NAf
6110 PHL 250 200 1100 1300 ENGL AsOcPac
6110 PHL 250 270 1300 1800 ENGL AsOcPac
6125 WOF 250 105 0400 0430 BULG Eur
6125 WOF 250 105 0430 0445 ROMA Eur
6125 WOF 250 105 0445 0500 SERB Eur
6125 WOF 250 105 0500 0530 CZEC Eur
6125 WOF 250 105 0530 0600 HUNG Eur
6125 BY 250 066 0600 0700 ENGL Afr
6130 GR 500 145 0000 0100 ENGL E.Car
6130 GR 500 145 0100 0200 ENGL LA/Car
6140 WOF 250 074 0400 0700 ENGL Eur
6140 WOF 250 074 1800 2000 RUSS USSR
6140 KAV 250 105 2000 2100 GEOR Cau
6140 WOF 250 074 2100 2400 RUSS USSR
6150 TAN 100 078 0730 0800 ARAB NAf
6150 WOF 300 090 1800 2000 HUNG Eur
6150 WOF 300 090 2000 2200 CZEC Eur
6150 WOF 300 078 2200 2400 POLI Eur
6160 WOF 300 078 0300 0500 UKRA USSR
6160 WOF 300 078 0530 0630 POLI Eur
6160 KAV 250 105 1600 1700 HIND SAs
6160 KAV 250 051 1700 1900 FARS ME
6160 KAV 250 051 1900 2000 AZER Cau
6160 WER 500 105 2000 2100 TURK Tur
6160 KAV 250 240 2100 2200 ARAB ME
6160 KAV 250 051 2200 2400 RUSS USSR
6180 GLO 250 047 0300 0400 RUSS USSR
6180 GR 250 094 0430 0500 PORT Afr
6180 GR 250 094 0500 0530 HAUS Afr
6180 GR 250 094 0530 0700 FREN Afr Mo-Fr
6180 WOF 300 074 1630 1700 ENGL Eur
6190 GR 500 174 0100 0300 SPAN LA
6873 U GR 40 067 0300 0500 UKRA
6873 L GR 40 067 0400 0700 ENGL
7105 KAV 250 105 0030 0100 HIND SAs
7105 KAV 250 105 0030 0100 HIND SAs
7105 KAV 250 105 0100 0130 URDU SAs
7105 WER 500 090 0130 0200 URDU SAs
7105 WER 500 045 0300 0400 RUSS USSR
7105 WER 500 045 0400 0415 LATV Eur
7105 WER 500 045 0415 0430 LITH Eur
7105 WER 500 045 0430 0445 ESTO Eur
7110 PHL 250 021 2130 2200 KORE EAs
7115 COL 10 350 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
7115 COL 10 350 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
7120 PHL 50 285 0000 0100 ENGL SEA
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7120 WER 500 090 0300 0400 RUSS USSR
7120 PHL 50 285 2200 2400 ENGL AsOcPac
7125 GLO 250 063 0000 0100 UZBE C.As
7125 COL 10 350 1400 1500 ENGL SAs
7125 COL 10 350 1400 1500 ENGL AsOcPac
7125 COL 10 350 1500 1800 ENGL SAs
7125 COL 10 350 1500 1800 ENGL AsOcPac
7125 KAV 250 051 2300 2400 RUSS USSR
7130 KAV 250 355 0400 0415 LATV Eur
7130 KAV 250 355 0415 0430 LITH Eur
7130 KAV 250 355 0430 0445 ESTO Eur
7130 KAV 250 355 0530 0630 POLI Eur
7160 KAV 250 172 0430 0530 ARAB ME
7170 WOF 300 180 0400 0700 ENGL Eur
7170 WER 500 045 1800 1830 ESTO Eur
7170 WER 500 045 1830 1900 LITH Eur
7170 KAV 250 026 1900 2000 RUSS USSR
7170 KAV 250 026 2100 2300 RUSS USSR
7170 KAV 250 105 2300 2330 FARS ME
7180 WOF 300 058 1700 1730 LATV Eur
7180 WOF 300 102 1730 1800 CZEC Eur
7180 WOF 300 102 1800 2000 HUNG Eur
7180 WOF 300 102 2000 2200 CZEC Eur
7190 GLO 250 059 0300 0400 RUSS USSR
7200 PHL 100 330 0000 0100 CHIN As
7200 WOF 250 058 0400 0600 ENGL Eur
7200 PHL 100 330 2100 2400 CHIN As
7205 KAV 250 051 0030 0100 HIND SAs
7205 KAV 250 051 0030 0100 HIND SAs
7205 KAV 250 105 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
7205 KAV 250 105 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
7205 RHO 50 099 1600 2000 ARAB ME
7205 RHO 50 060 2000 2100 TURK Tur
7210 WOF 300 062 1530 1600 LATV Eur
7210 WOF 300 062 1600 1630 ESTO Eur
7245 WER 500 045 1530 1600 LATV Eur
7245 KAV 250 051 1600 1800 RUSS USSR
7260 PHL 250 270 2200 2230 KHME SEA
7260 PHL 250 270 2230 2330 VIET SEA
7270 WOF 250 086 0300 0500 UKRA USSR
7270 GLO 250 052 1800 2100 RUSS USSR
7270 KAV 250 051 2100 2200 RUSS USSR
7270 KAV 250 051 2200 2300 RUSS USSR
7270 KAV 250 105 2300 2400 RUSS USSR
7280 KAV 250 105 1600 1700 HIND SAs
7280 KAV 250 105 1700 1900 FARS ME
7280 KAV 250 105 1900 2000 AZER Cau
7280 KAV 250 105 2000 2100 GEOR Cau
7280 KAV 250 051 2100 2300 RUSS USSR
7295 WOF 300 102 0400 0430 BULG Eur
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7295 WOF 300 102 0430 0445 ROMA Eur
7295 WOF 300 102 0445 0500 SERB Eur
7295 WOF 300 102 0500 0530 CZEC Eur
7295 WOF 300 102 0530 0600 HUNG Eur
7295 KAV 250 105 1430 1515 PASH SAs
7295 KAV 250 105 1515 1600 DARI SAs
7325 WOF 250 086 0600 0700 ENGL Eur
7405 BY 250 168 0000 0200 ENGL LA/Car
7405 BY 250 168 0200 0230 ENGL LA/Car Tu-Sa
7405 GR 500 094 0300 0700 ENGL Afr
7405 BY 250 168 0930 1130 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
7651 L GR 40 045 0030 0100 HIND
7651 L GR 40 045 0100 0130 URDU
7651 L GR 40 045 0130 0215 PASH
7651 L GR 40 045 0215 0300 DARI
7651 L GR 40 045 0300 0430 FARS
7651 U GR 40 045 0400 0430 BULG
7651 U GR 40 045 0430 0445 ROMA
7651 L GR 40 045 0430 0530 ARAB
7651 U GR 40 045 0445 0500 SERB
7651 U GR 40 045 0500 0530 CZEC
7651 U GR 40 045 0530 0600 HUNG
7768 L GR 40 067 0730 0800 ARAB
9350 U DL 50 306 0800 1100 RUSS
9350 L DL 50 306 1000 1100 ENGL
9350 L DL 50 306 1100 1630 ENGL
9350 U DL 50 306 1100 1630 CHIN
9350 U DL 50 306 1630 1730 SWAH Mo-Fr
9350 L DL 50 306 1630 1800 ENGL
9350 U DL 50 306 1730 1830 PORT
9455 GR 500 146 0000 0100 ENGL E.Car
9455 GR 500 146 0100 0200 ENGL LA/Car
9455 GR 500 146 2300 2400 PORT Brz To 19/19
9455 GR 500 146 2200 2300 PORT Brz From 10/20
9465 DL 250 120 0100 0400 SPAN LA
9505 PHL 100 290 1130 1230 BURM SEA
9510 PHL 50 255 2200 2230 KHME SEA
9510 PHL 50 255 2230 2330 VIET SEA
9525 GR 250 190 0000 0300 SPAN Cuba
9525 GR 250 190 0300 0400 SPAN Cuba
9525 GR 250 190 0400 0600 SPAN Cuba Tu-Sa
9525 BY 250 168 0930 1130 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
9525 PHL 100 137 1900 2000 ENGL AsOcPac
9525 WER 500 120 2000 2100 TURK Tur
9525 GR 250 190 2300 2400 SPAN Cuba
9530 WER 500 090 0130 0200 URDU SAs
9530 TAN 100 060 0400 0430 BULG Eur
9530 TAN 100 060 0430 0445 ROMA Eur
9530 TAN 100 060 0445 0500 SERB Eur
9530 GR 500 094 0600 0700 ENGL Afr
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9530 GLO 250 057 1600 1800 RUSS USSR
9530 WER 500 120 1800 2000 ARAB ME
9530 WER 500 120 2100 2200 ARAB ME
9530 WER 500 120 2200 2400 ENGL ME
9535 KAV 250 095 2000 2100 GEOR Cau
9545 PHL 250 349 0000 0100 CHIN As
9545 PHL 250 349 2100 2400 CHIN As
9565 BY 250 168 0000 0030 OAS LA
9565 GR 250 067 0500 0530 HAUS Afr
9565 GR 250 067 0530 0700 FREN Afr Mo-Fr
9565 BY 250 168 2345 2400 OAS LA
9570 PHL 250 270 2000 2100 ENGL Afr
9575 BY 250 074 0300 0700 ENGL Afr
9575 PHL 50 260 1330 1400 KHME SEA
9575 PHL 50 260 1400 1500 KHME SEA
9575 PHL 250 270 1600 2000 ENGL Afr
9575 GLO 250 047 1900 2200 RUSS USSR
9580 WOF 250 182 0730 0800 ARAB NAf
9585 WOF 300 066 1700 1800 RUSS USSR
9585 WOF 300 066 1800 1900 RUSS USSR
9585 GLO 250 057 1900 2100 RUSS USSR
9590 GR 500 146 1000 1200 ENGL E.Car
9590 BY 250 168 1200 1400 SPAN Cuba
9590 PHL 250 283 1600 1700 BANG SAs
9615 KAV 250 051 0000 0100 UZBE C.As
9615 TAN 100 060 0400 0430 BULG Eur
9615 TAN 100 060 0430 0445 ROMA Eur
9615 TAN 100 060 0445 0500 SERB Eur
9615 TAN 100 044 0500 0530 CZEC Eur
9615 TAN 100 044 0530 0600 HUNG Eur
9620 PHL 50 216 1100 1230 INDO Indo
9620 PHL 250 200 2200 2330 INDO Indo
9635 KAV 250 095 0100 0130 URDU SAs
9635 KAV 250 095 0130 0215 PASH SAs
9635 KAV 250 095 0215 0300 DARI SAs
9635 KAV 250 095 0300 0430 FARS ME
9645 COL 35 036 1400 1800 ENGL SAs
9645 COL 35 036 1400 1800 ENGL AsOcPac
9650 PHL 50 290 1230 1300 LAO SEA
9650 GLO 250 041 1800 1830 ESTO Eur
9650 GLO 250 041 1830 1900 LITH Eur
9650 TAN 100 044 2100 2200 POLI Eur
9650 TAN 100 044 2200 2400 POLI Eur
9660 WOF 300 058 1600 1630 ESTO Eur
9660 WOF 300 058 1630 1700 LITH Eur
9660 WOF 300 058 1700 1730 LATV Eur
9660 WOF 300 058 1730 1800 CZEC Eur
9670 PHL 250 270 0000 0030 BURM SEA
9670 GR 500 164 0100 0300 SPAN LA
9670 GR 500 205 0300 0400 SPAN LA
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9670 TAN 100 060 0430 0500 SLOV Eur
9670 TAN 100 060 0500 0600 ENGL Eur
9670 GR 500 174 2100 2130 CREO E.Car
9670 GR 500 174 2130 2200 CREO E.Car Sa/Su
9680 KAV 250 095 1600 1700 HIND SAs
9680 KAV 250 095 1700 1900 FARS ME
9680 KAV 250 095 1900 2000 AZER Cau
9680 KAV 250 095 2300 2330 FARS ME
9690 GLO 250 063 0000 0100 UZBE C.As
9690 KAV 250 172 1800 1900 AMHA Afr
9690 WOF 300 066 1900 2100 RUSS USSR
9700 KAV 250 051 0300 0430 FARS ME
9700 KAV 250 240 0500 0600 ENGL NAf
9700 KAV 250 105 1500 2100 ENGL ME
9700 KAV 250 095 2100 2200 ENGL ME
9705 KAV 250 051 0100 0130 URDU SAs
9705 KAV 250 051 0130 0215 PASH SAs
9705 KAV 250 051 0215 0300 DARI SAs
9715 KAV 250 051 0400 0600 ENGL Eur
9735 WOF 250 075 1600 1700 ARME Cau
9735 WOF 250 105 1700 1730 ALBA Eur
9735 WOF 250 105 1730 1800 BULG Eur
9735 WOF 250 105 1800 1900 ROMA Eur
9735 WOF 250 105 1900 1930 GREE Eur
9735 WOF 250 105 1930 2000 ALBA Eur
9735 WOF 250 105 2000 2030 BULG Eur
9735 WOF 250 105 2030 2130 SERB Eur
9740 KAV 250 105 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
9740 KAV 250 105 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
9740 RHO 50 140 0330 0530 ARAB ME
9745 KAV 250 240 2100 2200 ARAB ME
9755 PHL 250 021 2130 2200 KORE EAs
9760 TAN 100 044 0300 0500 UKRA USSR
9760 KAV 250 240 0730 0800 ARAB NAf
9760 PHL 250 021 1100 1500 ENGL AsOcPac
9760 PHL 250 270 1100 1700 ENGL AsOcPac
9760 WOF 250 114 1630 2100 ENGL Eur/ME
9760 WOF 250 114 2100 2200 ENGL Eur
9770 PHL 250 270 0000 0100 ENGL SEA
9770 PHL 250 270 2200 2400 ENGL AsOcPac
9775 GR 250 205 0000 0200 ENGL LA/Car
9775 GR 250 205 0200 0230 ENGL LA/Car Tu-Sa
9775 GR 500 094 0430 0500 PORT Afr
9840 GR 250 205 0100 0400 SPAN LA
9890 PHL 50 280 1230 1330 VIET SEA
10235 U GR 40 067 0330 0530 ARAB
10235 U GR 40 067 0530 0630 POLI
10380 L GR 50 067 1330 1430 URDU
11090 U DL 50 306 1100 1230 INDO
11090 L DL 50 306 1130 1230 BURM
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11090 U DL 50 306 1230 1300 LAO
11090 L DL 50 306 1230 1330 VIET
11090 U DL 50 306 1300 1330 KORE
11090 U DL 50 306 1330 1500 KHME
11090 U DL 50 306 1500 1600 CANT
11090 L DL 50 306 1530 1600 CHIN
11090 U DL 50 306 1600 1700 BANG
11090 L DL 50 306 1600 1800 ENGL
11090 U DL 50 306 1800 1900 AMHA
11090 L DL 50 306 1800 2100 ENGL
11090 U DL 50 306 1900 2000 ENGL
11580 GR 250 183 0000 0200 ENGL LA/Car
11580 GR 250 183 0200 0230 ENGL LA/Car Tu-Sa
11580 GR 250 174 0930 1130 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
11680 GR 500 146 2200 2400 PORT Brz To 10/19
11680 GR 500 146 2200 2300 PORT Brz From 10/20
11695 GR 500 146 0000 0100 ENGL E.Car
11705 COL 35 350 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
11705 COL 35 350 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
11710 KAV 250 051 0000 0100 UZBE C.As
11710 TAN 50 044 0500 0530 CZEC Eur
11710 TAN 50 044 0530 0600 HUNG Eur
11710 WOF 250 066 1630 1700 ENGL Eur
11710 WOF 250 066 1700 1900 RUSS USSR
11710 TAN 100 044 1900 2200 ENGL Eur
11710 TAN 100 044 2200 2400 POLI Eur
11715 PHL 50 137 1200 1330 ENGL AsOcPac
11720 PHL 50 137 1000 1200 ENGL Pac
11720 ASC 250 027 2130 2200 FREN Afr
11720 PHL 250 270 2200 2230 KHME SEA
11720 PHL 250 270 2230 2330 VIET SEA
11735 RHO 50 099 0800 1000 VEUR ME
11735 RHO 50 099 1000 1100 ENGL ME
11740 KAV 250 051 1600 1800 RUSS USSR
11740 KAV 250 172 1800 1900 AMHA Afr
11745 KAV 250 095 0100 0115 TIBE As From 10/18
11750 TAN 100 044 1800 1900 HUNG Eur
11750 TAN 100 044 1900 2000 HUNG Eur
11750 TAN 100 044 2100 2200 POLI Eur
11750 PHL 250 021 2130 2200 KORE EAs
11755 KAV 250 095 2000 2100 TURK Tur
11760 PHL 250 200 0000 0100 ENGL Indo
11760 WOF 250 114 1900 1930 GREE Eur
11760 PHL 250 200 2200 2400 ENGL AsOcPac
11775 WOF 300 170 0730 0800 ARAB NAf
11780 ASC 250 065 0400 0430 ENGL Afr
11780 TAN 35 060 1800 1930 ROMA Eur
11780 TAN 35 060 1930 2000 ALBA Eur
11780 TAN 35 060 2000 2030 BULG Eur
11780 TAN 35 060 2030 2130 SERB Eur
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11805 KAV 250 095 0300 0430 FARS ME
11805 KAV 250 240 0430 0530 ARAB ME
11805 KAV 250 240 0600 0700 ENGL NAf
11805 KAV 250 095 1330 1430 URDU SAs
11805 WER 500 060 1600 1700 RUSS USSR
11805 WER 500 120 1700 1730 ALBA Eur
11805 WER 500 120 1730 1800 BULG Eur
11805 GLO 250 057 1800 1900 RUSS USSR
11805 PHL 250 200 2200 2330 INDO Indo
11815 KAV 250 095 0100 0115 TIBE As To 10/17
11825 KAV 250 095 0030 0100 HIND SAs
11825 KAV 250 095 0030 0100 HIND SAs
11825 KAV 250 095 0100 0130 URDU SAs
11825 KAV 250 095 0130 0215 PASH SAs
11825 KAV 250 095 0215 0300 DARI SAs
11825 WER 500 120 0500 0700 ENGL ME
11825 GLO 250 058 1800 2300 RUSS USSR
11830 BY 250 168 0000 0030 OAS LA
11830 BY 250 168 2345 2400 OAS LA
11835 GR 500 091 0300 0430 ENGL Afr
11835 GR 500 091 0430 0500 PORT Afr
11835 GR 500 091 0500 0530 HAUS Afr
11835 GR 500 091 0530 0700 FREN Afr Mo-Fr
11835 PHL 250 283 1130 1230 BURM SEA
11835 WOF 250 066 1200 1400 RUSS USSR
11835 PHL 250 270 1230 1330 VIET SEA
11835 WER 500 090 1600 1700 ARME Cau
11835 KAV 250 095 1700 1900 FARS ME
11835 KAV 250 095 1900 2000 AZER Cau
11840 PHL 250 270 0000 0030 BURM SEA
11840 WER 500 180 0730 0800 ARAB NAf
11845 KAV 250 095 1430 1515 PASH SAs
11845 KAV 250 095 1515 1600 DARI SAs
11855 GLO 250 058 1600 1800 UKRA USSR
11865 WOF 300 058 1530 1600 LATV Eur
11865 WOF 300 058 1600 1630 ESTO Eur
11865 WOF 300 058 1630 1700 LITH Eur
11865 WOF 300 058 1700 1730 LATV Eur
11865 TAN 100 044 1730 1800 CZEC Eur
11870 PHL 250 349 1500 1600 CHIN As
11870 PHL 100 290 1600 1700 BANG SAs
11870 PHL 250 150 1900 2000 ENGL Pac
11870 PHL 250 150 2100 2200 ENGL Pac
11875 KAV 250 208 0530 0700 FREN Afr Mo-Fr
11880 PHL 250 283 1800 1900 AMHA Afr
11890 BY 250 087 0430 0500 PORT Afr
11890 BY 250 087 0500 0530 HAUS Afr
11890 BY 250 087 0530 0700 FREN Afr Mo-Fr
11890 GR 500 205 1200 1300 SPAN LA
11890 GR 500 205 1300 1500 SPAN LA Sa/Su
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11890 GR 250 164 1630 1700 CREO E.Car Mo-Fr
11890 GR 250 164 2100 2130 CREO E.Car
11890 GR 250 164 2130 2200 CREO Car Sa/Su
11890 GR 250 164 2130 2200 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
11895 GR 500 164 0100 0300 SPAN LA
11905 MUN 100 118 0300 0330 VEUR ME
11905 MUN 100 118 0330 0600 ARAB ME
11905 RHO 50 099 1330 1500 ARAB ME
11905 WOF 250 066 1600 1630 ESTO Eur
11905 KAV 250 095 2000 2200 ARAB ME
11905 KAV 250 095 2200 2400 ENGL ME
11915 GR 250 146 1000 1200 ENGL E.Car
11920 PHL 250 270 1600 2000 ENGL Afr
11925 PHL 250 349 0000 0100 CHIN As
11925 PHL 250 349 2100 2200 CHIN As
11925 PHL 250 349 2200 2400 CHIN As
11930 PHL 250 349 0800 1100 RUSS USSR
11930 PHL 250 200 1100 1230 INDO Indo
11930 PHL 250 283 1230 1300 LAO SEA
11930 PHL 250 021 1300 1330 KORE EAs
11930 PHL 250 270 1330 1400 KHME SEA
11930 PHL 250 270 1400 1500 KHME SEA
11930 GR 250 164 1400 2300 SPAN Cuba
11935 GR 500 164 0930 1130 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
11945 DL 250 120 1200 1300 SPAN LA
11945 DL 250 120 1300 1500 SPAN LA Sa/Su
11945 WOF 250 066 1530 1600 LATV Eur
11945 KAV 250 095 1600 1700 HIND SAs
11960 RHO 50 140 1600 2000 ARAB ME
11960 RHO 50 140 2100 2200 ENGL ME
11960 RHO 50 140 2200 2400 ENGL ME
11965 PHL 250 021 0800 1100 RUSS USSR
11965 PHL 250 332 1100 1700 CHIN As
12040 PHL 250 332 1100 1700 CHIN As
13740 BY 250 168 0100 0400 SPAN LA
13740 DL 250 135 0930 1130 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
13740 BY 250 168 1630 1700 CREO E.Car Mo-Fr
13775 GR 250 205 1200 1300 SPAN LA
13775 GR 250 205 1300 1500 SPAN LA Sa/Su
14526 U GR 40 045 1530 1600 LATV
14526 U GR 40 045 1600 1630 ESTO
14526 L GR 40 045 1600 1700 RUSS
14526 U GR 40 045 1630 1700 LITH
14526 U GR 40 045 1700 1730 LATV
14526 L GR 40 045 1700 1900 RUSS
14526 U GR 40 045 1730 1800 CZEC
14526 U GR 40 045 1800 1930 ROMA
14526 U GR 40 045 1930 2000 ALBA
14526 U GR 40 045 2000 2030 BULG
14526 U GR 40 045 2030 2130 SERB
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15115 GR 500 091 0300 0700 ENGL Afr
15120 DL 250 126 0000 0200 ENGL LA/Car
15120 DL 250 126 0200 0230 ENGL LA/Car Tu-Sa
15120 GR 500 164 2100 2130 CREO E.Car
15120 GR 500 164 2130 2200 CREO Car Sa/Su
15120 GR 500 164 2130 2200 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
15125 PHL 250 200 1100 1230 INDO Indo
15125 TAN 100 060 1800 1900 ROMA Eur
15125 TAN 100 060 1900 1930 ROMA Eur
15145 KAV 250 095 1330 1430 URDU SAs
15145 TAN 35 078 1900 1930 GREE Eur
15150 PHL 250 021 0800 1100 RUSS USSR
15150 PHL 250 270 1630 1730 SWAH Afr Mo-Fr
15150 PHL 250 270 1730 1830 PORT Afr
15155 PHL 250 349 1100 1400 ENGL AsOcPac
15155 KAV 250 095 1600 2000 ARAB ME
15160 GR 250 164 0000 0030 OAS LA
15160 KAV 250 095 0300 0330 VEUR ME
15160 KAV 250 095 0330 0800 ARAB ME
15160 KAV 250 095 0800 1000 VEUR ME
15160 KAV 250 095 1000 1100 ENGL ME
15160 PHL 250 349 1400 1500 ENGL AsOcPac
15160 GR 250 164 2345 2400 OAS LA
15165 KAV 250 095 0100 0115 TIBE As From 10/18
15165 PHL 250 270 1800 1900 AMHA Afr
15180 PHL 50 285 1900 2000 ENGL Pac
15185 PHL 50 285 0000 0100 ENGL SEA
15185 KAV 250 095 0100 0115 TIBE As To 10/17
15185 PHL 250 283 1600 1700 BANG SAs
15185 GR 500 183 1700 1730 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
15185 PHL 50 285 2100 2400 ENGL AsOcPac
15195 MUN 100 118 0600 0800 ARAB ME
15195 MUN 100 118 0800 1000 VEUR ME
15195 MUN 100 118 1000 1100 ENGL ME
15195 PHL 250 021 1300 1330 KORE EAs
15195 TAN 100 060 1700 1730 ALBA Eur
15195 TAN 100 060 1730 1800 BULG Eur
15195 GR 500 094 1830 2030 FREN Afr
15195 GR 500 094 2030 2100 HAUS Afr Mo-FrMo-Fr
15195 GR 500 094 2030 2100 FREN Afr Sa/Su
15195 GR 500 094 2100 2200 FREN Afr
15205 GR 250 174 0000 0200 ENGL LA/Car
15205 GR 250 174 0200 0230 ENGL LA/Car Tu-Sa
15205 KAV 250 095 0500 0600 ENGL ME
15205 KAV 250 095 0600 0700 ENGL ME
15205 KAV 250 051 1200 1400 RUSS USSR
15205 KAV 250 051 1400 1500 ENGL Eur
15205 WOF 300 082 1500 1700 ENGL ME
15205 TAN 35 044 1700 1900 ENGL Eur
15205 TAN 35 044 1900 2200 ENGL Eur
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15205 PHL 50 212 2200 2330 INDO Indo
15210 PHL 250 283 0030 0100 HIND SAs
15210 PHL 250 283 0030 0130 HIND SAs
15210 PHL 250 283 0130 0230 BANG SAs
15215 PHL 250 283 0000 0030 BURM SEA
15215 PHL 250 021 2130 2200 KORE EAs
15225 KAV 250 095 1430 1515 PASH SAs
15225 KAV 250 095 1515 1600 DARI SAs
15225 WER 500 090 1600 1700 ARME Cau
15225 KAV 250 095 2000 2200 ARAB ME
15225 KAV 250 095 2200 2400 ENGL ME
15230 PHL 50 280 1130 1230 BURM SEA
15230 PHL 250 283 1230 1300 LAO SEA
15235 PHL 250 315 0100 0115 TIBE As From 10/18
15235 WOF 300 152 0730 0800 ARAB NAf
15235 WOF 300 062 1200 1400 RUSS USSR
15235 WOF 300 075 1400 1500 UZBE C.As
15235 WOF 250 074 1600 1700 RUSS USSR
15235 WOF 250 074 1700 1800 RUSS USSR
15245 TAN 100 044 1630 1700 ENGL Eur
15245 GR 500 055 1800 2000 ARAB ME
15245 GR 500 055 2100 2200 ARAB ME
15250 COL 35 350 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
15250 COL 35 350 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
15250 PHL 50 280 1230 1330 VIET SEA
15255 GLO 250 057 1600 1800 UKRA USSR
15265 GR 500 174 0930 1130 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
15265 GR 500 183 1200 1500 SPAN LA Sa/Su
15265 TAN 100 060 1600 1800 UKRA USSR
15280 WER 500 060 1200 1400 RUSS USSR
15285 PHL 250 270 1330 1500 KHME SEA
15290 PHL 250 349 0000 0100 ENGL EAs
15290 PHL 250 315 0100 0115 TIBE As To 10/17
15290 PHL 250 349 2200 2400 ENGL AsOcPac
15305 PHL 35 137 2200 2400 ENGL AsOcPac
15330 PHL 250 270 1630 1730 SWAH Afr Mo-Fr
15330 GR 500 146 2300 2400 PORT Brz To 10/19
15330 GR 500 146 2200 2300 PORT Brz From 10/20
15355 WOF 300 082 1400 1500 UZBE C.As
15395 PHL 250 349 0000 0100 CHIN As
15395 COL 35 350 1400 1800 ENGL SAs
15395 COL 35 350 1400 1800 ENGL AsOcPac
15395 PHL 250 349 2100 2400 CHIN As
15400 GR 500 164 0100 0300 SPAN LA
15400 KAV 250 095 1330 1400 ARAB ME
15410 PHL 250 349 0800 1100 RUSS USSR
15410 PHL 250 349 1100 1700 CHIN As
15410 GR 500 091 1600 2200 ENGL Afr
15425 PHL 50 285 1000 1500 ENGL AsOcPac
15425 PHL 50 212 1100 1500 ENGL AsOcPac

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15445 KAV 250 095 1400 1600 ARAB ME
15445 WER 500 120 2200 2400 ENGL ME
15580 GR 250 094 1600 2200 ENGL Afr
15580 GR 250 094 2200 2300 PORT Afr
15752 U BY 50 062 0300 0700 ENGL
17640 GR 500 094 1830 2030 FREN Afr
17640 GR 500 094 2030 2100 HAUS Afr Mo-FrMo-Fr
17640 GR 500 094 2030 2100 FREN Afr Sa/Su
17640 GR 500 094 2100 2200 FREN Afr
17710 GR 250 174 1630 1700 CREO E.Car Mo-Fr
17710 GR 500 174 1700 1730 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
17715 TAN 35 170 0300 0700 ENGL Afr
17715 GR 250 205 2130 2200 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
17720 PHL 100 034 1300 1330 KORE EAs
17730 GR 500 174 1200 1500 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
17730 GR 250 174 1700 1730 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
17730 BY 250 168 2130 2200 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
17735 PHL 250 150 0000 0100 ENGL SEA
17735 PHL 250 270 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
17735 PHL 250 270 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
17735 PHL 250 150 2100 2400 ENGL AsOcPac
17740 PHL 250 270 1630 1730 SWAH Afr Mo-Fr
17740 PHL 250 270 1730 1830 PORT Afr
17740 GR 500 067 1900 2000 ARAB ME
17740 GR 500 067 2100 2200 ARAB ME
17740 GR 500 146 2300 2400 PORT Brz To 10/19
17740 GR 500 146 2200 2300 PORT Brz From 10/20
17755 PHL 250 283 1800 1900 AMHA Afr
17765 PHL 250 349 0000 0100 CHIN As
17765 PHL 250 349 2100 2400 CHIN As
17780 PHL 250 283 0030 0100 HIND SAs
17780 PHL 250 283 0030 0130 HIND SAs
17780 PHL 250 283 0130 0230 BANG SAs
17780 KAV 250 051 1400 1500 UZBE C.As
17785 GR 250 091 1830 2030 FREN Afr
17785 GR 250 091 2030 2100 HAUS Afr Mo-FrMo-Fr
17785 GR 250 091 2030 2100 FREN Afr Sa/Su
17785 GR 250 091 2100 2200 FREN Afr
17785 GR 250 091 2200 2300 PORT Afr
17790 PHL 100 350 1100 1700 CHIN As
17800 BY 250 100 1600 2200 ENGL Afr
17800 BY 250 100 2200 2300 PORT Afr
17810 KAV 250 095 0300 0330 VEUR ME
17810 KAV 250 095 0330 0800 ARAB ME
17810 ASC 250 245 0930 1100 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
17810 ASC 250 245 1100 1130 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
17820 PHL 100 034 0000 0100 ENGL EAs
17820 PHL 100 034 2200 2400 ENGL AsOcPac
17830 ASC 250 245 1200 1400 SPAN LA Sa/Su
17855 WOF 300 070 1200 1400 RUSS USSR
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17855 WOF 300 070 1400 1500 UZBE C.As
17855 TAN 35 060 1600 1800 UKRA USSR
17865 PHL 250 021 0800 1100 RUSS USSR
17865 WER 500 075 1200 1400 RUSS USSR
17875 PHL 250 315 0100 0115 TIBE As
17875 KAV 250 095 1330 1430 URDU SAs
17880 ASC 250 055 2030 2100 HAUS Afr Mo-FrMo-Fr
17880 ASC 250 055 2030 2100 FREN Afr Sa/Su
17885 MUN 100 115 1400 2200 ARAB ME
17885 MUN 100 115 2200 2400 ENGL ME
17895 WER 500 120 0300 0330 VEUR ME
17895 WER 500 120 0330 0800 ARAB ME
17895 TAN 100 060 1600 1700 ARME Cau
18275 L GR 50 045 1500 1600 ENGL
18275 L GR 50 045 1600 1700 RUSS
18275 U GR 50 045 1600 1800 UKRA
18275 L GR 50 045 1700 1730 LATV
18275 L GR 50 045 1730 1800 CZEC
18275 L GR 50 045 1800 1900 RUSS
18275 U GR 50 045 1800 2200 ENGL
18275 L GR 50 045 1900 2100 RUSS
18275 L GR 50 045 2100 2400 POLI
18511 U DL 50 306 0000 0030 BURM
18511 U DL 50 306 0030 0130 HIND
18511 U DL 50 306 0130 0230 BANG
18511 U DL 50 306 2130 2200 KORE
18511 L DL 50 306 2200 2230 KHME
18511 U DL 50 306 2200 2330 INDO
18511 L DL 50 306 2230 2330 VIET
18525 U DL 50 311 0000 0100 CHIN
18525 L DL 50 311 0000 0300 ENGL
18525 U DL 50 311 0100 0115 TIBE
18525 L DL 50 311 0300 0500 ENGL
18525 U DL 50 311 0430 0500 PORT
18525 L DL 50 311 2100 2400 ENGL
18525 U DL 50 311 2100 2400 CHIN
19261 U BY 50 062 1600 2200 ENGL
19379 L GR 40 045 1400 1500 UZBE
19379 L GR 40 045 1500 1600 ENGL
19379 U GR 40 045 1530 1600 LATV
19379 U GR 40 045 1600 1700 ARME
19379 L GR 40 045 1600 1800 RUSS
19379 U GR 40 045 1700 1730 ALBA
19379 U GR 40 045 1730 1800 BULG
19379 L GR 40 045 1800 1900 ENGL
19379 U GR 40 045 1800 2000 HUNG
19379 L GR 40 045 1900 2200 ENGL
19379 U GR 40 045 2000 2200 CZEC
21455 KAV 250 095 0800 1000 VEUR ME
21455 KAV 250 095 1000 1100 ENGL ME
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21455 WER 500 120 1330 1400 ARAB ME
21455 WER 500 120 1400 1500 ARAB ME
21475 PHL 250 283 0030 0100 HIND SAs
21475 PHL 250 283 0030 0130 HIND SAs
21475 PHL 250 283 0130 0230 BANG SAs
21485 GR 250 094 1630 1730 SWAH Afr Mo-Fr
21485 GR 250 094 1730 1830 PORT Afr
21485 GR 250 094 1830 2000 FREN Afr
21485 GR 250 094 2000 2200 ENGL Afr
21490 ASC 250 245 0930 1100 SPAN LA Mo-Fr
21490 ASC 250 245 1200 1400 SPAN LA Sa/Su
21520 KAV 250 051 1330 1430 URDU SAs
21520 KAV 250 051 1430 1515 PASH SAs
21520 KAV 250 051 1515 1600 DARI SAs
21535 WER 500 120 1500 2200 ARAB ME
21550 PHL 50 260 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
21550 PHL 50 260 0100 0300 ENGL SAs
21550 PHL 50 255 0430 0500 PORT Afr
21570 PHL 50 290 0100 0115 TIBE As
21570 WER 500 120 0800 1000 VEUR ME
21570 WER 500 120 1000 1100 ENGL ME
21570 KAV 250 095 1500 2000 ARAB ME
21580 GR 250 174 1200 1300 SPAN LA
21580 GR 250 174 1300 1500 SPAN LA Sa/Su
21585 PHL 250 349 1100 1600 CHIN As
21600 PHL 250 283 0300 0500 ENGL Afr
21610 GR 250 164 1200 1500 SPAN LA Sa/Su
21625 GLO 250 065 1200 1400 RUSS USSR
21625 GLO 250 065 1400 1500 UZBE C.As
21625 TAN 35 170 1600 2200 ENGL Afr
21720 KAV 250 095 1330 1500 ARAB ME
21745 BY 250 168 1700 1730 SPAN LA Sa/Su
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3988. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 21:08:51 UTC
From: kucharsk@solbourne.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.210851.6055@solbourne.com>
Source record: 292338

While reading article <1991Oct17.205332.22378@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, I noticed that freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Jay Freeman) said the following:
>I haven't really thought about it, but maybe I could use
>"Wait 'Til 9, Sweetie"

Phoenetics aside, I got N0OKQ; I wonder if anyone got N0OKE :-)
--
| William Kucharski, Solbourne Computer, Inc. | Opinions expressed above
| Internet: kucharsk@solbourne.com Ham: N0OKQ | are MINE alone, not those
| uucp: ...!{boulder,sun,uunet}!stan!kucharsk | of Solbourne...
| Snail Mail: 1900 Pike Road, Longmont, CO 80501 | "It's Night 9 With D2 Dave!"

3989. Re: Wanted: Info on ICOM IC-22 2-m tranciever

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 21:45:14 UTC
From: rbarth@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.214514.2455@ka3ovk>
Source record: 292371

In article <3430@wyse.wyse.com> stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303) writes:
>Just to confirm Bob, there were indeed three versions:
>
>IC-22(a) 22 Channel Crystal controlled
>IC-22S Synthesized, normally only operates on old
> repeater band 146-148.
>IC-22U thumbwheel switchs.
>
>I'm not absolutely positive whether the crystal rig was a 22A or just a 22.
>
>Steve KA6S

There were at least four versions. The IC-22 and 22A were two different
beasts. I have a 22A; the 22 preceded it. I don't know what differences
there were between them. Both were crystal controlled.

--
Richard Barth, W3HWN **** HEX, the Handicapped Educational Exchange BBS
(301) 593-7033 (TDD and 300 baud) | Domain: rbarth%ka3ovk.uucp@uunet.uu.net
(301) 593-7357 (300/1200 ASCII) | UUCP: uunet!media!ka3ovk!rbarth

3990. US amateur operations in Germany

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 21:56:35 UTC
From: jollis@apollo.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.215635.5580@apollo.hp.com>
Source record: 292341

I have just accepted a transfer to a position in Germany and was wondering if there is anybody out there who could provide me with information on reciprocal operating privileges for U.S. amateurs in Germany. Specifically I have the following questions:

1. Will I be able to operate on a reciprocal permit or will I need to take a new test?

2. Will I be permitted to take radio equipment with me?

3. Is there a tax on the operation of amateur stations in Germany?

4. What government entity do I need to work with to obtain the required permits?

5. Is there any other important information that I should have but haven't asked?

I'll be moving in the beginning of the year to Bo:blingen (near Stuttgart). Any help will be greatly appreciated. Please reply direct as I don't generally have the time to read this newsgroup on a regular basis.

73,

Roger Jollis, KU6I
Hewlett-Packard Company
Workstation Systems Division
Chelmsford, MA
(508) 256-6600 x7889
jollis@apollo.hp.com

3991. VR200/VR6 certificates?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 22:07:29 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190041@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 292308

Last year Pitcarin Island celebrated the Bicentinial, and as part of the celebration, there was a special VR200 station on the air. Working this station made a person elgible for a certificate.

I am curious if anyone that ordered a certificate received one. If you did, please e-mail me when you got it. If you sent for one, but did not receive it, please e-mail what you did on follow up. I am especially interested if anyone sent the manager a return-reciept letter inquiring as to the status of the certificates and recieved a reply. The best I can determine at this point is that no one has received a certificate and the manager has not responded to mail inquiries.

My last QSO with this special event station had a QSO number in the 5000's, and since the certificate cost was $5, there is a potential of a fair amount of money being collected.

Thanks for your time
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

3992. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 22:29:19 UTC
From: ellis@convex.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.222919.12029@convex.com>
Source record: 292348

In article <1991Oct18.123834.26746@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu (David Kazdan) writes:
>In article <1991Oct17.223916.15657@milton.u.washington.edu> larryd@milton.u.washington.edu (Larry Desoto) writes:
>>dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu (David Kazdan) writes:
>>
>>>>There is no current production equivalent to the TR-4C. The IC735 comes
>>>>closest in philosophy and performance.
>>
>>>As a TR-4C user, I'd be interested to hear an elaboration on the
>>>"philosophy."
>>
>>They are not talking about the TR-4C; they are talking about the R-4C.
>
>Well, the poster specified a transceiver and said TR-4C. Poster?
>
> David, AD8Y
>

The original poster did ask about the R-4C, and i confused things by asking about the TR-4C.

robert, kb5ftt

3993. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 23:34:56 UTC
From: larryd@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct18.233456.7750@milton.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 292345

dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu (David Kazdan) writes:

>In article <1991Oct17.223916.15657@milton.u.washington.edu>
larryd@milton.u.washington.edu (Larry Desoto) writes:
>>dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu (David Kazdan) writes:
>>
>>>>There is no current production equivalent to the TR-4C. The IC735 comes
>>>>closest in philosophy and performance.
>>
>>>As a TR-4C user, I'd be interested to hear an elaboration on the
>>>"philosophy." Good rig, other than lacking RIT, CW selectivity,
>>>general coverage receive, and no-tune finals; I'm curious how a newer
>>>design rig matches it.
>>
>>They are not talking about the TR-4C; they are talking about the R-4C.
>>It is the receiver half of the T-4X/R-4C twins. I still have a pair
>>and I thing they are great (maybe because they are paid for :)).
>>

>Well, the poster specified a transceiver and said TR-4C. Poster?

> 73,

> David, AD8Y

You are right...I followed the original posts and only scanned this one.
Minus 1 for me and I promise to read more carefully before posting
another followup :).

Anyway, I still like my old drake twins!

Larry

> David, AD8Y
iwqeurjhpws
--
Larry | Thunder makes all the noise;
| lightning gets the job done.
larryd@u.milton.washington.edu
I have my opinion; the university has its own.

3994. PC Board Transfer Film

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-18 23:48:00 UTC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Message-ID: <9110190001.AA07904@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292343

DC Electronics Arizona stocks the stuff 1 800 423 0070 they also stock NE602 mixer chips.

For small boards I don't have any size problems. I just tape the sheet of transfer film to the board so the film can hinge back out of the way and heat the real clean copper side of the board with a cloths iron set pretty hot almost full on, and flip the sheet on the board and use a rubber roller to transfer the resist. It works good up to about 4 by 6 inches.

Red N5QAQ

3995. Maryland/DC QSO Party Results (~4K Long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 00:54:33 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.005433.7835@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 292354

___Results of the 1991 Maryland/DC QSO Party

This year the watchword was fun. Almost every log contained positive comments. On the other hand, Mother Nature gave us a major solar flare the day before which made distant contacts on ten and fifteen meters difficult at best. We persevered. Although the West Coast was shut off of reasonable competition, those in the Eastern US had a good time. WA3NAN, the Goddard Space Flight Center ARC, successfully defended its club championship and new titles were established in all other categories. Carl, WA9PQY, who was second in the US division last year, took this year's top single op award. He will receive a certificate and a Maryland souvenir for his efforts. KD3RJ, also a good competitor from last year, rose to the top of the Maryland ranks. He will also receive a bonus prize for his efforts. Congrats to all winners.

73 de
KA3ZKT es WA3EOP
CU next year!

Maryland/DC Single Operator
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

The scores are listed by call sign, final score, QSO points and multipliers.

N3DRJ 17,269 376 46
N3EHD 11,328 236 48
KD3JK 7,704 214 46
WA3SCW 7,659 207 37
WB3FTQ 6,600 200 33
W3FZT 4,004 143 28
WB3HUP 2,768 173 28
WA3FYZ 1,840 92 20
WK3C 1,386 66 21
W3DQI 1,302 93 14
K3ORW 1,296 72 18
W3ABC 1,056 132 8
WA3EOP 976 61 16
W4KM 567 81 7

Non-Maryland/DC Entries
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

The scores are listed by call sign, state, final score, QSO points and multipliers.

WA9PQY IL 3,349 197 17
NC3X PA 2,341 143 17

N3HHE PA 2,145 143 15
NC2LM PA 1,680 105 16
N2MED NY 1,045 95 11
N3RJ PA 459 51 9
WA2LBT NJ 342 38 9
WK4F FL 270 45 6
K4BZD SC 203 29 7
N1QY MA 192 32 6
WA3JXW PA 180 36 5
KA1UEH ME 136 34 4
VE3XUS DX 132 33 4
N0ABA KS 130 26 5
K6LL AZ 125 25 5
KA1WPR ME 72 24 3
K4GSX GA 40 10 4

Club Stations
^^^^^^^^^^^^^

The scores are listed by call sign, final score, QSO points and multipliers.

WA3NAN 22,896 477 48 Goddard Space Flight Center ARC, PGCo, MD
K3EKA 9,960 249 40 Voice of America ARC, Washington, DC
W3VPR 6,686 256 26 Anne Arundel ARC, AACo, MD
W3CWC Sponsor Station Antietam Radio Association, WaCo, MD

Novice/Technician Class
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

N3JFF 1,008 55 16
KA3WVC 234 26 9

QRP Stations
^^^^^^^^^^^^

KA1UEH 136 34 4
WA1WPR 72 24 3

Mobile Stations
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

WB3HUP 2,768 173 16

YL
^^

NC3X 2,431 143 17
KC3LM 1,680 105 16
KA1UEH 136 34 4

Comments:

This is my first contest. Thanks for letting me be part of the party. - N3JFF; Hope conditions will be better next year. - K4GSX; I had fun at your party. - KC3LM; Thanks for a most enjoyable event. - W4KM; Wish conditions were better and I had more time. - W3ABC; Good contest this year. - W3DQI; It was an interesting contest. - W3FZT; For me it

was like Field Day without the bugs. - WB3FTQ; Thanks for sponsoring this FB event. - N2US for WA3NAN; I had a lot of fun this year, except for the QRN from Hurricane Bob. - N3EHD

The sponsoring station, W3CWC, made 208 QSO's with KA3SDJ and WA3EOP operating the station.

Contest Committee
Antietam Radio Association
W3CWC
P. O. Box 52
Hagerstown
Maryland 21741-0052

--
E. Allen (Al) Brown (B/VOA/BA) WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Voice of America
330 Independence Ave. SW, Room G-748 Computer Services Division
Washington, DC 20547 FAX: +1 202-619-3576
eab@voa3.VOA.GOV ...uunet!voa3!eab Voice: +1 202-619-2020

3996. Voice of America 50th Anniversary QSO Party Announceement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 01:12:07 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.011207.8498@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 292355
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

THE VOICE OF AMERICA 50TH ANNIVERSARY QSO PARTY

The Voice of America will celebrate its 50th anniversary in February, 1992. This contest is designed to promote this celebration and help to make the amateur radio community and short-wave listeners, worldwide, aware of the many amateur radio operators and amateur radio stations that are affiliated with VOA.

OBJECT:

The object of the VOA 50th Anniversary QSO Party is to log as many Voice of America related amateur radio stations around the world as possible in the given time frame. This includes the VOA Amateur Radio Station at headquarters in Washington, DC, K3EKA, as well as stations operated by active, retired and former employees of the Voice of America, the U.S. Information Agency, the U.S. Department of State, the Agency for International Development and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

DISTINCTIVE STATION DESIGNATIONS:

All VOA amateur stations operating in the U.S. during the contest will add the suffix "/VOA" ("slash VOA") when they sign their call. Stations outside the U.S. will announce that they are "VOA 50th Anniversary" stations.

DATE/TIME:

The contest will be held from 0000 UTC February 1, 1992 through 2359 UTC February 29, 1992.

POINTS:

Voice of America or related amateur radio stations will be worth one, two or three points as designated by the contest committee. All other stations are worth no points.

There are NO multipliers in this contest. If a VOA station is worked or heard on one band or mode, it can not be counted again.

EXCHANGE:

A two-way contact may be counted with the exchange of call sign, signal report, QTH (state, province, territory or country) and point value.

A one-way contact (SWL) may be counted with the call sign, signal report, QTH and point value of the station heard.

Mixed logging of two-way and one-way exchanges on the same log IS ALLOWED.

Note: SWL entries ARE encouraged!

SUGGESTED FREQUENCIES:

This contest is open to all amateur radio frequencies. Regular Voice of America broadcasts, even if they are within the amateur radio allocated frequency bands, do NOT count in this contest.

The suggested frequencies are (+/- QRM):

Phone: 3920, 7260, 14316, 21416 and 28416 kHz.

All other modes: 3550, 3725, 7050, 7125, 14050, 21050, 21150, 28050 and 28150 kHz.

AWARDS:

Every amateur radio contact made with the headquarters station, K3EKA, will be sent a special VOA 50th Anniversary QSL card. In addition, certificates will be awarded to highest scoring amateur and SWL stations in each DXCC country, U.S. state and U.S. or Canadian territory or province. Additional awards may be issued at the discretion of the contest committee.

LOGGING:

List the VOA amateur radio station worked or heard, the date and time (in UTC), the signal report sent and/or received, the QTH sent and/or received and the point value received.

SCORING:

Add the total number of points as listed above. This is your final score.

SUBMISSION OF LOGS:

All entries in the contest must be sure that their logs are received at VOA Headquarters no later than April 30, 1992. Any entries received after that date may not be considered. Include your name, address and call sign (if applicable). Attach a note if you would like to receive a complete listing of the contest results. Send all entries to:

Voice of America Amateur Radio Club
K3EKA
330 Independence Avenue, SW
VOA Mail Room - Code 73
Washington, DC 20547

Attn: Contest Committee

The decision of the contest committee on issuing awards is irrevocable.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, QUERIES OR COMMENTS:

Address your requests for additional information, copies of recommended optional log forms, queries or comments to the contest committee at the above address or via e-mail on the Internet to:

eab@voa3.voa.gov or ...uunet!voa3!eab

FAX: +1 202 619 3576

-30-

--
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Washington, DC 20547 FAX: +1 202-619-3576
eab@voa3.VOA.GOV ...uunet!voa3!eab Voice: +1 202-619-2020

3997. Address Change and the New FCC Laser Printer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 03:20:54 UTC
From: 6947P%NAVPGS.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9110190328.AA21109@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292359

Whomever asked for the info about address changes and the FCC got
a super synopsis of everything you need to know in Paul - KD3FU's
reply.

Two additional notes:

I'm military, and have been stationed all over the place.
I just fill out the FCC 610 and give the FCC my new address and they
have not changed my callsign (even when I gave them a Germany address!).
Not changing callsigns is less work for Gettysburg.

Second, I just changed my address from Virginia to California and I recieved
the new laser printed licenses like Paul talked about. There's a little tiny
caveat in the remarks that says to laminate your wallet version of the license.
THEY MEAN IT. The laser print comes right off. The 5x7 wall certificate is
very nice. 'bout time!

* *
* Rick Reichert * packetRADIO: KF4LM @ K6LY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA *
* CPT, USA * DDN: 6947P @ CC.NPS.NAVY.MIL *
* SMC BOX 2079 NPGS * BITNET: 6947P @ NAVPGS *
* Monterey, CA 93943 * analog: (408) 394-5345 *
* *

3998. TM421a TX mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 03:23:18 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.032318.5688@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 292357

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
63056 BF 1307 1 14-Oct 1645 N2FWQ 49200_N2IMC MODS@ALLBBS ()
Sb: knwood tm421a mods

This mod is only intended for experimental applications only! Know what
freq you are on and don't use this mod if you are not for sure.
The TM-421a is capable of transmitting from 136 to 174 MHz when the following
modification is performed. The transmitter specifications will vary from
published in-band specifications.

1. Remove the top and bottom covers from the transciever.
2. Remove the knobs from the front panel.
3. Remove the nut from the mic jack and the nut from the channel selector
switch.
4. Remove the 4 screws that secure the front panel to the body of the
transceiver
5. Pull the front panel off the transceiver to expose the Control board.
6. Remove the 3 screws from the Control board. Gently pull the board off
the transceiver.
7. Cut the GREEN jumper wire on the Control board.
8. Install an MA141A chip diode or 1N914 diode as D209 on the Control
Board.
9. Reassemble the transceiver by reversing steps 1 - 6.
10. Reset the microprocessor by holding in the MR key as power is turned
on.

I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE
And do not transmit outside of legal bands!

3999. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 18 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 05:39:05 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0095052C.53664940.22172@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292361

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 291, 10/18/91
10.7 FLUX=157.7 90-AVG=197 SSN=159 BKI=4311 4423 BAI=015
BGND-XRAY=B5.5 FLU1=7.7E+07 FLU10=5.7E+03 PKI=2222 3322 PAI=009
BOU-DEV=043,025,009,009,043,053,016,020 DEV-AVG=027 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C2.2 @ 0117UT XRAY-MIN= B5.0 @ 1837UT XRAY-AVG= B6.4
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0335UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2230UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1040UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 1900UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55306NT @ 0154UT BOUTF-MIN=55271NT @ 1715UT BOUTF-AVG=55291NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+111NT@ 1451UT GOES7-MIN=N:-002NT@ 2337UT G7-AVG=+078,+033,+006
GOES6-MAX=P:+129NT@ 0151UT GOES6-MIN=E:-033NT@ 0832UT G6-AVG=+089,-007,+022
FLUXFCST=STD:155,155,155;SESC:156,154,158 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,015/015,020,025
KFCST=2133 3223 4234 2231 27DAY-AP=007,006 27DAY-KP=1112 3322 1112 2221
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

SPECIAL NOTE: A large proton burst at greater than 1 MeV at geosynchronous altitudes began at 18:15 UT, peaked at 630,000 counts per sec*cm*cm*sr at 18:55 UT, and ended at 21:05 UT. This is the primary reason for the abnormally large fluence values for the 1 MeV protons given above. No enhancements with protons at greater than 10 MeV were observed so this was primarily a low-energy event. This was one of the largest proton bursts at greater than 1 MeV observed so far this year.

4000. Re: Antenna Connection Seal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 13:44:00 UTC
From: gjc@gaia.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.134400.19435@aio.jsc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292285

In article <46765.mark@dinsdale.armstrong.edu> mark@dinsdale.ARmstrong.EDU.110 (@dinsdale.armstrong.edu, Mark Eversoll) writes:
>Having seen the ongoing discussion of methods of sealing coax/antenna
>connections, a question comes to mind --
>
>Has anyone tried heat shrink tubing and if so, what were the results?

About 4 years ago, a friend moved to the area and taught em the best method I've ever met for coax connector seal. It requiresthe following components: Scotch 23 Splicing Tape (NO! NOT 33 or 88! NO PVC TAPE ALLOWED!) and a can of ScotchKote.

Technique: Place a single, overlapped layer of Scotch 23 over the entire connection, extending at least 3/4-1 inch past the coax/connector interface. Paint over liberally with ScotchKote. Allow to dry for a few minutes, then continue with the antenna party.

I've pulled connectors off that I made 3-4 years ago and they're still clean and shiney, no mean feat in Houston's corrosive atmosphere. I've also pulled off connectors he had covered in this manner over 8 years ago, still shiney.

re: PVC heat shrink: Yep. Tried it a while back. Before I learned the method I just recounted, I had used one of the non-contaminating RTVs that cures without acetic acid liberation, covered by heatshrink. That works pretty well, excludes moisture, etc., but it's a bear to get off the connection cleanly. The Scotch 23/ScotchKote method is just a knifeblade away from clean removal.

Gerry Creager gjc@gaia.jsc.nasa.gov

4001. Re: Pirates,Transmitters,etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 15:50:18 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.155018.5741@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292368

As quoted from <jeffries.687779414@vincent1.iastate.edu> by jeffries@iastate.edu (Anthony G Jeffries):

```
+---------------
| This may be a silly question, but here goes.
|
| What is GMRS?
+---------------
```

General Mobile Radio Service, formerly class A CB. (Separated probably to avoid the stereotype.) It's on 462.5-462.75 MHz, narrowband FM, 16 channels (8 simplex, 8 repeater with inputs in the 467 MHz area).

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

4002. * SpaceNews 21-Oct-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 15:50:23 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <510@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 292280
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 21-Oct-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC1021
* SpaceNews 21-Oct-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1021

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 21, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* GALILEO STATUS REPORT *
=========================
October 16, 1991

Forwarded from William O'Neil, Galileo Project Manager

The Galileo spacecraft is operating normally in the dual-spin mode and
transmitting coded telemetry at 40 bps.

Today, the playback of the third optical navigation image (OPNAV#4) will
continue. By end of day, more than 50 percent of the image will be retrieved.
Additionally, an imaging instrument (SSI) memory readout and an RPM (Retro
Propulsion Module) thruster maintenance activity are scheduled.

Tomorrow, the playback of the optical navigation image will continue.
Also a planned routine command will be sent to reset the command loss timer.

[From: Ron Baalke @ JPL]

* AMSAT-OSCAR-21 NEWS *
======================
AO-21/RS-14 was recently powered down in an attempt to cure a
self-oscillation problem occurring in Transponder #1's receiver.
After the transponder was turned back on, the oscillation was found
to have vanished! The RUDAK transponder is also now fully operational.

* SARA NEWS *
============
If you've been trying to listen for SARA and have not had any luck, be
advised that the operating frrequency for SARA is 145.955 MHz (not .995!).
G3IOR reports that signals are weaker than those from UoSAT-OSCAR-11, but

can be copied with a low-noise receiver front end and a 10 element yagi antenna.

* PACKET DISTRIBUTION NEWS *
==========
The effectiveness of the SpaceNews electronic mail distribution list was evaluated last week with a short test message appended to last week's SpaceNews report. The distribution list consists of Amateur Radio operators around the world who have volunteered to help speed SpaceNews distribution on the amateur packet radio (AMPR) network.

Although test messages are still being received on packet here are results so far. All dates and times indicated are in UTC and reflect the date and time the confirmation messages were received via packet at NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA:

Station Date Time Notes

W3IWI 911013 0232
4X1RU 911013 1039
KT7H 911013 1630
N2IXL 911013 1906
WB5RZX 911013 1910
K5ARH 911013 1938
W2TKU 911013 2301 Multiple postings.
EA8RT 911014 1032
AA4RE 911014 1333
W3QNS 911015 1413
N8JKQ 911016 0430
DB2OS 911017 0539 Received via a UO-14 broadcast.
W2XO 911017 0724
ZL1ANY 911017 0726
VE3GYQ 911017 0733
OH6EH 911018 1715
ZL4HG 911019 0706 Received late due to a mail bounce.

The SpaceNews mailing list includes those with UUCP, Internet, MCI Mail, and CompuServe addresses. It also addresses the AMSAT News Service (ANS) electronic distribution system.

* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED *
==========
Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ...rutgers.edu!ka2qhd.de.com!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College

Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

4003. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 16:04:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.160442.4330@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292372

In article <1991Oct17.204234.29111@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> dkazdan@cwsys3.cwru.edu (David Kazdan) writes:
>>There is no current production equivalent to the TR-4C. The IC735 comes
>>closest in philosophy and performance.
>
>As a TR-4C user, I'd be interested to hear an elaboration on the
>"philosophy." Good rig, other than lacking RIT, CW selectivity,
>general coverage receive, and no-tune finals; I'm curious how a newer
>design rig matches it.

Well I was really thinking of the R-4C when I wrote this. What I meant was that Drake went the extra mile to make the receiver work well in the presence of strong adjacent signals and work well near the noise floor. The 735 does too. Back to the TR-4C for a moment, it was a relatively sophisticated radio in a rather small box for it's day, a fine mobile rig as well as a fixed station, as is the Icom for it's day. While general coverage receive was not standard on the Drakes, you could add coverage nearly anywhere in the HF region by adding auxillary crystals. I regret the manufacturer's decision to move the tuning controls into an external box on today's rigs. It just adds more clutter to the installation.

Gary KE4ZV

4004. Re: female hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 16:14:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.161427.4469@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292373

In article <59573@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) insists:
>---
>> women stand out immediately on the bands.
>
>I have a hard time recognizing them in the CW or RTTY bands,
>Gary - how do you do it? As I've mentioned here before, other
>people have this skill too - I just send my call on CW and the
>other person comes back "GE OM es tnx fer call", how do they
>know? Is it like having perfect pitch or something?

I find they send CW better and spell better than the average male ham. They also often offset 1000-1200 hz instead of the male 400-800 hz. On RTTY they rarely want you to immediately send your collection of "art".

>I also sometimes find it hard to distinguish them from younger
>male ops in a phone pile-up. I know of at least one now older
>ham who was on the air when of the pre-pubescent persuasion,
>and had to respond when the DX station said "the YL op please
>call again".

Funny, I haven't been fooled this way. I must have an extraordinary ear for the female voice. I'm rarely fooled by long haired males on the street either. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

4005. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 17:15:07 UTC
From: lng@bonnie.ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <2900681B.11006@ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 292370

In article <56500017@hpfcrlm.HP.COM> myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
>>Channel 1 would be 50-54 MHz. At least in North America, that is the 6
>>meter Amateur Radio Band. This decision was made around 1945-1950.
>
>A minor nit: TV channels are 6 MHz wide, so channel 1 was from *48* to 54 MHz.
>Anybody know the current assignment of 48-50 MHz?
>
>

Well, from my trusty "Consolidated Frequncy Table" it says here that those
frequencies are used by the Forest Departments, Water and Power Companies,
cordless telephone, and Petroleum Production.

4006. RACES Bulletin #192

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 17:56:57 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9110211609.AA06813@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292239

From : W6HIR @ WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA
To : RACES @ ALLUS
Msgid : $RACESBUL.192

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.192 DATE: Oct. 21, 1991
SUBJECT: Technical - ALE
The following was submitted by Nathaniel McMillian, NTIA/ITS.
Federal Standard 1045 (FS 1045) defines Automatic Link Establishment or ALE as the capability of an HF radio to initiate a circuit between itself and another radio without operator assistance and usually under processor control. As the Federal community moves more toward ALE, not only will HF radio operations become more efficient, but the capability of shared HF radio resources (or SHARES) will be enhanced. A review of some of the basic features of ALE will demonstrate its potential.
An ALE radio is designed to continuously monitor an HF network or networks on up to 100 predesignated channels. Upon detecting an incoming call, ALE tunes the transmitter, sends a reply to the caller, and waits for an acknowledgement. Once the acknowledgement is received, the ALE sounds an alarm announcing the incoming call, activates the speaker, displays who is calling, on what frequency, in what mode, and waits for operator intervention. After the transmission is completed, the ALE units returns to monitoring the predesignated channels. If the incoming call is for data traffic, the controller automatically routes the call to a data terminal without operator intervention. For outgoing calls, the operator tells the controller the destination station or stations and the desired mode of operation. The controller picks the best available preprogrammed channel, completes all the tuning and handshake work and, when the link is established, waits for operator intervention. Besides simple network monitoring and linking, ALE also provides for linking all stations in a network with a single call; or automatically responds to a net, or multiple net, collective call.
With ALE, most of the work is efficiently done by the processor, leaving the operator free to do other things. As impressive as ALE is today, additional features are under development. These features include automatic networking,

```
automatic message store and forward, anti-interference, privacy,
automatic relaying, and automatic networking with other media.
EOF
```

4007. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 18:40:10 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <tkelso.687897610@galaxy.afit.af.mil>
Source record: 292317

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #903 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 91278.18950231 .00000260 00000-0 30107-3 0 4443
2 00424 80.4642 177.6948 0023282 128.3857 231.9385 13.67585388447616
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 91286.28003947 -.00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 6205
2 03029 13.7815 17.0125 0011791 193.4402 166.5406 1.00272904 87636
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 91289.28487852 .00106617 21023-4 45111-3 0 9205
2 04966 51.4819 17.8501 1903960 45.2535 328.8338 11.87006975647252
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 91288.36984453 -.00000203 00000-0 -11210-3 0 2927
2 07646 49.8361 44.0181 0205107 353.2879 6.5323 13.82163980842886
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 91284.31405573 .00000006 00000-0 21231-1 0 2961
2 08820 109.8108 159.9406 0043963 135.7530 224.6789 6.38664252104667
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 91255.38655233 -.00000259 00000-0 99999-4 0 6376
2 10061 9.4449 64.6069 0025885 327.1340 38.8887 1.00276232 53541
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 91289.40229770 -.00000187 00000-0 79862-4 0 3497
2 10637 33.0566 110.9026 1374847 6.9718 354.8489 1.00233788 11348
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 91286.59561778 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 7347
2 10684 63.9835 74.6129 0131647 197.1539 162.4054 2.00551623 85549
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 91289.11008468 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 4755
2 10893 64.1555 315.3761 0169536 22.7112 338.0981 2.00530284 98418
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 91289.58322380 .00000107 00000-0 99999-4 0 2294
2 10953 8.0817 60.6534 0007550 102.5564 257.4744 1.00260277 1951
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 91285.84034555 .00001773 00000-0 63963-3 0 5924
2 10967 108.0194 237.2828 0002390 275.4484 84.6385 14.36981573695751
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 91282.83116726 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4887
2 11054 63.6600 311.5654 0064128 121.6696 239.0164 2.00573760 95303
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 91280.68824209 .00000141 00000-0 15693-3 0 7936
2 11080 99.1611 178.9822 0008344 248.8367 111.1903 13.83592274654064
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 91289.46729131 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 2655
2 11141 63.8943 74.3770 0051107 321.5979 38.0329 2.00540506 94135
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 91281.61847983 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2214
2 11690 64.4088 76.9997 0128965 200.9939 158.4527 2.00549714 99832
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 91281.47922517 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 5200
2 11783 63.2374 311.0110 0192877 28.6486 332.4496 2.03456531 83968
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 91281.50524461 .00000072 00000-0 99999-4 0 1840
2 12472 4.6420 69.7556 0000779 297.7915 62.3680 1.00322957 37021
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 91283.08978857 .00000136 00000-0 14769-3 0 7645
2 13301 82.9316 309.0400 0026091 280.6259 79.1955 13.67949305463281
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 91288.67882471 .00000033 00000-0 12213-4 0 9731
2 13367 98.1055 344.7979 0005236 56.1009 304.0688 14.57167204492001
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 91287.06859047 .00000347 00000-0 26392-3 0 222
2 13777 99.0069 120.8840 0013102 130.2956 229.9352 13.99013164114595
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 91281.73837572 .00000178 00000-0 17600-3 0 8494
2 13916 82.9410 18.2390 0036535 247.8836 111.8446 13.74181465428390
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 91285.58598389 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 4598
2 13969 5.6457 60.8398 0004521 155.7228 204.5102 1.00280803 4182
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 91285.52089261 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 5246
2 14050 3.4240 71.8493 0001817 325.3895 34.7372 1.00274922 2970
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 91286.21692823 -.00000028 00000-0 99998-4 0 7043
2 14129 25.9458 119.9029 6063842 284.1805 18.8334 2.05882429 34677
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 91289.80677671 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 309
2 14189 63.6323 72.6035 0140209 226.9718 131.8435 2.00568102 60524
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 91287.14201830 -.00000372 00000-0 -77534-4 0 8185
2 14780 98.2234 346.2250 0002978 47.0440 313.1005 14.57095088405196
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 91285.59077269 .00002477 00000-0 44472-3 0 788
```

```
2 14781 97.8857 326.0856 0012379 151.4290 208.7595 14.67499096406664
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 91288.48782619 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3395
2 15039 63.3786 71.7179 0032903 219.2985 140.4326 2.00562599 53778
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 91283.44545544 .00000161 00000-0 16082-3 0 1141
2 15055 82.9535 68.2524 0029104 66.1715 294.2486 13.73488817365996
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 91280.95197016 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 1321
2 15271 62.9580 310.4053 0116924 334.1025 25.3815 2.00568881 50732
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 91289.90461646 .00002664 00000-0 33632-3 0 6766
2 15331 82.5297 268.6993 0021086 172.4103 187.7505 14.81437957380065
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 91289.49913910 .00000538 00000-0 30856-3 0 8532
2 15427 99.1650 305.9266 0016081 84.5452 275.7530 14.13148923352652
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 91281.17115212 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8387
2 16129 64.1445 73.3129 0126902 146.0765 214.7557 2.00565055 43948
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 91289.44447963 .00027031 00000-0 38687-3 0 7844
2 16609 51.6028 38.5253 0004032 334.4341 25.6568 15.55989301324077
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 91289.17952507 -.00000125 00000-0 -49999-4 0 4658
2 16613 98.6872 0.9990 0001948 188.5070 171.6125 14.20047585132901
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 91289.15700196 .00003548 00000-0 45707-3 0 5190
2 16881 82.5221 327.9711 0019887 194.1067 165.9591 14.80696998280980
EGP
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tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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4008. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 22:46:44 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.164644.49896@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 292374

In article <9110181519.AA14888@ucsd.edu>, BUSH@S51.PRime.COM writes:
>>Subject: 2m transceiver for sightless beginner
>>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
>>As my MI mother-in-law loses her sight, we have been able to excite her
>>about amateur radio. What used equipment might you have for sale that
>>can be operated by the blind because of fixed knob positions for a given
>>frequency? What reasonably priced equipment do you know about that uses
>>voice synthesis to guide a blind operator?
>
>>Jerry Lambert N4BAO
>
> You might consider one of the older crystal controlled rigs. These
> have fixed frequencies determined by the crystal in use--some with
> 12-16 possible choices. Counting from the stop would yield the
> desired repeater frequency. Likewise, an all-mode rig such as the
> Kenwood TS-700 have up to nine crystal controlled frequencies with a
> twelve watt output.
>
> Many synthesized rigs can have the frequencies preset, but the
> selector switchs generally don't have a stop, so the counting trick
> doesn't work. Of course, as experience is gained, your mother would
> probably be able to identify where she is just because of the users
> on the frequency. ^^^^^
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

OR the repeater ID OR a distinctive courtesy beep and maybe even the hang time. There are lots of audible clues. You even have the sound of the squelch in the repeater receiver kicking in, which ranges from who-knows-what receivers that go ssshhhhhhhhhxt to things like micors that go -tic-.

##
Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Utah State University # Home: (801) 753-3924
Logan, UT 84322-4405 #
##

4009. Re: Your favorite band - on the auction block?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-19 23:57:29 UTC
From: hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct19.195729.1232@stat.appstate.edu>
Source record: 292298
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <1991Oct17.135921.49862@cc.usu.edu>, slp9m@cc.usu.edu (Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ) writes:
> I habitually listen to All Things Considered (NPR newscast, for the
> unenlightened) while I am working in the afternoon. Due to the demands of the
> task at hand, the news frequently receives much less than my full attention.
> So it was yesterday. Twice, while I was only listening to the radio at a very
> subliminal level, an item regarding Congress and the AUCTIONING OFF OF RADIO
> FREQUENCIES caught my attenion, but too for me to get a handle on just exactly
> what they were talking about. Can someone please explain what this was all
> about? (If I can come up with the cash, can I buy 14,125 to 14,150 kHz? :^))

I can only give you a partial answer. The bill to extend unemployment benefits past their normal limit (26 weeks, I think) which was vetoed by President Bush was originally going to be paid for by revenues arising from sale of spectrum. I believe that this "excess spectrum" was going to come from spectrum now assigned to the federal government but underutilized and hence considered excess. The proposal to sell the spectrum came from the Senate side but the House opted for another approach (treating the expense as a general expense, I think) but President Bush called the expenses "budget busting".

Probably, the idea of selling spectrum will come up over and over until it passes.

Marvin K. Hoffman KD4EGV
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC

4010. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 01:44:32 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <29025@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292377

In article <56500017@hpfcrlm.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes...
>>Channel 1 would be 50-54 MHz. At least in North America, that is the 6
>>meter Amateur Radio Band. This decision was made around 1945-1950.
>
>A minor nit: TV channels are 6 MHz wide, so channel 1 was from *48* to 54 MHz.
>Anybody know the current assignment of 48-50 MHz?
>
>
>
>Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
> User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
>myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

Even bigger nit - Channel one was only 4 megs wide. That was one of the reasons that it was dropped so long ago as it was only big enough for a b&w signal. Over in europe, it is a lot more recently that channel one was dropped and hams have gained 6 meter priveledges.

One of the things in the 48-50 segment is the cordless phones and baby monitors.

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

4011. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 19 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 02:23:08 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <009505DA.1E584B00.23127@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292278

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 292, 10/19/91
10.7 FLUX=154.3 90-AVG=197 SSN=140 BKI=2222 2323 BAI=009
BGND-XRAY=B5.6 FLU1=2.8E+08 FLU10=5.7E+03 PKI=1222 2233 PAI=009
BOU-DEV=010,013,012,012,012,026,014,020 DEV-AVG=014 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.2 @ 1311UT XRAY-MIN= B5.2 @ 0149UT XRAY-AVG= B8.9
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2055UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 0330UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1040UT PCA-MIN= -1.3DB @ 1800UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55306NT @ 0357UT BOUTF-MIN=55270NT @ 1843UT BOUTF-AVG=55293NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+120NT@ 1758UT GOES7-MIN=N:-005NT@ 2338UT G7-AVG=+075,+039,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+125NT@ 1929UT GOES6-MIN=E:-040NT@ 0745UT G6-AVG=+085,-004,+021
FLUXFCST=STD:155,155,160;SESC:154,154,160 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,015/012,015,015
KFCST=4234 2231 3432 3232 27DAY-AP=006,007 27DAY-KP=1112 2221 2112 2222
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

SPECIAL NOTE: Another large proton enhancement at greater than 1 MeV was observed today, beginning at 17:05 UT. The enhancement began as a very sharp increase in flux and is in progress at the time of this writing. The maximum observed so far occurred at 01:50 UT on 20 Oct, with a count rate of 1,100,000 counts/sec*cm*cm*sr. This is the reason the fluence values at 1 MeV (given above) are unusually high. Protons at 10 and 100 MeV have remained at background levels. There is some uncertainty regarding the accuracy of these proton measurements. Unless otherwise noted, proton data will be assumed correct.

4012. Re: Re: Who owns the spectrum? (Asking the FCC for more!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 05:51:55 UTC
From: andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct20.055155.15065@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 292279
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,talk.politics.misc

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Perry G Ramsey) writes:
>In article <1991Oct14.180921.11743@btree.uucp> bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:
>>asking that several "unused" blocks of frequencies be re-assigned to
>>the amateur allocation per the Communications Act of 1934 and natural law.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^
>A legally bankrupt concept. Avoid it if you don't want to get laughed out
>of court.

Biden, Kennedy, Metzenbaum et al believed in it during the Bork
hearings.

-andy
--
UUCP: {arpa gateways, sun, decwrl, uunet, rutgers}!neon.stanford.edu!andy
ARPA: andy@neon.stanford.edu

4013. Help: RS-232 and IC-73x Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 09:00:07 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.St
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.91Oct20100007@fovea.St>
Source record: 292282

I havethe interface for connecting ICOM 731 (same idea as IC-735...)
to computer. Computer and ICOM are talking and have the specs for
the packet communication, unfortunately writing the program for
some usefull utility is a bear. Does someone have or know where
I could get a decent program for doing this control ?
Thanks, Mike (send directly to HATZAKIS @ SUMEX-AIM.STANFORD.EDU
since there is a problem with my address on GNU's)

4014. Re: Drake R4C Info....IC735....etc...Gary,KE4CV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 12:40:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct20.124025.8155@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292284

In article <9110181138.aa21369@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL> jkeller@pica.army.mil (Jerome Keller, PPD) writes:
>Gary: Your comparison of IC735 vs IC725/FT747 is very interesting, and not
>the first time I've heard praise for the 735. There's a lot of them out
>there in DX-land, and they seem to do a great job.
>
>I'd be very interested in your opinion of the FT767GX.....and anyone
>else's opinion, too !!

Jerry, I've never used a 767 but friends who have seem to like it. The reasons that drew me to replace my Drake Twins with the IC-735 are many. Primarily I bought it because the receiver is the first I've used that is better than the R-4C in a reasonably priced solid state rig. Synthesiser noise is low, passband tuning works well, strong adjacent signals don't overload it, and it is very stable. General coverage was a nice bonus. The radio is very small, but the controls are easy to use and laid out well. The transmitter thermal design is superb with long keydown times causing the radio to be barely warm to the touch. And it has transverter jacks for my VHF/UHF weak signal work.

I've used it mobile, portable, and as a piece of bench test gear. It serves well as a signal generator and communications monitor. In addition it serves as my main base rig on HF though I do still use my B&W-6100 and Drake 2B for dedicated RTTY. Things like TS950s and IC-781s are much more expensive for very little improvement in basic capabilities and radios like the IC-725 and FT747 are stripped down radios lacking some of the features I require such as good narrow filters, passband tuning, and transverter drive capabilities. I don't know where the FT767 fits into the scheme of things and don't currently feel the urge to shop for anything to replace the IC-735. My one complaint with the radio is the cheap plastic door covering some of the controls on the front, I removed it.

Gary KE4ZV

4015. Re: female hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 14:52:14 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <59724@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292283

>I also sometimes find it hard to distinguish them from younger
>male ops in a phone pile-up. I know of at least one now older
>ham who was on the air when of the pre-pubescent persuasion,
>and had to respond when the DX station said "the YL op please
>call again".

At first, I thought it was kind of neat because I could crack pileups (not to mention my voice), but after a while it became an affront to my 12-year-old manliness and I began boycotting the "QRZ the YL" solicitations during pileups. But ultimately I couldn't win: when I would finally crack the pileup in my own right (superior signal or whatever), the DX station would say "ah yes -- that was the YL station I was looking for! Blah blah blah."

I especially remember some of the Europeans getting caried away and saying "me and my friend Rolf here in the shack wish you 88s, dear" and insane stuff like that. Of course for the particularly bad ones, my "Elmer" had already coached me to say "you can have me if you can catch me."

--Trey, WN4KKN/6
trey@tgv.com

4016. RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 18, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 15:20:35 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct20.152035.821@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 292299

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H291
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 10/18/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 18, 1991
BID: KT7H291
Part 1 of 3.

>From reports received it gives the appearance that the bands have been
very active this week, even to the extent that some mailboxes have
been appearing on 10 and 18 MHz bands. Now that's very interesting,
and it proves that some people do really think. I noticed one mailbox
passing large amounts of traffic on 10 MHz with great ease and no QRM.
Maybe others will follow. There is still a little problem from some
packet stations drifting down band. Now that's real naughty, chaps.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the DB0SPC DX Packet Cluster,
IK5AAX, I5FLN, K4FJ, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG, WB2CLJ, W2FG and the
Tristate DX Packet Cluster, and W2JGR and the Twin City DX Packet
Cluster. Thank you all for your very interesting and entertaining
reports. After Albania we can all relax a little.

- DE VK2SG

Bandpass

Friday 11
UW9CX 14086 at 0452Z
U5XG 14085 at 0656Z
UF6AW 21088 at 1438Z
C6AAA 14088 at 2153Z
RB5CP 14088 at 2156Z
3A2LB 14088 at 2207Z
EA6ZP 14086 at 2219Z
EA8ATE 14082 at 2346Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H292
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 10/18/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 18, 1991
BID: KT7H292
Part 2 of 3.
```

Saturday 12
KP2N 14087 at 0535Z QSL
UA9YE 21083 at 0857Z Note
3D2MP 14086 at 0953Z
RC2VQ/UA0I 21090 at 1143Z QSL/Note
C9RKL 14082 at 1317Z QSL
EM2W 28091 at 1440Z
FF0XX 28084 at 1505Z Note
5J500/D1 21087 at 2054Z QSL/Note
VP8BFH 21074 at 2142Z ARQ

Sunday 13
XQ0X 14087 at 0118Z QSL
UZ0AXX 14089 at 0313Z
RA9UK 28094 at 0857Z QSL
EA6/DL1ZBD 14089 at 0835Z
6W6JX 28085 at 1005Z QSL
TJ1GG 21088 at 1111Z QSL
NP2Q 21091 at 1413Z
EM2W 28092 at 1527Z
ZC4KS 14088 at 1725Z
ST0DX 14086 at 2000Z QSL

Monday 14
XQ0X 14083 at 0118Z
UA0KZ 14090 at 0336Z QSL
HK3CAA/HR1 14085 at 0336Z QSL
5W1KM 14085 at 0746Z QSL
P29RB 21083 at 1230Z
5V7DP 28089 at 1515Z
ST0DX 21090 at 2036Z
CN8LU 14085 at 2059Z
7Q7RM 21086 at 2213Z

Tuesday 15
XQ0X 14083 at 0016Z
9Y4/KN4TX 21085 at 0029Z
CN8LU 14087 at 0714Z
UO4OF 21091 at 0913Z QSL
HL1SX 14089 at 1222Z
ST0DX 21091 at 2000Z
TJ1GG 21088 at 2046Z
V44KW 14082 at 2329ZV QSL

Wednesday 16
XQ0X 14086 at 0020Z
C6AAA 14090 at 0032Z
V44KW 14085 at 0221Z
EM2W 21085 at 1433Z
YL2HO 14088 at 1856Z QSL
ST0DX 21088 at 2106Z
7Z1IS 14087 at 2250Z

Thursday 17
FG4FI 14083 at 0018Z
TU2BB 18080 at 0032Z
UA0KZ 21091 at 0051Z
XQ0X 14086 at 0205Z
UZ6LWZ 14085 at 0322Z
UL7BJ 14083 at 0345Z

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H293
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 10/18/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 18, 1991
BID: KT7H293
Part 3 of 3.

QSL Information.

RC2VQ/UA0I is at Box 1145, Magadan 685000 USSR.

CRKL Kurt Nygren collects his cards from Box 2524, Maputo, MOZAMBIQUE.

5J500/D1 QSLS via the HK bureau.

KP2N is via WA4WIP.

XQ0X QSLS via CE3ESS.

RA9UK is at Box 73, Osinniki, Siberia 652810.

6W6JX says to send his cards to Box 10, Kaolak, Senegal.

TJ1GG cards are processed by I2EOW.

ST0DX has WA2NHA as his QSL manager.

EM2W cards go to WB2RAJ.

HK3CAA/HR1 cards go to Box 3591, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

UA0KZ uses Box 99, Pevek 686610, USSR as his QSL address.

5W1KM wishes his cards via JR3OIB.

V44KW cards are via WB2LCH.

UO4OF is at Box 7, Chadir Lunga, 278700 Moldavia.

YL2HO says that Box 164, Riga, Lithuania is his home address.

Notes of Interest.

K4FJ will be operating as 8P9HR from October 20 to 29. QSL via K4BAI.
He will make a special effort to look to the west.

Nothing has been heard or reported of the JA1UT group from Cambodia
(XU) as yet. Maybe later.

Mongolia. The correct call for the present operation is JT1/SP5PB, not JT1/SP5RB as reported elswhere.

5J500/D1 is a special call for the commemoration of the 500th year since the discovery of America.

FF0XX is in Marseilles and is a special call for the Clipperton DX Club.

RC2VQ/UA0I is in zone 19, while UA9YE is in zone 18 for those that need to add those zones to their list.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

This is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA. Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP)
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

4017. Re: Window Clip-On Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 16:47:42 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.5626@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 292288

In article <2538@vtserf.cc.vt.edu> benjy@benjy.cc.vt.edu (Ben E. Cline) writes:
>Greetings,
>
>I'm trying to decide what type of 2m antenna to use with my car. Drilling
>holes is out. I'll probably go with a magnetic mount, but I'm concerned
>with scratching (the car, not the antenna). Well, to get to the point, does
>anyone have experiences with antennas that clip to the side window of the
car.
>One such antenna is by Mobile Mark, number OWP 150.
>
>If you have thoughts about this type of antenna you'd be will to share with
>me, please send me e-mail. No need to post to the net.
>
>Thanks.
>
>Ben Cline
>KD4FOI
>Virginia Tech Computing Center
>benjy@benjy.cc.vt.edu

I have never had any trouble with a mag mount antenna scratching paint, if:
1. the area where the antenna is to be mounted is CLEAN
2. I put a sheet of thin, polished paper (like from a magazine) under it

Now I know that some flamers will comment that the paper eliminates
electrical contact between the mag mount base and the car - I respond in
advance: How conductive is the paint after all? It is my belief and
contention that the rf is capacitively coupled to the car roof/trunk (says you
want a big base for antenna performance as well as to insure that it stays
stuck).

Now, I HAVE seen evidence of scratching from the coax where it crosses the
roof from the antenna on its way to the door where it enters the car...

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE | (FireStorm '91 survivor)

4018. Re: Pirates Taking over the country

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 17:02:11 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.5628@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 292289

In article <18OCT199115085659@ubvmsd.cc.buffalo.edu>
riawelch@ubvmsd.cc.buffalo.edu (Kevin Welch) writes:
>In article <1991Oct18.040445.19457@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>,
ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Rob Henry) writes...
>>
>>Now that i have everyone's attention,I have a question for you all.
> [Bunch of stuff unrelated to group charter omitted]
>>--
>>Rob Henry
>>
>>This Is The Year Of The Bunny!!
>
>Look, ordinarily I ignore stuff like this, but this time I just
>have to know: Is it just me, or is Rob Henry, Future Fellow Ham,
>getting to be a nuisance?
>Kevin
>N2MED
>--
>Kevin W. Welch riawelch@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu
>
>Ambient is as ambient does.

IMHO, (barring one or two exceptions) the net has bent over backwards to help Rob and welcome him. On each occurance, he responds shortly with more immature drivel about how the world owes him everything, and its all free. I (one of the original helpers) now feel that Sorgratz (sp?) had it right from the beginning, although his method of expressing himself leaves much to be desired.

(sound of a door slamming in Rob's face)

--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE | (FireStorm '91 survivor)

4019. RE: TV ch. 1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 17:28:56 UTC
From: dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU
Message-ID: <9110201725.AA18242@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292296

> In article <56500017@hpfcrlm.HP.COM>, myers@hpfcrlm.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes...
> >>Channel 1 would be 50-54 MHz. At least in North America, that is the 6
> >>meter Amateur Radio Band. This decision was made around 1945-1950.
> > >
> > >A minor nit: TV channels are 6 MHz wide, so channel 1 was from *48* to 54 MHz.
> > >Anybody know the current assignment of 48-50 MHz?

Get a copy of Police Call from Radio Shack and look at the table in the
back. If this answer is not in the FAQ's, it should be.

> > >
> > >Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
> > > User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
> > >myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.
> >
> > Even bigger nit - Channel one was only 4 megs wide. That was one of the
> > reasons that it was dropped so long ago as it was only big enough for a b&w
> > signal. Over in europe, it is a lot more recently that channel one was dropped
> > and hams have gained 6 meter priveledges.
> >
A nit on your nit. In Europe, it is not channel 1. European
assignments were/are as follows:

45.75 Ireland ch. A
48.25 W. Europe ch. 2
49.75 W. Europe ch. 2A, E. Europe ch. A
53.75 Italy ch. A, Ireland ch. B
55.25 W. Europe ch. 3
55.75 France ch. 2
59.25 E. Europe ch. 2

Channel 1 in France had audio at about 41.25 and ch. 1 in UK had audio
around 41.5. These were heard in N. America 11 years ago during sunspot
peak but have been since abandoned.

European TV is 7 or 8 MHz wide as opposed to the US 6 MHz. Vision/sound
separation is 5.5 or 6.5 MHz.
--
David L. Wilson dwilson@s850.mwc.edu
Department of Mathematics Amateur Callsign: AC4IU (Extra)
Mary Washington College Home Phone: (703)898-1084
Fredericksburg, VA 22401 Office Phone: (703)899-4744

4020. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 19:05:24 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Oct20.190524.6219@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 292286

In article <29025@nntpd.lkg.dec.com> gettys@regent.enet.dec.com (Bob Gettys N1BRM) writes:

>signal. Over in europe, it is a lot more recently that channel one was dropped
>and hams have gained 6 meter priveledges.

No, this is Channel 2. Never heard of Channel 1 here, maybe it was similar
to U.S. Channel 1... And they still use number two at some places, e.g. in
Sweden.

73 de Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gr|nlund, benjamin@ee.tut.fi, Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of the International Association for Adjustment Aces OH3BK@OH3RBR
- There are no ugly women in this world - just too few bottles of beer. -

4021. Retraction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 19:23:40 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct20.192340.12204@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292287

Ok, it seems that my postings of the past few weeks have caused quite a stir among my fellow hams on this group. It is most unfortunate that this has occurred, since it was never my intent to offend or annoy or anything of the sort.

I have spoken with many of you using other means, and the general consensus is that my advertisements of the transmitter plans violated the group charter in one way or another.

Let me just say that possessing or even distributing such plans does not constitute a violation of any law. My sole intent was to have such knowledge, not necessarily use it. I realize that it was improper to force my will upon my fellow hams, and one member put it bluntly in response to my statement that many had mailed me asking for the plans (about 45 today): "Sure, you made friends with 45 people, but now 2,000 hams are pissed off at you." I hope this isn't the case.

I would just like to state that further discussions on the subject will not occur (from myself at least), and that I will exercise caution in the future regarding such topics. I actually originally meant to post the info to sci.electronics, but was in the wrong group.

Furthermore, I do not advise anyone in receipt of the plans to use the transmitter in any way. I have a 5W dummy load/power indicator soldered onto the ANT terminal of mine. I'd advise that you do the same.

I am truly sorry for any inconvienence that the posts caused.

--
*** Paul N. Zaremba - Amateur Callsign AA9BK (After A 9th Beer, Killed!) **
-- **
pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu ** zaremba@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu **
-- ** Affiliated with the best in the midwest,

WKIG FM 107! I'm a shiny, happy guy
****

4022. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 19:38:49 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570188@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292291

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:

>You can always turn off your radio or change frequency. If the
>operation on 147.435/146.400 bothers you, I suggest this as the
>solution to all those offended. ;-).

I have never even heard this repeater, and I am still offended!
I have received a lot of satisfaction from Amateur Radio over the
years, and the hobby means a lot to me. It bothers the hell out
of me to see it torn down by people who apparently don't give a
damn.

I am not at all offended by foul language when used in person-to-
person private conversations. And if people want to prove their
manhood by having macho shouting matches, that's fine by me as
long as they do it in private. But it is very destructive to
our hobby when people pull this kind of shennanigans over a
wide-coverage repeater (or international shortwave band, for
that matter.)

I know of at least one instance where a tape of this kind of
operation was played by a representative of a third-world nation
at a World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC), to the great
embarassment of the Amateur delegation present. The point was
that scarce frequency resources should not be wasted on a group
with no more self-control than this.

It also gives a very poor impression of Amateur Radio to any
potential new hams who might be listening in on their scanner.
A CB license is much easier to get, if this is the kind of
operation you are looking for. (No flames, please -- I realize
not all CB'ers are like this.)

I was going to suggest that the (ab)users of the 147.435 machine
take their garbage to a simplex frequency. Then I realized that
the whole point of this kind of operation is the large audience.
Exhibitionists can't get their jollies if nobody is listening.
If they did it on a street corner they would be arrested.
Apparently they can do it on Amateur Radio with impunity.

AL N1AL

4023. Re: Callsign phonetics help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 19:57:30 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570189@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292292

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jrd@duke.cdc.com (john r douglas x6668) writes:

>English Russian German Spanish
>Alpha Anatoli Anton Alfa
>Bravo baris Berta Brasil
>Charlie tsentralnii casar canada
...

Actually, the correct list is:

English Russian German Spanish French Hindi Farsi etc...

Alpha Alpha Alpha Alpha Alpha Alpha Alpha etc...
Bravo Bravo Bravo Bravo Bravo Bravo Bravo etc...
Charlie Charlie Charlie Charlie Charlie Charlie Charlie etc...
...

The ICAO (International Civil Aeronautics Organization) phonetics are
standard throughout the world. The list was designed to be pronounceable
in all the major world languages.

AL N1AL

4024. Re: LA Times article, Mt. Wilson repeater group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 20:03:15 UTC
From: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <5JT501w164w@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca>
Source record: 292293

bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:

> responsible for said content. I am a vulgar man. All I ask
> is for a place where I can be myself and not worry about some
> clown turning the machine off because I say "fucking asshole"
> or something. 147.435 is such a place.
>

Of course, the only problem that this cretin, and others of his ilk create, is the image in the minds of non-amateurs that we all like him. If legislators actually ever listen to his repeater, we'll lose any support we ever had.

I'm in the service business. It's an axiom in my industry that it takes 14 "good" acts to overcome 1 bad one. That is, if you screw up once, it takes on average 14 good interactions with the customer to overcome the negative image created by the one bad one.

It'll take a lot of positive PR to outweigh the negative image created by these jerks.

73, Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119 __|
e-mail: emd@smits.oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143 _/. |\
VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM < (0)
CQ DX ! CQ DX ! _ /__ |
( ) <_______/
\ \/ \

4025. Re: Drake R4C Info....IC735....etc...Gary,KE4CV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-20 22:54:19 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1333@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 292290

Re the ICOM vs R4C:

An ICOM may approach the Drake on phone, but its
CW characteristics definitely far inferior - I've had them
side by side; no comparison.

Try some of the Ten-Tex also for excellent dynamic
range.

K3TXK3T

4026. Mt. Wilson & rights

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 00:06:00 UTC
From: padawer@utkvx3.utk.edu
Message-ID: <20OCT199120064213@utkvx3.utk.edu>
Source record: 292294

Invariably, any defense of the offensive Mt. Wilson repeater bunch involves the "rights" of the radio amateurs involved. I would agree that it is their RIGHT to speak any way they like that is congruent with the prevailing community standards there. But I think that is pretty irrelevant; it is, after all, your right as a citizen to be rude to others; it is your right to be insensitive; it is your right to display whatever negative personality defect you may possess, including avarice, pride, conceit, deceit, prejudice, whatever. It is your right to behave in just these ways, and who cares? It is a pity that amateur radio has stooped to the low point that its participants must prove such rights daily. I should note, though, that the ITU's periodic WARC conferences pay no attention to an American's constitutional "rights" when they allocate frequencies to amateur radio for its worldwide enthusiasts; that body, meeting in Geneva shortly, will however take note of the "state of the hobby" (including the kinds of incidents we are discussing here) just as they do every time they meet. Shame on those ridiculous Mt. Wilson amateurs. It strikes me that the word "amateur" fits that particular group very well.
-- Randy Padawer, WA4FJF

4027. Tempo One

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 00:47:10 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.004710.18572@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292295

I recently picked up a Tempo One (by Henry Radio) HF rig. It has served me very well, and I have gotten a lot of QSO's out of it (including Germany), and I have noted that the 10 meter band is always really dead. There's a station here and there, but usually there is just soft static. Is this a dead cycle for the band or what? I haven't done much 10 m work, mostly 15/20/40/75/80 work.

Also, I was wondering if anyone had any hints or tips on working with the rig. It's much easier to tune the finals on this one than my old Hallicrafters HT35/SX101 pair.......now it only takes me about 20 seconds as compared to a minute or more matching the SSB BFO, etc......

--
** Paul N. Zaremba - Amateur Callsign AA9BK (After A 9th Beer, Killed!) **
-- **
pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu ** zaremba@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu **
-- ** Affiliated with the best in the midwest,

WKIG FM 107! I'm a shiny, happy guy
****

4028. Re: Drake R-4C Info Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 02:18:41 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpsciz.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <21850022@hpsciz.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 292306

Could someone email me (or post) the IF frequencies, VFO frequency range,
and the band crystal frequencies of the Drake R4-C? It would be interesting
to compare the architecture of this tubed classic to the state of the art
transceivers today with their 60+ MHz. first IF. Thanks in advance.
Also, can you still buy a service manual from Drake for it? Anyone want
to sell a service manual? I'd like to find out what they did right.

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

4029. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 20 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 06:00:23 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <009506C1.A237ABE0.23926@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292301

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

All previous notes regarding abnormal proton levels in the 1 MeV proton range within the period of 18 to 20 October are incorrect. This includes statements of proton count rates and fluence levels for the 1 MeV protons. A possible satellite or computer related problem has been identified and will be investigated more thoroughly later this UT day (Monday). The 1 MeV proton data from the GOES-7 spacecraft is at fault. Hopefully this problem will be rectified shortly.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 293, 10/20/91
10.7 FLUX=157.2 90-AVG=196 SSN=136 BKI=3443 3432 BAI=018
BGND-XRAY=B8.4 FLU1=*.*E*** FLU10=6.0E+03 PKI=3444 4332 PAI=021
BOU-DEV=035,050,052,033,027,049,023,011 DEV-AVG=035 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.5 @ 0257UT XRAY-MIN= B7.9 @ 1530UT XRAY-AVG= C1.0
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 2115UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2155UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.6DB @ 1040UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 0150UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55310NT @ 0529UT BOUTF-MIN=55256NT @ 1642UT BOUTF-AVG=55287NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+131NT@ 2004UT GOES7-MIN=N:-045NT@ 1130UT G7-AVG=+064,+058,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+151NT@ 2041UT GOES6-MIN=E:-057NT@ 0740UT G6-AVG=+074,-001,+023
FLUXFCST=STD:161,165,170;SESC:160,162,165 BAI/PAI-FCST=018,018,025/018,015,026
KFCST=3355 4234 4355 4224 27DAY-AP=007,033 27DAY-KP=2112 2222 3443 4455
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

4030. What is GMRS? --thanks for answers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 08:21:08 UTC
From: jeffries@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jeffries.688033268@vincent1.iastate.edu>
Source record: 292303

To all who answered my question about GMRS, thank you very much for your answers. Unfortunately, for some reason, the unix system here won't let me get to the message handling program, so I couldn't respond via e-mail, I could only read the messages.

Anthony Glen Jeffries
jeffries@vincent1.iastate.edu
email at: tabl4@isuvax.iastate.edu

4031. IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 10:13:51 UTC
From: d89pn@efd.lth.SE
Message-ID: <i0820f2902a85f.lo-10@efd.lth.se>
Source record: 292302

I have followed the discussion about controlling the 735 and got
interested. Is there anyone who knows the control codes for the IC735 ?
Please mail me.
--

Patrik Nilsson SM6TKG LUND INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
d89pn@efd.the.se

4032. Re: female hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 10:22:12 UTC
From: Iain_Philipps.BRidge_House@rxuk.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"21-Oct-91.11:22:12.+1".*.Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@RXUK.Xerox.com>
Source record: 292304

Trey, WN4KKN/6 writes:-

>I especially remember some of the Europeans getting caried away and >saying "me and my friend Rolf here in the shack wish you 88s, dear" and >insane stuff like that.

May I ask, was this -actually- peculiar to Europeans, or do I need to start raving about my rights as an ethnic minority -NOW- :-)

- Iain, G8SJP

4033. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #769

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 11:47:17 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <CMM-RU.1.0.688045637.furr@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 292305

Unsubscribe to Info-Hams
(my computer expert says I shouldn't subscribe if I can get the
newsgroup rec.radio.amateur.misc separately, and I can. Thanks for your
cooperation.
Grover

4034. Re: Bad Anti-Radar Technique

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 12:29:01 UTC
From: perley@trub
Message-ID: <24373@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 292300
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

>
>If you badly overload the police radar, you will be cited for driving
>around with what amounts to an open microwave oven on top of your car!

Just in case you weren't kidding... I think 50 milliwatts (about the power
the police radar itself might use) would be more than sufficient; you are
just trying to overpower a reflection, after all. Microwave ovens generally
run over 10,000 times that power.

You could argue that even that power level could be a health hazard,
but in that case the police radar itself should be banned. In fact,
the connecticut state police have stopped using dashboard radar (with
the antenna inside the car) due to some workmans compensation cases,
but they are not claiming (or admitting) any danger to their targets
(you and I).

-don perley
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

4035. Re: Drake R4C Info....IC735....etc...Gary,KE4CV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 12:54:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.125418.11842@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292319

In article <1333@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
>
>
>Re the ICOM vs R4C:
>
> An ICOM may approach the Drake on phone, but its
>CW characteristics definitely far inferior - I've had them
>side by side; no comparison.
>
> Try some of the Ten-Tex also for excellent dynamic
>range.

I also operated the two rigs side by side for several months before selling the Twins. I've also used a TenTec Omni-D and an Argonaut. The TenTec's don't hold a candle to the Drake or the Icom, even if you can keep the TenTec working long enough to make the test. I've found that the IC-735 with the optional narrow first IF filters actually out performs the R-4C most of the time. The notch filter on the 735 is not great, but that's generally not a problem since the passband tuning is so effective. The most remarkable difference between the two receivers is the lack of noise with the IC-735. Listening to an R-4C fry for a few hours is quite trying. Like the TenTec, the IC-735 is virtually silent with no signal present, yet the sensitivity is every bit as good as the R-4C. IMHO this comes from Drake's lousy audio design. The Sherwood audio improvement kit helps a lot, but the box stock Icom is still noticably better.

Gary KE4ZV

4036. SSB receiver, 20 -and 80-meter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 13:22:28 UTC
From: lars@johanna4.hsr.no
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.132228.6889@hsr.no>
Source record: 292312
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hi!

Does anybody out there have schematic diagrams of a SSB receiver with 20 -and 80-meter bands?
I'm about to build my first project and feel that I need some help.

So if anyone is willing to help me out with some schematics or give me a pointer to where I can find them, I'd really appreciate it.

Please reply by e-mail.

Thanks in advance !

Lars

--

Lars Furhovde |
Rogaland University Centre | Internet: lars@hsr.no
Stavanger, Norway |

4037. Re: WANTED: Info on CQWW CW Contest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 13:23:30 UTC
From: WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET
Message-ID: <91294.113202WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET>
Source record: 292307

For those not familiar with the countries on the WAE list which are no separate DXCC countries but count as multipliers in the CQWW:

- GM/s Shetland Is. (for DXCC: GM = Scotland)
- IT Sicily I. (DXCC: I = Italy) Note: IS0 (Sardinia) is separate DXCC.
- JW/b Bear I. (DXCC: JW = Svalbard/Spitsbergen)
- TA1 European part of Turkey (DXCC: TA = Turkey)
- UN1 Karelia (DXCC: UA1,3,4,6 = European Russia)
- 4U1VIC Vienna International Congress Centre (DXCC: OE = Austria)

With the current DXCC list of 323 active countries plus these six additions you have 329 country and 40 zone multipliers in the CQWW contest.

73 and CU on the bands,
Wolf.
DL3ZBJ, AB6EL, VK6BGV

4038. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 13:36:47 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9110211336.AA25546@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292311

There have been a number of requests for television channel frequencies. The following is such a list. My appologies for the long/non-colimular list, but the translation from Word Perfect format to ASCII lost it--the columns, that is.

TELEVISION BROADCAST FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

Channel # Freq in MHz

2 54-60
3 60-66
4 66-72
5 76-82
6 82-88
7 174-180
8 180-186
9 186-192
10 192-198
11 198-204
12 204-210
13 210-216
14 470-476
15 476-482
16 482-488
17 488-494
18 494-500
19 500-506
20 506-512
21 512-518
22 518-524
23 524-530
24 530-536
25 536-542
26 542-548
27 548-554
28 554-560
29 560-566
30 566-572
31 572-578
32 578-584
33 584-590
34 590-596
35 596-602
36 602-608
37 608-614

38 614-620
39 620-626
40 626-632
41 632-638
42 638-644
43 644-650
44 650-656
45 656-662
46 662-668
47 668-674
48 674-680
49 680-686
50 686-692
51 692-698

Channel # Freq in MHz

52 698-704
53 704-710
54 710-716
55 716-722
56 722-728
57 728-734
58 734-740
59 740-746
60 746-752
61 752-758
62 758-764
63 764-770
64 770-776
65 776-782
66 782-788
67 788-794
68 794-800
69 800-806
70 806-812
71 812-818
72 818-824
73 824-830
74 830-836
75 836-842
76 842-848
77 848-854
78 854-860
79 860-866
80 866-872
81 872-878
82 878-884
83 884-890

No frequency allocations have been made for channels 71-83 for either television translators (repeaters) or low power television. Some frequencies have been reallocated for use by land mobile services including cellular phone. Further allocations to the land mobile service are on hold pending the results of HDTV testing and Evaluation.

Source: NAB Engineering Handbook, 6th Ed.

4039. Re: Your favorite band - on the auction block?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 13:43:09 UTC
From: rab@hal.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.134309.22759@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292310
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <1991Oct19.195729.1232@stat.appstate.edu> hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu writes:
>In article <1991Oct17.135921.49862@cc.usu.edu>, slp9m@cc.usu.edu (Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ) writes:
>> .... an item regarding Congress and the AUCTIONING OFF OF RADIO
>> FREQUENCIES caught my attenion, but too for me to get a handle on just exactly
>
>I can only give you a partial answer. The bill to extend unemployment benefits
>past their normal limit (26 weeks, I think) which was vetoed by President
>Bush was originally going to be paid for by revenues arising from sale of
>spectrum. I believe that this "excess spectrum" was going to come from
>spectrum now assigned to the federal government but underutilized and hence
>considered excess. The proposal to sell the spectrum came from the Senate
>side but the House opted for another approach (treating the expense as a
>general expense, I think) but President Bush called the expenses "budget
>busting".

Correct me if I'm wrong (and I'm sure you will :>), but I believe
that it's the Republican-sponsored bill introduced in response to
the Democrats' bill just vetoed which proposes to sell slices of
the spectrum in order to partially pay for the additional (10 weeks
in the Republican case) unemployment benefits.

73, Roger AA8DV

--
Roger Bielefeld Case Western Reserve University
rab@hal.cwru.edu Cleveland, Ohio USA

4040. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 14:06:20 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9110211406.AA27262@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292313

. . . published in US ham books. . . .

The ARRL Operators Manual has the International Phonetics in several language varients. The basic set was also in the October 1991 issue of QST and on 38-4 of the 1967 ARRL Handbook in my office.

It does help if folks READ these publications. Many times information is available--but it must be sought after, read, and utilized. Many times, simply browsing through the assorted information--the Handbook, for example will yield intresting bit of trivia--you might even learn something! I do.

de kc1pr

4041. Re: Pirates Taking over the country

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 14:17:51 UTC
From: ptb@bistromath.mitre.ORG
Message-ID: <9110211417.AA01057@bistromath.mitre.org>
Source record: 292240

Rob, in reply to your message about "Pirates taking over the country":

My understanding is that if we have a longer school year or shorter
school year, there will be no impact on whether pirates take over the country.
I believe this to be so since I see no evidence of ethics being taught
in our school systems - that is done in the home if at all. And if
it is not done at all, the ethics control process seems to be left up
to the mechanisms of social control in our society - the "authority
figures": police, school principal, employer, etc.. The problem
is that these "authority figures" probably work through fear, which
certain elements in society do not respond to in the way that the society
may hope for. (Isn't Sociology interesting?)

.... de Peter Baldwin

The above statements are my own personal views, and do not necessarily
represent my employer.

4042. Cellular Overload!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 14:19:54 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9110211605.AA06542@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292241

In case anyone is wondering, amateurs are being used in the Oakland Calif. fires especially by the Red Cross. In an interesting note, people were being asked not to use their cellular phones because of the heavy use by emergency forces. They were actually able to overload most cells in the area.

Roy -- AA4RE

4043. KE4ZV where are you?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 14:20:16 UTC
From: jlgiasi@hcx5.UMMED.EDU
Message-ID: <9110211420.AA01025@hcx5>
Source record: 292236

Since changing accounts for co-op I have missplaced your address..
and the digest I get trims header info.. so could you
kindly e-mail to my address. TNX -Luigi

JL Luigi Giasi
jlgiasi@hcx5.ummed.edu

PS: SRI abt the bandwidth, but thing keep bouncing!
73 de KA1UTU su

4044. International Phonetic Digit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 14:22:29 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110211422.AA02723@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292237

```
It seems that, some time ago in the dim past, I was handed a sheet of
paper with the following "phonetic" pronunciations of numbers:

1 wun
2 too
3 tree
4 fo-wer
5 fife
6 sicks
7 sef-en
8 ate
9 nin-er
0 zee-ro (or zay-ro)

73,
Dube AB5AP
```

4045. Looking for an ICOM IC7000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 14:30:26 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <44217@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 292318
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

I am not posting this for myself. Rather, I have a friend (not a ham) who is interested in obtaining an ICOM IC7000 receiver (or maybe even an IC5000) for a reasonable price. He plans to use it in the design of some RF ATE equipment (for those who don't understand the acronyms: RF is Radio Frequency, ATE is Automatic Test Equipment). If anyone has one or knows someone who does and is interested in selling it, please contact him directly (please don't email to me):

S. Brown Pulliam
26 Concord St.
Bedford, MA 01730
1-617-275-0090

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

4046. Re: Retraction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 14:32:17 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.met.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.143217.7863@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 292275

In article <1991Oct20.192340.12204@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
|>Let me just say that possessing or even distributing such plans does not
|>constitute a violation of any law. My sole intent was to have such knowledge,
|>not necessarily use it. I realize that it was improper to force my will upon
|>my fellow hams, and one member put it bluntly in response to my statement that
|>many had mailed me asking for the plans (about 45 today): "Sure, you made
|>friends with 45 people, but now 2,000 hams are pissed off at you." I hope
|>this isn't the case.
|>
|>

What a fascinating message. I think there are 45 people you've made happy, some number who have written to you who are unhappy and a great mass of people who don't care. Personally, I'm in the latter category. I don't want your plans, but I don't think they need be supressed. I've never really held with the "forbidden knowlege" method of keeping people honest.

I wouldn't lose any sleep over it.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

4047. USSR QSL Routes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 14:48:48 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <29056@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292314

I need QSL INFO on the following:

UB5XAD
RB1IZ
RU9H/UA0OGS (OBLAST ALSO)
RL7PD
/Joel

4048. Radar gun use (was Re: Bad Anti-Radar Technique

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 15:08:57 UTC
From: cwatters@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.150857.22286@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 292315

In article <24373@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@trub (Donald P Perley) writes:
[snip]
>
>You could argue that even that power level could be a health hazard,
>but in that case the police radar itself should be banned. In fact,
>the connecticut state police have stopped using dashboard radar (with
>the antenna inside the car) due to some workmans compensation cases,
>but they are not claiming (or admitting) any danger to their targets
>(you and I).
>
>-don perley
>perley@trub.crd.ge.com

Heard on radio today that someplace has also stopped using handheld radar "guns". Stateys around here have been going to "pulse" mode, rather than driving around with the radar running. Have to follow other cars about 1/4 mile behind so I can pick up pulse when OHP clocks them. So far no tickets :)

--
Coyt D. Watters | MUMPS! The 3 and 1/2 generation language! Everything
Keeper of the r.g.frp | is a string! All data is accessed locally!
Suggested Abbreviation | Program in MUMPS! Astound your friends and confound
List | your enemies! Use Code as Data as Code as Data as...

4049. Re: Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 15:58:38 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.155838.24957@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 292316

In article <37268@shamash.cdc.com> jrd@mips.COM (john r douglas x6668) writes:
>English Russian German Spanish
>Alpha Anatoli Anton Alfa
>Bravo baris Berta Brasil
>Charlie tsentralnii casar canada
>delta dimitri dora delta
>Echo jelena emil espana
>Foxtrot fjodor friedrich francia
>Golf grigorii gustav guatemala
>Hotel haritron heinrich hotel
>Item ivan ida italia
>Juliet ivan kratkii julius japon
>kilo kanstanin konrad kilo
>lima leanit ludwig lima
>Mike mihail martha mejico
>November nikalai nordpol noviembre
>Oscar olga otto oscar
>Papa pavel paula papa
>Quebec ssuka quelle quito
>Romeo raman richard radio
>Sierra sergei siegfried santiago
>Tango tamara theodor tango
>Uniform uljana ulrich universidad
>Victor zenja viktor victor
>Whiskey vasilii wilhelm whiskey
>x-ray mjahkii znak xanthippe xilofono
>Yankee igrek ypsolon yucatan
>zulu zinaida zeppelin zulu
>
>Private note: Sharon, can you add some more? I have French,
>Italian, and Portuguese in addition to those listed above.
>
You don't want to forget about the numbers!!!

Russian Spanish

1 a-DEEN uno
2 dva dos
3 tree tres
4 cha-TEE-ree cuatro (quatro? Not sure of spelling. Sorry)
5 pyat cinco
6 sheyst seis
7 syem siete
8 VO-sim ocho
9 DYE-vet nueve

0 nul, nol cero (I think. It's been awhile since high school....)

73=SYEM-dye-sat tree (Russian)
In Spanish, it's something like setenta y tres -- that's what it SOUNDS like to me, but no doubt it's spelled differently. That's one of the nice things about writing Russian with Latin letters ... you don't have to worry about spelling :-)

Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

4050. Kenwood 4100E Mobile Rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 16:10:06 UTC
From: cs90nrs@brunel.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2533@mercury.brunel.ac.uk>
Source record: 292258

Hi,

Does anyone have any details on 'undocumented features' for this rig?
I have just bought one second hand, and wondered if it's possbile to get
it to go 'wide-band' and to use it as a talk-through unit.

From my initial tests, it seems to be a great rig, particularly as
they're now available in abundance in the UK on the second-hand market
(Last year's model and all that).

73

Nick, G7ENS
Chairman, Brunel University ARS (G3UBR/G8OLI)

****
* Nick Swift * JANET : cs90nrs @ cs.brunel.ac.uk *
* * Packet Radio : g7ens @ gb7ens.#38.gbr.eu *
****

4051. Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 16:31:51 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950719.DB9C05E0.24802@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292238

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 16:00 UT, 21 OCTOBER

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 22 - 28 October
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 22 October - 05 November

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >50-55 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: HIGH, BECOMING MODERATE LATER THIS MONTH

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR

A previously geoeffective recurrent coronal hole has enhanced geomagnetic activity over the last 24 hours over the high latitude regions. Conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next 24 to 48 hours with possible geomagnetic storm conditions setting in by 23 or 24 October. Between 22 and 26 October, middle latitude regions may be able to spot auroral activity. The phase and luminosity of the moon will inhibit observations. Southerly middle latitude regions likely will not be able to spot any activity due to lunar luminosity. Most of the activity should therefore be observed from the central to northern middle latitudes. Minor equatorward expansion of the auroral oval is anticipated. During the midnight sector, the position of the equatorward edge of the auroral oval may lie between 50 and 55 degrees north latitude, which may significantly enhance observations of activity over the southern and south-central regions of Canada, and the northern tier of U.S. states.

The recurrent history of this disturbance indicates a possible duration between approximately 10 to 16 days. We are therefore entering the area of increased disturbed activity and should witness low to moderate (with possible periods of high) auroral activity for approximately the next two weeks.

** End of Warning **

4052. Re: impedance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 17:05:17 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360049@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 292229

nason@pa881a.inland.com writes:

>From an engineering perspective characteristic impedance is very much dependent
>on frequency. In my job I am involved with noise and EMI, I sometimes get
>cynical when someone asks me the characteristic impedance of a cable, I ask at
>what frequency. I usually look up the specifics of the cable I am using and
>then use a formula. With graphics I will type:
>
>
>Zo = square_root((R + jwL)/ (G + jwC)) R is resistance per unit length
> G is conductance per unit length
> jwL is inductive reatance per unit len
> JwC is Capactive reactance per unit len
>
>Since reactance is a function of frequency, your question is valid. You would
>have to supply the exact paramters of the cable you have. They all are
>different. I don't the exact the design frequency of RG but may be in the
>cable vendors specs.

The formula looks right, except that jwC is more like capacative suseptance
(inverse of reactance) per unit length. But from a practical standpoint,
if the loss in the line is fairly low, then R and G (the resistance in the
conductors and the conductance in the insulation between the conductors)
are both pretty small, and the Zo stays pretty constant with frequency.
Things do fall apart at _low_ frequencies because jwL and jwC drop while
at low enough frequencies, R and G are essentially constant, and at _high_
frequencies mainly because the spacing between the conductors becomes
an appreciable fraction of a wavelength and you can start supporting
other modes of transmission than the normal TEM mode. It's true that
both R and G increase with frequency unless you are using superconductors
in a vacuum, but I don't think that's generally a problem in changing the
impedance of the line. And a calculation on RG-8 -type coax I did a while
back suggests that you don't see the low-frequency effects if you don't go
below the broadcast band (at which point it takes a pretty long piece of
cable to be worried about impedances much anyway...) Plug some numbers
into the equation above to see what happens. You should be able to
determine L, C, and R pretty easily, and at least make good approximations
for G for polyethelene or Teflon.

4053. Re: Antenna Connection Seal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 17:26:02 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <5602@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 292321

In article <1991Oct19.134400.19435@aio.jsc.nasa.gov> gjc@gaia.jsc.nasa.gov (Gerald J. Creager) writes:
>The Scotch 23/ScotchKote method is just a knifeblade away
>from clean removal.

...from everything but your clothes.

The big disadvantage of ScotchKote is that it's messy. *Extremely* messy. Especially at 600 feet up a tower (we have to make our own steel hills here in southeast Texas). It really does work well, though.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I'd lend you a clue, but I already did that and it hasn't come back yet." --
Peter da Silva

4054. Elmers wanted!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 17:31:47 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.91Oct21123147@hamblin.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 292327

someone send me a file called freg. asked questions part1....
In that an article, it mentioned that Elmer(mentors, helpers)
Paul W. Schleck KD3FU at zeus.unomaha.edu
zeus.nnomaha.edu is not our host table. I used nslookup ...
anyway, I need someone to ask questions.
such as what is AMTOR????? stuffs

e-mail me .. thanks...
--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
"C is its own virus." U

4055. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #773

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 17:33:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <2ACCF1B060807999@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 292243

Re: Snappy Phonetics

On field day we were besieged with all those cute phonetics. What a pain!

I had to ask for many repeats because there were usually multiple contacts on any frequency on any band. The standard phonetics are the only way to operate in a contest or emergency situation.

Personally, most of the "friendly" phonetics I thought were quite original and showede creativity, but in many instances slowed down the communication process. One new ham at our filed day was al excited that she had worked London, England. It was merely K9LE across town!

The international phonetics leave much to be desired, but till there is a new "standard", IMNSHO, they need to be used when the going gets ruff.

73 es cul de K9CUN (Can't Understand Nuthin')

derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

4056. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 17:42:57 UTC
From: coolidge@guru.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <29065@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292320

In <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>, et al,
the author was asking about cute callsigns, etc.

I used to be:

WA2HHO - Why Annoy two happy ham operators?

and once upon a time used early Sunday morning on Field Day,

WA1 Real Queer Turkey (since the other fellow didn't understand "Romeo
Quebec Tango" through all the QRM, I had to do *something* - no
offense was intended - and it seemed to work).

My uncle used to wonder, with his call, Why bother two zebras eating candy?

And, when I'm feeling whimsical, I can always claim my aspirations to be

Number One Ham Operator.

(No, I'm not taking bids for it, either!)

Bayard R. Coolidge coolidge%guru.zko.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. N1HO
Nashua, NH "Brake for Moose - it can save your life" -NHF&GD
Disclaimer: Opinions expressed are solely those of the author and not of
Digital Equipment Corporation or any other entity.

4057. Mr. Bunny

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 17:50:00 UTC
From: FLEM%HYDRA@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9110211653.AA11180@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292242

>Is it just me, or is Rob Henry, Future Fellow Ham, getting to be
>a nuisance?
You must remember, Kevin, that this is an open forum, and that is why you and
I can make these inquiries. I must agree with you, though, since sometimes
I wonder if Mr. Slogatz (pse excuse misspelling) isn't a visonary.(Granted, he
didn't see the flames coming.)
My opinion>>Sue me!
de November Tango One Golf or for those who must, Now Try One Gig

4058. How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 18:08:06 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9110211808.AA23869@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 292244

Dave (KA3PGN) wrote in response to some discussion on CB's and such:

>As I've written in the many favorable e-Mail messages
>I responded to, I was blowing off steam regarding the way the
>newcomer to the hobby is treated from time to time, both on this
>news-group and in the amateur community as well.

I read this and it brought to mind some thoughts that I have had on this subject for quite awhile. I would like to share them with this group and elicit comments. (flames are OK... but please avoid the four letter kind :-)

I seem to sway back and forth between two viewpoints regarding this. One side says that we should welcome everyone with open arms, overlook any small improprieties, in fact overlook any LARGE improprieties and work with the man (or woman... although the problem people seem usually to be male) with the hopes that eventually the individual will develop respect and consideration for the other amateurs around him and will forego any immature habits that might initially bug the heck out of his fellow hams.

The other side says to be friendly with such a fellow at first, but then become a little more forceful as time goes on and the behavior persists.

There is even a third approach, and that is to be VERY forceful right from the gitgo, and make clear that someone is doing things very wrong and to do so immediately and in no uncertain terms. But this approach is dangerous, and usually alienates people and tends to push them towards some really bad behavior, which we seem powerless to prevent.

(And of course the forth approach... do nothing at all.)

So where am I going with all this? I guess I don't really know, but I would like to tell a few stories here, and maybe you can understand better what I am trying to say/ask from the events.

About a year ago some friends and I were commenting on the state of 75 and 20 meters (parts thereof) and were wondering how local hams who lived near these jerks allowed them to continue operating! Yes, (God forbid) I am alluding to vigilante type action towards some of the guys that are REALLY bad. It's real easy to talk about this and basically bad mouth the hams that live near these people... that is until one moves in near you and it becomes YOUR problem!

Recently a fellow moved into this area, and he was the kind of guy that your heart would immediately go out to. A Ham whom you made time

for, you know... to go help him with "this and that". You see, he is totally blind and has some other handicaps that really leave ham radio as his only outlet. Any ham worth his salt would go out of his way to help a fellow like this, and we all did. But then the problems started.

It turns out that this gent has "a perfect ear". He can decode touch tones in his head, and he uses that ability to great effect. We have a statewide linking system in North Carolina (on 2) and of course it uses touch tones to link everything together. In short order this ham found out about this and started linking repeaters together with great abandon. He was counseled (gently), but the problem persisted.

Then he started with the CB terms over the rig: "Seventy Terds Guys" was his favorite (and still is). He was then asked to PLEASE not use that term, but he quoted: "Freedom of Speech".

Then he got an HF rig. IMMEDIATELY he found a home on 75 meters with one of the local nets... you might be interested in the name... it is called "The Nerd Net". Listening to this group, you will hear that their favorite activity, (and I quote) is: "Policing the Band". What this means is that they roam up and down 75 meters QRM'ing anyone that they decide deserves it, and then they meet back on their net freq. to laugh about who they disrupted this evening. Great fun.

This gent has at least a COUPLE of scanners and he sits there listening to every repeater that he can and when he hears activity, he IMMEDIATELY goes to that repeater, interrupts the conversation in progress, and tries to "take over" the conversation, change the subject, and then talk about what HE feels is important. This may sound trivial, but after it happens to you every day, on every conversation, on every repeater and with the same guy, over and over and over.... well, may I say that it wears thin.

One of the locals went over to his house and installed his 75 meter dipole for him. When he heard of what our friend was DOING with his new antenna he called the fellow and asked him why he was perverting his privileges in the fashion that he was. The response was that our ham got his Nerd Net friends together on 75, and then he patched in his two meter rig to that conversation, and the whole area got to hear his buddies call the guy who had PUT UP HIS ANTENNA FOR HIM, various foul and demeaning names... that is until the two meter repeater got turned off.

That started this man bragging on how many repeaters had been shut off on him during his amateur tenure, and from how many states.

Now comes the real shock. Don't ask me why... but the young hams in this area gravitate towards this individual. His line of balony (another word comes to mind) is shallow, but young people can't see through it, and actually look at this man as someone to emulate. Now we have young clones of this guy to contend with, and the problem is getting worse...not better.

A lot of us are rediscovering 2 meter simplex (a good thing) and I have even gotten involved with 2 meter SSB. Yes... I admit it, we are running away from the problem. To admit this galls me terribly. But what to do?

Some of his activities are blatantly illegal, but hard to prove... and the FCC is (in my experience) not going to do anything about this (self policing remember?), and the rest of his activities are just rude, demeaning and otherwise just plain nasty.

Every repeater in this area with an ACC RC-850 controller has recently been plagued with someone who is sending RAPID touch-tones and is causing various features to become active... like dialing 911 for example. I personally have doppler DF'ed this activity to this gents area. But it is hard to get exacting PROOF. I know it is coming from him, but it is very hard to PROVE it. The activity changes frequency each time, each emission is only about .5 second long. (An autodialer built into the rig.)

So you have the picture. Now... what to do about it? Sure, some people have talked about taking actions that would get him off the air immediately. Most of these discussions revolve around actions that are obviously illegal. (Pins in coax, etc.)

Others basically have decided that there is no solution, and have run from the problem.

Some have tried to talk to this individual, with the result that they are targeted for action by the "Nerd Net" and the rest of his buddies.

But let's break this problem down into two areas...

1. What do we do about this man?

2. How do we treat new hams (or old... but especially new!) that start down these paths?

CB radio is an area where just about ANYTHING goes. Music, profanity, ... darn, you name it. This is a result of no rules, no enforcement (per se), no testing, no real licensing, heck... everyone knows pretty much how it happened.

Ham radio is progressing in this direction. Darn it... it really is. It may not be what we intended to happen, or what we WANT to happen, but make no mistake about it.. it IS slowly happening.

FACT: FCC enforcement on people who ignore regulations has diminished.

FACT: The NUMBER of people who choose to be on... well let's just call it "the wild side" is on the increase.

FACT: Personal effort required to obtain a license has decreased tremendously over the last decade.

OPINION: It seems to me that the numbers of people that are interested in the technical aspects of ham radio versus just USING the privileges, are decreasing. Heck yes, there are still a lot of them out there doing great things, but it appears to me that the RATIO is changing.

To me... this is a trend. Is this what we want? What can we do about it? What are OTHERS doing about it? Help!

Back to the start of this letter... how do we treat new hams? How do we treat OTHER hams in general? My question is this: Is a new ham joining the FRATERNITY of Ham Radio, or is there no such thing anymore and every ham sets his own definition of what ham radio is really about?

It appears that the latter definition has lately become popular. Anyone who tries to "coerce" anyone into ANYTHING is a "BAD GUY". Personal freedom is paramount, "who are you to tell me ANYTHING", etc., etc., etc.

Some have defined people with different attitudes on this subject into categories named "Old Farts" and the "modern ham". Old Farts tend to remember the days when they got involved in ham radio. They were joining a FRATERNITY. That fraternity had rules, both written and unwritten, and if you ignored them, then you were ostracized and were assigned the title of "lid". Such a person was ignored, treated VERY badly, and either came around, or quit. If he quit... then good riddance! THIS WAS SELF POLICING of the most POWERFUL kind... it was called PEER PRESSURE and the good guys outnumbered the bad guys enough so that it actually worked.

Things change. What was once, is now no more. Now it seems that the very THOUGHT of ostracizing anyone is met with stern disapproval and a public tongue lashing!

A guy wants to bootleg a radio... says that "the airwaves are mine to do with as I see fit". Keep in mind this was not a teen-ager saying this but an adult, and some peoples response is: "Be patient, someday he'll be a great ham... maybe". Do people really think that this approach is going to work? That we should foster someone with this attitude and elicit him to join the ranks of amateur radio? Ok, fine... let's say we do that and he ends up being a ham like the one described above. What then?

The massive battles over CODE vs. NO CODE were really centered around this problem in my opinion. No one really thought that morse code made a better ham... but it did require MOST people to exert EFFORT towards obtaining a goal. The THOUGHT was to somehow keep the test hard enough that it would discourage those that just wanted quick and dirty access to a radio. What one had to work HARD for, was something that was more likely to be respected. I can understand that thought... and I can identify with that GOAL. Sure, it was not a good way to go about it, but it appeared it was all that was available. The answer to the real problem has nothing to do with morse code... but is in fact... what does the majority of ham radio operators WANT ham radio to BE, and after that is decided... how do we go about getting there?

The way I look at this is very simple. When "your personal freedoms" start interfering with MY PERSONAL FREEDOMS... then something has to give, and that is why we have laws. When the laws are not enforced, then we have chaos, and only the strong survive.

Ham radio is headed towards chaos. The FCC would probably like to see that, as it sure would allow them an easy answer as to what to do with our freq. allocations.

What to do about all this is (IMHO) the most important issue facing amateur radio today.

So what are we going to do about it? What should I do about "my local problem"? How DO we treat new hams? What are your honest views about the vigilante type approach? It seems like we need a tool to influence people... and the FCC ain't it anymore. "Damned if you do, and damned if you don't" situation isn't it? Ok, lay some wisdom on me... I'd very much like to have an answer.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
wa3jpy@wb4uou.nc.usa.noam [Amateur Packet Radio Address only] :-)

4059. Re: International Phonetic Digit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 18:26:05 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <29066@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292323

In article <12549@plains.NoDak.edu>, kkim@plains.NoDak.edu (kyongsok kim) writes:
|>
|> I wonder why Ham books/exams/etc in US do not inlcude this topic
|>while including phonetics alphabet. Just curious.
|>
|>kkim
|>
Perhaps because there isn't any such thing?

I've never heard of anything along the lines of what the original poster mentioned. The only thing that comes close to a "standard digit" rule is what air traffic control uses. I assume that's an ICAO standard (which incidentally is where the phonetic alphabet comes from) and therefore international. Anyway, it's basically the English digits, with 0 = "zero" and the slightly special case 9 = "niner".

paul

4060. Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 18:29:05 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <59807@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292322

I've always found the following quite useful (some alternatives
given to avoid excessive confusion):

Aisle, at, ate
Bat, bile
Cat, cot
Dot, dial
Eustace, ecstatically, eight
Fat, file, four, five
Got
Hat, hot
Isle
Jot
Knot
Lot
Mat, mile, mathematically
Not, numismatically
Over, one
Pile, Pneumatically
Qwertyuiop
Rat, rot, rile
Sat, six, seven
Tot, tile, ten, two, three, telephonically
Useless
Vat, vile
Watt, while
Xylophonically
Yacht
Zyzygy

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

4061. Re: Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 18:34:24 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <29067@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292324

In article <37268@shamash.cdc.com>, jrd@duke.cdc.com (john r douglas x6668) writes:
|>
|>English Russian German Spanish
|>Alpha Anatoli Anton Alfa
|>Bravo baris Berta Brasil
|>Charlie tsentralnii casar canada
|>...
|>John, N0ISL/buncha letters
|>*--*
|>* John Douglas * Always assume that your *
|>* Arden Hills, MN * assumption is invalid. *
|>* Control Data Corp. * -Robert F. Tatman *
|>*--*
|>* While I do not speak for CDC, they sometimes *
|>* share my opinion. Where that is the case, the *
|>* typestyle has been changed to early sanscrit. *
|>*--*
|>
While it's true that the "english" ones are for the most part English
words (though not entirely) it's an international standard. The others
are (I'd guess) national, and unlikely to be known as widely.

paul

4062. Realistic PRO-2005 deafness above 1GHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 18:38:27 UTC
From: chardi@p4.cs.man.ac.uk
Message-ID: <chardi.688070307@p4.cs.man.ac.uk>
Source record: 292228

Ever since I bought the PRO-2005 scanner from Tandy (aka Radio Shack) I have noticed its profound "deafness" above 1GHz. There is a local 23cm repeater and even the output of that fails to raise the squelch one iota.

Is this a characteristic of the scanner or is it a genuine fault? Tandy have, as always, been totally unhelpful. It took me a quarter of an hour to actually get hold of a shop assistant who knew what a scanner was!

Any help sincerely appreciated.

--

..from Ian Chard, a really interesting (honest, guv!) computer science student.

4063. Re: Info-Hams Digest V91 #769

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 18:49:39 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <CMM-RU.1.0.688070979.furr@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 292245

unsubscribe to Info-Hams, please, as per previous message.
Thanks!
GF

4064. Aviation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 19:08:23 UTC
From: jtuszka@uwspmail.uwsp.edu
Message-ID: <9110211415.AA14280@uwspmail.uwsp.edu>
Source record: 292246

This isn't amateur radio related, but can anybody tell me where I can find a news/info group about aviation related subjects? I am looking specifically for experimental aircraft info.

Thanks much!

Jim T. N9MEB

4065. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 19:34:35 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.193435.13742@news.gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 292325

>In <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>, et al,
>the author was asking about cute callsigns, etc.

Drexel University club call was W 3 Many Guys Fail

Don't know if it's still current.

Peter Rossi - WA3NNA
rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com
UNISYS Defense Systems - Great Valley Labs, Paoli, Pennsylvania

4066. SATELLITE EQUIPMENT HELP REQUEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 19:45:41 UTC
From: westreic@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <3146@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 292326

I have read numerous articles on how easy it is to get into satellite amateur radio. "You don't really need the high priced sets," is also often stated. I have yet to see a specific list of recommended equipment, other than the high priced units.

Could someone recommend an inexpensive way to go, as well as the features and power REQUIRED for satellite operation. For example, would the Alinco DR-570T work: mobile, 2m/440, FM, 45 watts?

If possible, I am looking for specific equipment recommendations. I will be moving to Spain next year, and my father, brother and I would all like to buy similiar set-ups.

-Eric Westreich
westreic@oc.nps.navy.mil

4067. Re: Pager tones

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 21:14:52 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19130012@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 292250

There are many different groups of page tones. Inside any group there are specific tones assigned to the various numbers on the page encoder console.

Before you try to duplicate their system, find out the technical specs on what you are trying to duplicate. Unless you are doing this for the thrill of the chase, surplus page encoders go for 20 dollars or less at electronics flea markets. The last two I bought were acquired that way.

You might want to look at the service manual for your Fire Departments paging console. Motorola and Communications Specialists are two vendors who make this equipment.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

4068. IEEE EMBS Meeting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 21:23:37 UTC
From: lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.212337.23310@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 292230

The IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society Meeting will be held in Orlando, FL next week (Oct. 31-Nov. 3). At the opening reception on Oct. 31, there will be a table for ham radio operators to meet. We will also try to monitor 146.46 simplex during the conference.

We would like to get all EMBS hams together so that we may stay in touch during the year on the air. Please stop by our table or bring your HT to Orlando. If you see me at the conference, please stop me introduce yourself.

Greg Lapin, KD9AZ
Member, Program Committee, IEEE EMBS 91

4069. Final Comments on my AOR AR1000XLT Review. . .

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 21:31:54 UTC
From: gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.213154.20920@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 292231
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

A few additional words about the AR1000XLT

Well, I've used the AR1000XLT daily for several weeks now and I have the following comments in addition to my original review posted a few weeks ago.

User interface...

The poor ergonomics of the "user interface" have begun to grate on me. To change from one scan bank to the next, a function that happens in one key press on the PRO 2006, takes 7 keys to accomplish on the AR1000XLT (SCAN BANK PRO x LIMIT x ENTER). Further, you just can't easily link more than one scan bank (0-9) unless they are in numerical order. Locking out a bank is so complex that ACE themselves, in their users guide, tells you not to do it. So, F+ on ergonomics.

Squelch

Seems that freqs in different "bands" need different squelch settings. For example, if you're doing a memory scan, you'll find you'll need a slightly different squelch setting for an 800Mhz freq than you'll need for a 150Mhz frequency. This may result in passing up an active freq if the squelch is set set to accomadate both freqs.

Sssssssss...

The radio has a nasty background hiss that is present when no signal is being received.

Antennas

ACE should put a telescopic whip on this, or include an additional antenna with the rubber duck. The duck that comes with the unit just wont make it below 40Mhz. Given the advertised freq coverage of this unit (500 Khz to 1.3 Ghz), despite the warnings in the user guide, they should give you everything that one needs to make the unit work within the specified ranges. If Sony can pack a reel wire antenna along with the whip on their ICF 7601 shortwave radio, so should ACE, given that their radio is capable of SW reception (but not as distributed with the rubber duck).

I opted for the Grove 46 inch telescopic whip with BNC connector ($16). The telescopic whip gives one the ability to fine tune the antenna to resonance on just about anything about 45 Mhz. Get yourself this antenna and a 5ft piece of wire clipped to the outside case of the BNC and you've got an effective dipole. Clip this same wire to the tip of the Grove 46in. whip and you'll get decent SW reception down to 5 Mhz. The Grove telescopic

whip collapses down to about 6 in.

I still have not found an antenna that will allow me to receive 500Khz
broadcast AM radio. How about a simple ferrite loop antenna *inside*
the radio for AM - ACE/AOR ? (Just like a cheap $6 flavor-radio from RS)

Frosty display...

This item ought be be at the head of the list... If you are considering
peeling off the "protective film" over the keyboard and display .. DON'T.
One reply to my original posting said that after this was done, the lettering
on the keyset became smudged. Pretty awful. The film over the LCD display
window does not help visibility. And, as mentioned, the display needs to
be reviewed at a 45 degree angle from the bottom to be "focused".

Final comments...

I have a PRO2006 and the AR1000XLT. One thing the AR1000XLT will teach you
is how really great a radio is the PRO2006. ACE has a 25 day no questions
asked money back guarantee. Despite all the shortcommings of this radio,
it does have huge freq coverage, is portable and has 1000 memory channels.
I've decided to keep mine.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@N9HSI.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

4070. Re: Your favorite band - on the auction block?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 21:33:07 UTC
From: rbarth@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Oct21.213307.10034@ka3ovk>
Source record: 292235
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <1991Oct17.135921.49862@cc.usu.edu> slp9m@cc.usu.edu (Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ) writes:
>I habitually listen to All Things Considered (NPR newscast)...
>subliminal level, an item regarding Congress and the AUCTIONING OFF OF RADIO
>FREQUENCIES caught my attenion, but too for me to get a handle on just exactly
>what they were talking about. Can someone please explain what this was all
>about? (If I can come up with the cash, can I buy 14,125 to 14,150 kHz? :^))

It's about what's popularly known as "the Dingell Bill" and its progeny. During the last Congressional session, Reps. Dingell and Markey came up with the idea of taking away radio spectrum currently used by the Federal agencies and giving it to the private sector. That bill died, but was revived with the current congress. Added to the equation was the administration's proposal to auction off the spectrum that is snatched from the Feds, rather than following the normal process of licensing it. Some in Congress don't like auctioning, but the administration has threatened to veto the spectrum transfer proposal if it's not included.

The alleged beneficiaries of the transfer are to be "high tech" industries, presumably PCN and a smidge of fire-and-rescue types. Loss of ham spectrum isn't involved, but don't plan on ham radio getting anything new either. Unless you're prepared to outbid the likes of Motorola and the Orbital Sciences Corporation.

--
Richard Barth, W3HWN **** HEX, the Handicapped Educational Exchange BBS
(301) 593-7033 (TDD and 300 baud) | Domain: rbarth%ka3ovk.uucp@uunet.uu.net
(301) 593-7357 (300/1200 ASCII) | UUCP: uunet!media!ka3ovk!rbarth

4071. Measuring deviation, modulation, and sensivity for FM (dump) rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-21 21:46:22 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <893@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 292232

Hi,

I am looking for better measurement methods (equipment) to align/test FM rigs.
What I am really looking for experiences from people who service this gear
frequently (e.g. service-people), and schematics of the equipment involved.
I have seen special all-in-one measurement boxes at club evenings but was
unable to check those out: what is in them, what's the secret that using
this test-gear makes alignment successful?

Specific problems I have are:

1. Deviation
I know one can measure deviation by feeding a certain tone, increasing
amplitude and monitoring on a SSB receiver for the carrier to null out.
However, I don't have an SSB box on 70 cm, and I know special deviation
meters exist. What is in these units? Heathkit used to have one, but since
they are out of the ham market it's no use calling them for a kit.
If somebody has built such a unit, would it be possible to send me a
copy of the schematics?

2. Modulation
I find modulation quality very hard to measure. One can ask a report, but
they are not relyable because they usually come from different persons.
There must be a way to measure this professionally, how it it done?
What equipment is used? Hints?
I can't imagine that motorola asks their engeneers to listen and give a
report..

3. Sensivity
Sensivity is specified as xx uV for yy dB S/N. How does one measure that?
Especially, how does one measure the S/N ratio?

I have used some dump equipment during last weekend's JOTA and learned once
again that modulation quality never is good enough. I have a whole year to
clean up my act if I have the tools to do so, so I want to start building them
as soon as possible. Seven year old scouts need very good audio quality..

Thank you, 73

Geert Jan PE1HZG

--8<--nip-nip----------
"We trained hard - but it seemed that every time we were beginning to form up
into teams, we would be reorganized. It was to learn later in life that we tend
to meet any new situation by reorganizing, and a wonderful method it can be
for creating the illusion of progress while producing confusion, inefficiency,
and demoralisation." - possibly from Petronius, 100 BC

Geert Jan de Groot, Philips ICA, Weisshausstrasse 1, 5100 Aachen, Germany
Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl or ..!hp4nl!philica!geertj
Phone: +49 241 6003 714 FAX: +49 241 6003 709

4072. Re: Your favorite band - on the auction block?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 00:02:07 UTC
From: dts@peanut.UUCP
Message-ID: <32@peanut.UUCP>
Source record: 292234
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

<tab>I can only give you a partial answer. The bill to extend unemployment benefits
<tab>past their normal limit (26 weeks, I think) which was vetoed by President
<tab>Bush was originally going to be paid for by revenues arising from sale of
<tab>spectrum. I believe that this "excess spectrum" was going to come from
<tab>spectrum now assigned to the federal government but underutilized and hence
<tab>considered excess. The proposal to sell the spectrum came from the Senate
<tab>side but the House opted for another approach (treating the expense as a
<tab>general expense, I think) but President Bush called the expenses "budget
<tab>busting".
<tab>
The reports I heard indicated that the Republicans were the ones proposing the
sale of spectrum. The frequencies involved are likely military frequencies.
The problem with the sale-of-spectrum proposal was twofold: 1. The actual money
from the sales would not materialize for several years, and thus create the
same amount of deficit spending as taking it from general expenses, and
2. it is a one-shot edal which, while it would generate some revenue, would
not provide it on a continuing basis. Perhaps rental would be better.

I do wish hams would read and listen when such proposals are discussed rather
than going ballistic. There has been no proposal to sell off the ham bands
in this case.
--
Daniel Senie N1JEB UUCP: uunet!lectroid!peanut!dts
Daniel Senie Consulting ARPA: dts%peanut.UUCP@lectroid.sw.stratus.com
48 Elm Street CSRV: 74176,1347
Clinton, MA 01510 PKT.: N1JEB @ KA1SRD

4073. Callsign Project: Address Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 02:05:22 UTC
From: beers@sybil.cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.020522.5301@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 292233

If you've already sent checks/media, don't worry about this message. U.B. has
n zipcodes, so if you sent it to the address I posted before, it should just
take a little longer to get to this part of campus.

Anyway, sending stuff to this address (with updated zipcode) should make it to
the club's mailbox directly:

State University of New York at Buffalo
SA - Amateur Radio Club
111 Talbert Hall
Buffalo, N.Y. 14260
^^^^^

'73 for now

~~~~~~

Andrew C. Beers, N2LUH beers@cs.buffalo.edu
SUNY Buffalo, Computer Science {rutgers,uunet}!cs.buffalo.edu!beers
~~~~~~

4074. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 03:08:59 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <277@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292254

I am still collecting KA1CV cute phonetics. (I -promise- I will only use them off-the-air, or only among close friends on 75 meters in the daytime!) But I almost forgot to mention the ARRL HQ club station:

W 1 Its Never Finished. We are always making changes, mods, etc.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit - origin unknown
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

4075. Re: Antenna Connection Seal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 04:01:12 UTC
From: duncan@bolero.ati.com
Message-ID: <29990@bolero.ati.com>
Source record: 292249

In article <1991Oct19.134400.19435@aio.jsc.nasa.gov> gjc@gaia.jsc.nasa.gov (Gerald J. Creager) writes:
>
>About 4 years ago, a friend moved to the area and taught em the best method
>I've ever met for coax connector seal.
>
After endless headaches with leaking connectors in my commercial broadcasting and ham activities, I got turned onto a product called "COAXSEAL". It's available from MCM Electronics or any CATV equipment distributor. This is a special black substance that you just form around the connector; it sells for about $2.00 a box.

It has worked flawlessly for me and others on Loma Prieta Peak south of San Jose. Some antenna manufacturers such as DB Products supply it with the antennas they sell.

--
KUFX | w ["] | WA6MBV
94.5 |.. |___|_____..duncan@bolero.ati.com | Jim Duncan
FM | H | +1 408 297 5977
_____I_____/ 37 3 10N/121 59 10W ----------

4076. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 21 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 05:15:49 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950784.924D3A60.25917@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292247

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 294, 10/21/91
10.7 FLUX=168.4 90-AVG=195 SSN=146 BKI=1424 3433 BAI=017
BGND-XRAY=C1.3 FLU1=*.*E*** FLU10=5.4E+03 PKI=2434 3543 PAI=024
BOU-DEV=009,060,013,043,026,052,026,025 DEV-AVG=031 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C7.8 @ 1256UT XRAY-MIN= C1.1 @ 0848UT XRAY-AVG= C1.9
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1755UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1705UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 1045UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 0130UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55304NT @ 0240UT BOUTF-MIN=55251NT @ 1823UT BOUTF-AVG=55286NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+123NT@ 0853UT GOES7-MIN=N:-034NT@ 1310UT G7-AVG=+058,+059,+001
GOES6-MAX=P:+133NT@ 2004UT GOES6-MIN=E:-108NT@ 0845UT G6-AVG=+072,-002,+010
FLUXFCST=STD:175,175,180;SESC:172,175,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=018,025,025/020,024,030
KFCST=4355 4224 3455 4444 27DAY-AP=033,036 27DAY-KP=3443 4455 5455 4344
WARNINGS=*AURMIDWRN
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

4077. PAL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 06:57:40 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9110220657.AA12825@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 292248

Who can help me in finding a assembler program for use on the PC to
program PAL's.
Also a schematic for building a PAL programmer.

Please if someone has it send a copy to:

Wim NIJNTJES
BARTOKHOF 41
2402 GD ALPHEN A/D RYN
The NETHERLANDS

Include your bank/giro account number if I have to pay for the cost you
have made.

Wim

4078. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 10:51:08 UTC
From: skitch@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9110221051.AA27779@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 292252

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 032 (OPDX.032)
October 21, 1991
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & the Southeastern Packet Cluster Group, DL6RAI, K3BEQ, WK3N, KG4DD, NA8A, K8BL and N8HUR for the following DX information.

5A, LIBYA. A station signing 5A1TJ was reported on 14211 kHz from 1500 to 1625z on Monday, October 14th. Most likely this was a SLIM, but WFWL.

D2, ANGOLA. Toly, UT3UY, who intends to operate as D2ACA again is having transportation problems getting to Angola from Moscow. He expects to be QRV sometime between October 22nd and the 31st.

FR/J JUAN DE NOVA. FR5AI/J was active in the first part of the week on a DX net on 21310 kHz around 1800z. There was some mention of possible activity on the 14256 DX net. There has not been any reports of FR5AI/J this weekeend. Length of stay is unknown.

KG4, GUANTANAMO BAY. Doug, KG4DD, has been active on 160 meters both SSB and CW. Check around 1836 kHz between 0330 to 0400z. Doug now has a stateside QSL manager. QSL via N5FTR.

PY0F, FERNANDO DE NORONHA ISLAND. Look for PY0F/PP1CZ, PY0F/PP1ZKA and PP0F before and after the CQ WW DX SSB Contest. They will be active on all bands, including the WARC bands, operating SSB and CW. During the contest, they will operate as PY0F.

S2, BANGLADESH. Jim, VK9NS, will be leaving for S21 Thursday, October 24th. It was reported earlier this week that both Jim and his wife were issued the calls of S21ZA and S21ZB. Jim was heard saying he will be there for about 2 weeks.

TT8, CHAD. Chris, TT8SA, has been active on the air, but only on DX Nets. Check for him on the INDEXA Net, 14236 kHz around 0145z, on the PHO Family Hour Nets, 14227 kHz around 2300z and 21345 kHz 1900z. QSL via F6FNU.

V85, BRUNEI. V85GA was active on 28487 kHz around 0020z this week. QSL via callbook address.

VS, HONG KONG. Graham, VS6VO, said he would be on every weekend at 0000z on 28544 kHz, with VS6CT, working stateside.

XQ, SAN FELIX ISLANDS. John, CE0ZAM, has showed up again on San Ambrosio Island, which is in the San Felix group. His callsign is the same as last time, XQ0X. John has been active on RTTY on 28082 kHz around 1300z and on 14082 kHz around 0130 to 0230z. QSL via CE3ESS.

ZL8, KERMADEC ISLANDS. Rumors have George, ZL8GBS, on Kermadec, but he is not permitted to operate because of some ionospheric sounding experiments being conducted there. Most likely he will not be able to operate until around January. Also rumored, ZL1AMO will join George there sometime between January and March.

CQ WORLD-WIDE DX PHONE CONTEST. Members of the Bavarian Contest Club will be active from Cyprus and Turkoman Republic.
CYPRUS- Look for DL4MDO, DL4MCF, DK6WL and DL3MFZ sign 5B4BCC from the northwestern coast of Cyprus. They will be active on the WARC bands and RTTY before and after the contest. Activity during the contest will be Multi/Single Class. QSL via the Bureau is the preferred way or via DL4MDO. OPs may request to QSL via homecall.
TURKOMAN- Operators DK2OY, DF7RX, DL4GBA, DK4VW, DF9LJ, DL1GWS and DL6RAI will meet a group from Voronesh (UA3) in Moscow. Together they will fly to Turkoman Republic (UH) to operate as Multi/Multi entry from the QTH of UH8EA. The callsign RH2E (not RH3E) will be used during the contest. Before and after the contest, the OPs will be QRV signing /UH8E or /RH8E and active on RTTY and the WARC bands. QSLs for RH2E go to DF7RX, all others either to the OP's homecalls or also to DF7RX.

DXCC DESK. The DXAC has voted unanimously against the petition for seeking new country status for Jarvis Island and ruled that the petitions argument of citing Point 3B of the Country List Criteria was not in accordance with the current DXCC Rules.
During the week, rumors began to surface that Romeo's Dxpedition to XY0RR was in question by Don Search from the DXCC Desk. Bob, K8BL, called Don Search Friday, October 18th, and said he knows of no problems other than awaiting for a copy of Romeo's passport data before accepting cards for credit.
Other topics discussed with Don Search: 1) On 7X5ST/3V - still no documentation received yet, so no credit can be given. 2) On endorsement processing status (as of 10/18) - working on cards received in mid-September. 3) On 5BDXCC - Once your cards are computerized for the 80, 40 and 10 meter DXCC Awards, you will only need to send in the cards needed for 20 and 15 meters plus the regular 5BDXCC paperwork. They will not need to see all 500 cards.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. 7X5ST/3V, KP2A/KP5, V31RB. Rumored that YA0RR cards are going to start hitting the mail at the rate of 250 cards per day very shortly.

QSL CHANGES. Due to an apparent manager problem, there is a new direct route for SV2ASP/A. QSL to Monk Apollo, Dochiariou Monistary,

Dochiariou, GR-63087 Dafni, Mount Athos, Greece. QSLs for 9Q5MA are being returned from PA0GAM, saying he has not had logs from 9Q5MA for several years. According to NY2E's QSL DataBase, QSL via K1VSK.

XU0JA QRT. Sin, JA1NUT, is back home after XU0JA operation. QSL via JA1NUT.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

4079. Re: Former TV Channel 1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 10:54:26 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9110221054.AA07477@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 292251

I continue to be amazed by the continuous flow of 100% wrong information
being posted in answer to the question: "What happened to TV channel 1?"

Wrong Answer #1: "Channel 1 became the six meter ham band."
Wrong Answer #2: "Channel 1 - 50 to 54 MHz - became the 6 meter band since it
was only 4 MHz wide and thus couldn't be used for color."
NO No NO, ALL U.S. TV channels have been 6 MHz wide at least since
the 525-line standard was adopted in 1940.
Wrong Answer #3: "No, you are wrong, Channel 1 was 48-54 MHz."

FACTS:
On June 27, 1945, the FCC adopted the post-WWII frequency allocations
for the 44-108 MHz region (see August 1945 QST):
44-50 MHz TV chan 1, also fixed and mobile services [note 2]
50-54 MHz Amateur six-meter band [note 1]
54-60 MHz TV chan 2, also fixed and mobile services [note 2]
60-66 MHz TV chan 3, also fixed and mobile services [note 2]
66-72 MHz TV chan 4, also fixed and mobile services [note 2]
72-76 MHz Non-govt fixed & mobile, airfield fan marker beacons, etc
76-82 MHz TV chan 5, also fixed and mobile services [note 2]
82-88 MHz TV chan 6, also fixed and mobile services [note 2]
88-92 MHz Non-commercial, educational FM BC
92-106 MHz Commercial FM broadcasting
106-108 MHz Facsimile broadcasting (later changed to ordinary FM BC)

[note 1] Quoting March 1945 QST concerning post-war allocations: "The 5-meter
band, constantly under the most severe pressure and many times cut or cut out
and restored and cut out again, has been retained in its customary width of 4
Mc. - and its customary position between Television Channels Nos. 1 and 2 but
moved downward 6 Mc. - " etc., etc.

[note 2] Quoting October 1947 QST : "We reported in August QST an informal
engineering conference held by FCC in June in an attempt to solve some of the
problems caused television broadcasting by the fixed and mobile services, and
amateurs. FCC has now issued a proposal to make certain changes in this
portion* of the spectrum which would eliminate present sharing of television
assignments by other services, and withdraw the 44-50 television assignment
(Channel 1) and make it available to former users of the sharing arrangement."
etc, etc.
* 44-88 MHz

Of course services couldn't just suddenly move to a new frequency (except
hams), so a phasing-in period was necessary. The roughly-25 operating stations
(and another 75 permit holders) on the old FM BC band (42-50 MHz), and the
nine (9) operating TV stations, needed to wait for receivers for the new band,

as well as for new transmitting equipment. Thus channel 1 couldn't be used for TV for a number of years. E.H. Armstrong, inventor of practical FM, fought the move of FM to 100 MHz for many years, further delaying the final occupation of TV channel 1 - long enough so that the QRM problems mentioned in note 2 (above) led to it being transferred from TV to the present-day services.

So there !

This posting in no way represents the official position of my employer.
73, Bob W3OTC I'll see you on 50.125 MHz home 301-762-5838
<rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> work 301-975-5677

4080. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 11:39:17 UTC
From: sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.113217.3288@bb1t.monsanto.com>
Source record: 292263

mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes...

[text deleted]

> Now comes the real shock. Don't ask me why... but the young hams in this
> area gravitate towards this individual. His line of balony (another word
> comes to mind) is shallow, but young people can't see through it, and
> actually look at this man as someone to emulate. Now we have young clones
> of this guy to contend with, and the problem is getting worse...not better.

[text deleted]

> A lot of us are rediscovering 2 meter simplex (a good thing) and I have
> even gotten involved with 2 meter SSB. Yes... I admit it, we are running
> away from the problem. To admit this galls me terribly. But what to do?

[text deleted]

> 2. How do we treat new hams (or old... but especially new!) that start
> down these paths?

[text deleted]

> OPINION: It seems to me that the numbers of people that are interested in
> the technical aspects of ham radio versus just USING the privileges, are
> decreasing. Heck yes, there are still a lot of them out there doing great
> things, but it appears to me that the RATIO is changing.

[text deleted]

> Back to the start of this letter... how do we treat new hams? How do we
> treat OTHER hams in general? My question is this: Is a new ham joining
> the FRATERNITY of Ham Radio, or is there no such thing anymore and every

[text deleted]

> The massive battles over CODE vs. NO CODE were really centered around
> this problem in my opinion. No one really thought that morse code made
> a better ham... but it did require MOST people to exert EFFORT towards

I gather this sort of predicament is presenting itself widely since I see some of the same sorts of behavior here on the 2m band. Obviously, the problem is not necessarily with no-code techs, because the problem illustrated here extends to HF as well.

I don't have an answer for the malacious interference issue. Around here it has been handled best by letting the perpetrator(s) know that they are being watched/monitored and not to let it interfere with normal communications as much as possible. Ignoring them is not sufficient since they get feedback from

the controller that lets them know they are messing with things. As opposed to turning off repeaters, user function codes have been changed on a temporary basis. HF is a whole different problem.

On the subject of no-code techs: I have observed the behavior of this new class of hams over the last few months and have decided the following:

- A great deal of them are very young
- Many of them, both children and adults, are "loners"
- Many of them are from the CB world (judging by the amount of 11m gear that they offer on local swap nets and the occasional CB lingo)
- Most of them motivated themselves into the hobby with little or no outside influence or assistance

Again, these are just observations and don't reflect on individuals. My main point is the last one. In the no-code arena, one can get a license easily if they have a small amount of technical knowledge and a study guide. Since VHF and UHF FM equipment is generally designed for "appliance operator" use and operations on these frequencies are casual, new no-code hams often get on the air with no observation of decent operating practice. Technique can't be tested for or studied in a book, it must be learned by example. However, most of the "old fart" community runs away when they hear a legion of no-codes coming on the air. As a result, all I hear on the air is no-code techs talking to no-code techs and all parties floundering in innocent ignorance and misinformation. As long as other hams run away from the no-code techs, nothing will change. The no-codes (and other new hams) will follow whatever example they hear on the air - including bad examples and no examples. There will always be people who are destined from birth to be lost causes, but youth especially will benefit from good example.

Just like they do in drug-dealer and crime infested neighborhoods, take back the "streets". Most of the problem is just a lack of good example. "Elmering" on 2m FM just doesn't seem right, but it is probably necessary. Do you want hams with no experience trying to operate in a genuine, controlled, net environment or showing up confused to the next local "disaster"? Or not showing up at all? Or finding in horror that they are tying up a repeater for hours with mindless banter without realizing that the weak station they are ignoring and talking over is someone pleading for assistance with their last gasping breaths? (OK, I'm starting to push it a little ;-) However, ignorance can prove dangerous.) Remind them of what their license really means: when the cards are down their skills may be needed. Get them involved; make them feel like part of the "fraternity". Perhaps this will affect who's example they follow and their operating practice.

Scott Keller KA0WCH Monsanto Agricultural Company
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com (314)537-6317 packet: ka0wch@k0pfx.mo.usa.na

4081. Can I float a Car battery accross a PS-50 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 12:01:09 UTC
From: rharel@fab8.INTel.COM
Message-ID: <9110221201.AA27174@hermes.intel.com>
Source record: 292253

Has anyone out there ever floated a car battery accross a Kenwood PS-50
Power Suppy ? - Would I chance damaging the Power transistors by doing so
w/o a Heavy duty Diode on the + terminal ? I understand the car battery
heats up quickly above a certain voltage. What would be the ideal voltage
to set the P.S. 50 to.
The idea of course is to have the PS 50 charging the battery at all times.
When the AC goes on the blink, the Battery kick in.
Any suggestions ??
- Rich
WB2JBS

4082. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 13:00:52 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.met.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.130052.17346@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 292205

In article <9110211808.AA23869@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>,Mark Bitterlich writes an unquotably long lament about a ham he helped who later turned out to be a vandal and expresses regret that we cannot induct only the good into our ranks while excluding the unworthy. He ends by asking if it is possible to be a "good vandal" and turn hamdom from self-policing to self-executing.

First, understand that looking for a fast, easy way out of the mess is the same impulse you depreciate so strongly in those who look for a fast, easy way IN to ham radio. Second, keep in mind that the Nerd Net and its ilk predate no-code. That's not the problem. There have ALWAYS been bad operators. And just as a single bad step in a staircase will trip many people, a single bad operator will be a problem to many people.

To get out of the mess and keep ham radio's reputation untarnished, you have to stay inside the law. That means you have to do hard, hard work and establish the guilt of the party in question and get remedy from official channels. Doing less is becoming what you are supposedly defending against. You cannot make ham radio better by acting worse.

Self-policing doesn't mean we all wear badges and carry guns. The kind of policing we're talking about is the kind where the drill sargeant tells you to police up the area. We keep ourselves clean.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

4083. ZA1QA QSL route

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 14:05:00 UTC
From: POSCH@AMC.UVA.NL
Message-ID: <F7FF181126DF003B45@VMSHOST>
Source record: 292255

Amsterdam, 22-OCT-1991 14:02:30.76

Recently someone asked for the QSL route for ZA1QA, so here goes:

ZA1QA
Po Box 5
Komoro
4622 Hungary

QTH = Tirana
Name = Imre

This is the info given during my QSO with the guy, hope this helps

73's Cor - PA3DYW

Cor Posch, Afd. Automatisering , A.M.C. Amsterdam, POSCH@AMC.UVA.NL

4084. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 15:10:33 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.151033.7901@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292257

Obviously, this man is blind (read powerless). If you were to visit his home one evening and tear down his antennas, he would be off the air for quite a while, considering none of you would help him put them back up. I really like the pins in the coax bit. I never thought about that. Do you mean to put the pin in the cable so as to short the center conductor with the shield That's a nifty, clean, swift, "hard-to-catch-you" idea. Just make sure you wear gloves when you do it. A pair of cable-cutters on the cables leading from the shack is also a good idea. If you helped him put the antennas up, just "help him" :) take them down. Also, what frequency is their net on 75 meters? I'd like to speak to him sometime.....That really strikes me as unappropriate and punitive-action-causing behavior. I never mess around with HF....too many other hams can hear you.

--
** Paul N. Zaremba - Amateur Callsign AA9BK (After A 9th Beer, Killed!) **
-- **
pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu ** zaremba@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu **
-- ** Affiliated with the best in the midwest,

WKIG FM 107! I'm a shiny, happy guy
****

4085. Re: Aviation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 15:11:16 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.151116.8167@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292256

jtuszka@uwspmail.uwsp.edu writes:

>This isn't amateur radio related, but can anybody tell me where I can find a
>news/info group about aviation related subjects? I am looking specifically
>for experimental aircraft info.

I believe that there is a rec.aviation.....

--
*** Paul N.
Zaremba - Amateur Callsign AA9BK (After A 9th Beer, Killed!) **
--- **
pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu ** zaremba@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu **
--- ** Affiliated with
the best in the midwest,

WKIG FM 107! I'm a shiny, happy guy
****

4086. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 15:31:47 UTC
From: datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.153147.20631@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 292259

I will not be including any of Mark's post about how to treat hams,new or old.
It just reminds me of a contact I had with a semi-intelligent, former airline
pilot. I had been listening to our Australian friends and moved down. He called
CQ, I answered. He said he was looking for DX, and we were only 15 blocks apart.I told him
of the stuff up band (he was at 28.5MHz), and he said he could go no higher than that. I
kindly asked him to move down 5kHz, and then explained that
signals have "bandwidth". I was pleased when he didn't rail on me, but was
appreciative of the explanation.

Now to conclude. It appears that the "Nerd Net" is not going to be busted,
unless you are able to record some of their antics for proof. He may be too
far gone. Treat newcomers nicely, but if they get real out of line, do your
best to get people involved in busting them, which with proof, I have heard,
the FCC will do.

Thanks for the bandwidth.

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp.
datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com

4087. Re: ZA1QA QSL Route

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 15:49:57 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <20360050@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 292265

The ZA1QA op gave this address out just before I worked him last
Saturday (10/19) on 10m SSB:

Quick Aid Foundation
P.O. Box 5
Komoro 4622
HUNGARY

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (SMTP: charlier@lsid.hp.com)

4088. Re: Measuring deviation, modulation, and sensivity for FM (dump) rigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 16:02:26 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <44389@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 292262

In article <893@philica.ica.philips.nl> geertj@ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:
>Hi,
>
>I am looking for better measurement methods (equipment) to align/test FM rigs.

The "all-in-one" instrument you refer to is often known as a "service monitor". Many instrument manufacturers make them, and in the USA, they sell for many thousands of dollars. For the small commercial two-way radio shop, this is often the only test instrument needed.

The typical service monitor can measure RF frequency, modulation, RF power, and audio frequency. It can generate a signal of accurate frequency and calibrated strength for receiver alignment. Most include AC and DC voltmeters, spectrum analyzer, tone synthesizers, and an oscilloscope. More sophisticated ones have sequence generators, printers, and a host of other convenient features.

>1. Deviation

A deviation meter is simply a receiver with a calibrated demodulator. You can use ANY good receiver to measure deviation by observing the demodulator output on an oscilloscope and comparing the readings with those obtained from a calibration performed previously. I calibrated the recorder output of my R-7000 receiver this way, and I can measure the deviation of any signal I can receive by simply plugging that output into my scope, and consulting the calibration table.

>2. Modulation

While you can observe the modulation waveform on the deviation scope, it is really true that the best instrument for this purpose is the human ear. It is important to have a really good speaker system on your receiver to do this - I use an old stereo "bookshelf" speaker for that. (Beware: many receivers do not have enough audio output power to drive large speakers. You may need to use an external audio amp.)

Some service monitors have audio distortion analyzers in them. I have found these to be of limited use for analyzing audio quality, since most don't read below 5% distortion, and I can hear that on a big speaker system.

>3. Sensitivity

Sensitivity is specified in two ways, typically: uV (microvolts) for 20db quieting, or uV for 12db SINAD. The Japanese ham equipment manuals often quote dbm instead of uV, but it's easy to convert.

20db quieting is easy: with no signal applied, measure the audio output of the receiver. Then apply enough signal to reduce the output voltage to 1/10th the previous amount. That signal strength is the 20db quieting sensitivity of the receiver. Typical FM commercial equipment will yield a 20db sensitivity of around .5 uV.

SINAD (Signal Interference Noise And Distortion) measurements are made by applying a modulated signal (typically a 1 kHz tone deviated to 3 kHz) and increasing the strength until the demodulated tone exhibits a 12db signal-to-noise ratio. This is supposed to provide a more realistic estimate of the usable sensitivity of the receiver; I think it provides a better number for the marketing people. A good quality receiver that shows a 20db quieting sensitivity of .5 uV will typically show a 12db SINAD sensitivity of about .35 uV.

Once you have set the frequency and deviation limit of a transmitter, there is no substitute for LISTENING to it.

A brief word on repeaters: no matter what kind of pinball machine you have for a controller, what makes a repeater stand out is its audio quality. I go to a great deal of effort to make the repeaters I build sound GOOD. That means that repeat gain is set one-to-one, the audio response is FLAT, and there is as little hum, buzz, and noise as I can make it do. You cannot fix the defects in the user's radios, but you can certainly make them no worse.

It is interesting to me how many radios don't meet the 6db per octave pre- and de-emphasis curves. I have made quite some effort to compensate for this in the repeater's audio circuitry, so that whatever you come in with is what goes out. Usually this means taking the repeater receiver's demodulator output directly, deemphasizing it externally, correcting it for the errors in the repeater's transmitter, and bypassing as much of the transmitter's audio processing circuitry as I can - usually I go directly into the limiter, sometimes into the modulator (which requires external limiting and splatter filtering).

The result is worth it.
- Brian

4089. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 16:12:11 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.161211.24712@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 292260

In article <9110211808.AA23869@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:
>So you have the picture. Now... what to do about it? Sure, some people
>have talked about taking actions that would get him off the air immediately.
>Most of these discussions revolve around actions that are obviously illegal.
>(Pins in coax, etc.)

Heh, what you just described is a typical week in California. There are a
number of successful approaches to the problem. These include:

1. PL. I know PL on 2m is a radical concept outside of Chicago, but it really
is useful. Use a different tone on the control frequency, and set up your
controller to enable selection of muliple tones.

2. The "sacrificial repeater". Conversation elsewhere has detailed the
sacrificial repeater in the LA basin; up here in Wonderland it's the 5.29
machine.

>who tries to "coerce" anyone into ANYTHING is a "BAD GUY". Personal
>freedom is paramount, "who are you to tell me ANYTHING", etc., etc., etc.

There are some comments here that I would make if this were a political
forum, but suffice to say this is a general societal trend.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"The enemy of the good is the better."
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- William "Wild Bill" Donovan

4090. Frequently Asked Questions for Amateur Radio (LaTeX)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 16:46:10 UTC
From: retzer@convex.csd.uwm.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.164610.12552@uwm.edu>
Source record: 292261

First let me say thanks to Diana L. Syriac for an excellent job
of putting this FAQ togeather. I found it very useful in learning
about amateur radio. I decided to put it into LaTeX format to give
a typeset appearance upon printing. After realizing it was a good deal
more work than I had expected, I decided to post it here for others
(with access to LaTeX) to print out. It is a great guide for both the
newcomer as well as the more experianced operator. What follows
after the (cut here ----------), is the LaTeX code necessary to
generate the document.
Joe Retzer
(watch for callsign here)

cut here --

```
\documentstyle[12pt]{article}
\addtolength{\textheight}{1.75in}
\addtolength{\topmargin}{-1in}
\addtolength{\textwidth}{1.25in}
\addtolength{\oddsidemargin}{-.75in}
\addtolength{\evensidemargin}{-.75in}
\begin{document}
\pagestyle{empty}
\vspace*{1.5in}
\begin{center} {\Large {\bf Frequently Asked Questions for
Amateur Radio}} \\
\vspace*{.2in}

{\large
1-Oct-91 10:00}
\end{center}

\begin{tabbing}
123454567890123456\=90123456789012345678901\=4567890123456789O\kill
\> Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions \\ \\
\> Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions \\ \\
\> Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications \\ \\
\> Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
\end{tabbing}

\vspace*{3.5in}

\begin{tabbing}
12345456789012345678901234567890123456789O1\=4567890123456789O\kill
Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com \> Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) \\
I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST \> CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile \\
GenRad \> AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA \\
```

```
MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. \> 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 \\
\end{tabbing}

\noindent
This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

\newpage
\setcounter{page}{1}
\pagestyle{plain}

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\noindent
{\Large{\bf Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio Questions}} \\
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\noindent
{\bf What is Amateur Radio?}

Amateur Radio is a non-commercial radio communication service
whose primary aim is public service and communication between
private persons. Amateur Radio operators are commonly called
hams. It's great fun to talk to someone in Japan on the radio!
Here's one ham's description of Amateur Radio: ``Climbing towers,
roofs, trees, or any other fixed object to hang antennas. Restoring
ancient equipment to operation. Playing with glitzy new equipment.
Blowing up finals. Cutting holes in your (or your buddie's) car.
Building your own stuff. Wiping out your neighbor's TV and then
having to explain and fix it. The joy and magic of communicating
with someone half way around the world with a few bits of glass and
wire.''
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Who can become a ham in the United States?}

Anyone who is not a representative of a foreign government can
be an Amateur Radio operator in the USA. There are tests that
you must pass to get a license, however the tests are not
insurmountable. There are 7-year-old hams and 80-year-old
hams. There are many handicapped hams who get great enjoyment
out of Amateur Radio.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?}

There are now two entry-level class licenses in Amateur Radio.
A Novice license requires passing a 30-question written test
and a Morse code test given at 5 words per minute. A Technician
license requires passing the 30-question written Novice test and
a 25-question written Technician test, but no Morse code test.
See local radio clubs or radio stores in your area for more
information. Note that you can get a higher class license instead,
simply by passing the required tests.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?}
```

Your local Radio Shack sells some ham radios and Amateur Radio
license books. Books can also be obtained through the mail
from ham radio organizations, such as ARRL in Newington, CT
(203-666-1541) and W5YI in Dallas, TX (1-800-669-9594). There
may be one or two ham radio stores in the local area (ie,
within 50 miles). Try looking in the Yellow Pages under Radio
Communications. Be assured that once you get a callsign, the
mail order ham radio companies will find you :-).
For the Novice license, get a Novice License manual, plus 5-word-
per-minute Morse code tapes, costing around \$25. For the
Technician license, get a Novice License manual, a Technician
License manual, and an FCC Rules manual, costing around \$32.
The FCC Rules manual is a good idea for Novice also, but not
necessary, since the Novice License manual contains all the FCC
Rules that are required for the Novice License.

The ARRL Education Activities Department has several programs to
help amateurs (or prospective amateurs) to get started. Ask for a
``New prospect package'' available free of charge, from ARRL HQ,
Educational Activities Department, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.
\vspace{.2in}

\newpage

\noindent
{\bf How much does it cost?}

To take the Novice tests, it's free. To take the Technician or
higher class tests, there is a small charge (around \$5 currently) to
cover copying costs and running the testing sessions. The cost
of a radio is really dependent on what you want to do. You can
make your own radio and antenna for under \$150. You can buy a used
single-band radio for \$150-\$300. Or you can buy a new multi-band
multi-mode radio with all the doodads for \$300-\$3000. I'd suggest
you learn more about ham radio, talk to local hams, find out what
you want to do with ham radio first.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Where can I take the tests?}

The Novice tests can be given by any two qualified hams of General
class license or above. The Technician tests and all higher class
license tests are given by three qualified Volunteer Examiners (VEs)
who volunteer their time.

To locate an ARRL testing session in your area, you can contact
ARRL at 203-666-1541 x282.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What are the tests like?}

First off, come prepared to VE sessions. Bring: TWO forms of ID, one of which has a picture on it; a calculator (if necessary); a pen and two pencils; the applicable examination fee (\$5.25 for 1991); the original AND a copy of your current Amateur Radio license (if you have one); the original AND a copy of any CSCEs for tests you've already passed (if you have any).

Each of the written tests (Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra) are generally a multiple choice test of approximately one-tenth of the question pool. For example, if the question pool is approximately 300 questions, then the test will be a 30-question test. You need to get 75\% correct to pass. Note that they truncate to determine the correct number of questions. That means for a 30 question test, you need to get 22 right, which is actually only 73.3\%.

Once you've paid the small fee for Technician-Extra tests, it costs no extra to take another test, so I'd suggest you keep taking the next more advanced test until you fail. If you pass the written but not the Morse code (or vice versa) for a specific class license, you have up to one year to take the other test before you would have to retake the written test again. Note that some VEs will not allow you to take the written test unless you've first taken the Morse code test.

The Morse code test is a receiving test only. The test run 5 to 7 minutes. After the test, you are given a 10-question multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blank test. Passing grade is 7 or more. If you fail the 10-question test, the examiner team will examine your copy sheet to see if you have 1 minute of solid copy with no errors. For 5 wpm, that's 25 characters, for 13 wpm, that's 65 characters, for 20 wpm, that's 100 characters. If they can find 1 minute solid copy, you've still passed.

Hints on Morse code tests: Generally, it will be a standard QSO (conversation), and it MUST contain at least one of each of the following: \\
26 letters A-Z, 10 numbers 0-9, comma (,), period (.), slant or slash (/), question mark (?), double dash prosign (BT), end of message prosign (AR), end of contact prosign (SK).
The letters count as one character, all others count as two characters. There are a couple other prosigns which are worth knowing, but will not be on the test, like ``I'm done talking, next'' is K, ``I'm done talking, back to you'' is KN, ``Please wait'' is AS.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What can I do with a ham radio license?}

There are so many things, it's a difficult question to answer, but here's some ideas:
\begin{itemize}
\item Talk to people in foreign countries.

\item Talk to people (both local and far away) on your drive to work.
\item Help in emergencies by providing communications.
\item Provide communications in parades or walkathons.
\item Help other people become hams.
\item Hook your computer to your radio and communicate by computers.
\item Collect QSL cards (cards from other hams) from all over the
United States and foreign countries and receive awards.
\item Participate in contests or Field Day events.
\item Provide radio services to your local Civil Defense organization
thru ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) or RACES (Radio Amateur
Civil Emergency Service).
\item Aid members of the US military by joining MARS (Military Affiliate
Radio System).
\item Have someone to talk to on those sleepless nights at home.
\item Receive weather pictures via satellites.
\item Build radios, antennas, learn some elctronics and radio theory.
\item Talk to astronauts in space, or use the moon to bounce signals
back to people on the Earth.
\item Experiment with Amateur TV (SSTV) or send still-frame pictures
by facsimile.
\item Experiment with amateur satellite communications.
\end{itemize}
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?}

The most important thing you can't do is transact business of any
kind over ham radio. Interference to other hams or services, as
well as obscene, profane or indecent language is not tolerated and
is illegal. Music and broadcasting are not allowed on ham radio.
Some personal conversations may not be appropriate to Amateur Radio.
Do you really want the whole world to hear about Aunt Mabel's
hemorrhoids?
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf I'm interested, who will help me?}

There are hams who are willing to become ``Elmers'' (mentors, helpers)
in your local area. Look around and ask local hams. Search out
local radio clubs. As well, some people have volunteered to be
an Elmer over the Usenet. Paul has volunteered to maintain that
list. If anyone wants to be an Elmer, or needs an Elmer, email him:
\\ Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU, acmnews@zeus.unomaha.edu
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Should I build my own equipment?}

``Homebrewing'' is a fun and educational part of ham radio. It is a
thrill to build your own transmitter and put it on the air. However,

building your own receiver can be quite complicated; if you don't have electronics experience, you may want to buy a receiver instead. Most homebrew transmitters are QRP (transmit very low power). That's fine for an experienced ham with a very good antenna, but a Novice ham will just get frustrated. Your first rig, therefore should NOT be a home-brew.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Should I build my own antenna?}

Most hams build their own antennas for base station use and buy antennas for mobile (car) use. Most beginner ham books describe how to build different types of antennas. Order of difficulty, from easiest to more difficult, for some common antennas are: wire dipole, Zepp, Yagi, Quad.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?}

No! Large beam antennas and 40-foot towers are very expensive. As a beginner, a simple dipole antenna is perfectly adequate. As you gain experience (and money :-), you may want to invest in something bigger.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Where do I buy equipment?}

If you can afford new rigs, there are many mail order stores that advertise in ham radio magazines. If you want to buy a used rig, the best place is at a ``hamfest'' (ham flea market). You should take along an experienced ham, since some of the used equipment may be inoperative, overpriced or poor quality. You can also answer ads in ham magazines or posted at ham radio stores, although often, by the time you call, the equipment has already been sold.
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\noindent
{\bf I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)}

Meter refers to the wavelength of the signal at which you are transmitting. There is a inverse relationship between the frequency (specified in kilohertz or megahertz) and the wavelength (specified in meters or centimeters).
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\noindent
{\bf Where can I get ham radio software for my computer?}

```
\noindent
For Atari computers, contact: \\
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l}
John Adams, KC5FW \\
17106 Happy Hollow \\
San Antonio, TX 78232
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\noindent
``or tune into the weekly net Sundays 1600 UTC on 14.325 MHz''
(I'll include other computers when someone sends me info on them)

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\noindent
{\Large{\bf Part 2 - ``Where can I find ...'' computer questions}} \\

\noindent
{\bf I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
rec.radio.amateur groups?}

\noindent
To subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.misc, send email to:
\begin{center} Info-Hams-Request@ucsd.edu \end{center}
In the body of the message, write:
\begin{center} subscribe Info-Hams \end{center}

Similarly, to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.packet, send email to
Packet-Radio-Request@ucsd.edu, message is ``subscribe Packet-Radio'',
and to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.policy, send email to
Ham-Policy-Request@ucsd.edu, message is ``subscribe Ham-Policy'', and
to subscribe to rec.radio.shortwave, send email to
listserv@cuvma.columbia.edu, message is ``subscribe swl-l (your name)''.
To unsubscribe, follow directions above, changing the command word
``subscribe'' to ``unsubscribe''. Help is available by using the command
word ``help''. Note that command words MUST be the first word on each
line of the message.

Another mailing list of interest is antique-radios. To subscribe,
contact antique-radio-request@swbatl.sbc.com (Tom Adams). This mailing
list is for discussions on antique radio, television and vintage
electronics.
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\noindent
{\bf I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
can I post?}

You can post to rec.radio.amateur.{misc,packet,policy}
by sending your posting email to Info-Hams, Packet-Radio, or
Ham-Policy, all at ucsd.edu. To post to other newsgroups, send the
posting email to (groupname)@ucbvax.berkeley.edu and for the
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groupname, replace periods with dashes.
For example, to post to sci.space, you would send your posting to
sci-space@ucbvax.berkeley.edu.
All of the Amateur radio newgroups are archived on ucsd.edu under
subdirectory mailarchives/{Ham-Policy,Info-Hams,Packet-Radio}.
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\noindent
{\bf I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?}

ANY BITNET, EARN, or NorthNET site can access the Princeton mail
server. It will be most efficient if you know the complete path
and filename for an;ything you wish to transfer, but you can use
'cd' and 'ls -l' commands to move about and browse the remote site's
directories. Remember, though, that each request to the BITFTP
server may take several hours (or longer) to be fulfilled.

For access to the FTP server, send email to bitftp@pucc.bitnet (for
BITNET, EARN and NorthNET users ONLY!). Subject doesn't matter.
The text of the email is the FTP commands one after another. For
example, suppose you wanted to access the FTP site lcs.mit.edu:
FTP lcs.mit.edu
USER anonymous
PASS yourname@yoursite (not required)
ASCII
CD telecom-archives
GET filenames
BYE
A help file is available giving detailed instructions by putting
the single word HELP into the text of the email.

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For nonBITNET users, there is also a FTPMAIL server at
ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Commands include:
\begin{itemize}
\item REPLY $<$mailaddr$>$
\item CONNECT [HOST [user [pass]]]
\item ASCII
\item BINARY
\item COMPRESS
\item COMPACT
\item UUENCODE
\item BTOA
\item LS $<$directory$>$
\item DIR $<$directory$>$
\item GET $<$file$>$
\item QUIT
\item HELP
\end{itemize}

Get the help file for more information by sending mail with
the single line ``help''. The ftpmail site may complain if you try

```
try to get more than 1 file per email request. Here is an example
of a request:
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l}
reply your\_name@your\_site \\
connect uxc.cso.uiuc.edu \\
binary \\
uuencode \\
get pub/ham-radio/Tech.v3.3.sit.hqx.Z \\
quit \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
A note on the use of FTP mailservers: If you want to use FTP
mailservers, like FTPMAIL, please be considerate of any systems that
your mail must pass through. The quickest way to find yourself cut
off from the world is to make the admins of sites that pass your mail
pass 60Mb of X11 graphics system source. If you need large amounts
of information from a mailserver, contact your admin for help -- it
may already be available, or he may know a better way to get it.
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\noindent
{\bf Where can I find Anonymous File Transfer Protocol (FTP) sites that have
ham-related files?}

There is a fairly definitive list of anonymous FTP sites available
from pilot.njin.net under subdirectory /pub/ftp-list in file ftp.list.
You can also have the latest copy (published monthly) via mailing
list by emailing to odin@pilot.njin.net, subject ``listserv-request'',
body of message ``send help''. Revision info for the ftp list should
be send to odin@pilot.njin.net.

General files for any computer and informational archive: \\
\begin{description}
\item[ftp.cs.buffalo.edu] (submissions to this ftp site should be made to
bowen@cs.buffalo.edu) - contains many ham radio files,
including the FAQs, Elmer list, SWL and scanner info and
the KA2UGQ worldwide BBS list on
$\tilde{ }$pub/ham-radio/phone\_bbs\_list
\item[wsmr-simtel20.army.mil] (submissions to this ftp site should be made
to w8sdz@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil) or wuarchive.wustl.edu -
The wuarchive site is also known as the ``Simtel Mirror'' as it
contains directories that ``mirror'' the Simtel directories.
These sites contain ham radio mods and ham radio software. A
wide assortment of files covering many topics can be obtained
from the Simtel archives. If you cannot directly FTP from
wsmr-simtel20, there is a mail server that can help. Send
mail with the text ``help'' to listserv@vm.ecs.rpi.edu.
\item[quiche.cs.mcgill.ca] (comments to archie-l@cs.mcgill.ca) - contains
ham related software on /hamradio, including the FAQs, Elmer
lists and geoclk (try the command 'prog geoclk' to find all
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files whose name contains ``geoclk''). Log on as ``archie''.
The ``archie'' server is also available to Australia (ONLY)
thru deakin.os.au and to Europe (ONLY) thru nic.funet.fi.
\item[archive.cs.ruu.nl, sol.cs.ruu.nl, freja.diku.dk]
contains the FAQs for rec.radio.amateur (may not be current)
These sites are in Denmark and the Netherlands and are
intended to be accessed from Europe only.
\item[ftp uxc.cso.uiuc.edu] log in as ``anonymous'', password is your email
address, cd pub/ham-radio - This contains the HyperCard
Hamstacks written by Diana Syriac as well as ASCII readable
ham radio question pools
\item[apple.com] cd pub/ham-radio - Ham software and information, especially
MacIntosh software
\item[ab20.larc.nasa.gov, wolfen.cc.uow.edu.au] ham radio files for Amiga
computers.
\end{description}

If you are having trouble connecting to the above FTP sites, read the
telnet/FTP troubleshooting hints below or check with your local system
administrator.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP!}

The unfortunate situation here is that Netnews is far more prevalent
than direct Internet hookups, accurate name servers, smart mailers and
routers, and of course, telnet and FTP client services. What this
means is that your trouble may be caused by MANY factors.

\noindent
Here's some hints to check what's wrong:
\begin{itemize}
\item It may very well be that your newsfeed and email are via dialup line
and UUCP (Unix-to-Unix copy) in the wee hours of the morning. If
this is the case, then you have no direct connection to the Internet
and thus cannot use real-time interactive services like FTP and
telnet.
\item If you are at a college or university, your host (ie, the computer
you are logged onto) may be on the Bitnet network, which has an
email gateway to the Internet, but no direct connect capability.
\item If you do have a direct connection to the Internet, does your host
have telnet and/or FTP client programs? (ie, if you type ``ftp'' or
``telnet'' at your command prompt, do you get anything?) Many hosts,
particularly IBM mainframes, do not support these services!
\item Can you telnet to other hosts and get a login prompt?
It may very well be that some hosts are ``not recognized'' due to
misconfigured connections and inaccurate host tables/name servers
(*.mil computers are *NOTORIOUS* for this!)
\item If you get ``host not in host table'' or ``host unknown'' or similar
error, try telnetting via the IP number, a set of four 1-3-digit

numbers separated by periods (eg, 137.48.1.1). The exact IP number
for the site can be obtained via the nslookup utility, if your
computer supports it....or check the FAQs. Your host may not
recognize the ``fully-qualified domain name'' (like
marvin.cs.buffalo.edu), but it should ALWAYS recognize an IP number.
\item In the case of telnetting to a non-default port (as in the case
with the callbook servers), if telnet $<$host$>$ $<$port\#$>$ doesn't work,
but you can telnet tot the default login port (ie, no qualifiers),
then the manner at which the port qualifier is entered may be
system dependent.
\item Syntax for telnetting from different operating systems differ.
Some common cammand syntaxes are: (angle brackets are for
readability, do not type these in literally)
\item Berkeley Unix or VMS with Wollongong TCP/IP uses syntax:
\begin{itemize}
\item telnet $<$host$>$ $<$socket\#$>$
\end{itemize}
\item Other possibilities to try:
\begin{itemize}
\item telnet console $<$host$>$ (for 2000 port)
\item telnet $<$CR$>$ open $<$host$>$:$<$port\#$>$
\item telnet $<$host$>$/$<$port\#$>$
\item telnet $<$host$>$/port=$<$port\#$>$ (for Multinet on VMS)
\end{itemize}
\item If all else fails, ASK your system administrator or check system
documentation.
\end{itemize}
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?}

WB3FFV has one, phones are 301-625-0817 or 301-625-9482 or
301-625-9663. Data settings are 8 bits, NO parity, 1 stop bit.
Login is bbs, no password.
This BBS is also available via UUCP, login is uucpanon, no password.
For a listing of available archived, try:
uucp wb3ffv!$\tilde{ }$/FILES/usr/spool/uucppublic

Another one is N8EMR at phone 614-895-2553, login hbbs. Data settings
are 8 bits, NO parity, 1 stop bit.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Are there Dialup News services or BBSs for Amateur Radio?}

There are two major news services for ham radio. Both are run by
volunteer hams and provide bulletins of specific interest to amateurs,
hence they are perfectly legal to rebroadcast on ham bands according
to FCC Regulation 97.111B(6). To lessen the load on the dialup lines,
consider getting your local repeater operator to rebroadcast it, or
tape record it to play at your favorite HF net.

RAIN (Radio Amateur Information Network) is produced by Hap Holly, KC9RP, located in Illinois. The news is typically updated 8am CST Fridays. Phone numbers are 1-708-299-INFO (299-4636) and 1-708-827-RAIN (827-7246).

NEWSLINE is another, produced by Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Donations for NEWSLINE are accepted at Newsline Support Fund, c/o Dr. Norm Chalfin K6PGX, Pasadena, CA 91102. Phone numbers are:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l c} \hline
Chicago & 1-708-289-0423 \\
N.Florida & 1-407-259-4479 \\
Los Angeles & 1-805-296-2407 \\
Los Angles & 1-213-462-0008 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

There is a comprehensive worldwide phone BBS list put together by KA2UGQ, available from Simtel20, the Simtel Mirror on Wuarchive, and the Supplemental Archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.
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\noindent
{\bf Are there any on-line callbooks and geographical name servers?}

If you are at an Internet site you can connect using telnet to one of the two primary servers:

\begin{itemize}
\item callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (currently 128.205.32.4)
\item ham.njit.edu (currently 128.235.1.10) (alias plan9.njit.edu)
\end{itemize}

There is also a general geographical name server at:

\begin{center}
martini.eecs.umich.edu (currently 141.212.100.9)
\end{center}

The callbook servers sit on port number 2000 and the geographical name server sits on port 3000. These are different port numbers than what telnet usually defaults to. So if you just telnet to these machines, you will get a login prompt instead of the server. How you tell your telnet program to connect to port 2000 or 3000 instead of the default port is operating system dependent but it is usually done with a line like
\begin{center}
telnet callsign.cs.Buffalo.EDU 2000
\end{center}

If this doesn't work, check the telnet/FTP troubleshooting hints above or consult your local systems guru for the proper command string.

The interactive servers are designed to be somewhat self-explanatory
and they support fairly detailed help facilities. The first command
you should execute when connecting to one of these servers is
``info''.
This will list general info about that server and how to use it. You
should then type ``help'' to list the various commands available.
Typing ``help'' followed by a command name will give you a little more
detail about that command. Servers allow searches by call, last name,
zip code or city and also provide regular expression filters to trim
your searches so you get a reasonable amount of output.

Both these servers are built from a database distributed by Rusty
Carruth, N7IKQ. This database currently contains US and Canadian
callsigns and it does not contain club calls. A new version of the
database is sent around approximately once a year.

There is also an email callsign server at callbook@sat.datapoint.com
(The UUCP address is ...!uunet!dptspd!callbook). In the body of the
text, say ``lookup'' followed by callsigns you want to look up. If
your mailer appends signature files, you should put a line ``quit'' at
the end of your request (before the signature file). If you want
help, put the word ``help'' on a line by itself. Here is what a
request might look like:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l}
help \\
lookup kc1sp wn4bbj \\
lookup n0fzd \\
quit \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

If you are a packet radio station, callserver data is available from
\\ REQQTH@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA, subject line should be up to 5 US callsigns,
separated by spaces. For Canadian calls, use the callserver at
REQQTH@VE3JF.ON.CAN. Body of message is ignored. The server is an
OS interface to the MBL packet BBS using the Buckmaster CD-ROM
callsign database.

The REQQTH address is for the AX.25 radio-linked amateur packet
network, *NOT* the Internet. If you attempt to send Internet mail to
this address, and use the old .NA suffix instead of the new .NOAM
suffix, it will get routed to Nimibia (Internet suffix .na) which is
currently paying a lot of money for misdirected ham mail. Help
maintain a positive example for amateur radio and please do not
attempt this!
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?}

There are two ftp servers that has this data:
\begin{itemize}
\item wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
\item wuarchive.wustl.edu (BITNET ONLY)
\item Another FTP site to try is 129.100.22.100.
\end{itemize}

There is a new server at pcserver@novell.business.uwo.ca. In the
body of the email, send the command HELP.

There is a packet radio Mods Server. To get the directories, send
a packet as follows:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l}
SP REQFIL@N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA \\
Subject: MODS$\backslash$Dir.1 \\
/EX \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

To get the mod, send to same place, with
Subject MODS$\backslash$Filename.ext.

REMEMBER that any modification is likely to void your warrantee and
that these mods are NOT guaranteed to work.

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\noindent
{\Large{\bf Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications}} \\

\noindent
{\bf Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?}

VE sessions are often announced in the local newspapers, but more
often, they are announced by local radio bulletin boards. The
local packet BBS will most likely have a monthly updated schedule
for VE sessions. ARRL or W5YI can generally be called and asked for
local VE sessions as well. Don't forget that you will need the
following when you go in for an upgrade: a copy of your current
Amateur license; your original Amateur license; any CSCEs (duplicate
not required), if applicable and less than a year old; a picture ID,
preferably a driver's license, passport or visa; and the VE test
fee (approximately \$5 right now).
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\noindent
{\bf How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?}

To use the outgoing QSL bureau, you must be a member of ARRL. In
general, you send a bundle of foreign (not States!) QSL cards to
the outgoing bureau in Newington, Connecticut, along with a label
off of your QST magazine (which shows ARRL membership), along with
\$2 per pound of cards (approximately 150 cards) or \$1 for 10 cards

or less.

To use the incoming QSL bureau, you do NOT have to be a member of
ARRL. Send one or more Self-Addressed Stamped Envelopes
(size 5$\times$7
or 6$\times$9, no bigger, no smaller)
with one ounce of postage attached
and with your callsign in 3/4" letters in top left hand corner where
the return address label would go. If you expect a large quantity
of foreign QSL cards, attach extra money or postage with a paper
clip. Send the envelopes to the QSL bureau for your callsign area.
If your callsign is xx3xxx/5, you would send it to the 3rd call
area, NOT the 5th call area. Addresses for QSL bureaus are listed
in QST; if you don't have access to a QST magazine, ask another
ham. IMPORTANT: BE PATIENT! Turnaround time for a US QSL bureau,
not considering foreign QSL bureaus, is about 3 months. Foreign QSL
bureaus and hams can be as fast as 2 months or as slow as TEN YEARS,
while average is about 6-12 months.
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\noindent
{\bf Are there any news groups for CAP?}

There is no news group just for Civil Air Patrol discussions. However,
rec.aviation is appropriate for CAP aviation discussions and for
CAP radio information, these rec.radio.amateur.* groups are available.
In addition, there is a mail digest just for CAP. Subscribe by
emailing to capital-request@cps.udayton.edu. Submit articles by
emailing to capital@cps.udayton.edu. CAP related files are also
stored on the FTP site sunburn.cps.udayton.edu in pub/capital.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l}
QRP Amateur Radio Club International \\
c/o Bill Harding K4AHK \\
10923 Carters Oak Way, Burke, VA 22015.
\vspace{.2in}
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\newpage

\noindent
{\bf Can I send ARRL or W5YI electronic mail?}

Several ARRL HQ staffers can be contacted via the net, using the
address \\ username\%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu,
replace username
as shown below:

```
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l l} \hline
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor & jbloom \\
Ed Hare, KA1CV, Laboratory Engineer & ehare \\
Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Asst Tech Ed, Product Rev & rhealy \\
Chunk Hutchinson, K8CH, Membership Svcs Mgr & chutch \\
Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, VE Dept Manager & bjahnke \\
Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Asst Tech Ed, Hints & dnewkirk \\
Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Asst Tech Ed, Tech Corres & ppagel \\
Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager & rpalm \\
Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor & mwilson \\
Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership Asst & tzimmer \\
Technical Information Service, tech questions & tis \\
DXCC & dxcc \\
Awards (WAS, etc.) & awards \\
Contests & contests \\
Outgoing QSL Bureau & buro \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

For other questions (ARRL policy issues, etc.), try
2155052@mcimail.com, which sends them to the front office.

The Washington Area Coordinator for the ARRL, Perry Williams W1UED
(sort of our ``lobbyist'' to the FCC and Congress) has mcimail access
at 2242662@mcimail.com.
Fred Maia, W5YI, another large VEC, also has mcimail access at
3511297@mcimail.com.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What magazines are available for Ham Radio?}

Your local ham store may have some, but here's some popular ones
(this is NOT a complete list!):
\begin{itemize}
\item QST, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - basic projects and
contesting
\item CQ The Radio Amateur's Journal,
76 North Broadway, Hicksville, NY
11801 - beginner ham radio articles
\item 73 Amateur Radio Today, WGE Center,
Forect Rd, Hancock, NH 03449,
FAX (603) 525-4423, email: COMPUSERVE 70310,775 or Internet
70310.775@compuserve.com - more technical ham radio articles
\item QEX, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington,
CT 06111 - more technical projects
\item WorldRadio, 2120 28th St, Sacramento, CA 95818, (916) 457-3655.
Subscriptions to 201 Latrhop Way, Ste D, Cacramento, CA 95815,
(800) 365-SUBS - lots of special interst columns, like QRP,
ATV, YL, etc.
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\item W5YI Report, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356, 1-800-669-9594 -
up-to-date information on Amateur Radio happenings, including
VE information and statistics
\end{itemize}
\vspace{.2in}

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\noindent
{\bf How do I join MARS?}

To join MARS, you have to be 14 years or older (parental consent
required under age 17), be a US citizen or resident alien, possess a
valid Amateur Radio license, possess a station capable of operating
on MARS HF frequencies, and be able to operate the minimum amount
of time for each quarter (12 hours for Army and Air Force; 18 hours
for Navy-Marines). Novices must upgrade to Technician within 6
months, else be dropped from MARS. No-Code Techs can apply, provided
they have transmit and receive HF capability for MARS frequencies
(they don't need transmit capability for Amateur HF frequencies).
For
application forms contact: \\

\begin{tabbing}
1234567\=01234567890123456789012345\kill
\> Chief, Air Force MARS \\
\> TIC/DLTXM \\
\> Scott AFB, ILL 62225-6001 \\
\> (618) 256-5552. \\
Or, contact via Internet goes to
\_\_daniels@server.af.mil, put ``Pass to MSgt Trimmer'' in subject line. \\
\> \\
\> Chief, Army MARS \\
\> HQ, US Army Information Systems Command \\
\> ATTN: AS-OPS-OA \\
\> Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-5000 \\
\> \\
\> Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS \\
\> Naval Communication Unit \\
\> Washington, DC 20397-5161
\end{tabbing}
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf How do I join RACES?}

Contact your nearest Civil Defense or Emergency Management Agency.
The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service is a part of a municipal,
county, or state government. This does not mean, however, that
every such government has a RACES program. If your government does
not have a RACES, ask them to refer you to the nearest jurisdiction
that does have a RACES program.
```

```
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l}
Courage Center \\
Handihams \\
2915 Golden Valley Rd \\
Golden Valley, MN 55422 \\
(612) 520-0515 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

ARRL has a Handihams information package (get it by requesting it
thru \\ 2155052@mcimail.com) and a book called ``The ARRL Plan for the
Disabled'', available at no charge from the ARRL Regulatory
Information Branch.

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\noindent
{\bf Is there any information on antique radios?}

\begin{description}
\item[Antique radio classifieds:] ARC, PO Box 802-B6, Carlisle, MA 01741 -
old radios, TVs, ham equipment, 40s and 50s radios,
telegraph, books, etc.
\item[Hallicrafter Service manuals:] Ardco Electronics, PO Box 95, Dept Q,
Berwyn, IL 60402
\item[Antique Wireless Association:] Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, Route 3, Holcomb,
NY 14469 - sponsors the Wireless Museum
\end{description}
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?}

Rather than sending out a message on Usenet, you might first try
directory assistance from the phone company or the locator service
provided by the Salvation Army. A Salvation Army post in your
local area may be able to help you. If you have his/her callsign
or name, you might also try one of the on-line callservers shown
above.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
allocations or question pools?}

\noindent
Part 97 is available by ftp from wuarchive.wustl.edu, file is
```

mirrors/misc/hamradio/part97.txt.

An ASCII copy of the question pools are avilable by ftp from
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.50) in
/pub/ham-radio/$<$class$>$-pool.txt.Z,
where $<$class$>$ is novice, technician, general, advanced or extra.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?}

This is really not a good idea, since many of the readers receive
these newsgroups as mail digests. Posting is also a one-shot thing.
If you post and someone missed it, it is gone. A better way would be
to announce the existence of your program here, along with
information on how to obtain a copy of your program. You can also
submit it to one of the FTP archive sites, which will allow the world
to access it without you having to mail it to each requestor. If you
just GOTTA post it somewhere, post it to more appropriate groups,
like comp.sources.unix or alt.sources or comp.binaries.pc.

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\noindent
{\Large{\bf Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions}} \\

\noindent
{\bf What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?}

\begin{description}
\item[Novice] has CW (Morse code) privileges on 4 HF bands (80, 40, 15,
and 10 meter), Voice priveleges on 10 meters, and full priveleges
on 2 VHF/UHF bands (220 MHz and 1290 MHz).
Required are 5 wpm Morse code test and 30-question Novice test.
\item[Technician] has full priveleges on all VHF/UHF bands above 30 MHz.
Required are Novice test and 25-question Tech test.
Technician may access Novice HF bands by passing the 5 wpm Morse
code test.
\item[General] has all Technician priveleges, plus larger access to more
HF bands, including CW and Voice on 160, 80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15,
12, and 10 meter bands. A General class amateur can give Novice
tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech and 25-question
General test.
\item[Advanced] has all General priveleges, plus wider band access on 80,
40, 20, and 15 meter bands. An Advanced class amateur can
also become a VE and give tests to Novice and Tech tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General and
50-question Advanced test. The Advanced test is the most difficult
of the five written tests.
\item[Amateur Extra] has full privileges on all amateur bands. An Extra
can become a VE and give all amateur tests.

```
Required are 20 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General,
Advanced and 40-question Extra test.
\end{description}
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???}

\begin{description}
\item[AM] Amplitude Modulation
\item[AMTOR] Amateur Teleprinter Over Radio. A more sophisticated version
of RTTY. Also used commercially as SITOR (Simplex Teleprinter
Over Radio).
\item[ATV] Amateur Television - a way to see who you're talking to!
\item[CAP] Civil Air Patrol is a volunteer organization that searches for
downed aircraft and missing kids and uses frequencies just
outside of the ham bands and often uses modified Amateur radios
\item[CB] Citizen's Band radio, this is NOT part of Amateur Radio and
does not require any license to operate
\item[CQ] An on-the-air request for a conversation with anyone
\item[``dupes''] A dupe sheet is a duplicate check sheet, in matrix format,
used
to quickly check that you have not had a ``duplicate'' contact
with someone (on a specific band or mode) in a contest
\item[FCC] Federal Communications Commission, the ``law enforcers''
\item[FM] Frequency Modulation
\item[FieldDay] A June activity to practice emergency communications for
24 hours....wives call it 'an exercise in male bonding' :-).
\item[HF] High Frequency - 3 MHz to 30 MHz
\item[HT] Handy-Talky, a shorthand for ``hand held radio''
\item[LF] Low Frequency - 30 kHz to 3 MHz
\item[MARS] Military Affiliate Radio System, military affiliated Amateurs
who provide free communications for overseas GIs and other
Federal services. MARS operators are licensed under DoD
instead of FCC.
\item[NTS] National Traffic System, a way to send radiograms
\item[OM] Old Man, refers to any ham, including female hams
\item[packet] computer bulletin boards/electronic mail via Amateur Radio
\item[PRB] Private Radio Bureau, administers Amateur and CB services
\item[QSO] One of the Q signals used in Morse code to mean ``conversation''
\item[RTTY] Radio Teletype - older form of computer communications on HF
\item[SAREX] In Amateur Radio talk, Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment, a
chance to talk to astronauts in space. In CAP talk, Search
and Rescue EXercise, practicing for the real thing.
\item[SSB] Single Side Band - need less band width than AM or FM
\item[SSTV] Like ATV but slower and used on lower bands
\item[UHF] Ultra High Frequency - 300 MHz and above
\item[ULF] Ultra Low Frequency - 30 Hz to 300 Hz
\item[VHF] Very High Frequency - 30 MHz to 300 MHz
\item[VLF] Very Low Frequency - 300 Hz to 30 kHz, audio frequencies
\item[YL] Young Lady, non-ham girlfriend or female ham
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\item[XYL] eX-Young Lady, or wife
\item[2m] Shorthand for ``2 meters'', which is a reference to the
wave-length of a common Amateur frequency band used for local
communications
\end{description}
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What do all those ``tones'' mean?}

Sub-Audible Tone: A low tone that you're not supposed to be able to
hear. It's used as a ``PL Tone''. PL is ``Private Line'',
a trademark
of Motorola for their implementation of CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded
Squelch System). Basically, the transmitter sends the signal with
the Sub-Audible tone and the receiver only opens when it hears signals
with that tone. Signals without the proper tone are ignored. This
is useful for ``closed'' repeaters, or for repeaters on the same
frequency that have overlapping geographic areas.
Tone encode refers to the feature of providing the tone on transmit.
Tone decode refers to the feature of responding to the tone on receive.
Tone squelch refers to all of the above. DTMF refers to Dual Tone
Multi-Frequency, or ``Touch Tone'' which is a
trademark of AT\&T. DTSS
probably means Dual Tone Squelch System and refers to the feature of
providing a predefined sequence of Touch Tone digits to open the
repeater for transmit. DTSS is an alternate method from CTCSS, which
provides a way to use a ``closed'' repeater even if your
radio doesn't
do Sub-Audible Tones.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the USA?}

Write to the ARRL and ask. They can usually tell you how to get a
license in your country.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf How can I get a ``reciprocal license'' if I am a licensed ham
from another
country?}

You need to submit a FCC Form 610-A to the FCC, PO Box 1020,
Gettysburg, PA 17326. They will then send you a reciprocal permit
for alien amateur licensee (FCC Form 610-AL). You must be a citizen
of a country with which the United States has arrangements to grant
reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien Amateur operators.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf My apartment complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what do I do?}

First of all, don't dispair. Many hams have similar problems. Many
books offer advice for the growing group of hams that cannot put up
antennas. Some options are:
\begin{itemize}
\item Install an ``invisible'' antenna made of magnet wire.
\item Disguise an antenna as a flag pole.
\item Install an antenna in the attic.
\item ASK the apartment manager. You may find they will let you put up
something as long as it ``is invisible'' or ``doesn't disturb your
neighbors'' or ``doesn't attract lightning''.
\item Operate primarily from your car.
\end{itemize}
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf I got TVI...HELP!!!}

Here's some hints on Television interference, but this is not a
complete list. There are also books on the subject available from
ARRL.
\begin{itemize}
\item If cable TV is an underground feed, look for central distribution
box. Check for a grounding rod.
\item Try installing torroids on the cable TV cable close to the TV, and
maybe torroids on the AC cord as well.
\item VCRs are notorious for RF leakers, try disconnecting the VCR.
\item Check to see if interference is better or worse when cable is
disconnected and you use rabbit ears instead. It could be the
cable company's problem!
\item Calling the cable company may get results, since they are also
responsible for RF leakage from their equipment. However, they
are very often obstinate. Good luck!
\item Try moving the radio antenna further away from the TV sets. Make
sure the SWR is LOW.
\end{itemize}
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What do you need to get started in packet radio?}

Packet radio is a digital form of communication using radios. There
are OTHER digital forms, as well, like CW, RTTY and AMTOR. To use
packet radio, you'll need a radio (2 meters or 1.25 meters is most
popular), a box that converts radio signals to digital signals that
a computer can understand (called a TNC or terminal node controller)
and a computer or terminal. For some computers or TNCs you may need
special software as well. However, most TNCs and computers get along
quite well with just a terminal emulator software package. Most
personal computers can be interfaced to use with packet radio. Since
there are many digipeaters, generally even an HT will work with

packet radio.

For more information on packet radio, you might try TAPR (Tucson
Amateur Packet Radio), PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732 (602-749-9479).
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What do I need to get started in satellite communications?}

For more information about Amateur Satellite Communications, try
AMSAT (Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation), PO Box 27, Washington,
DC 20044 (301-589-6062). They also have an international net on
Sundays on 14.282 MHz at 1900Z.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?}

It's true! You can receive up to 14 credits in electronics and
engineering thru placement tests for CLEP (College Level Entrance
Placement) exams and DANTES (Defense Activity for Non-Traditional
Educational Support) exams if you have an Advanced or Extra class
Amateur license. For more information, ask your campus education
office or (for DANTES) your military education office.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l c c c c c c} \hline
Station & VHF & 10m & 15m & 20m & 40m & 80m \\ \hline
WA3NAN & 147.45 & 28.650 & 21.395 & 14.295 & 7.185 & 3.860 \\
W6VIO & 224.04 & & 21.280 & 14.282 & 7.165 & 3.840 \\
W6FXN & 145.46 & & & & & \\
K6MF & 145.585 & & & & 7.165 & 3.840 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\noindent
All frequencies are in MHz. Use FM on VHF, USB on 10-20m, LSB on
40-80m.

\newpage

\begin{itemize}
\item WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, MD
\item W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA
\item W6FXN - Los Angeles, CA
\item K6MF - Moffett Field, CA
\end{itemize}
\vspace{.1in}

```
\noindent
{\bf Can I take my HT on an airplane and operate it if I get the permission
of the captain?}

It is illegal to operate an amateur radio (transmit AND receive!)
aboard a commercial airliner. The captain is NOT authorized to give
you permission to use a radio. For reference, the pertinent portion
of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs) is Part 91, paragraph 91.21.

Due to airport security, you may have a little difficulty carrying the
HY (or any electronic equipment) onto the airplane. Generally, you
can appease the security guards, simply by showing that the unit is
operations and doesn't have a bomb inside. For a radio, just turning
it on and opening the squelch satisfies them. Expect more difficulty
during periods of increased security.

On a private airplane, it is legal to operate an amateur radio if you
have the permission of the Pilot-in-Command. It is possible for the
radio to interfere with the plane's navigation or communication
equipment, so be sure to ask first, and always obey the requests of
the PIC. He knows his airplane and radios better than you do.
\vspace{.2in}

\noindent
{\bf What is the standard for measuring Morse code speed?}

The word PARIS was chosen as the standard length for CW code speed.
Each dit counts for one count, each dash counts for three counts,
intra-character spacing is one count, inter-character spacing is three
counts and inter-word spacing is seven counts, so the word PARIS is
exactly 50 counts:
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l c l c l c l c l l }
PPPPPPPPPPPPP & & AAAAA & & RRRRRRRRR & & I \ I \ I \ I \ I &
& SSSSSSSSS & \\
$\cdot$ \ \hfill {\bf -} \hfill \ {\bf -} \hfill \ $\cdot$ &&
$\cdot$ \hfill {\bf -} &&
$\cdot$ \hfill {\bf -} \hfill $\cdot$ &&
$\cdot$ \hfill $\cdot$ &&
$\cdot$ \hfill $\cdot$ \hfill $\cdot$ & \\
1 \hfill 1 \hfill 3 \hfill 1 \hfill 3 \hfill 1 \hfill 1 & \ 3 \ &
1 \hfill 1 \hfill 3 & \ 3 \ &
1 \hfill 1 \hfill 3 \hfill 1 \hfill 1 & \ 3 \ &
1 \hfill 1 \hfill 1 & \ 3 \ &
1 \hfill 1 \hfill 1 \hfill 1 \hfill 1 & 7 \\
\hspace{.17in} $\Uparrow$ & & & $\Uparrow$ & & & &
&& $\Uparrow$ \\
\multicolumn{2}{l}{ \hspace{.17in} Intra-character} & &
\multicolumn{4}{l}{ \ Inter-character} & &
\multicolumn{2}{l}{ \hspace{.24in} Inter-word } \\ \\
\multicolumn{10}{c}
{(1+1+3+1+3+1+1+3+1+1+3+3+1+1+3+1+1+3+1+1+1+3+1+1+1+1+1+7=50)} \\
\end{tabular}
```

```
\end{center}

So 5 words-per-minute = 250 counts-per-minute / 50 counts-per-word or
one count every 240 milliseconds. 13 words-per-minute is one count
every $\tilde{ }$ 92.3 milliseconds. This method of sending
code is sometimes
called ``Slow Code'', because at 5 wpm it sounds VERY SLOW.

The ``Farnsworth'' method is accomplished by sending the dits and dashes
and intra-character spacing at a higher speed, then increasing the
inter-character and inter-word spacing to slow the sending speed down
to the desired speed. For example, to send at 5 wpm with 13 wpm
characters in Farnsworth method, the dits and intra-character spacing
would be 92.3 milliseconds, the dash would be 276.9 milliseconds, the
inter-character spacing would be 1.443 seconds and inter-word spacing
would be 3.367 seconds.

\end{document}
```

4091. Protecting receiver front-end

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 17:12:31 UTC
From: hhg9751@tamsun.TAMU.EDU
Message-ID: <5062@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 292264

Any ideas for protecting the front end of a receiver
when that receiver's antenna is near another antenna
that is used for transmitting? Not really a TR switch
but one that would sense the high level of RF and limit
the amount passed through to the receiver. Perhaps
someone could post or e-mail a simple solution/circuit?
Thanks...73...Herb K5HG

Herb Graeber hhg9751@tamsun.tamu.edu

4092. Re: Cellular phone/UHF TV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 17:47:20 UTC
From: jeff@xanadu.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.174720.20063@xanadu.com>
Source record: 292268

In article <22070@mentor.cc.purdue.edu> dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Perry G Ramsey) writes:
>In article <5577@bnr-rsc.UUCP> mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP (Markus Wandel) writes:
>>I've noticed that by tuning through part of the UHF spectrum on my TV
>>tuner (whose tiny tuning knobs for the channel buttons are not calibrated
>>in any way), I can pick up cellular phone conversations. Neato! Does
>>actually listening (and just listening, not recording or repeating
>>heard information) make me a criminal? Yet? In the US?
>
>Yes. Turn yourself in to the nearest FBI office for immediate
>disintegration.

Funny thing about this. Just the other evening I heard a couple hams
discussing cellular reception with scanners. The were discussing this
on one of the local 2m repeaters. One was saying how his friend had added
computer control to his scanner so he could track hand-off of calls
between cells. The other ham was saying how he would listen to cellular
and call the local police (san jose, I believe) if he heard something
suspicious. He said he did this a couple of times! But, apparantly,
the police weren't really interested with his information. (Maybe he
should've called the newspapers.) No joking; these guys were serious.

Surely, these folks have heard that listening to cellular is "illegal".
Let alone divulging information. Granted if there was a life threating
situation involved I think the police could have done something, but a
case against, say, drug dealers wouldn't hold up in court.

jeff

4093. Oblasts award

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 18:13:20 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <59904@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292266

Does anyone out there have this award and know for sure whether it is given for mixed mode QSOs? This is the USSR award for confirming QSOs with 100 different oblasts. The K1BV directory says "all contacts must be either CW or phone", which could just mean "no RTTY, smoke signals, whatever" or it could mean that all cards must be for the same mode.

Also, does anyone have a feeling for what the changes in the USSR will do to this award? Presumably the oblast system will not remain as the republics become independent. While the Baltic republics represent only one oblast each, some of the others contain a large number. I guess Gorbachev didn't consult the hams before making these drastic changes... I need to get my application in while they still have some certificates for this award, I suppose - there goes another 14 IRCs (or one rouble - anyone have a spare one?...)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

4094. Re: Callsign phonetics help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 19:25:28 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570190@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292276

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jrd@duke.cdc.com (john r douglas x6668) writes:

>> ...
>>AL N1AL

>Thanks Al for the correction, I absolutly agree that English
>is the ICAO standard, and I urge all the hams flying into
>Wellington NZ not to use Farsi to communicate to the tower.
>But you miss the point of the entire thread, the entire world
>is neither pilots, or English speaking. Learn a language
>and make some new friends. At the minimum learn thanks in
>a couple of languages. You would be suprised what happens.

Je suis d'accord. C'est dommage que nous Americains ignorent les
langues etrangeres. Je tache quelquefois parler en Francais
lorsque j'entends une emetteur "F".

Leider bin ich nicht so gut auf Deutsch. Ich kann "danke schoen
fuer das QSO" sagen, aber ich habe Angst viel mehr zu sagen.

The point is, trying out your language skills on the air
is fine, but when you are trying to get your callsign across
under less-than-ideal conditions, the ICAO phonetics are best.

AL N1AL

4095. Re: Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 19:37:36 UTC
From: gjc@gaia.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.193736.9324@aio.jsc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292267

In article <1991Oct21.155838.24957@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:
>73=SYEM-dye-sat tree (Russian)
> In Spanish, it's something like setenta y tres -- that's what it SOUNDS
>like to me, but no doubt it's spelled differently. That's one of the nice
>things about writing Russian with Latin letters ... you don't have to
>worry about spelling :-)

Gee. I always thought the Cyrillic was easier. In Russian, you never spell it "Afghanistani" and pronounce it "dog"...

>
>Sharon KC1YR
>--
>Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
>Framingham, MA USA
>email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

gerry creager n5jxs gjc@gaia.jsc.nasa.gov

4096. Re: Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 19:45:33 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570191@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292221

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>I've always found the following quite useful (some alternatives
>given to avoid excessive confusion):

>Aisle, at, ate
Aedipus
>Bat, bile
Bdale
>Cat, cot
Cucumber
>Dot, dial
Debt
>Eustace, ecstatically, eight
Eiderdown, Elevator, Efficiency
>Fat, file, four, five
>Got
Gnome
>Hat, hot
Hradlicka
>Isle
Imminent, Intuitive
>Jot
Jose
>Knot
>Lot
>Mat, mile, mathematically
Mnemonic
>Not, numismatically
>Over, one
Oh
>Pile, Pneumatically
>Qwertyuiop
Queue
>Rat, rot, rile
>Sat, six, seven
>Tot, tile, ten, two, three, telephonically
>Useless
Uighur
>Vat, vile
>Watt, while
>Xylophonically
>Yacht
Yttrium
>Zyzygy

>----------------------------

>Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

AL N1AL

4097. Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning - 22 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 20:14:46 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950802.34BDD2A0.27357@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292197

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 19:00 UT, 22 OCTOBER

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 24 - 26 October
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 23 - 30 October

POTENTIAL LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: ACTIVE - MINOR STORM
POTENTIAL HIGH LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MINOR STORM
PROBABILITY OF ASSOCIATION WITH SSC: 1%

POTENTIAL DURATION OF GEOMAGNETIC STORM: 2 - 7 Days (sporadic)

POTENTIAL PEAK LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 4 - 5
POTENTIAL PEAK HIGH LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 5 - 6

POTENTIAL FOR LOW LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: LOW - MODERATE
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD

POTENTIAL FOR MIDDLE LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: MODERATE - HIGH
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD - FAIR

POTENTIAL FOR HIGH LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: FAIR - VERY POOR

SOURCE OF EXPECTED ACTIVITY: Well placed recurrent coronal hole.

** End of Warning **

4098. Re: Your favorite band - on the auction block?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 21:16:08 UTC
From: geb@dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <12190@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 292269

As anyone who owns a scanner knows, there are vast areas of spectrum
assigned to the feds that are silent almost all the time. Selling
these off would be a good idea and it would relieve the pressure on
the ham bands. If they are worried about needing them again in a
war, they can put some clause in saying they get them back in wartime.

--

Gordon Banks N3JXP | "When in danger, or in doubt
geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu | Run in circles, scream and shout" --Heinlein
---

4099. Re: FCC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 21:37:43 UTC
From: hays@apollo.hp.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.213743.1792@apollo.hp.com>
Source record: 292270

Tatsuya --- There is an active Ham Radio Club at BYU
Go to the Student Union bldg. and ask for directions to the station, then
slip a note under the door telling them that you wish to become a licensed
amateur and giving information how to contact you --- They will help you
prepare for the test, which is given every month in Provo.

John
--
==========
John D. Hays |Email: [UUCP] ...!hplabs!hpuslua!hays
Systems Engineering Consultant | [INTERNET] hays@hpuslua.nsr.hp.com
Hewlett Packard Company | [GEnie] HAYS

4100. Re: Protecting receiver front-end

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 21:37:53 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.688167473@lescsse>
Source record: 292274

In <5062@tamsun.TAMU.EDU> hhg9751@tamsun.TAMU.EDU (Herb Graeber) writes:

>Any ideas for protecting the front end of a receiver
>when that receiver's antenna is near another antenna
>that is used for transmitting? Not really a TR switch
>but one that would sense the high level of RF and limit
>the amount passed through to the receiver. Perhaps
>someone could post or e-mail a simple solution/circuit?
>Thanks...73...Herb K5HG

I've successfully used diodes (a pair, one polarized each way) from antenna terminal to ground. This positively limits the input signal to about .5 volts unless the input is so large that the diodes blow. Very simple and, at least for me, effective.

>Herb Graeber hhg9751@tamsun.tamu.edu

Sarge
--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you wnat to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.

4101. Computer, Ham stuff FOR SALE!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 22:11:27 UTC
From: erc@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <58905@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 292273
Cross-posted to: misc.forsale.computers,misc.forsale,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

Miscellaneous items for sale (all prices negotiable):

1 Micropolis 1325 70MB hard drive 25ms seek (I think) $200

1 Fujitsu 70MB hard drive with SunOS 3.5 on it. $250

1 Yaesu FT-747GX amateur radio transceiver ONLY (no power
cord or mic) ... very lightly used, $700 NEW $550

1 MFJ-1278 packet controller with RTTY, AMTOR, WEFAX, etc.
along with advanced pack of software ... $375 NEW $200

1 Radio Shack PRO-2011 scanner ... covers all the standard
frequencies. doesn't do band scan, only memory scanning... $75

If you don't like my prices, make me an offer! You can either respond to this
account, send me email at erc@khijol.uucp, or call me on the phone.

-- Ed Carp 510/814-0550 (Alameda)
--
Ed Carp N7EKG/6 erc@khijol.UUCP ...uunet!khijol!erc
Packet: N7EKG @ N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.US
UUWEST Consulting Alameda, CA 415/814-0550

Computers HAVE caused a revolution in how much information we
can safely ignore! --robs@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Rob Schaeffer)

-- Absolutely unabashed Gates McFadden groupie! --

4102. 6146B tubes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 22:18:26 UTC
From: turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU
Message-ID: <9110221518.aa19310@PARIS.ICS.UCI.EDU>
Source record: 292272
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

Does anyone know of the least expensive source for 6146B tubes
(and the 12BY7A drivers) ?
Does anyone have a few new ones to sell ?

I am also looking for a service manual on the Kenwood TS-530S hybrid xcvr,
just picked one up and am working it over. If you have one laying around,
please write me.

One more question for anyone with time/inclination to answer: What is
a Kenwood R-2000 (good shape, just realigned by factory) worth ? I may
be selling one soon, and want to give a person a fair deal, and still be
able to pay off the xcvr I just bought !

Thanks for any replies.

Clark S. Turner

****
Clark Savage Turner Software Safety Group
Dept. of ICS IERF 124
UC Irvine
Irvine, CA. 92717
(714) 856 4049 and 856 2131

Ham radio: WA3JPG, local - 146.895 mHz, PL 136.5 Hz.
Hobbies: Practice law in 3 states.

4103. QSL Info Needed for European/Asian Stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 23:12:14 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.231214.5503@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 292277

Does anyone have QSL information for:

TU2XZ
CT7CNE
DL7ATG
FZ6BZU
UJ8RE
4N4AE

Please e-mail direct.
Thanks,

Al
WA3FYZ

eab@voa3.VOA.GOV ...uunet!voa3!eab
--
E. Allen (Al) Brown (B/VOA/BA) WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Voice of America
330 Independence Ave. SW, Room G-748 Computer Services Division
Washington, DC 20547 FAX: +1 202-619-3576
eab@voa3.VOA.GOV ...uunet!voa3!eab Voice: +1 202-619-2020

4104. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 23:41:43 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.234143.33@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292191

As quoted from <9110211808.AA23869@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> by mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil:
+---------------
| A guy wants to bootleg a radio... says that "the airwaves are mine to
| do with as I see fit". Keep in mind this was not a teen-ager saying this
| but an adult, and some peoples response is: "Be patient, someday he'll be
| a great ham... maybe". Do people really think that this approach is going
| to work? That we should foster someone with this attitude and elicit him
| to join the ranks of amateur radio? Ok, fine... let's say we do that and
| he ends up being a ham like the one described above. What then?
+---------------

ONE. You are assuming that all of the messages we saw come from cleveland.freenet.edu came from the same person. But unless you actually saved them all and checked them, I wouldn't bet on it; they use 2letter+3digit IDs. I thought I saw two different ones, plus different styles and different .signature files.

TWO. The problems you are pointing to with respect to amateur radio are the same problems affecting all of society. "Me first!" has become the one and only rule in most areas. So tell me, are you doing anything about the situation outside ham radio or are you just looking to protect your little clique?

THREE. I would argue for "start soft --- but they get ONE warning. Then the gloves come off." Playing the sn*tty sh*t from the very start won't make ham radio look very good; on the other hand, letting people know where the line is AND ENFORCING IT WHEN IT IS OVERSTEPPED will say a lot.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

4105. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-22 23:48:53 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct22.234853.684@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292210

As quoted from <1991Oct22.113217.3288@bb1t.monsanto.com> by sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com:

```
+---------------
| tested for or studied in a book, it must be learned by example. However, most
| of the "old fart" community runs away when they hear a legion of no-codes
| coming on the air. As a result, all I hear on the air is no-code techs talking
| to no-code techs and all parties floundering in innocent ignorance and
| misinformation. As long as other hams run away from the no-code techs, nothing
| will change. The no-codes (and other new hams) will follow whatever example
| they hear on the air - including bad examples and no examples. There will
| always be people who are destined from birth to be lost causes, but youth
| especially will benefit from good example.
+---------------
```

This is clearly a regional phenomenon: around here, many of the "old fart" types do NOT go away when the "no-codes" come on the air. They're willing to talk, they're willing to help, they're willing to teach.

The locals who aren't willing to talk to "no-coders" have other ways of expressing themselves, by the way. Much of the repeater jamming I've heard around here recently seems to be aimed at no-code Techs....

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

4106. Triband Handheld Info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 00:08:51 UTC
From: feustel@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.000851.9298feustel@netcom.COM>
Source record: 292217

I'm looking at handhelds in anticipation of receiving my technician's license from the FCC and wondered if anyone knows whether any triband (140,450,1200 Mhz) handhelds have appeared or soon will appear on the market?

If the answer is no, then which dualband(140,450 Mhz) handhelds get the best recommendations? I've heard that ICOM has a BAD reputation for service and that Kenwood's reputation is much better. Thanks in advance.

--

David Feustel, DAFCO, 1930 Curdes Ave, Fort Wayne, IN 46805. (219)482-9631
EMAIL: feustel@netcom.com

4107. CABLE radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 00:37:50 UTC
From: hubert@antares.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <hubert.688178270@antares>
Source record: 292182

I know there are som cable radio which could listen by connecting
the cable to the amplifier. But how to do it?
Which connects to which ? Thanks

--
~~~~~~
Hung-Hsien Chang (Hubert) E-mail: hubert@cs.ucsb.edu (preferred)
6500chh@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
P.S: Hubert is not my middle name; it is easier for American friends to call me.
~~~~~~

4108. Re: Aviation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 02:17:52 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <H9Z902w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 292204

jtuszka@uwspmail.uwsp.edu writes:

> This isn't amateur radio related, but can anybody tell me where I can find a
> news/info group about aviation related subjects? I am looking specifically
> for experimental aircraft info.
>
> Thanks much!
>
> Jim T. N9MEB

Try rec.aviation, they had a thread going on homebuilts recently.

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

4109. SUBSCRIBE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 03:10:35 UTC
From: JREED@sctnve.sct.peachnet.EDU
Message-ID: <5B0A1617082003D3-SCTNVE*JREED@sctnve.sct.peachnet.edu>
Source record: 292195

SUBSCRIBE INFO-HAMS

(I sure hope I am doing this correctly!)

John Reed, N4TII
BITNET: JREED@sctnve.BITNET
INTERNET: JREED@sctnve.sct.peachnet.edu
PACKET: N4TII@WB4HUO.GA.USA.NA

4110. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 22 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 03:28:52 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0095083E.CC6A4980.28223@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292183

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 295, 10/22/91
10.7 FLUX=184.5 90-AVG=195 SSN=131 BKI=3345 3333 BAI=020
BGND-XRAY=C1.6 FLU1=*.*E*** FLU10=5.3E+03 PKI=3344 3332 PAI=018
BOU-DEV=037,037,062,078,024,027,021,020 DEV-AVG=038 NT SWF=02:072
XRAY-MAX= M1.9 @ 1902UT XRAY-MIN= C1.4 @ 1731UT XRAY-AVG= C3.2
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2305UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2205UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1030UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2355UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55305NT @ 0421UT BOUTF-MIN=55262NT @ 1904UT BOUTF-AVG=55286NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+124NT@ 0230UT GOES7-MIN=N:-028NT@ 0651UT G7-AVG=+075,+056,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+123NT@ 2205UT GOES6-MIN=E:-030NT@ 0606UT G6-AVG=+084,+000,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:190,195,195;SESC:195,200,200 BAI/PAI-FCST=025,025,025/030,030,025
KFCST=4456 4444 4456 4444 27DAY-AP=036,038 27DAY-KP=5455 4344 5555 4443
WARNINGS=*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.2@0644;**MINFLR:M1.9@1902
!!END-DATA!!
```

4111. College net continues!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 04:35:40 UTC
From: tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.043540.8929@eedsp.gatech.edu>
Source record: 292179

The college net continues! Remember, this net is for all college
amateur radio stations, or others interested in college radio club activities.

Here are the details. We will meet on 15 meters first at 0100Z then
move to 40 meters at 0145Z. That's tonight, Wed. Oct 23. (Thurs in GMT.)

The 15 meter frequency will be 21.255 +QRM. Hopefully, this will work out
for everyone. The 40 meter frequency will be 7.255 +QRM.

I hope to hear everyone on the net this week. On 15 meters, listen for
W4AQL or a relay station. The skip is too long for us on 15 meters, really.

By the way, there is a mailing list for college stations, the ham-univ
list. That is the best way to stay up to date on the college net
activities. If you want to subscribe, drop me a note and I'll tell
you how.

73, Jeff

--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

4112. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 05:31:06 UTC
From: cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <3857@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 292196

As a soon-to-be no-code-tech, I have a few comments from the other side. The main point I would like to make is PLEASE don't tune somebody out just because they are in it via one of the alternate paths. DO reach out to newcomers and make them feel welcome.

Mark Bitterlich writes:

:: I seem to sway back and forth between two viewpoints regarding this. One
:: side says that we should welcome everyone with open arms, overlook any
:: small improprieties ... with the hopes that eventually the individual
:: will develop respect and consideration for the other amateurs...
::
:: The other side says to be friendly with such a fellow at first, but
:: then become a little more forceful as time goes on and the behavior
:: persists.
::
:: There is even a third approach, and that is to be VERY forceful right
:: from the gitgo, and make clear that someone is doing things very wrong
:: and to do so immediately and in no uncertain terms. But this approach
:: is dangerous, and usually alienates people and tends to push them towards
:: some really bad behavior, which we seem powerless to prevent.

My expectation is that, after I get the equipment and ticket, I will probably lurk around for a while until I get a feel for the local procedures, then attempt a QSO. At some point, I will probably commit some gaffe of etiquette or procedure. I might even, inadvertently, break a rule. I expect and hope that other hams will politely correct me and I will cheerfully apologize and amend my ways. That is how learning takes place. Please don't be rude or chiding, at least not on the first offense. Use a correction as an opportunity to get to know a newcomer, and make him feel welcome.

Go with the 2nd approach. The first is irresponsible, the third is obnoxious unless it is really warranted. (E.g. give no quarter to someone who won't clear a frequency for an emergency when asked.)

<text deleted>

:: Now comes the real shock. Don't ask me why... but the young hams in this
:: area gravitate towards this individual.

It could be that some of the new guys are jerks anyway. After all, 80% of everything is junk. Try not to miss out on the 20%. Perhaps it would be effective preventive medicine to keep an ear out for young or new operators and actively try to include them in conversations and activities.

::
:: FACT: FCC enforcement on people who ignore regulations has diminished.
::
:: FACT: The NUMBER of people who choose to be on... well let's just call
:: it "the wild side" is on the increase.
::
:: FACT: Personal effort required to obtain a license has decreased tremen-
:: dously over the last decade.

The last item probably has less to do with the problem of undisciplined operators than the availability of low-cost entry level "appliance" type tranceivers and scanners. These get people interested and on the air much more quickly. After all, there are no character references required, even for an Extra License: only the ability to pass a largely technical test and send CW at a certain rate. Don't tell me that there were never lids before. Amateur radio should not be elitist, nor an invitation-only club.

Computer hobbyists have undergone a similar technical transition. When I first became interested in computers in the late seventies, it was possible to do a reasonable homebrew system that was as good as anything on the market at comparable price. Nowadays, an XT class computer need be no larger than a deck of cards, and there is not really any point in trying to homebrew a computer unless you have a VLSI lab in your basement. (Interfaces are another matter.) I still see articles about people putting 6MB of RAM and a 200MB hard disk on a TI/99, and I guess that's great if they enjoy it, but a Next would be cheaper. The transtion definately changed the character of personal computer users. The average technical expertise is lower, but the number of users is much higher.

It is clear from these threads that there is an enforcement problem. Perhaps the self-policing should be made more literal. Experienced hams with high license classes could be nominated by local and regional amateur organizations to be "deputized" by the FCC and given authority, in effect, to issue citations. This would take a load off of the FCC. Also, has anyone tried simply documenting abuse via logging, tape recording, etc. and presenting this to the correct authorities? (If recording is not legal for this purpose, perhaps it should be.)

:: Back to the start of this letter... how do we treat new hams? How do we
:: treat OTHER hams in general? My question is this: Is a new ham joining
:: the FRATERNITY of Ham Radio, or is there no such thing anymore and every
:: ham sets his own definition of what ham radio is really about?

I think a fraternity is a nice idea, but lets call it something else. There needs to be more women involved. I went to a hamfest a few years back where they had a knitting session for the wives. What about the guys who might be there because their wives are hams?

:: It appears that the latter definition has lately become popular. Anyone
:: who tries to "coerce" anyone into ANYTHING is a "BAD GUY". Personal

:: freedom is paramount, "who are you to tell me ANYTHING", etc., etc., etc.

I never heard of a freedom that didn't have attached resposibilities.
How absurd!

sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com writes ....

:: On the subject of no-code techs: I have observed the behavior of this new
:: class of hams over the last few months and have decided the following:
::
:: - A great deal of them are very young
:: - Many of them, both children and adults, are "loners"
:: - Many of them are from the CB world (judging by the amount of 11m
:: gear that they offer on local swap nets and the occasional CB lingo)
:: - Most of them motivated themselves into the hobby with little or
:: no outside influence or assistance
::

A recurring theme here is youth. How is that defined? Are we talking
about teenagers? I'm dangerously close to 30, so am I old or young
here?

Actually, anything that gets kids interested enough to learn the
contents of the Tech exams sounds great to me. I might try to get my
eldest interested. Even if they just memorize it, the little bit of
astronomy and atmospheric physics involved might get somebody
thinking.

CB gear is inexpensive and requires little preparation. I will admit
to having been a CBer for a while about 10 years ago before it got
really uncivilized. (In fact, before they stopped issuing licenses.)

I motivated myself into the hobby with no outside influence. Some
people know some hams, some don't. I have had a passing interest for
years, just never had the money. I do plan to learn CW, in time, but
I don't need it immediately. I have introduced myself to the local
ARS. They are fine people and I will probably join by-and-by.

:: Most of the problem is just a lack of good example. "Elmering"
:: on 2m FM just doesn't seem right....

Why not? It seems to me that helping out newcomers is a resposibility
that comes with being a ham. Surely even a newcomer to the DX bands
occasionally needs a little guidance.

--
[--]
| Luke Hamaty "More than gold, I love to complain." |
| Impact Technologies Group - Trurl, from The Cyberiad |
| 800-438-6017 I'm a grad student too - but I plead temporary insanity. |

4113. Whats the diff between 9.6k modems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 06:20:19 UTC
From: dereky@ama.soest.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.062019.5924@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 292181

Basically, its all said in the subject line.. I was curious what was the
difference between these kinds of modems that I have seen around..

g3ruh, k9ng, psk, texnet, and tapr

Whats the difference??? Which of these are supposed to work on VHF without
doing anything drastic to the radio? The Kantronics DataEngine's DE9600
modem (supposed to be g3ruh compatible) is said to work at VHF without
any serious modification to the radio.

Thanks,
Derek Young
dereky@soest.hawaii.edu

4114. French ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 11:30:10 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9110231130.AA12737@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 292219

To correct Al, N1AL <hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@hplabs.hpl.hp.com>

> Je suis d'accord. C'est dommage que nous Americains ignorent les
> langues etrangeres. ^^^-- ons
1st pers pl to agree
Sorry, (and I probably missed some thing, too) with "nous".
Bob W3OTC

This posting in no way represents the official position of my employer.
73, Bob W3OTC I'll see you on 50.125 MHz home 301-762-5838
<rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> work 301-975-5677

4115. Re: Whats the diff between 9.6k modems? (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 11:30:58 UTC
From: kwi@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.113058.29201@nntp.hut.fi>
Source record: 292187

In article <1991Oct23.062019.5924@news.Hawaii.Edu> dereky@ama.soest.hawaii.edu (Derek Young) writes:
>Basically, its all said in the subject line.. I was curious what was the
>difference between these kinds of modems that I have seen around..
>
>g3ruh, k9ng, psk, texnet, and tapr
>
>Whats the difference??? Which of these are supposed to work on VHF without
>doing anything drastic to the radio? The Kantronics DataEngine's DE9600
>modem (supposed to be g3ruh compatible) is said to work at VHF without
>any serious modification to the radio.

I think that the following summary from hs-modem list gives some answers
for your questions:

Date: Thu, 26 Sep 1991 16:11 CDT
From: Jeffrey Austen <JRA1854%tntech.bitnet@relay.EU.net>
Subject: Summary - Are 9600 bps packet modems compatible?
To: hs-modem@wb3ffv.ampr.org

Some time ago I asked the following question.

> I know of several 9600 bps modems which are used for packet radio. They
> are: k9ng, g3ruh, Kantronics de-9600, TAPR's PacketRadio (which is under
> development and is not available yet), and the PSK(?) modem used on some
> of the AMSATs. I assume that the PSK modem is incompatable with all of
> the others. The questions are:
> (1) Are these modems compatable with each other,
> (2) What are their basic specifications and where are they documented, and
> (3) Are there any others?

Here is a slightly edited copy of the replies received.
Thanks to all those who responded!

> Date: Wed, 14 Aug 91 14:00:32 -0500
> From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
> Subject: RE: Are 9600 bps packet modems compatible?
>
> Jeff, the latest AMSAT newsletter had an article by G3RUH describing xPSK
> techniques. Most interesting!
> My understanding is that the various 9600 baud modems do intercommunicate.
> These modems are used with uo14 and uo22. The 1200 baud pacsats use bi-phase
> PSK and are not compatible.
> 73,

> Date: Wed, 14 Aug 91 15:30:49 EDT
> From: "John R. Ackermann" <jra@lawday.daytonoh.ncr.com>
> Subject: RE: Are 9600 bps packet modems compatible?
>
> My understanding is that K9NG and G3RUH are interoperable, except that
> G3RUH will support full duplex, while K9NG won't. The Kantronics DE9600
> is essentially the G3RUH modem in a different form factor. I believe,
> but am not sure, that the PSK modem is, in fact, G3RUH (but don't hold
> me to that...).
>
> The one modem that is clearly incompatible is the one based on the FAX
> chip. That one does things totally differntly, including the use of a
> lengthy training sequence that requires fairly long TXDs and thus
> reduces throughput in a half-duplex environment.
>
> BTW, I'm currently working (with some success) on a very interesting and
> inexpensive approach... the new Kantronics D4-10 UHF data radio (which
> I'm told is actually beginning to ship -- finally -- this week) has a
> direct TTL I/O port with a builtin data slicer. I've been using an
> Ottawa PI card (an 8530 based interface card, designed primarily to use
> with the GRAPES 56KB modem) to directly drive the radio with no "modem"
> at all... just TTL level HDLC out of the 8530 chip directly into the
> radio port. It works great!!! At 19.2, (which is what the response
> curve of the radio is optimized for), FTP throughputs of 1700 cps are no
> problem. Since the speed is totally software controlled (by programming
> the 8530), I've also played with speeds from 110 (!) BPS up to 28.8
> kbps. At 28.8, things work and the throughput is better than at 19.2,
> but the improvement is less than the theoretical and there are quite a
> few retries. I think realignment of the RX discriminator would probably
> make that speed work reliably using the same hardware setup.
>
> By avoiding the cost of the modem, the full cost of a 19.2 station able
> to run tcp/ip on a pc is ~$350 for the radio, and $120 for the Ottawa PI
> card (the Gracilis PacketTwin card, sans piggyback modem, should also
> work, at a slightly higher price). Not a bad buck per baud ratio...
>
> John AG9V

> Date: Fri, 16 Aug 91 13:01:33 EST
> From: Mike.Bilow@anomaly.sbs.com,
> "mikebw@idsvax.ids.com" <mikebw@idsvax.ids.com>
> Subject: RE: Are 9600 bps packet modems compatible?
>
> The K9NG and G3RUH modems should be interoperable. The original K9NG
> modem is documented in his paper that was published in the ARRL Proceedings
> of the Computer Networking Conferences 1-4. When you buy the $35 TAPR kit,
> you get a copy of that paper. If you want a copy, I'll mail it to you.
> Most of the DSP modems are going to be programmed to interoperate with the
> G3RUH and K9NG system. The main difference between K9NG and G3RUH is that
> the transmitter filtering scheme is a little different. The Kantronics
> Data Engine and 9600 baud modem, as well as the Pac-Comm 9600 modem, are

> licensed under the G3RUH technology are real G3RUH modems.
> -- Mike Bilow, N1BEE @ KA1RCI.RI.USA.NA (AX.25)
> mikebw@idsvax.ids.com (Internet)

> Date: Thu, 15 Aug 91 10:22:46 GMT
> From: ames!elroy!grian!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr%harvard@harvunxw.BITNET
> (Mike Curtis (818) 765-2857)
> Subject: Re: Are 9600 bps packet modems compatible?
>
> > (1) Are these modems compatable with each other?
>
> yup.
>
> Kantronics DE-9600 and PacComm's NB96/EM-NB96 are g3ruh modems.
> Kantronics uses a wierd disconnect header; PacComm uses a TAPR
> standard 20 pin modem disconnect.
>
> The k9ng was the original, and is half duplex. The g3ruh is an
> improved design, full duplex, and has a digitally generated
> transmit waveform. This can be adjusted to compensate for a
> particular transmitter-receiver pair (my transmitter-your receiver).
> Seeing as we are using direct FSK, and the varactor _should_ be
> biased into a linear region, this would be mainly used to
> compensate for the distant receiver.
>
> We have found this to be a non-issue. Sometimes minor improvement
> can be made.
>
> Some have found that the g3ruh can be optimized for k9ng modems by
> using JMP1 and 3 in the 1-2 positions, and removing JMP-2 and 4.
> However, I haven't verified this yet. It really should depend on
> the receiver in use at the distant end.
>
> I believe they're comparing transmit waveforms directly from the
> modems, and not considering the radio path.
>
> The k9ng requires a somewhat broader receiver, and the clock recovery
> circuit is not as nice as the g3ruh. Also, the g3ruh has a "better"
> DCD, which means it will clobber any other speed packet on the channel.
> We have a shared-mode (1200/9600) repeater here in L.A., and this can
> be a problem.
>
> > (2) What are their basic specifications and where are they documented?
>
> There's not a whole lot to document. They're direct FSK modems, and use
> a "randomizer" to minimize DC component. They sound a lot like squelch
> bursts. Technically, it's pseudo-pink noise with a passband of 300-4800 Hz.
>
> BTW, both will work other speeds, up to 28.4 kB. The capacitors in the
> transmit and receive filters must be changed for this.

>
> They work with most TNC's. Notable exceptions: ALL Kantronics,
> except the Data Engine, and Heathkits' Pocket Packet (but why
> would anyone want to do that to a cute little toy like this?)
>
> > (3) Are there any others?
>
> DSP modems can emulate k9ng-format modems (of course).
>
> Yours,
>
> 146.745 @1200 <--> 145.36/144.76 @9600 - 1200/9600 baud duplex repeater
> Packet Radio: wd6ehr@n6yn.#soca.ca.usa wd6ehr.ampr.org [44.16.0.21]
> Internet: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.UUCP Compu$erve 73240,3523
> 7921 Wilkinson Avenue; North Hollywood CA USA 91605-2210 (818) 765-2857

Jeff Austen, k9ja
Bitnet: jra1854@tntech
Internet: jra1854@tntech.bitnet or jra1854%tntech.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.edu

--

Helsinki University of Technology, | kwi@vipu.hut.fi |
Metsahovi Radio Research Station | !EID RO EVOM |
Otakaari 5A, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland | oh6eh@oh2rba |

4116. Auto battery question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 12:04:37 UTC
From: m21198@mwunix
Message-ID: <m21198.688219477@mwunix>
Source record: 292212

I power my APlink station by floating an auto battery on a couple of small power supplies. It usually floats at about 13.3 volts. This works fine for a month or so, then the battery seems to lose its ability to deliver current, although it still floats at about the same voltage and reads OK on a hydrometer. I would suspect it was losing equalization, but the hydrometer shows all cells about the same and full. Does anyone know what is going on and what to do about it?
John WA9FCH (McHarry@MITRE.org)

4117. Ref: 646B tubes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 13:31:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GC2UTJ791S90N87K@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292189

I have had good luck with RF Parts (619)744-0700. 646b
(used in my Kenwwood 820s) were 14.95 for a matched set (I
recommend a matched set) 11.95 per tube unmatched.

order # 1(800)854-1927
73s de AC4HF
Jeff

4118. Re: SATELLITE EQUIPMENT HELP REQUEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 15:39:46 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.153946.19442@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292188

In article <3146@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil> westreic@oc.nps.navy.mil (Eric Westreich) writes:
>
>I have read numerous articles on how easy it is to get into satellite amateur radio. "You don't really need the high priced sets," is also often stated. I have yet to see a specific list of recommended equipment, other than the high priced units.
>
>Could someone recommend an inexpensive way to go, as well as the features and power REQUIRED for satellite operation. For example, would the Alinco DR-570T work: mobile, 2m/440, FM, 45 watts?

In general, FM is prohibited over the amateur satellites. It is a severe drain on the transponder for the amount of intelligence transferred. The preferred modes of operation are CW and SSB. You need weak signal equipment to be effective on the satellites. The data only Microsats are somewhat of an exception since they are quite strong, but passes are short and the footprint is small.

Any of the Icom multimode radios from the IC-211 forward will work nicely. The fancy multiband multimode rigs like the IC-970, Kenwood 790A, and Yaesu FT-736 are the Cadillacs, but the lesser radios will do the job. You will need between 50 and 500 watts ERP to access the satellites with signals of the same strength as the beacon. You should never be stronger than the beacon as this is considered very bad operating practice robbing others of transponder power. The transponder's power is shared among all users and must be conserved. A 13 db circular polarized gain antenna and an adjustable 2.5 to 25 watt radio is a good way to do this.

The most important part of a satellite station is the receiving setup. You should use a gain antenna with a Gasfet preamp mounted at the feedpoint. This will set system noise figure. With a 13 db antenna and a good Gasfet preamp, you should be able to hear the raw transponder noise floor pump from spin modulation. This insures that you will be able to hear any signal on the satellite.

To work the popular mode B satellites, you will need to cover the 145 Mhz and 435 Mhz bands. You transmit on 435 and receive on 145. If you already have an HF rig that covers 10 meters, you can use a transverter to 435 and a receiving converter from 145. This is not ideal because you can't listen to your own signals coming back. A better solution is to use a separate general coverage receiver with the 2 meter receiving converter. Another cheap way to go is to use an old commercial FM transmitter strip as a CW transmitter at 435 and a receiving converter from 2 meters to the 10 meter band.

If you don't have an HF rig, or don't want to tie it up, and you want to use voice through the satellite, then you should look at the multimode

2 meter and 70 cm radios. IC-211s are often available for $250 at hamfests and IC-451s for around $300. I've used this setup with a Mirage D1010N amplifier and a ARR144VDG Gasfet preamp, it works very well. I'm currently using a rather strange setup. I have the shoulder strap portable IC202 and IC402 tranceivers using the D1010N amplifier and the ARR preamp. This makes a neat briefcase portable station that works well. The 202 and 402 cost me around $200 each on the used market. For a short while I had the expensive Kenwood 790A, but I was not happy with it's performance. I'm scouring the used market for a Icom 970 at the moment. This radio is incredible, but oh so expensive new.

Good antennas are critical to success with satellite operation. They needn't be mounted high since they will be looking up. They only need to clear the surface by a few feet when elevated to their maximum. The Cushcraft AOP package is the minimum system you should consider. One caution, SWR climbs and performance degrades badly on this setup when it is the least bit wet, even a heavy dew will effect it's performance. Much better are the KLM antennas. I use the 22C on 2 meters and the 40CX on 70 cm. These are circular polarized antennas which are best for satellite work. However, you can use linear polarized antennas like the Cushcraft long boomers with good results. I've used the 19 element Cushcraft boomers on 2 meters and the 24 element boomers on 70 cm with good success. Homemade antennas will serve also. Good designs can be found in the handbooks. I've used Byron Lindsey's helix antennas to good effect. I'm currently working on a folding portable antenna made from salvaged segments of TV antennas. My current goal is to have a manpack satellite station.

Here is a short list of suitable equipment.

Transverters:

SSB Electronics (Germany)
Microwave Modules (England)

The SSB Electronics transverters are super, but very expensive. The Microwave Modules units are servicable but hard to find. I've used both.

Transceivers:

Icom units, IC211, IC245, IC251, and IC275 on 2 meters and IC451 and IC475 on 70 cm. I've used all of these, any are suitable though the 275 and 475 are the best (and most expensive) choices. I have a personal affection for the IC211 when modified with the Mutek frontend board.

Kenwood units, 711 and 811. Neither has a very good receiver and both generate a lot of phase noise. Not recomended.

Multi-multi:

Icom 970. Absolutely the cat's meow. It does everything well and in an operator friendly fashion.

Kenwood 790A. Good main receiver, unfortunately you need to use the subband receiver for satellite and it doesn't offer narrow filtering. The transmit section is a problem. The modular final on 70 cm overheats badly and is prone to failure. Very operator unfriendly for satellite use. The fan is noisey.

Yaesu FT726 and the newer FT736. Good servicable radios. Not fancy, but very usable. The FT726 was the first designed for satellite radio. Either of these will serve you well.

Amplifiers:

By far and away the hands down favorite of satellite users is the Mirage D1010N amplifier.

Preamps:

I like the Advanced Receiver Research line, especially the ARR144VDG. Other good units are made by SSB Electronics and Henry Radio.

There, that should get you pointed in the right direction. I'd suggest you invest in a preamp and converter, or a preamp and 2 meter multimode rig first so you can listen in on the mode B activity and see if it is for you before setting up a complete station. With a good antenna, armchair copy is available to half the world for hours at a time using Oscar 13. With a poor antenna or preamp, you'll wonder if the satellite is working at all. If you don't get at least S5-S9 signals from the beacon and from the average station on the satellite, you've done something wrong.

Gary KE4ZV

4119. HF Beam for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 15:48:49 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4468@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 292202

FOR SALE - Cushcraft ABT-34 beam, 4 elements 20,15,10 meters.
$200.00 or best offer. I have assembly manual.

Ken
N1KK
508-467-2663(work)
401-647-9632(home)
Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

4120. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 16:03:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.160307.19663@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292209

In article <9110211808.AA23869@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:
[long description of the desperado deleted]
>
>So you have the picture. Now... what to do about it? Sure, some people
>have talked about taking actions that would get him off the air immediately.
>Most of these discussions revolve around actions that are obviously illegal.
>(Pins in coax, etc.)

Some creative vandalism may be the only workable solution to this particular problem. I know that it's illegal, but you guys put up his antennas, you may have to help bring them down.

>FACT: Personal effort required to obtain a license has decreased tremen-
>dously over the last decade.

This is NOT true on 75 meters and 20 meters where the problem seems worst. Most of the operators I've heard in the bands permitted to the lesser licensees have been either good or willing to learn. Many of the very worst jammers and troublemakers hold Extra class licenses.

>Ham radio is headed towards chaos. The FCC would probably like to see that,
>as it sure would allow them an easy answer as to what to do with our freq.
>allocations.

I believe that this is definitely wrong. The FCC has been terribly scarred by the CB mess. They created a monster that they can't control. At least when they tell hams to vacate a band, we still leave. The CB cancer has spread outside it's assigned limits and no amount of enforcement by the limited manpower of the Commission has been able to control it. The very last thing the FCC wants is for the ham bands to become uncontrollable like the CB band has become.

>What to do about all this is (IMHO) the most important issue facing amateur
>radio today.

What do you do with the neighboring sociopath except shoot him down like a dog? After friendly persuasion fails, and it will. You can hound him across the bands giving him a dose of his own medicine. You can picket his house late at night. You can send anonymous tips to the drug hotline. You can swear out a peace bond against him. You can file numerous TVI complaints with the FCC. Give his dog to the Humane Society. Burn dirty words in his lawn. Sow kudzu near his house. Sooner or later, he'll get the idea he's not welcome.

Gary KE4ZV

4121. Re: Can I float a Car battery accross a PS-50 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 16:06:11 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.160611.19754@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292192

In article <9110221201.AA27174@hermes.intel.com> rharel@fab8.INTel.COM (RICHARD HAREL) writes:
>Has anyone out there ever floated a car battery accross a Kenwood PS-50
>Power Suppy ? - Would I chance damaging the Power transistors by doing so
>w/o a Heavy duty Diode on the + terminal ? I understand the car battery
>heats up quickly above a certain voltage. What would be the ideal voltage
>to set the P.S. 50 to.
>The idea of course is to have the PS 50 charging the battery at all times.
>When the AC goes on the blink, the Battery kick in.
>Any suggestions ??
>- Rich
>WB2JBS

You must use the diode. If the power to the PS fails, the battery will damage the regulator in the PS unless the diode is present. Nominal trickle charge voltage should be 13.8 volts at the battery terminals. For rapid and complete charging the voltage should be set to 14.8 volts, but cannot be allowed to remain that high after the battery reaches full charge or it will boil the battery dry.

Gary KE4ZV

4122. Re: Protecting receiver front-end

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 16:10:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.161036.19835@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292200

In article <jrsargeant.688167473@lescsse> jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov (JACK SARGEANT) writes:
>In <5062@tamsun.TAMU.EDU> hhg9751@tamsun.TAMU.EDU (Herb Graeber) writes:
>
>>Any ideas for protecting the front end of a receiver
>>when that receiver's antenna is near another antenna
>>that is used for transmitting? Not really a TR switch
>>but one that would sense the high level of RF and limit
>>the amount passed through to the receiver. Perhaps
>>someone could post or e-mail a simple solution/circuit?
>>Thanks...73...Herb K5HG
>
>I've successfully used diodes (a pair, one polarized each way) from antenna terminal to ground. This positively limits the input signal to about .5 volts unless the input is so large that the diodes blow. Very simple and, at least for me, effective.
>Sarge

Sarge's solution is the classic answer, but the diodes will form a high level mixer and, in a high RF environment, will cause numerous mixing products to show up all over the spectrum. This isn't very neighborly. The preferred solution today is to use a PIN diode attenuator controlled by an AGC voltage. Suitable circuits are in the new Handbook.

Gary KE4ZV

4123. Re: Auto battery question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 16:25:45 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.688235244@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 292213

m21198@mwunix (John McHarry) writes:
>I power my APlink station by floating an auto battery on a couple of small
>power supplies. It usually floats at about 13.3 volts. This works fine for
>a month or so, then the battery seems to lose its ability to deliver current,
>although it still floats at about the same voltage and reads OK on a
>hydrometer. I would suspect it was losing equalization, but the hydrometer
>shows all cells about the same and full. Does anyone know what is going on
>and what to do about it?

My email response to you at "m21198@mwunix" did NOT make it for obvious
reasons (is YOUR poster giving out bad addresses?), so I'll post instead:

My first guess is that the problem may be caused by a too-low
float voltage. A FULLY-CHARGED lead-acid battery AFTER any
"surplus" charge has disappeared is about 13.8 volts (it's above
14 volts before the "surplus" disappears). 13.3 volts may be low
enough that it is not really charging at all!
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

4124. How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 16:38:50 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9110231638.AA17872@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 292222

ultnix.met.dec.com!taber (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD) replies:

>In article <9110211808.AA23869@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>,Mark Bitterlich writes
>an unquotably long lament about a ham he helped who later turned out to be a
>vandal and expresses regret that we cannot induct only the good into our ranks
>while excluding the unworthy. He ends by asking if it is possible to be a
>"good vandal" and turn hamdom from self-policing to self-executing.

Well I did ask for flames didn't I? :-) Patrick, just for the record, I never "expressed regret that we cannot only induct the good into our ranks while excluding the unworthy" although I agree that it would be real nice if that were true of anything. What I was trying to ask is how to deal with the unworthy when they present themselves up close and personal, and also maybe how to INSTILL and keep respect in the newcomers and how to regain it in the old.

As far as me asking if it was possible to "be a good vandal" and turn hamdom from self-policing to self-executing".... Patrick I merely said that some had suggested it, not that I was espousing it. Please flame what I wrote, and please quote what you flame. I do not think that it is fair (life usually isn't but... can't I ask?) that I have to defend myself against things that I never wrote.

However I do admit, and stand behind the INNUENDO (that was unwritten) that "self-policing" is a joke. Thus I can not turn "hamdom over from self-policing" since in my opinion, we have never had that to begin with other than in the eyes of the FCC's regulations. "Self-REPORTING" maybe.

Police: "1. Preventing and detecting crime, and ENFORCING the laws."

We do not enforce anything effectively because we do not really have any method that I am aware of to do so. The whole thrust of what I was writing was in effect a cry for help to figure out ways to do exactly that. Vigilante action is in effect one answer. If you have another method that allows "self-policing" to work, then please tell me. Not a plan... a proven method. I do not want to be a Vigilante, but I also do not want what I am hearing and seeing to continue.

>First, understand that looking for a fast, easy way out of the mess is
>the same impulse you depreciate so strongly in those who look for a fast,
>easy way IN to ham radio.

Absolutely true. However, when a man breaks into your home and is busy molesting your wife... you don't usually sit down to reason out a way to improve our prison system. :-)

>Second, keep in mind that the Nerd Net and its ilk predate no-code.
>That's not the problem. There have ALWAYS been bad operators. And just as a
>single bad step in a staircase will trip many people, a single bad operator
>will be a problem to many people.

You are absolutely correct. I have received many responses that infer that no-code is not the problem. I NEVER *NEVER* meant to imply that it WAS! However I obviously did since so many people have written, and I do apologize and retract any meaning to that effect or innuendo that was interpreted as such. I DIDN'T MEAN IT HONEST! :-) I was trying to say that that opposition to "no code" was to many their only way of showing opposition to "unruly behavior". Yes, that implies that no coders are "unruly", I can see that now... but what I MEANT was that people saw code as a means to show dedication towards a goal by exertion of hard effort. NOT that a ham that DID NOT know code was any worse than anyone else! I wish I had never mentioned "no code". SORRY!

>To get out of the mess and keep ham radio's reputation untarnished, you
>have to stay inside the law. That means you have to do hard, hard work
>and establish the guilt of the party in question and get remedy from
>official channels.

Patrick... it sounds good. How effective have you been in cleaning up 75 meters? Can you document one success? Please tell me about it.

>Doing less is becoming what you are supposedly defending against. You cannot
>make ham radio better by acting worse.

I find myself defending the vigilante type approach, and that is not what I want to do, nor do I espouse.. but the term: Fight fire with fire" also comes to mind. I will be more than willing to follow any detailed plan of action that you suggest. HOWEVER... I have ONE question before I start. If I do as you say, and it fails... if I try the ARRL, the FCC, or SUE the guy (as some have suggested), and ALL THAT FAILS... then what will be your suggestion? I need to know that before I follow your path.

>Self-policing doesn't mean we all wear badges and carry guns. The kind of
>policing we're talking about is the kind where the drill sargeant tells you
>to police up the area. We keep ourselves clean.

You brought a smile to my face.. not derisive or anything nasty.. just a smile. You see I just retired from the Marine Corps after 20 years. I remember the Drill Instructor (Sergeant) who in my youth ordered the young recruits to "police up the area". He did not carry a gun, nor a badge.

What he did carry with him was the sure and sudden confidence that any failure to accomplish his orders would be followed by a terribly violent attack upon our young bodies that we would have no defense against. We believed him..... especially after he demonstrated it once or twice.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

4125. RE: Aviation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 17:38:34 UTC
From: wa8ycd@skvax1.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110231738.AA10804@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292220

jtuszka@uwspmail.uwsp.edu writes:

>This isn't amateur radio related, but can anybody tell me where I can find a
>news/info group about aviation related subjects? I am looking specifically
>for experimental aircraft info.

Send a listserver request to:

aviation-request@mc.lcs.mit.edu

Aviation Digest shows up automatically in your mailbox... a lot like Info-Hams.

73,
Bob West WA8YCD
Texas Instruments Incorporated
Dallas Texas
wa8ycd@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com

4126. TM-741 Mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 17:42:31 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2342@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 292203

Hot off the presses...

To enable FM transmit from 136-174, 410-470, do the following:

1. Remove the front panel.

2. Don't cut the green wire. If it is cut, splice it back.

3. Disconnect front panel unit cable.

4. Remove two screws in front panel back and remove rear cover.

5. Locate row of resistors next to Lithium Battery.

6. Remove R54 and R55 - clearly marked, the two nearest the battery.

7. Reassemble. No MPU reset necessary.

Note: Removing only R54 enables MARS/CAP only. Removing both
enables all.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

4127. 3D2CR == Conway Reef ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 18:07:29 UTC
From: bert@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9110231307.AA08435@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 292199

The country files that come with the current version of "CT" have the call 3D2CR hard-coded as being "Conway Reef" as opposed to being a plain Fiji station.
I've got an old card from 3D2CR which is plainly marked "Fiji".
When did this distinction (if it is, in fact, real) occur?

Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

4128. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 18:11:53 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.181153.9482@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292201

allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes:

[text deleted]

>THREE. I would argue for "start soft --- but they get ONE warning. Then the
>gloves come off." Playing the sn*tty sh*t from the very start won't make ham
>radio look very good; on the other hand, letting people know where the line is
>AND ENFORCING IT WHEN IT IS OVERSTEPPED will say a lot.

Amen. A bad step on a staircase will trip many people, true, unless it is
fixed or removed and replaced.

--
*** Paul N.
Zaremba - Amateur Callsign AA9BK (After A 9th Beer, Killed!) **
--- **
pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu ** zaremba@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu **
--- ** Affiliated with
the best in the midwest,

WKIG FM 107! I'm a shiny, happy guy
****

4129. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 18:20:39 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.182039.11460@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292206

I think what is necessary is to form a new organization of amateur radio operators that will replace the need for the FCC. We need a Federal board of hams and regional representatives (such as the FCC field offices). These hams would have the power to enforce all band rules and confiscate/damage/ destroy :) equipment as warranted. In the case of the NerdBat [no offense], his equipment should be confiscated and auctioned off. Everyone tries to do this in a civilized manner, but as we all know, Action talks and BS walks... (I know I modified it a little...) This guy is repeatedly ignoring polite requests to not be a disturbance to other operators. He should be given a fair amount of warning, and then we should show up and at least take all of his antennas and the tuner/SWR meter......That would keep him off for a while!

But I digress, perhaps due to vandalism inflicted upon myself. This vandalsim was not as a result of operating procedures on my part, but rather random violence enacted against me by a few of the local neighborhood "jerks". They removed by upside-down 20 meter V-dipole one evening as I was working.....

(But I wasn't too upset considering I burned one of them severely on the hand when he grasped the antenna as 100W of RF energy was coursing through it. :) :)

P.S. It was quite easy to tell who did it that Monday at school.....
(Hey, what happened to your hand? Did you go sticking your hand in the toaster again?? HAHAHAHAHAHAHHAHAHAHA)

Hence my "handle" of RF Burns....I know what they are like.......

--
*** Paul N. Zaremba - Amateur Callsign AA9BK (After A 9th Beer, Killed!) **
-- **
pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu ** zaremba@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu **
-- ** Affiliated with the best in the midwest,

WKIG FM 107! I'm a shiny, happy guy
****

4130. TH6DXX manual needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 18:34:22 UTC
From: randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <3352@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 292190

I just acquired a used HyGain TH6DXX beam.

I have what appears to be one page (pages 7 & 8) from the manual.
Which does show the overall beam and all of the measurements
needed to assemble it together.

I was wondering if anyone had the entire manual that they could
copy and send me?

If so, please drop me an email message.

Thanks

Randy
WA2AGE

Randy Hall Grass Valley Group, Inc. VOICE: 916-478-3310
P.O. Box 1114 Grass Valley, CA 95945 FAX: 916-478-3887
Internet: randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com Home: 916-274-2207
UUCP: ... !tektronix!gold!randyh Packet: WA2AGE@KE6LW
AppleLink: D4427

4131. Re: Callsign Envy.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 18:58:38 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570192@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292208

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:

>I am still collecting KA1CV cute phonetics. (I -promise- I will only
>use them off-the-air, or only among close friends on 75 meters in the
>daytime!) But I almost forgot to mention the ARRL HQ club station:

>W 1 Its Never Finished. We are always making changes, mods, etc.

And don't forget: W 1 Ain't Working.

AL N1AL "Able Lover"

4132. Protecting receiver front-end

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 19:00:11 UTC
From: JSHCH%ALASKA.BITNET@cornellc.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <9110231804.AA29624@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292218

In <5062@tamsun.TAMU.EDU> hhg9751@tamsun.TAMU.EDU (Herb Graeber) writes:

>Any ideas for protecting the front end of a receiver
>when that receiver's antenna is near another antenna
>that is used for transmitting? Not really a TR switch
>but one that would sense the high level of RF and limit
>the amount passed through to the receiver. Perhaps
>someone could post or e-mail a simple solution/circuit?
>Thanks...73...Herb K5HG

and a reply by Sarge, W0RIJ, suggesting a pair of shunt diodes across the receiver antenna terminals.

I've used the same technique with the shunt diodes myself with good results. It was a necessary technique when I operated on 75 meters and used different antennas for transmitting and receiving--my vertical works great for transmitting but has higher noise pickup on receive. My old Collins 75A1 receiver AGC got overloaded while transmitting due to the high dose of RF coming down the receive antenna and into the receiver, and the diodes cured this overload problem.
A caveat--diodes generate harmonics, and harmonics can cause TVI or interference to your neighbor hams. In this situation the diodes are driven with significant RF voltage, and are connected to an efficient antenna which can effectively radiate the harmonics . My cure for this was to insert an antenna tuning network between the diodes and the receiving antenna. This provided a measure of harmonic suppression, and kept my neighbors relatively quiet.
It may seem obvious, but don't leave the diodes in the line when transmitting, as with a transceiver, or you'll blow them up!
I was disappointed to discover that my newly-purchased TS-440S did not have provision for a separate receive antenna, but the noise blanker made the vertical usable for reception, so I no longer use the back-to-back diodes.

Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
jshch@alaska.bitnet

4133. Re: ARRL "Incentive Licensing" (Wayne Greens comments on)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 19:24:34 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570193@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292194

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jeffj@cbnewsm.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>In 73 Amateur Radio Today I keep reading in Wayne Green's editorials his
>comments blasting the ARRL's "Incentive Licensing" coming about around 1964.
>What exactly was the situation before incentive licensing or was there one?
>Wayne Green makes some interesting comments on a lot of things but I am really
>interested in his why he keeps commenting on the licensing. If you reply via
>email to me please use the path in my signature as my regular mail path is
>broken...

Wayne keeps bringing it up because he knows that there are still some hams
who are mad at ARRL about it. He never misses a chance to throw darts
at ARRL.

In the REALLY olden days, there were two classes of ham license, General
and Advanced. I forget the exact details, but entire bands were only
available to Advanced, including most phone privileges. By the time I
got into ham radio (1968) the Advanced license was gone, and they had
added the Novice and Technician license. The Extra class also existed,
but it was for "bragging rights" only -- the General license gave you
full privileges on all ham bands.

ARRL proposed a system similar to the old Advanced license where certain
phone bands would be available only to Advanced. FCC modified this idea
to carve up the phone and CW bands into the ghettos we have today.
(How many of us can, from memory, list ALL the various sub bands for
each class of license?)

Obviously, hams with General class licenses lost some frequencies if they
didn't upgrade. Some have never forgiven ARRL for this.

AL N1AL

4134. TM-741: First Impressions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 19:31:53 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2343@west.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 292186

TM-741: First Impressions

by Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ

Despite my better judgement, I up and sold my trustworthy TM-721 and took the plunge on Kenwood's latest offering, the TM-741. Although I've only had the radio for two days, I've been studying it for several weeks and have put together the following opinion about it.

I bought the basic radio, the CTCSS Decode option, the DTSS option and the short (4 Meter) control head extension kit. Cost was just over $900. Additonal band units for one of 10M, 6M, 1.25m and 23CM (that's 28, 50, 220 and 1296 MHz) run between $250 and $350 each. The supplied 440 unit may be removed and replaced with another band.

Control Features

The black on white (kind of orange, actually) display is very readable under all lighting conditions. I'm told that there is a black display with colored letters but it is only available in Japan, where it is the preferred type (I guess they are night people over there :-).

Kenwood finally woke up and smelled the coffee by illuminating the control buttons - albeit dimly and with very small letters (I'm slowly getting farsighted :-).

For as much as this radio does, it has surprisingly few buttons. Thats because most buttons have three functions, and some have more depending on the context in which they're used. Kenwood was wise to include a handy little quick reference card, which I presently depend on.

There is the ubiquitous F (function) button which gives many keys additional meaning. It is used in a variety of ways. For example, depending on the function you might press F, followed by another key, or hold F down for 1 second until the buttons begin to flash and then press another key, or hold F down and simultaneously press another key, or hold F down and another key down while turning on the power.

Some buttons are hidden. For example, to change transmit bands, you press in on the volume knob for that band. For those that have seen pictures of the rig, you'll recall that there are three multicolor reg/green LED's in a row above the volume knobs. These LED's are also buttons which are called Control Select buttons. When you press a Control Select key, the front panel controls now operate on the indicated band, while the selected band for transmit stays the same. I find this very handy since it means I can continue my QSO while fiddling with another band.

Scanning is available on both bands simultaneously and with a wide variety of options. You can scan through memory channels, groups of memory channels, the call channel, the last used VFO frequency, the last used memory channel. There are three or four ways to initiate scanning, and surprisingly, no SCAN button anywhere. In general, to begin scanning, you press and hold either a Control Select button, the VFO button, the MR button or the CALL button or one of the similar buttons on the microphone. Each method initiates a different type of scan. Scan resume may be either time operated or carrier operated.

I've not seen a mobile radio with as much memory before (except the 941, which I have not owned). There are 100 regular memory channels per band, plus a CALL channel. Any channel may hold an odd split (finally, Kenwood!), and the VFO band scan limits no longer use regular memory channels (finally, Kenwood!). I now enjoy having every repeater in the state programmed into my radio, and it is handy since I drive around the back country quite a bit.

One odd attribute about the main control knob is that when you change memory channels from, say, 55 to 1 where there are no channels programmed between 56 and 99, there is a slight delay. Presumably the mpu is doing something as it jumps across these unused channels. The delay gives rise to an odd feeling when you've only got a couple of memories programmed and the rest are all empty (and blanked out).

I wish there was a way to directly key in the memory channel number you wanted, because it can take several turns of the knob to traverse 40 or 50 channels. Although my DTSS module is still on backorder, the manual indicates that I can use it to directly enter the VFO frequencies with the microphone keys. I don't recall that it will allow you to direct key the memory channel numbers.

The radio also includes a time-of-day clock/calendar/stopwatch. I like the clock but I find the stopwatch particularly cumbersome to use and overall nothing more than a trivial toy. I had hoped that it could do something useful like time my transmissions (to beat the repeater's alligator) but no such luck. It's no more useful than the one on your digital watch. The clock does, however function to automatically turn the radio ON or OFF at predetermined times, and has a built-in timeout timer for the cross-band repeater function (or any other purpose).

Button beep volume is adjustable (in 8 steps) as is the display brightness (in 4 steps). In my rig, there is no discernible difference between brightness levels 1 and 2, but 3 and 4 are noticeably and progressively darker. My last late model Kenwood (a TM-241) did show a difference between brightness levels 1 and 2.

Speaking of beeps, the rig sometimes plays a stupid tune when I press the DTSS button. Maybe it's singing "La De Da, the DTSS isn't installed yet you dummy..." :-).

On the positive side, different functions have different beeps so you don't have to look at the display. For example, switching to UHF

transmit gives a high pitched beep, and switching to VHF gives a low one.

On The Air

A salesman warned me that the receivers were not as "tight" as the '721's and sure enough, there is a noticeable increase in around town intermod junk. Sometimes it gets pretty bad and I'm glad that I'm getting the CTCSS decoder to help prevent it. Overall sensitivity and sound quality is as good as any, and the micro-miniature built-in speaker does a remarkable job for it's size. Almost everyone will use an external speaker, however, since it improves the receiver volume tremendously.

There are three speaker jacks (or four is you buy an additional band unit). There's one at the rear of each band unit, and one near the front of the rig. The front jack (which I use) comes off the internal speaker and is a mixture of all bands.

I miss not being able to switch off the second band as easily as I did in the '721, which was a one-button (DUAL) press. On the '741, you must first press and hold the 'F' key until the buttons flash, and then punch the band switch you wish to disable (or enable). This takes much more time and thought, which I don't have a lot of when I'm busy driving in city traffic. It's quicker to just turn the volume down on the band you want rid of.

I also miss the single volume control that the 721 had. Now I have two knobs, plus a third which does nothing, to contend with. More cockpit confusion, however, it's manageable.

On air signal reports have ranged from "outstanding" to "sounds a little hollow" (probably some sour grapes there :-). Overall, transmit audio seems right up to par with the rest of the pack.

The radio has a fan which comes on whenever you transmit (at any power) and stays on for a few minutes afterward. It appears to be time operated instead of temperature operated as one might expect. At any rate, it's very quiet.

Accessories

A couple of nits to pick here. First, for a $750 radio, I expect CTCSS Decode and DTSS to be BUILT IN! Dammit, they can do it on a $500 handheld, why not on a top-of-the-line mobile!!! These two 'goodies' jacked the price up another $75. I consider them both essential. The DTSS gives you several things besides DTMF paging, such as a 10 number/15 digit autodialer and the ability to key in frequencies from the keypad. CTCSS is really a good idea when (if) you decide to use the cross-band repeat, and as mentioned above, to prevent intermod receive problems.

The front panel extension kits are OK, but are misrepresented by Kenwood. Firstly, the "short" kit is advertised as being 13 feet long - so I bought it. Come to find out, only the display cable is 13 feet long, the microphone extension is only 6 feet in length - so BEWARE. They're also very expensive. The "short" kit is about $45 and the long kit is around $70. Pretty expensive wire....

There is some good news in that the control head cable only contains 4 wires and could be easily extended by the user. The microphone cable is one of the 8 conductor telephone-type RJ45 or whatever and would be harder, but not impossible, to extend. But what's the point? You have to buy one of the kits to get the modesty panel that fits over the hole left by the display panel. At least ICOM for one, didn't have this requirement.

Installation

Oh boy, a remote head radio.... Sure. I've got a new vehicle and despite it's sport utility status (a Ford Explorer), you pay hell trying to find a place to mount anything in it. I finally ended up sacrificing some of the rear passenger's foot room by installing it under the rear of the front passenger's seat. I'm planning on placing a little mat over it to keep the rear seat passenger's feet off of it. Well, at least it can't be seen with the seat in it's usual (all the way back) position.

I mounted the control head, with it's handy little swivel mount, on the door of the slide out ashtray in the front dash (lucky I don't smoke). This has the neat side effect of being able to slide the control panel out and closer to my hand when driving. For the time being it's being held there by the double-sided velcro tape which came with the unit. When this fails, and I expect it to, I'll put a couple of small holes in the ashtray plastic to secure the mount. Oh well, ashtrays are replaceable...

Final Thoughts

Well, despite the rough edges outlined above, I am having fun which is the true measure of this hobby. I'm a good $900 poorer this week but I do think I have a radio which I'll grow to love. I really like the separated head installation, despite the effort it took to put it in. The memory and scan capabilities are nothing short of incredible and there are enough bells and whistles to keep me very busy for a while. I'll give it an overall thumbs up with an 8 rating on the 1 to 10 AA (amateurs anonymous) scale :-).

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

4135. Request: Kenwood TH-75 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 19:56:01 UTC
From: MARC003@UNLVM.UNL.EDU
Message-ID: <9110231947.AA10774@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292211

Well, I have collected a lot of mods from the net, but a friend
needs these. Anybody know where I can get them or mail them to me.
Thanks. no message :-)

4136. re ply to question on FT767

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 20:10:40 UTC
From: MJK@PBN45.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9110232007.AA12727@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292215

```
! K1MER writes:
!
! Gary: Your comparison of IC735 vs IC725/FT747 is very interesting ...
!
! I'd be very interested in your opinion of the FT767GX.....and anyone
! else's opinion, too !!
!
! Jerry, K1MER
```

Jerry:

I've been using a '767 for about 5 years now. It's generally a fine rig, although quite a bit more pricey than the other models you mentioned. An overview of this rig shows lots of positive features, and a few gotchas:

1. Audio quality is clearly superior, if the folks on the other end of my QSO's are to be believed.
2. The rig is significantly lighter than the other top-end rigs (well, it once was their best), which makes it handy for mobiling/Field Day.
3. The power supply and antenna tuner are built-in, also handy if you are in movement mode.
4. Almost all features that show up as add-ons on competitive rigs are part of the standard package, which makes for a cheaper over-all purchase. This includes the filters, which are quite good.
5. It has plug-in modules for 6m, 2m and .75m (but I don't have any experience with these).
6. It's as forgiving as any solid state rig can be, but admittedly less so than my old Kenwood '820, a hybrid vacuum state box. The '767 has SCRAMMED once or twice when I gave it a >2:1 SWR, but it always came back to life without forcing me to resort to mysticism/service.
7. It's fun to use.

On the negative side:

1. The lithium battery died after a yr, and all the memories went away (1 yr is too short a time for this to happen). I've been told they have a mod for this that results in reasonable battery life, but I'm going to use dilithium crystals.
2. The antenna tuner is less-than-a-winner.
3. It only has 10 memories (not a problem for me, but could con-cievably be one for some folks). Alternatively, this might be a companion feature to limit the inconvience caused by problem #1.

Note that mine is an early model in the series; expect that some mods/tweaks/improvements have been made. Maybe some of the problems have gone away.

Hope this helps.

Whatever choice you make, enjoy it!

73 de KC1JP

Mike Karp, KC1JP | Prime Computer | We're all
mjk@pbn45.prime.com | 500 Old Connecticut Path | Golgafringians
508-620-2800 x4711 | Framingham, MA 01701 | under the skin.

4137. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 20:34:20 UTC
From: wws@raphael.cray.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.153421.8596@timbuk.cray.com>
Source record: 292214

In article <1991Oct21.193435.13742@news.gvl.unisys.com>, rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
|> >In <9110151457.aa01768@COR2.PICA.ARMY.MIL>, et al,
|> >the author was asking about cute callsigns, etc.
|>
|> Drexel University club call was W 3 Many Guys Fail
|>
|> Don't know if it's still current.

And of course San Jose State ARC, W6YL (only meets once a year for Field Day...) At about 3:30 AM on Field Day:

Whiskey Sex, Young Lust

It's amazing how, on Field Day, most contacts can't quite get 'Yankee Lima' through the QRM. But they pick up on 'Young Lovers' or 'Young Lust' right away.

It's also a nice call on CW - YL = _.__ ._.. (notice the dots and dashes are reversed.)

Hey! Field Day results come out Real Soon Now! (Don't suppose the ARRL lurkers could release the results on Usenet early could they?)

Walt
--
Walt Spector - Field Day Fanatic The 16-element LPDA for 20-10,
(wws@renaissance.cray.com) 3 full size elements on 40,
Sunnyvale, California and 2 full size elements on 80,
_._ _._ _.... _. ._. _..._. ._ . should do the trick. W6YL, et all.

4138. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 20:54:16 UTC
From: andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.205416.11829@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 292185

>>THREE. I would argue for "start soft --- but they get ONE warning. Then the
>>gloves come off." Playing the sn*tty sh*t from the very start won't make ham
>>radio look very good; on the other hand, letting people know where the line
>>is AND ENFORCING IT WHEN IT IS OVERSTEPPED will say a lot.
>
>Amen. A bad step on a staircase will trip many people, true, unless it is
>fixed or removed and replaced.

As a potential ham, my most memorable experiences with the amateur
community were when I listened in on some folks chasing down bad
operators four or five years ago. I believe that the technical
term is "self-policing".

The BOs were obviously drunk and somewhat obnoxious and appear to have
been doing technical violations as well. There's no question about
it; they were violating both the law and acceptable, decent behavior.

The "community" was after them like a pack of dogs. They chased them
from frequency to frequency, logging every detail and trying to
contact the FCC to get the ticket written immediately.

Some of my favorite folks are hams and I don't know a single ham who
is something other than wonderful. Still, those experiences were so
encouraging that I didn't even think again about getting involved
until recently.

Thanks for letting me know that nothing has changed.

-andy
--
UUCP: {arpa gateways, sun, decwrl, uunet, rutgers}!neon.stanford.edu!andy
ARPA: andy@neon.stanford.edu

4139. Re: Coil WInding HELP-For Shortwave receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 22:27:39 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920040@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 292216

Andy Pitts writes:
>No, it has just been renamed. It's now called "5 minute epoxy" :-).

No the original Coil Dope was a 1 part adhesive, typically sold in
bottles with a brush attached to the inside of the cap.

And a Thank You to Hugh Wills W6WTU for giving a formula to homebrew
coil dope.

Paul AA6PZ

4140. Dual-Band HT's prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 22:49:38 UTC
From: ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx
Message-ID: <4445@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx>
Source record: 292178

Hello, I would like to hear about Icoms and Kenwoods dual-band
HT's prices, preferably in any Texas city.

Thanks a lot.

Jose Luis Gomez
ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx

4141. Re: TM-741A MODS...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 22:54:37 UTC
From: tonyb@ka.NOvell.COM
Message-ID: <9110232254.AA10244@ka.novell.com>
Source record: 292207

I HAVE THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS TO FRED'S MODS FOR THE NEW KENWOOD TM-741A
MULTI BAND RADIO...

> Hot off the presses...
>
> to enable FM transmit from 136-174, 410-470, do the following:
>
> 1. Remove the front panel.
> 2. Don't cut the green wire. If it is cut, splice it back.
> 3. Disconnect front panel unit cable.
> 4. Remove two screws in front panel back and remove rear cover.
> 5. Locate row of resistors next to Lithium Battery.
> 6. Remove R54 and R55 - clearly marked, the two nearest the battery.
> 7. Reassemble. No MPU reset necessary.
>
> Note: Removing only R54 enables MARS/CAP only. Removing both
> enables all.

THIS IS NOT 100% CORRECT. ACCORDING TO THE MOD SHEETS I HAVE FROM KENWOOD, YOU
HAVE TO CUT THE GREEN WIRE AND REMOVE R54 FOR MARS/CAP MOD.

FOR THE DC-LIGHT MOD, YOU RESPLICE THE GREEN WIRE (IF CUT) AND REMOVE BOTH
R54 AND R55.

ONE SIDE NOTE, NO RESET IS NEEDED AS MENTIONED ABOVE, BUT IT DOES WIPE OUT THE
VALUES STORED IN THE VFO MEMORIES (AT LEAST ON THE RADIO'S MOD'ED AROUND HERE).

AS LONG AS WE'RE TALKING MODS...

FOR EXTENDED RECEIVE ONLY OTHER THAN THE 144 & 440 (WHICH ARE ALREADY EXTENDED)
YOU ONLY CUT THE GREEN WIRE. THIS GIVES YOU 10 METER COVERAGE FROM 18-54 MHZ,
6 METER COVERAGE FROM 40-90 MHZ, 220 COVERAGE FROM 215-260 MHZ AND 1.2 GHZ
COVERAGE FROM 1100-1400 MHZ. NOTE THAT THESE ONLY APPLY IF THE SPECIFIC MODULE
IS INSTALLED IN THE RADIO (I.E. 10 METER, 6 METER, 220 OR 1.2 GHZ)...

> -fred
> --
> | Fred Lloyd AA7BQ Fred.Lloyd@West.sun.com |
> | Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
> | Phoenix, AZ (Reality -- what a concept!) (602) 275-4242 |

Tony Bamberger, N6TYG

+--------------------+---+
Tony Bamberger	UUCP: {ames,sun,apple,leadsv}!excelan!tonyb
Novell Inc.	Internet: tonyb@novell.com
Engineering Dept.	Packet: N6TYG @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

| 2180 Fortune Drive | TCP/IP: [44.4.2.24] tony@n6tyg.ampr.org |
| San Jose, CA. 95131 | Voice: (408) 473-8469 FAX: (408) 433-9827 |
+---------------------+---+

4142. Re: Another attack on the Amateur spectrum?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 22:57:07 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920041@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 292193

Robert Smits VE7EMD writes:
> Forget it. Why should allegedly non-profit (sure they're non-profit)
>organizations, religious businesses, or nay other non-amateur
>organization have ANY access whatever to amateur frequencies? If they
>need communications (not during an emergency) let them apply for a
>business band license like everybody else. As a Canadian, I don't mind
>sharing the spectrum with fellow hams, but I'm sure as hell not going to
>put up with businesses on the ham bands....

I don't know how things are up North, but here Amateur Radio exists,
"for the public interest, convenience, and necessity."

Events like walk-a-thons and bicycle races provide the opportunity for
us to get much needed PR. They also act as fun training events so that
in the case of a real emergency, people have the equipment and know-how
to set up and operate stations in less than optimum conditions. For
example, if you were to choose a site for a radio contest, you would
likely look for a convenient hilltop. In these sort of events, the
organizers might want the radio in the bottom of a ravine!

Paul AA6PZ

4143. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-23 23:28:44 UTC
From: zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct23.232844.3426@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292184

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>What do you do with the neighboring sociopath except shoot him down like
>a dog? After friendly persuasion fails, and it will. You can hound him
>across the bands giving him a dose of his own medicine. You can picket
>his house late at night. You can send anonymous tips to the drug hotline.
>You can swear out a peace bond against him. You can file numerous TVI
>complaints with the FCC. Give his dog to the Humane Society. Burn dirty
^^^^^^^^^^
>words in his lawn. Sow kudzu near his house. Sooner or later, he'll get
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>the idea he's not welcome.

Not only an EXCELLENT idea, but also very feasible.... |) hehehehehehehe....

--
*** Paul N. Zaremba - Amateur Callsign AA9BK (After A 9th Beer, Killed!) **
--- **
pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu ** zaremba@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu **
--- ** Affiliated with the best in the midwest,

WKIG FM 107! I'm a shiny, happy guy
****

4144. Wanted: Attenuator plans, advice on projects

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 01:48:46 UTC
From: bruceo@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM
Message-ID: <3290@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM>
Source record: 292198

I am looking forward to starting a couple of winter
electronic projects (my first!).

I am interested in building a signal attenuator for
2 meter (50 ohm) to use for bunny hunting. If anyone
has plans for such a device or knows of a book that
has such plans, I would be very interested.

I've also been thinking about ordering a kit from Ramsey.
Specifically, their 2 meter power amp (PA-1 29.95 and
the TR switch TR-1 8.95). This would be my first
time soldering electronic components, so I don't want to
start with a very complicated project. Is this a reasonable
quality amp? Would this be a good starting project? Is
ramsey considered a reputable company? I'd like to know
what you think..

Thanks in advance..
E-mail : bruceo@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM
--

Bruce Oscarson | bruceo@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM
ISC-Bunker Ramo | uunet!isc-br!bruceo
An Olivetti Company |

4145. Re: Callsign phonetics help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 03:08:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570194@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292154

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jrd@duke.cdc.com (john r douglas x6668) writes:

>If I have somehow brusied you with the Farsi comment, I am
Not at all.

>BTW I'm not sure the argument is worth the bandwidth or of much
>interest to non-participants.
What the heck, it's no less interesting than pizza wars :=)

> By all means ID in English as required
>and enjoy your QSO's. I think that whatever divergent views
>we hold, they are far better than the "if they dont
>understand English, turn on the linear" school.

>I will leave you with two thoughts. first, Why does the ARRL,
>RSGB and the DARC publish sets of other than English
>phonetics?

I've never seen anything other than standard ICAO phonetics in ARRL
pubs. (At least since they abandoned the old US army phonetics
in the 1950's.)

>Second, Avoid becoming one of the "BAND COPS" that the hobby
>seems to attract. We have spent much more time than needed on
>this discussion.

Certainly there are far more important things to worry about than
the fine points of good operating procedure. On the other hand, it
IS annoying when you're trying to copy a weak signal, to have to
contend with non-standard phonetics in addition to the noise and
interferrence. It is just much easier to decipher a callsign when
there are only 26 possible phonetics to decide between.

AL N1AL

4146. Re: jeep fuel injection problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 03:59:58 UTC
From: GRB100@psuvm.psu.edu
Message-ID: <91296.235958GRB100@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 292180

>To the net: A ham friend has recently installed his HF rig in his new
>"little" jeep (by Chrysler) and is experiencing an interesting
>problem. Although his 2 meter rig works fine the HF rig apparently
>disagrees with the jeep fuel injection/engine control and kills the
>engine when he keys up the rig. <SOME TEXT REMOVED>
>
>Thanks...Jim KC0EL

To avoid problems with newer 'computer' controled cars you can ground the
radio on the far side of the car. For example, on a 1991 Toyota Corrolla
the dealer recommended not grounding the radios on the right side of the car.

He felt placing the antenna on the back of the car would not hurt any either.
NOTE: My car's mannual had a specific warning about two way radios.

Allen Capsuto KB2BYJ (GEN)

4147. How are the bands these days??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 04:01:46 UTC
From: brians@killer.rain.com
Message-ID: <271@killer.rain.com>
Source record: 292223

I have been thinking about going and buying myself an HF rig
but I am somewhat reluctant due to concerns about the conditions
of the bands.

I have not been on HF for a few years and I am wondering if the
addition of so many new hams have caused the bands to deteriorate.

Are there any "old-timers" out there who could shed some light??

brians

4148. Yaesu FT-411E Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 04:28:00 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GC3Q5OAHHS90NAF2@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292163

Thanks to everyone who sent me their reviews of the 2m HTs. I have made my selection, and have decided on the Yaesu FT-411E.

Since I'm sure it is capable, I am wanting to modify the HT so that I can use it for MARS use. I prefer not to modify the radio to transmit outside amateur bands other than the MARS area (I have this nasty habit with Murphy's Law ... I would end up talking on the police freqs too frequenly).

If you have a mod to accomplish this, PLEASE send it to jpb7946@tntech.bitnet.

73
Jon / N4VRN / AAT4OZ

4149. GARMIN (Pronav) GPS 100 Nav Receiver and Data Cards.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 05:19:24 UTC
From: trobertsj@cc.curtin.edu.au
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.131924.10232@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Source record: 292130
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.aviation

I am currently working on programs to transfer data to and from the GARMIN (or PRONAV) GPS 100 navigation receiver using the PC serial interface.

Does anyone have any information regarding the programming codes and procedures that this set uses? The format in which the co-ordinate data (latitude & longitude) is stored and transmitted appears to be encoded. Any clues as to what this format is?

Along the same lines, I am also seeking information regarding the data base cards or modules (eg. Jeppesen) used with this type of set and also some LORAN receivers. Eg. what type of device (EPROM, EEPROM, Static RAM etc???) is used in the card and what is the data storage format?

Any help, advice or pointers to suitable references would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks

==========
John Roberts, School of Architecture and Planning
Curtin University, G.P.O. Box U 1987, Perth. Western Australia. 6001
Phone: +61-9-351-7254 Fax: +61-9-351-2711

Internet: Roberts_JS@cc.curtin.edu.au
==========

4150. Re: ARRL "Incentive Licensing" (Wayne Greens comments on)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 06:06:03 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.060603.280@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 292227

In article <14570193@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jeffj@cbnewsm.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:
>
>>In 73 Amateur Radio Today I keep reading in Wayne Green's editorials his
>>comments blasting the ARRL's "Incentive Licensing" coming about around 1964.
>>What exactly was the situation before incentive licensing or was there
>>one?
[misc deleted]

The incentive part was largely a crock for the entry levels. I entered
the hobby at this time as Novice. 1 or 2 years, nonrenewable, mostly
(entirely? its been a while) low bands. The incentive to tech was
rewarded with some phone priv's entirely Vhf and beyond, in a era with
little cw activity (where I lived anyway). Did wonders for people trying to
figure out what equipment to build/buy. The next leap to General was
a steep one codewise given those conditions. Various modifications along
way allowed some to keep their novice calls when you got a tech etc. QST
ran an interesting article a few issues back on this mutation (I really
can't call it evolution). But you can basically see that the FCC is
constantly tinkering with these entry steps w/o any good evidence of
progress.

I like the current codeless-tech (but HATE the name), but they went way
overboard with the spectrum allocated. It made a mobius loop out of a
staircase.

73, WB9MRI
--
Jerry S. Weiss "If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the antimatter!"
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu Dept. Medicine, Northwestern Univ. Medical School

4151. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - X-CLASS EVENT - 24 OCTOBER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 08:21:28 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950930.D9BFE5C0.30746@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292128

/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 07:30 UT, 24 OCTOBER

/\

No Impact Expected

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class X2.1/2B Location: S13E56 (Region 6891)
Tenflare: None. Times: Begin=0231, Peak=0240, End=0255

Sweeps: No Type II or IV Sweeps Observed.

NOTES: This large x-ray flare was quite impulsive and almost entirely void
of radio data. No sweeps were observed; no tenflare was observed;
and very little 245 MHz activity was observed. However, a moderate
intensity SWF was produced by the strong x-ray flux.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

There is only approximately a 10 to 20% chance for a terrestrial impact
from this event. We do not anticipate anything. However, Region 6891 is
extremely volatile. It has a beta-delta magnetic structure and is very
large in size. It has produced three minor flares in addition to the major
flare over the last six hours (00:00 UT to 06:30 UT) and is expected to
continue to generate minor to major solar events over the next several days
at least.

At the present time, this region is not well situated for producing
terrestrial impacts. However, if it remains unstable, it could begin
producing terrestrial impacts later this week. This region is capable of
producing large, sustained major energetic events. Solar GIF images and
magnetic maps of this region are available. High-resolution x-ray plots of
major and/or minor events will also be made available for FTP.

/\

4152. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 23 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 08:44:07 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950934.01F87FE0.30912@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292226

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 296, 10/23/91
10.7 FLUX=194 90-AVG=194 SSN=154 BKI=2333 2244 BAI=015
BGND-XRAY=C1.5 FLU1=*.*E*** FLU10=6.5E+03 PKI=2232 3345 PAI=019
BOU-DEV=013,022,025,022,010,016,045,045 DEV-AVG=024 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C6.7 @ 0804UT XRAY-MIN= C1.3 @ 1339UT XRAY-AVG= C2.4
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1910UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2245UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 2215UT PCA-MIN= -1.2DB @ 1540UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55304NT @ 1358UT BOUTF-MIN=55260NT @ 1931UT BOUTF-AVG=55290NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+150NT@ 1800UT GOES7-MIN=N:-018NT@ 0759UT G7-AVG=+073,+048,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+161NT@ 1957UT GOES6-MIN=E:-047NT@ 0737UT G6-AVG=+087,-008,+022
FLUXFCST=STD:200,205,210;SESC:200,205,210 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,020,010/015,015,010
KFCST=2344 5433 2344 5433 27DAY-AP=038,033 27DAY-KP=5555 4443 4444 4454
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

PLEASE NOTE:
The 1 MeV proton fluence data will be unavailable until further notice.
Problems originate with hardware on the primary GOES-7 satellite. Proton
fluence values for 10 MeV protons are correct and unaffected.
```

4153. Potential Major Solar Flare Warning - 24 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 09:17:00 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950938.9A971960.31096@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292224

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR FLARE WARNING

24 OCTOBER, 1991

/\

ATTENTION:

Solar Region 6891 is very capable of producing major energetic solar flares. It is expected to produce fairly frequent minor M-class events over the next 3 to 5 days at least, with a moderate to strong probability for major M or X-class events (proton flaring is possible) as this region transits the solar disk.

This warning will remain in effect until further notice.

/\

4154. Help on datacomms in UK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 10:13:10 UTC
From: ee_k513@titan.kingston.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.111310.1@titan.kingston.ac.uk>
Source record: 292135

I would like to know how to get started in the UK so that I can use radio
data communications. Can anyone supply details of the necessary licences,
locations of repeaters around Surrey and their frequencies ...

Any help would be much appreciated...
Chris.

EE_K513@TITAN.KING.AC.UK or ee_k513@king.ac.uk or cworby@nsfnet-relay
---

4155. Re: How are the bands these days??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 11:22:22 UTC
From: wvanhorn@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.112222.439@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 292225

In article <271@killer.rain.com> brians@killer.rain.com (Brian Sheets) writes:
>
>I have been thinking about going and buying myself an HF rig
>but I am somewhat reluctant due to concerns about the conditions
>of the bands.
>
>I have not been on HF for a few years and I am wondering if the
>addition of so many new hams have caused the bands to deteriorate.
>
>Are there any "old-timers" out there who could shed some light??
>
>
>brians

This is the kind of question taht can trigger an unending
series. Nevertheless, I can't resist.

I was very active from ages 17 to about 30. Then I was QRT
for 35 years and just got back last December, so I am a kind
of "Rip Van Winkle". I observe a deterioration only to the
extent that there are too FEW new hams.

I have made about 1000 QSO's since my return, almost all on
CW (now also AMTOR). I am shocked to find that my age (67)
is about the median on CW. I don't think I have worked a
dozen hams under age 40. This is too bad. It seems to result
partly because (1) very few youngsters now are interested in
ham radio, and (2) those that are consider CW to be ancient,
of only historical interest. I won't even begin to present
the arguments for CW as a very, very satisfying mode of
communication.

I find QRM MUCH LESS of a problem than it used to be. There
are two reasons: (1) there are fewer hams on the air, and
more importantly (2) our receivers are light years ahead of
what they used to be so that we can easily filter out most
QRM that does exist (except in DX pileups - hi).

One final observation: the CW bands are full of old geezers
like me, many of whom decry the "bad language" that now
prevails on SSB. I have been told by several hams that they
no longer use SSB because the vocabulary in common use is
what used to be confined to men's locker rooms.

Well, I agree with the observation, but I had to come to terms
with that years ago when my children were growing up. They

are now nearly 40 and still use some of those same words in common talk - I don't see that it has caused their morals to degenerate any. And now pretty coeds use a vocabulary that curls my hair - but that reflects on me, not on them. As a kid I used to hear: "Sticks and stones may break my bones but words can never hurt me". I think that principle should govern our attitudes today - a continuing "generation gap" hurts only the old people, not the young ones.

In summary, I think the bands have not deteriorated at all. The contrary is the case. I only hope more youngsters will now find that out and join us.

Van - W8UOF

William E. Van Horne
1576 Guilford Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43221

4156. Re: 3D2CR == Conway Reef ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 12:06:27 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.171305.15734@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 292156

In article <9110231307.AA08435@s5000.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>, reisert@mast.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert) writes...
>The country files that come with the current version of "CT" have the call
>3D2CR hard-coded as being "Conway Reef" as opposed to being a plain Fiji
>station.
>I've got an old card from 3D2CR which is plainly marked "Fiji".
>When did this distinction (if it is, in fact, real) occur?

3D2CR was the first callsign used on Conway Reef in 1989(?). Conway Reef was added to the ARRL DXCC list shortly thereafter. 3D2AM was another expedition. As far as I know, these are the only callsigns that have ever been used from Conway.

Yes, CT has some hard-coded callsigns, but you can change them if you want. It is necessary to prevent CT from ringing up new multipliers when all you've worked is another Fiji station. The best way to verify this is at the end of the contest, look at the <contest_file_name>.CTY file, and make sure all the entries 'feel' right (i.e. if you worked ZW0JR who you know to really be on an island just off the coast of Brazil, it might be counted as PY0F - this will have to be fixed in your copy of the CQWW.CTY file).

Hope this helps - Jim AD1C

=-=-=-

4157. Re: Auto battery question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 12:22:33 UTC
From: m21198@mwunix
Message-ID: <m21198.688306953@mwunix>
Source record: 292136

It turns out the problem with my battery was nothing too subtle--there was a small amount of corrosion on the connectors that was causing a high resistance connection; well, not too high, it was only evident on transmit.

John WA9FCH (McHarry@MITRE.org)

4158. Multi-Mode TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 13:41:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GC49GW7QTS90NCEQ@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292138

Help,

I am going to buy a multi-mode controller in the extremely near future. I wand to use it for 2 meter packet and for HF RTTY, AMTOR and CW.

A friend has a brand new AEA that he wants to sell me, but our local authority says the Kantronics is a better product (and about $12 cheaper).

Any comments / suggestions would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks

73s de AC4HF
Jeff

4159. Argosy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 13:44:00 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GC49KH1Y5090NCEQ@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 292177

Hello,

I am interested in getting into QRP. Someone suggested the
TEN TEC Argosy-what features and what power is the rig (does
it do WARC bands?). What is an approximate price for a used
one.

Thanks

73s de AC4HF
Jeff

4160. radio mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 14:15:25 UTC
From: mahler@usl.edu
Message-ID: <9565@cs.tulane.edu>
Source record: 292167

Two requests ...

I need the mods for a Kenwood tm-2530 (2meter mobile) for out of band operations. Its OK ... I'm a new CAP member.

I am considering the purchase of a AZDEN pcs-7000. Any first hand reports? How hard is the out-of-band mods? (They want $30 to do the mod to maintain the warrenty) Does the mod include surface mount component changes?

Thanks .... Steve KF5VH PP-ASEL

4161. re: How are the bands these days??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 14:50:27 UTC
From: paul@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <11527@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 292133

I'd had a novice ticket for 15 years and hadn't made a contact for
14 years. So I spent some time working on the code and last fall I
passed the general exam. After passing the general exam I went out
to buy a new hf transceiver...needless to say I had my eyes opened
as to how advanced they had become and also how expensive they had
become. I wasn't going to spend that kind of money on new rig not
knowing if I was even going to stay with it for very long, for I had
heard the stories about how bad the hf bands had become. I advertised
on the net here at work that I was looking for a used radio and ended
up buying a used Henry Radio Tempo One. Not a great radio but it
was in good shape and worked ok and only put me out $200.00 .
So I was back on the air again...and its great...it is true that there
are some times on 20 meters that you just want to pull the plug and
go watch tv. But for the most part people are very friendly and are
into ham radio for the same reason I am...its a hobby and its just
something they like to do. Most of the nasties that I have run across
on the bands are around a dx pileup some people will do anything and
say just about anything to make a contact with a "new one". I don't
let this bother me, I like to work dx as much as the next person
but if there is a large pileup I just tune on up the band and talk
to a JA or a VK calling CQ. If you buy a radio with the WARC bands
on them you will find that these bands are very uncrowded and lots
of fun to operate on. Ham radio on the hf bands is alive and well,
go buy a radio ...and I hope to hear you on 15 meters sometime.
Oh by the way last summer I traded my old Tempo One in on a brand new
Kenwood TS-850 I guess I going to stay with it for awhile.

Paul Anderson WB0ZRD
AT&T Bell Labs
Denver, Colorado

4162. Re: Auto battery question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 14:52:33 UTC
From: mhughes@loft386.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.145233.1953@loft386.uucp>
Source record: 292151

In article <m21198.688219477@mwunix>, m21198@mwunix (John McHarry) writes:
> I power my APlink station by floating an auto battery on a couple of small
> power supplies. It usually floats at about 13.3 volts. This works fine for
> a month or so, then the battery seems to lose its ability to deliver current,

13.3 volts is just about right to maintain a battery at its current charge level but will not charge it up at all. 13.8 volts is about minumum for charging the battery and that will take 12 to 18 hours to reach a full charge. Once fully charged, the voltage should be reduced back to around 13.3 volts.

Car batteries are not designed to operate in a partially charged state and this one may well be ruined by this time. You should get a "deep discharge" or "Marine/RV" battery for this job. They cost a little more but will last a lot longer. The Sears "Die-Hard" version is highly regarded and sometimes on sale for as little as $69. The "Stowaway" brand is also around for that kind of price at many discount stores. This is a sealed battery which will not spill acid or give off explosive gasses when charging, but you must be VERY careful not to overcharge it (don't go over 13.8 volts).

You would be smart to get a good automatic battery charger of the type which will charge the battery properly and then drop back to a float voltage. The Schumacher 10 amp "Twin Rate" seems to do a good job and is available at many discount stores. It has a choice of 3 peak voltages, 13.8 volts for car batteries and sealed batteries, 14.4 volts for deep-discharge types, and 16 volts for equalization.

Battery charging is a complicated topic. If you want to know all the details, get the book "Living on 12 Volts" by Smead and Ishihara.

Good luck!

Mike

--
Michael H. Hughes mhughes@loft386.uucp Alberg 37 yawl "Marynya"
P.O. Box 393 75766.1455@compuserve.com
Rapid City, SD 57709 Compuserve: 75766,1455 W7KCB

4163. Re: Dual-Band HT's prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 16:20:39 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.162039.17803@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 292162

In article <4445@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx> ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx (Centro de Investigacion en Quimica Aplicada) writes:
>Hello, I would like to hear about Icoms and Kenwoods dual-band
>HT's prices, preferably in any Texas city.
>
>Thanks a lot.
>
>Jose Luis Gomez
>ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx

Hola Jose,

Mail order is the superiour way to buy, usualy. The W2A retails for 629,
I've seen it (and had a friend buy it) at HAMfests for $507. Mail order from
HRO and AES for $529, Discounted $10 from HRO, so I paid $519.

goodluck. The TH77A is comparable, maybe $10 les..

--

The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@Maxim.KD4CQY.ampr.org		\ + O	
	Data Communications Group		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.CHO.VA.USA.NA		/\ +	
	Information Technology and		-ARES- TCP/IP 145.03 FM08br		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ |

4164. incentive licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 16:53:33 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <60119@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292157

m21198@mwunix (John McHarry) describes the incentive licensing system:

(much informative stuff deleted)

>Former holders of the class A license, who had been converted to General, were
>grandfathered to Advanced. I think this was political, since there were large
>numbers of them at the time. It is probably also the reason that Extra-only
>spectrum is rather inconsequential.

As a mainly-cw op, I would disagree with that final sentence. If you want to work DX on 40 and 80m, you are at a real disadvantage if you don't have access to the first 25 KHz of those bands, since that's where most of the juicy stuff hangs out. "Standard" dx frequencies are 7001-7005, 3505. Granted, you can probably make 5-band DXCC just in the General bands, but only with the same sort of effort that's needed to do it with 5 watts in the extra class bands. If you are General or Advanced class, and trying for something like 5-band DXCC or 5-band WAZ, or just want to use 40 and 80 to increase your country totals, upgrading to Extra class will be a bigger help than putting up a 3-element beam or buying an amplifier. It's also a lot cheaper!

I may well be deluding myself, but when I'm looking for new countries or zones on 40/80, I usually tune the first 25 KHz and then go back to the bottom of the band and start again. Agreed, it's less important on phone and it doesn't matter a bit if you are happy to talk to just anyone, but for even semi-serious DXing, having access to the Extra class sub-bands is pretty important.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

4165. Re: SATELLITE EQUIPMENT HELP REQUEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 17:11:41 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <2721@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 292144

In article <1991Oct23.153946.19442@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

Multi-multi:

Icom 970. Absolutely the cat's meow. It does everything well and in an
operator friendly fashion.

I am looking to upgrade my 726 and was interested in the IC-970. I
asked here about it and all the responses were negative. A friend at
HRO had negative comments about it too, mentioneing that they still
had their original demo unit and had not sold any at the store.

Do you use this radio for satellites? I liked the looks of it and was
disapointed that it was so badly recieved by people.

I am open to suggestion as the 275/475 combo is pretty steep.

jv

PS 726 still for sale, inquire for details...

"Always Mount a Scratch Monkey"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | vail@tegra.com
|Tegra| Member: LPF | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- (508) 663-7435 | jv@n1dxg.ampr.org

4166. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 17:14:39 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <279@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 292152

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wws@raphael.cray.com (Walter Spector) writes:

[interesting call sign stuff deleted]

>
>Hey! Field Day results come out Real Soon Now! (Don't suppose the ARRL
>lurkers could release the results on Usenet early could they?)
>
>Walt

Only if we wanted to get fired! :-) :-) :-)

Tongue firmly in cheek, smiley-faces added, 73, Ed.N-----
Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit - origin unknown
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

4167. TH-25AT mod wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 17:50:00 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <88BC0A94A080B083@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 292143

The guy I sold my Kenwood TH-25AT to isn't happy with the way the scan works
He wants a "pause" type of scan which waits until the carrier drops out
instead of a "time delay" scan which resumes scanning after a few seconds.

Does anybody know of a mod to chande the scan mode from "delay" to "pause"?

^^^^^^ = change

tnx es 73 de k9cun, Jack derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

4168. Re: How are the bands these days??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 19:16:00 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.191600.9311@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 292146

Regarding the question of "new hams" and whether they have caused a deterioration of the HF bands ... I tend to find a lot more obnoxious behavior on 20m SSB, where operators need at least a general-class license, than on the novice portion of 10m.

But then I'm a "new ham" under the definition of an old-timer (first licensed in 1989), so perhaps I'm not an objective observor. ...

Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

4169. Re: Callsign Envy.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 19:17:28 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <37965@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 292158

In article <14570192@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
>
>>I am still collecting KA1CV cute phonetics. (I -promise- I will only
>>use them off-the-air, or only among close friends on 75 meters in the
>>daytime!) But I almost forgot to mention the ARRL HQ club station:

While we are on the subject, can anyone come up with good phonetics
for N1IST?
/mike

--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA East
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com

4170. TH-75A to send 432-438 how?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 20:21:54 UTC
From: jt63597@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <JT63597.91Oct24212154@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 292145

Can you help me to convert this Kenwood rig TH-75A to european
70 cm band. I am doing this for a fellow ham.

73 de Wes OH3NWQ

reply to oh3nwq@nic.funet.fi
or OH3NWQ@OH3RBR.#TRE.FIN.EU (packet)

--
--Disclaimer:-Tampere-a-place-in-Finland-where-everything-gets-tampered--
jt63597@uikku.ee.tut.fi why use a telephone when you can mail me
oh3nwq@nic.funet.fi Radioamat||ritekniikan seuran ohjelmapankki
OH3NWQ@OH3RBR.FIN.EU Also Santa Claus sends packets ...

4171. Kenwood TS-530S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 20:25:59 UTC
From: turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU
Message-ID: <9110241325.aa29073@PARIS.ICS.UCI.EDU>
Source record: 292166

Anyone out there with a Kenwood TS-530S (or TS-830S) that can give me some hints on the receiver performance? I just picked up a 530 very reasonable, and have to do the usual maintenance on it to perk it up and get it running the way I would like it to run.

My question:
Does the TS-530S / 830S suffer from more than the usual phase noise from the older PLL circuitry it uses? I have noticed that although the receiver works fine, it really is noisier than my Ten Tec Argonaut 509 receiver and the Ten Tec is better at pulling out the weak signals on the higher frequencies (but it is not because the signal appears stronger on the Ten Tec ... at least to my ear.)

Also:
Does the 530/830 have an unusually fast AGC in the "slow" position ? (This could be affecting my first question....) I find that the "slow" AGC position is not set to a comfortable time constant as far as my ear goes. I will probably look for a service manual and figure out the circuit and go change a component.

Does anyone have a TS-530S service manual they would be willing to part with (even temporarily?) I would be willing to pay for a copy. The rig looks intriguing, and I want to work with it.

Thanks

Clark S. Turner

****
Clark Savage Turner Software Safety Group
Dept. of ICS IERF 124
UC Irvine
Irvine, CA. 92717
(714) 856 4049 and 856 2131

Ham radio: WA3JPG, local - 146.895 mHz, PL 136.5 Hz.
Hobbies: Practice law in 3 states.

4172. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 20:31:17 UTC
From: levy@levy.fnal.gov
Message-ID: <O-!L2WXAL@linac.fnal.gov>
Source record: 292150

In article <1991Oct23.232844.3426@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>What do you do with the neighboring sociopath except shoot him down like
>>a dog? After friendly persuasion fails, and it will. You can hound him
>>across the bands giving him a dose of his own medicine. You can picket
>>his house late at night. You can send anonymous tips to the drug hotline.
>>You can swear out a peace bond against him. You can file numerous TVI
>>complaints with the FCC. Give his dog to the Humane Society. Burn dirty
> ^^^^^^^^^^
>>words in his lawn. Sow kudzu near his house. Sooner or later, he'll get
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>>the idea he's not welcome.
>
> Not only an EXCELLENT idea, but also very feasible.... |) hehehehehehehe....

Did you read the original posting? The bad guy is BLIND! He won't see those dirty words.

4173. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 21:00:38 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <0095099A.F4D4FB60.32358@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292159

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
October 25 to November 03, 1991

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

Based In-Part from Data Supplied By
The Space Environment Services Center

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* SPECIAL NOTE *

Confidence levels associated with all forecasts in this report are
abnormally low due to the unknown influence solar Region 6891 may have on
terrestrial activity. This is a major active center capable of very
energetic and influential solar activity. It will cross the central meridian
on 28 October and depart the west limb near 04 November. Watch for future
major solar flare alerts for assessments of possible terrestrial impacts.

In addition, two new charts have been added to the weekly STFR report.
The first is a copy of the solar terrestrial forecast which is sent through
the packet radio networks and effectively summarizes the forecasts for solar
and geophysical activity. The second chart depicts the historical level of
geomagnetic activity over the last 60 days. It is based on the greater of
either the planetary or Boulder A-index values and may be found after the
10-day geomagnetic activity forecast.

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE
----------------------------------------------------

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

| Solar |HF Propagation +/- CON|VHF SID ENH. AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
|Activty|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|SIG LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|
--|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|----|--------|
25| HIGH | G G F F 80 +15 80| N 60 60 50 01 10 20 20|3 20|NV NV LO|
26| HIGH | G G F F 80 +15 75| N 70 60 50 10 20 30 20|3 20|NV NV LO|
27|MOD-HI | G G P P 70 +10 65| N 60 60 50 15 30 40 25|4 25|NV LO MO|
28|MOD-HI | G G P P 70 00 60| N 50 50 50 20 35 40 25|4 25|NV LO MO|
29|MOD-HI | G G P F 70 00 50| N 50 50 50 25 30 35 25|4 20|NV NV MO|
30|MOD-HI | G G F F 60 +05 50| N 50 50 50 25 30 35 25|3 20|NV NV LO|
31|MOD-HI | G G F F 60 +10 50| N 50 50 50 25 30 35 25|3 20|NV NV LO|
01|MOD-HI | G G F F 60 +10 50| N 50 50 50 25 30 35 25|3 15|NV NV LO|
02| MOD | G G F F 60 +10 50| N 50 50 50 25 30 35 25|3 15|NV NV LO|
```

03| MOD | G G F F 60 00 50| N 50 50 50 20 30 35 25|3 20|NV LO MO|

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)
Possible Magnitude of Solar Flaring (LOW=C-class, MOD=M-class, HIGH=M or X)
HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIgh, and POlar areas (see below)
HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)
HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.
HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)
VHF SIGnal Quality (see below)
VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle, HIgh Lats
VHF AUroral BacKScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes
VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes
Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)
GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)
AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes (see below)

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair,
P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.
VHF Sig. Quality rated as: AN=Above Normal, N=Normal, BN=Below Normal,
D=Disturbed (ex. associated with polar blackouts).
Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active,
5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.
Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active,
30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.
Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High,
VH=Very High.

SUMMARY OF ALL ACTIVE REGIONS VISIBLE ON THE SOLAR DISK AS OF 24 OCTOBER

Region # Location LO Area Class LL Spots Magnetic Type
-------- -------- --- ---- ----- -- ----- -------------
6879 N23W53 297 0060 BXO 08 007 BETA
6884 S13W62 306 0120 HSX 02 003 ALPHA
6886 N09E02 242 0270 DAO 05 018 BETA
6888 N18E45 199 0150 CAO 03 004 BETA
6889 S17E08 236 0150 CSO 09 015 BETA
6891 S12E62 182 5970 EKC 15 029 BETA DELTA
6892 S21E64 180 0420 DAO 08 008 BETA

NOTES: Area is in million square kilometers. Angular extent (LL) and solar
longitude (LO) are in degrees. For more information regarding the terminology
used above, request the Glossary of Solar Terrestrial Terms from:
"Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as
others and data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008. Graphical
maps (in GIF format) of the solar regions and coronal holes are available on
the STD BBS.

H-ALPHA PLAGES WITHOUT SPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 00:00 UT ON 24 OCTOBER

REGION LOCATION LO COMMENTS (IF ANY)
------ -------- --- ------------------------------
6885 N21W39 283 NONE
6887 S21W59 303
6890 N09W61 305

ACTIVE REGIONS DUE TO RETURN BETWEEN 24 AND 26 OCTOBER

Region Latitude Longitude (Helio.)
------ -------- ---------
6868 S33 153
6861 N08 130
6876 S14 125

NOTES: For definitions regarding the above, request the "Glossary of
Solar Terrestrial Terms" from "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or from
"COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (25 OCT - 03 NOV)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | * | * | | | | | * | NONE |
| ACTIVE | * | * |***|***|***| * | * | * | **|***| NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 50%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

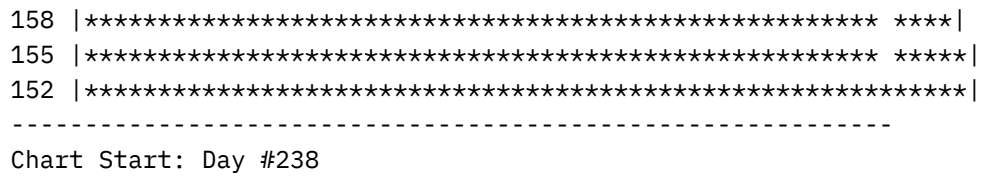
60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

```
_____________________________________________________________
46 | MM |
44 | MM |
41 | MM |
39 | M MM |
37 | M M M MM |
35 | MMMM MM MM M |
```

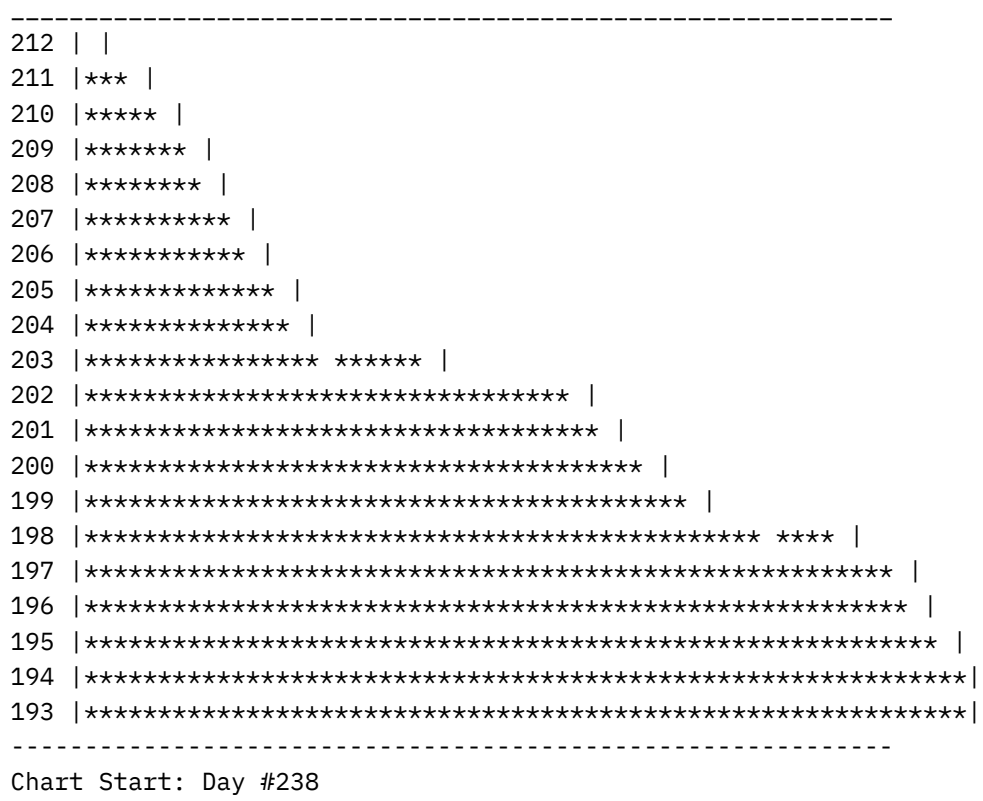
```
32 | MMMM MMMM MM M |
30 | MMMM MM MMMM MM M |
28 | A MMMM A MM MMMM MM M |
25 | A MMMM A MM MMMM MM A M A |
23 | A MMMM A MM A MMMM MM A AM A |
21 | A MMMMA A AMM A MMMM AMMAA AAM A |
18 | A MMMMA A AMMA A MMMM AMMAA AAM A A |
16 | A MMMMA AA AMMA A MMMM AMMAA AAM A AAA |
14 |U AAUMMMMAUAAAAMMA A MMMM AMMAAUAAM A U AAAU|
12 |UUAAUMMMMAUAAAAMMA A MMMMUAMMAAUAAM A U AAAU|
9 |UUAAUMMMMAUAAAAMMAUUAU UU MMMMUAMMAAUAAMUA U AAAU|
7 |UUAAUMMMMAUAAAAMMAUUAUUU UUUU UMMMMUAMMAAUAAMUAU UU UUAAAU|
5 |UUAAUMMMMAUAAAAMMAUUAUUUQUUUUQUMMMMUAMMAAUAAMUAUQUU QUUAAAU|
2 |UUAAUMMMMAUAAAAMMAUUAUUUQUUUUQUMMMMUAMMAAUAAMUAUQUUQQQUUAAAU|
0 |UUAAUMMMMAUAAAAMMAUUAUUUQUUUUQUMMMMUAMMAAUAAMUAUQUUQQQUUAAAU|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start Date: Day #237
NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary
A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according
to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-
hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX
------------------------------------------------------------

____________________________________________________________
224 | |
221 | * |
218 | * |
215 | * |
212 | *** |
209 |* *** |
206 |* **** |
203 |* **** |
200 |* * ***** |
197 |* * ***** |
194 |** ** * * ****** **|
191 |** ** * * ******* **|
188 |***** * * * ******* * **|
185 |***** * * * ** * ******* * * ***|
182 |****** * * ** ** * ******** * *** ***|
179 |****** * *** **** * ***** ****************** ***|
176 |******** * ******** ** ************************** ***|
173 |********* ************* ************************** ***|
170 |********** ****************************************** ***|
167 |********** ****************************************** ****|
164 |************************************************** ****|
161 |************************************************** ****|
```

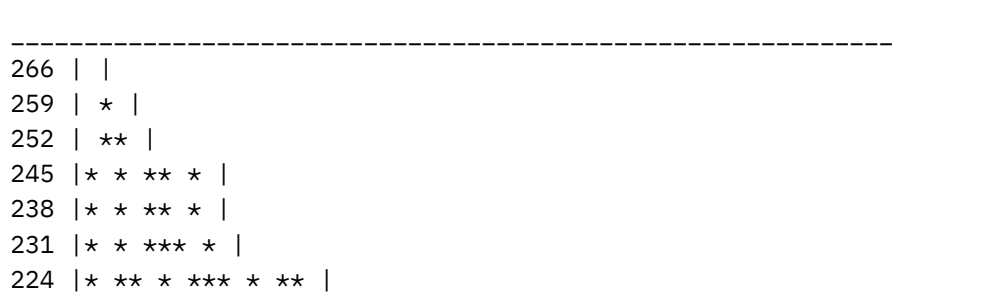


GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX



NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS



```
217 |* *** * * * *** * ** |
210 |* * *** * * * * *** * *** * |
203 |* * **** ** ** * * ** *** * *** * |
196 |* * **** ** **** * ****** * *** * |
189 |* ********* * **** * ******** ***** ** |
182 |************ * **** * ********* ********* |
175 |************ *** ***** * * ********* ********* |
168 |************ *** ***** *** ********** ********* |
161 |************ *** ***** **** ********************** |
154 |************ ********* ** *************************** **|
147 |********************** ** *************************** **|
140 |******************************************************** * **|
133 |********************************************************** **|
126 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #238
NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (25 OCT - 03 NOV)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |***|***| **| **| **|***|***|***|***|** |
------- | POOR | | |* |* |* | | | | | *|
55% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | * | * | * | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
50% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | * | * | | | | * | * | * | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* *|* *|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
60% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

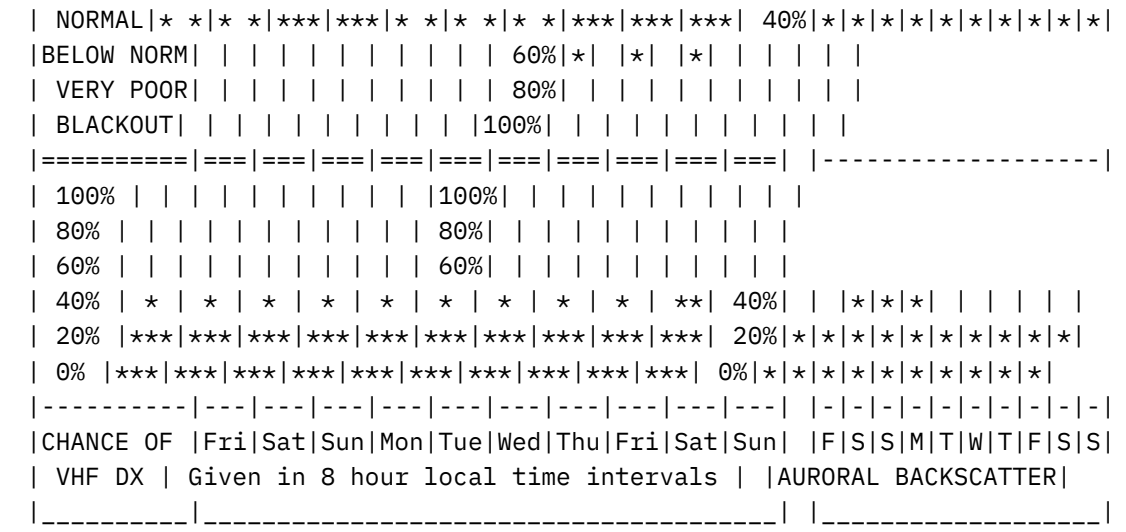
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (25 OCT - 03 NOV)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

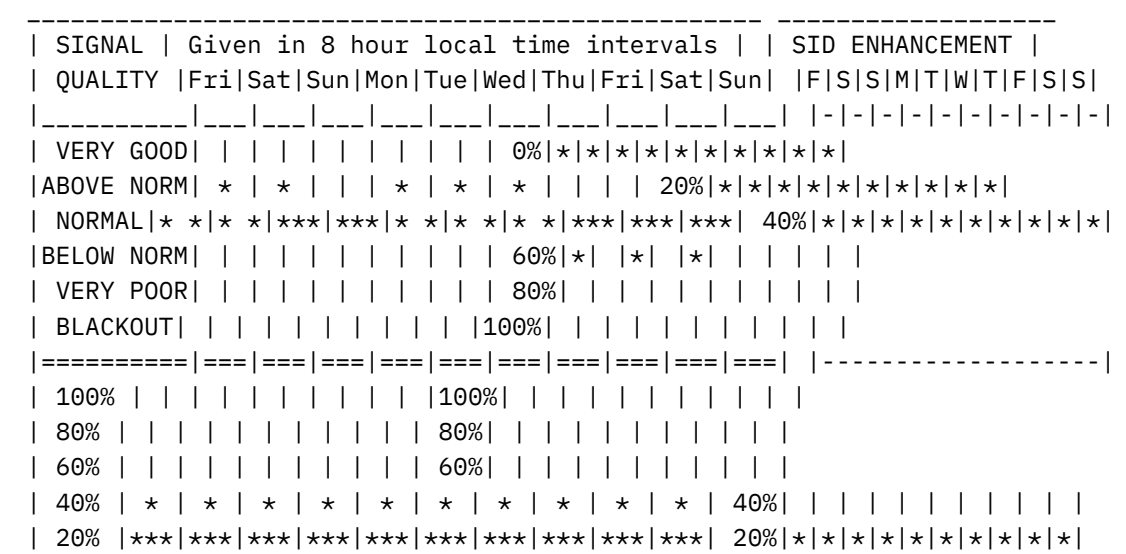
```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | *|* *|* *|* | | | | | 40%| | |*|*|*| | | | |*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

MIDDLE LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | | SID ENHANCEMENT |
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| * | * | | | * | * | * | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
```


NORMAL	* *	* *	***	***	* *	* *	* *	***	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM										60%	*		*		*					
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	40%			*	*	*				
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

LOW LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM	*	*			*	*	*				20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	* *	* *	***	***	* *	* *	* *	* *	***	***	***	40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BELOW NORM										60%	*		*		*					
VERY POOR										80%									
BLACKOUT										100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		-------------------
100%										100%									
80%										80%									
60%										60%									
40%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 50 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (25 OCT - 03 NOV)

High Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * | * | * |***|***| * | * | * | * | * |
55% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
50% | LOW | * | * | * |***|***| * | * | * | * |***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
55% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Hg.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

4174. Re: US amateur operations in Germany

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 21:07:27 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <895@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 292132

In article <1991Oct18.215635.5580@apollo.hp.com> jollis@apollo.hp.com (Roger Jollis) writes:
>I have just accepted a transfer to a position in Germany and was wondering
>if there is anybody out there who could provide me with information on
>reciprocal operating privileges for U.S. amateurs in Germany. Specifically
>I have the following questions:

Contact the DARC (Deutsche Amateur Radio Club):
DARC International affairs
Postfach 1155
D-3501 Baunatal 1
Phone +49 561 492004
German time is GMT plus one at the moment.

Please ask if I can help further.

73,
Geert Jan PE1HZG
(because of CEPT, that would be DC/PE1HZG in Germany.)

--8<--nip-nip----------
"We trained hard - but it seemed that every time we were beginning to form up into teams, we would be reorganized. It was to learn later in life that we tend to meet any new situation by reorganizing, and a wonderful method it can be for creating the illusion of progress while producing confusion, inefficiency, and demoralisation." - possibly from Petronius, 100 BC

Geert Jan de Groot, Philips ICA, Weisshausstrasse 1, 5100 Aachen, Germany
Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl or ..!hp4nl!philica!geertj
Phone: +49 241 6003 714 FAX: +49 241 6003 709

4175. Re: TM-741: First Impressions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 21:37:11 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <44662@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 292142

You can, by the way, rip out the 2 meter band unit and replace it as well. Several people in my area have done that and now have 741s that operate on 220, 440, and 1200 MHz. It would also be possible to make a 10/6/2 model, if you wanted. And yes, you can put two 440 modules in it for duplex, if you want. All you have to do is feed the power into the middle module, no matter which one that is.

Kenwood apparently consider that moving the soldered-in power connection from the 2m module to whatever module you have in the middle to be beyond the capability of the average ham radio operator, and therefore they do not recommend removing the 2m module. I fear they may be right.

It would be wise to check the radio's frequency. Out of five of the earlier TM-941s (same modules) that I checked, ALL were off frequency on transmit, several by more than a kHz. One of them was 5 kHz off on 440, which really messed it up. I suspect that whoever Kenwood buy crystals from doesn't age them enough. (Note: if your test equipment doesn't go up to 1200 MHz, just measure at 600 Mhz. There's enough 1/2f power leaking out of the radio to measure it with a probe held near the unit. Remember to set the deviation to half as much too.)

By the way: if you like to switch your radio on and off with the ignition switch, but you want the radio's clock to continue to operate, you have to leave the radio power on. You can gimmick this up by adding a transistor switch to the control head that controls the power-on lead (same as the power switch does) whenever the car's ACC power is on.

Note also that the 741 and 941 draw power even when they are switched off: the processor in the radio unit continues to run, pinging the control head every half-second to see if it's alive. If you park your car for a week whilst you're out of town, you may run your battery down a bit.
- Brian

4176. Re: Dual-Band HT's prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 22:39:02 UTC
From: jta@kilroy.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct24.223902.13421@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292148

In article <1991Oct24.162039.17803@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>In article <4445@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx> ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx (Centro de Investigacion en Quimica Aplicada) writes:
>>Hello, I would like to hear about Icoms and Kenwoods dual-band
>>HT's prices, preferably in any Texas city.

>Hola Jose,
>
>Mail order is the superiour way to buy, usualy. The W2A retails for 629,
>I've seen it (and had a friend buy it) at HAMfests for $507. Mail order from
>HRO and AES for $529, Discounted $10 from HRO, so I paid $519.
>
>goodluck. The TH77A is comparable, maybe $10 les..
>

And I got my W2A for $499.00 from C&A Roberts of Carson, California. The proprietor, Art Roberts (W6UPL) shows up at the monthly ham swap meet and sells his new Icom equipment there for good prices. Juns Electronics in Culver City quotes $519, and he does do mail order...

An editorial comment: the W2A has proven to be a very good radio for filling my needs. I would like the receiver to have better front-end filtering for intermod protection and overload, but it will have to do.

- jon
NW6H

4177. Re: Protecting receiver front-end

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-24 22:45:01 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <6165@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 292149

hhg9751@tamsun.TAMU.EDU (Herb Graeber) writes:
>Any ideas for protecting the front end of a receiver
>when that receiver's antenna is near another antenna
>that is used for transmitting? Not really a TR switch
>but one that would sense the high level of RF and limit
>the amount passed through to the receiver. Perhaps
>someone could post or e-mail a simple solution/circuit?
>Thanks...73...Herb K5HG
>
>Herb Graeber hhg9751@tamsun.tamu.edu

uh... don't worry about it (much). all recievers I have seen use two diodes in paralell to protect the first rf stage from too much rf.

-- Dan
Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

4178. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 00:02:58 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.000258.12673@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 292141

As quoted from <1991Oct23.205416.11829@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU> by andy@SAIL.Stanford.EDU (Andy Freeman):

```
+---------------
| >>THREE. I would argue for "start soft --- but they get ONE warning. Then the
| >>gloves come off." Playing the sn*tty sh*t from the very start won't make ham
| >>radio look very good; on the other hand, letting people know where the line
| >>is AND ENFORCING IT WHEN IT IS OVERSTEPPED will say a lot.
| >
| >Amen. A bad step on a staircase will trip many people, true, unless it is
| >fixed or removed and replaced.
|
| As a potential ham, my most memorable experiences with the amateur
| community were when I listened in on some folks chasing down bad
| operators four or five years ago. I believe that the technical
| term is "self-policing".
+---------------
```

Several mail messages, and now this. Obviously, I didn't say what I meant...

People, I do not mean vigilanteism. Nor do I condone such. The PROPER way to deal with such a situation is:

* Pin it down as much as possible: I am reasonably adept at direction finding, for example, so I can usually narrow it down pretty close.

* Once you've got something you can point to, contact the local Official Observer. They'll pin it down the rest of the way and do the rest of the work needed.

* THEY will call the FCC. It won't do any good for individual hams to call; the FCC doesn't have the manpower to deal with every complaint they get. But the OOs give them enough information to make it worth the FCC's limited time/manpower.

BTW: "self-policing" refers to the fact that hams traditionally behave properly in the first place. It is *literal* -self- policing: every ham is to police him/herself. It does NOT mean acting like a pack of wild dogs. Nor does it mean being a vigilante.

```
+---------------
| The "community" was after them like a pack of dogs. They chased them
| from frequency to frequency, logging every detail and trying to
| contact the FCC to get the ticket written immediately.
+---------------
```

Acting just like the offenders doesn't help anything --- it just makes us look worse.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH: DC to LIGHT! [44.70.4.88]
allbery@NCoast.ORG uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

4179. Re: Realistic PRO-2005 deafness above 1GHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 01:21:43 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19130013@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 292139

What kind of antenna is on this scanner?
Do you have feedline that will pass frequencies that
high?

4180. Re: Callsign Envy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 01:55:48 UTC
From: richardm@runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.015548.6780@runx.oz.au>
Source record: 292160

Another I remember from my old EI days was EI7BA "Seven Bad Apples",
and if memory serves EI2FG "Two Fat Girls".

Someone suggested I use "Jilted Randy Male" (which was a bit too
close to the truth ;-), and I guess I could be truly Aussie and
use "Just Right, Mate!".

But to be a spoilsport about it, I tend to stick to the standard ITU
phonetics. Our local Dept of Transport & Communications gets miffed
if people drop the "VK2" from their calls while on voice...

-Richard

--
Richard P. Murnane Life's too short to waste time
Internet: richardm@runx.oz.au sitting at traffic lights...
Packet Radio: VK2JRM @ VK2AQG.NSW.AUS.OC

4181. Major Solar Flare Alert - 24 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 05:02:39 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <009509DE.4F18C1E0.397@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292137

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 04:00 UT, 25 OCTOBER

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

No Impact Expected

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class M9.7/1N Location: S12E48 (Region 6891)
Tenflare: None. Times: Begin=24/2224, Peak=2241, End=2251

Sweeps: No Type II or IV Sweeps Observed.

NOTES: As occurred with yesterdays X2.1 flare, this major M9.7/1N flare
did not produce any particularly impressive radio bursts. Most of
the radio emissions were near the 100 sfu range. The only sweep was
a moderate type III sweep. No Type II or IV sweeps occurred.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

This major energetic event is not expected to have a terrestrial impact.
The major flares which have erupted from Region 6891 have so far been
associated with characteristics which are not generally very geoeffective.
The most impressive feature of these events has been the high x-ray flux
values which have been achieved. However, the two major flares which have
erupted from Region 6891 to date have been fairly impulsive flares.
Integrated flux values have not been abnormally high.

Region 6891 has been extremely productive and energetic over the last 48
hours. It has so far produced a plethora of minor M-class flares (one
approximately every two to five hours) in addition to the two major flares
observed. This region is very complex, very large and very volatile. Minor
and major solar flares are expected from this region. It has changed very
little in structure over the last 24 hours and should continue to be
unstable.

A Potential Satellite Proton Event Warning has been issued, and may be
followed within the next 24 to 48 hours by a potential PCA activity warning
should major energetic activity continue. Protons are not expected from this
most recent major event, but may be observed in future energetic activity
from Region 6891 as it continues to move toward the central meridian.

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

4182. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 24 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 07:40:55 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <009509F4.56B720C0.654@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292153

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 297, 10/24/91
10.7 FLUX=230.5 90-AVG=194 SSN=207 BKI=4243 3334 BAI=018
BGND-XRAY=C2.3 FLU1=*.*E*** FLU10=7.3E+03 PKI=4243 3333 PAI=018
BOU-DEV=000,016,040,023,031,038,023,042 DEV-AVG=026 NT SWF=09:133
XRAY-MAX= X1.2 @ 0240UT XRAY-MIN= C1.9 @ 0001UT XRAY-AVG= C5.7
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1210UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2310UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2210UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55310NT @ 0451UT BOUTF-MIN=55264NT @ 1758UT BOUTF-AVG=55291NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+135NT@ 0624UT GOES7-MIN=N:-012NT@ 0804UT G7-AVG=+063,+059,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+128NT@ 2110UT GOES6-MIN=E:-084NT@ 0658UT G6-AVG=+072,-011,+015
FLUXFCST=STD:243,250,255;SESC:250,260,265 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,010,010/015,010,015
KFCST=2345 4332 2234 3222 27DAY-AP=033,013 27DAY-KP=4444 4454 2213 4433
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X2.1/2B,S13E56(6891),0231-0240-0255;**MINFLR:M1.9@0056;
**MAJFLR:M9.7/1N,S12E48(6891),2224-2241-2251;**MINFLR:M1.4@0124;
**MINFLR:M1.2@0631;**MINFLR:M1.2@1123;**MINFLR:M2.5@1657;
**MINFLR:M3.2@1716
!!END-DATA!!
```

4183. Re: Realistic PRO-2005 deafness above 1GHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 08:28:34 UTC
From: bem00@ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <a3x9021N02hg01@JUTS.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 292164

In article <chardi.688070307@p4.cs.man.ac.uk> chardi@p4.cs.man.ac.uk (Ian Chard) writes:
>Ever since I bought the PRO-2005 scanner from Tandy (aka Radio Shack) I have
>noticed its profound "deafness" above 1GHz. There is a local 23cm repeater
>and even the output of that fails to raise the squelch one iota.
>
>Is this a characteristic of the scanner or is it a genuine fault? Tandy have,
>as always, been totally unhelpful. It took me a quarter of an hour to actually
>get hold of a shop assistant who knew what a scanner was!
>
>Any help sincerely appreciated.
>
>--
>
>..from Ian Chard, a really interesting (honest, guv!) computer science student.

You are not alone. My 2005 has never picked up any 23cm signals. I just
got a Diamond D707 amplified antenna and some low loss coax but I have not
had a chance to try it out on the 2005 yet. The old RG58 is pretty lame
up that high. Any body have good reception above 1 Ghz on a PRO-200X?

++
+ Brett Miller + Internet: bem00@charon.amdahl.com +
+ Amdahl Corp. + Packet: N7OLQ @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA +
+ Santa Clara,CA + e-mail: bem00@juts.ccc.amdahl.com +
++

4184. New Dual Band Radio Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 12:06:42 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9110251206.AA00260@zen.cac.stratus.com>
Source record: 292129

A new Dual Band is forthcoming from Alinco Electronics. It will be called the DJ-580. I thought you would be interested in hearing about it before it comes out. The DJ-580 is 6" High, 2 1/2" Width and 1 1/2 Depth. The duck is 4 1/2" tall. The radio will do the following and is meant as a replacement to the top ended DJ-560.

The radio looks like this:

VHF UHF
1 2 3 A
4 5 6 B
7 8 9 C
* 0 # D

These are dual function keys in many cases. Here's how the keys are mapped.

1-shift A-pri/dial M
2-step B-GP dsq/dsqs
3-rev C-skip/m->v
4-tone D-mr/mw
5-po other keys are for scan/programmable scan
6-t.sql and call, lamp and battery saver
7-beep
8-tms
9-apo
*-fl/pl
0-dual
#-mess

It is designed to fit you hand perfectly. The keys are backlit and easy top press even if you have big fingers. It has extended receive on VHF and UHF.
When modified, it will receive airband and 800. My prototype didn't receive 800 though. You can scan on VHF while performing another scan on UHF. The backlight can be set to remain on. I'm sure you will have some questions beyond this so I hope this info has been enlightening.

Jay Appell - KA1SNA

4185. pizza language (was: callsign phonetics help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 13:02:46 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9110251302.AA16175@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 292176

>>> OK Al, Just which Language do you order pizza in???? :^)

Why, Italian, of course. If they don't understand you, you're not buying your pizza from the right place.

Jim, NE3X

4186. Re: ARRL "Incentive Licensing" (Wayne Greens comments on)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 13:55:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.135539.27208@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292155

In article <14570193@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
>ARRL proposed a system similar to the old Advanced license where certain
>phone bands would be available only to Advanced. FCC modified this idea
>to carve up the phone and CW bands into the ghettos we have today.
>(How many of us can, from memory, list ALL the various sub bands for
>each class of license?)
>
>Obviously, hams with General class licenses lost some frequencies if they
>didn't upgrade. Some have never forgiven ARRL for this.

And some of us likely never will. The ARRL's half-hearted support for
no-code doesn't make up for nearly twenty five years of stagnation and
the loss of virtually the entire ham industry caused by "incentive"
licensing. A system that demands faster CW proficiency to gain back
voice frequencies, feh.

Sorry, but I couldn't resist. This one event was the most damaging thing
ever to happen to ham radio and won't be soon forgotten by those who
went through it.

Gary KE4ZV

4187. Re: Wanted: Attenuator plans, advice on projects

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 14:08:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.140852.27311@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292134

In article <3290@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM> bruceo@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM (Bruce Oscarson) writes:
>
>
>I am looking forward to starting a couple of winter
>electronic projects (my first!).
>
>I am interested in building a signal attenuator for
>2 meter (50 ohm) to use for bunny hunting. If anyone
>has plans for such a device or knows of a book that
>has such plans, I would be very interested.

The ARRL Handbook for Radio Amateurs (1991) page 25-36.
"Low Power Step Attenuators"

In general, always look in the Handbook first.

>I've also been thinking about ordering a kit from Ramsey.
>Specifically, their 2 meter power amp (PA-1 29.95 and
>the TR switch TR-1 8.95). This would be my first
>time soldering electronic components, so I don't want to
>start with a very complicated project. Is this a reasonable
>quality amp? Would this be a good starting project? Is
>ramsey considered a reputable company? I'd like to know
>what you think..

This is a simple little FM amp. It has no protection circuitry
and you can blow it up very easily, but it's a simple kit and
Ramsey is a good company. Just don't show it a high SWR or hook
the power up backwards or overdrive it and you'll be ok.

Do practice good VHF soldering technique before you start on the
kit. It's very important to get enough heat, but not too much,
to achieve good connections at VHF without burning out short
leaded components or delaminating the board. The only way to
learn is to do it.

Gary KE4ZV

4188. Re: How are the bands these days??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 14:23:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.142308.27426@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292140

In article <271@killer.rain.com> brians@killer.rain.com (Brian Sheets) writes:
>
>I have been thinking about going and buying myself an HF rig
>but I am somewhat reluctant due to concerns about the conditions
>of the bands.
>
>I have not been on HF for a few years and I am wondering if the
>addition of so many new hams have caused the bands to deteriorate.
>
>Are there any "old-timers" out there who could shed some light??

It's not nearly as bad as it was in the mid fifties with AM heterodynes
wall to wall up and down the bands, but it can get rough, especially when
the DXers go on a rampage. If you stay off 20 meters where the DXers play
their silly games, and you stay off 75 meters where the rednecks play, and
stay off 40 meters where Radio Moscow plays, you can find room for pleasant
conversations on 160 meters, 15 meters, and 10 meters. 30, 17, and 12 meters
offer some fairly peaceful fun as well.

Finding a quiet spot is harder than it was a few years ago, but it can be
done, and the new rigs reject adjacent channel interference much better
than those popular a few years ago. The CW segments are often nearly
vacant unless a contest is running, so you can hide out there without
too much hassle.

Gary KE4ZV

4189. Re: SATELLITE EQUIPMENT HELP REQUEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 14:37:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.143749.27515@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292147

In article <2721@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>In article <1991Oct23.153946.19442@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> Multi-multi:
>
> Icom 970. Absolutely the cat's meow. It does everything well and in an
> operator friendly fashion.
>
>I am looking to upgrade my 726 and was interested in the IC-970. I
>asked here about it and all the responses were negative. A friend at
>HRO had negative comments about it too, mentioneing that they still
>had their original demo unit and had not sold any at the store.
>
>Do you use this radio for satellites? I liked the looks of it and was
>disapointed that it was so badly recieved by people.

I don't own one (sigh), but I've spent several hours playing with one.
I didn't find anything I didn't like except the price. :-)

I'd be interested in hearing any comments, positive or negative, about
the radio.

Gary KE4ZV

4190. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 14:40:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.144036.27707@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292161

In article <O-!L2WXAL@linac.fnal.gov> levy@levy.fnal.gov writes:
>In article <1991Oct23.232844.3426@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, zaremba@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>>>complaints with the FCC. Give his dog to the Humane Society. Burn dirty
>> ^^^^^^^^^^
>>>words in his lawn. Sow kudzu near his house. Sooner or later, he'll get
>> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>>>the idea he's not welcome.
>>
>> Not only an EXCELLENT idea, but also very feasible.... |) hehehehehehehe....
>
>Did you read the original posting? The bad guy is BLIND! He won't see those
>dirty words.

That doesn't matter, everybody else in the neighborhood will and he'll hear
about it for at least six weeks. BTW don't actually use fire, use fertilizer.

Gary KE4ZV

4191. Re: jeep fuel injection problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 14:41:11 UTC
From: tom@intran.UUCP
Message-ID: <433@intran.UUCP>
Source record: 292131

I have a jeep wrangler, I don't know if I can help exactly, but these are some thoughts I had while reading your post.

You didn't say if the trouble killed the motor at idle, or while on the hiway. If the motor is getting bogged down (lotsa amps going into big radio), the symptoms could be the alternator is putting too much load on the motor.

The computers are pretty imune to RF (i.e. the computers radiate lotsa RF, but don't receive much). There is a situation where the solenoids in the fuel injectors might have lllooonnnggg wires from the controller, that would tend to pick up your RF, and mess up the the drivers. That situation may require some form of RF shield on the wires, or a somple solution might be putting some .01uf caps from the switch side to ground at the injector location.

Just a couple ideas.

Tommy B,

4192. Re: Info Request: CATV/VHF/UHF TV freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 16:48:28 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920042@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 292165

Some of the letter CATV channels overlap bands which are used for other services in the radiated world. If memory serves me correct, channel G has a carrier at 145.25 MHz. In the ideal world this would be no problem, but some of the nearby cities, the cable TV signal leaks and creates problems for hams on 2 Meters. I remember the FCC man saying he would really like someone to give proof where this caused problems with a genuine emergency call!

4193. Swiss Radio International schedule for 29/9/91 - 28/3/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 17:06:32 UTC
From: acourt@lunatix.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.170632.23104@lunatix.uucp>
Source record: 292168
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
Swiss Radio International Broadcast Schedule

29/9/91 - 28/3/92

Frequencies in kHz. Times in UTC + denotes 500 KW

S. America 2215-2230 **** 9810 +9885 +12035 15570
2230-2300 Portugese |
2300-2330 Italian |
2330-2400 German |
2400-0030 French |
0030-0100 Spanish |

C. & North 0115-0130 **** 6135 +9650 9885 12035 17730
America 0130-0200 Italian 9885 12035
0130-0200 French 6135 +9650 17730
0200-0230 English 6135 +9650 9885 12035 17730
0230-0300 German 9885 12035
0230-0300 Spanish 6135 +9650 17730

N. America 0315-0330 **** 6135 9885 12035 +13635(EA/ME)
E. Africa/ME 0330-0400 Italian |
0400-0430 English |
0430-0500 German |
0500-0530 French |

Africa 0545-0600 German 15430 21770 +17565
0600-0630 French |
0630-0700 English |
0700-0730 Italian |

Australia & 0745-0800 **** 9560 +13685 17670 21695
New Zealand 0800-0830 Italian |
0830-0900 English |
0900-0930 German |
0930-1000 French |
1000-1030 English |

Australia, 1045-1100 **** +13635 15505 17670 21770
Far East & 1100-1130 English |
S. E. Asia 1130-1200 French |
1200-1230 German |
1230-1300 Italian |

Far East, 1315-1330 **** 7480 11690 +13635 15505 17830 21695
S. E. Asia, 1330-1400 English |
```

E. Africa/ME 1400-1430 French 7480 +13635 15505 21695
1400-1430 Italian 11690 17830
1430-1500 German 7480 11690 +13635 15505 17830 21695

Middle East & 1515-1530 **** +13685 15430 17830 21630
E. Africa 1530-1600 English |
1600-1630 French |
1630-1700 German +13685 15430 21630
1630-1700 Italian 17830

Middle East, 1715-1730 **** 9885 11955 +15525 17830 21770
E. Africa & 1730-1830 Arabic |
W. Africa 1830-1900 English 9885 11955
1900-1930 German 9885 11955 +12035 +13635 15525
1930-2000 French |
2000-2030 Italian +12035 +13635 15525
2030-2100 Portugese 9885 +12035 +13635 15525
2100-2130 English |
2130-2200 Spanish 9885 +13635 15525

**** = Esperanto/Romantsch/Music/Religion

--
Allan L. Courtney, DMD SWL Topic Leader/GEnie Radio & Electronics RT
acourt@lunatix.uucp GEnie: A.COURTNEY
ukma!lunatix!acourt Packet: KD4DBN @ KF4NB.KY.USA.NA
<><> GEnie SWL Real-Time Conference, Sunday nights at 2100 ET! <><>

4194. Re: How are the bands these days??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 18:48:22 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570195@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292172

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, brians@killer.rain.com (Brian Sheets) writes:

>I have been thinking about going and buying myself an HF rig
>but I am somewhat reluctant due to concerns about the conditions
>of the bands.

>I have not been on HF for a few years and I am wondering if the
>addition of so many new hams have caused the bands to deteriorate.

>Are there any "old-timers" out there who could shed some light??

I rarely operate SSB, so I can't comment on that, but the CW bands
are much more genteel than, say, 2 meter FM.

AL N1AL

4195. Re: Protecting receiver front-end

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 21:18:59 UTC
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <4928@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 292169

In article <6165@orbit.cts.com> rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Dan Meyer) writes:
>hhg9751@tamsun.TAMU.EDU (Herb Graeber) writes:
>>Any ideas for protecting the front end of a receiver
>>when that receiver's antenna is near another antenna
>>that is used for transmitting?

>uh... don't worry about it (much). all recievers I have seen use two diodes in
>paralell to protect the first rf stage from too much rf.

Depends on just how cheap the receiver is. I have a RS DX440 that I bought
for SWLing just before Desert Fiasco. It sits right next to my HF rig,
and before I was reminded of the diode trick here yesterday, I couldn't
run the 440 at all when transmitting. (not that I had much incentive to.)
Now it works fine.

(but hmm.. I think I'll check the 440s schematic when I get home, to see if
it's supposed to have the 2 diodes. They certainly weren't doing much if
they're there.)

--
Disclaimer: Acting independently of any group or organization.
John R. Murray murray@vs6.scri.fsu.edu | We need more sanity
Supercomputer Computations Research Inst| in the White House --
Moderator comp.graphics.research | Charles Manson for President.

4196. Re: Realistic PRO-2005 deafness above 1GHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 21:57:57 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <6530@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 292171

In article <a3x9021N02hg01@JUTS.ccc.amdahl.com>, bem00@ccc.amdahl.com (Brett Miller) writes:

> In article <chardi.688070307@p4.cs.man.ac.uk> chardi@p4.cs.man.ac.uk
> (Ian Chard) writes:
>
> > Ever since I bought the PRO-2005 scanner from Tandy (aka
> > Radio Shack) I have noticed its profound "deafness" above
> > 1GHz....Is this a characteristic of the scanner or is it a
> > genuine fault?
>
> You are not alone. My 2005 has never picked up any 23cm signals....
> Any body have good reception above 1 Ghz on a PRO-200X?

I use an ICOM discone with my PRO-2005, and I haven't had any problems pulling in the local 23cm repeaters. The coax that came with the discone (I don't know what it is, but it's *not* RG-8 or RG-58) was terminated with an N conector, which I merrily chopped off and replaced with an ill-fitting BNC.

==========
Todd Jonz, KB6JXT todd.jonz@sun.com (Internet)
kb6jxt@ki6eh.ca.usa.na (AX.25)
==========

4197. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 22:06:37 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910144@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 292082

Re: LIDS

What to do ? It's important to start slow and build up the punishment level. The first step is informing the LID that certain behavior is not acceptable. The second step is public censure - this may not work if he has a group of clones. The third step is public harassment - yup, hound them across the bands - if your HF station is that close, you can really make his life miserable (and we would all thank you). If your HF station isn't that close, borrow something from a friend.

Some other technology fixes (besides varying PL) are to use beam antennas and power into the repeater for awhile.

I disagree that vigilantism is out of place. How can we self-police if we have no enforcement capability ? Since we don't, all we have left is vigilantism.

It is expedient to get a LID off the air by cutting their coax in the middle of the night. I'd put a tag with the word "LID" near the severed end, just to be sure he knows it wasn't just ordinary vandalism. If that fails, throw a rope around his antenna and drive away with it.

Perry / AA0ET

4198. Does anyone have plans for a double extended zepp ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 22:09:26 UTC
From: chein@cisco.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.220926.6903@csl.sri.com>
Source record: 292173

I am looking for plans to build a 2 meeter Double extendex zep.
Or any other sugestions for a 2M apartment bassed omni antenna.
Thanks
C.Hein

4199. Re: How are the bands these days??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 22:18:05 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910145@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 292083

>I have been thinking about going and buying myself an HF rig
>but I am somewhat reluctant due to concerns about the conditions
>of the bands.
>
>I have not been on HF for a few years and I am wondering if the
>addition of so many new hams have caused the bands to deteriorate.
>
>Are there any "old-timers" out there who could shed some light??
>
>brians

Technically, the bands are in great shape. The summer thunderstorms are subsiding, and 10 meters is open late into the evening. 20 is almost always open.

I'm a relative newcomer. The voice bands are somewhat more rugged, due to congestion and the ease at which people can speak. Seems that CW and RTTY are more polite because the operator has a chance to think before keying. hi hi.

75 and 20 meter voice is a real zoo. You'll need more than 100 watts to survive there. Technically, 160 needs power, too. I've found the Tech voice band on 10 meters to be crowded, but well-behaved.

My advice is to buy a cheap used rig at a swapfest and see what you find.

Perry / AA0ET

4200. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 22:33:36 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <39910147@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 292081

Re: LIDS

My previous response already got networked.

One other remedy is to contact an Official Observer. The OOs appreciate getting leads like this. If the LID can be caught in the act by the OO, the pink slip is in the mail. You can find your friendly local OO by contacting ARRL. Some of the local clubs may also know.

The FCC, with help from OOs, physically removed KV4FZ from 14.313, so the system has been shown to work on occasion.

Perry / AA0ET

4201. Kenwood TM-941A UNDOCUMENTED FEATURE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 23:07:58 UTC
From: am001@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct25.230758.28294@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292175

Documentation follows....

This modification is not really a modification, but an
undocumented feature that Kenwood Corporation has no record of.
This modification has not been completely tested, so those who
feel brave enough to try this out are welcome to it, but I am not
responsible for any ill-effects as a result of utilizing this
feature.

What this feature offers to the end-user is an extremely powerful
feature: doubling your memory capacity. With the Kenwood TM-941A,
the radio has ONE VFO, ONE CALL, and 100 memory positions that are
labelled 00 thru 99. This feature offers the user another
100 memory positions PER BAND!!!

How to perform this undocumented feature:

1. Have the radio turned on.
2. Press F and REV simultaneously.
3. Memory position A1 will show; this memory position cannot be
eliminated thru the MR/F function.
4. Work the VFO in a similar manner that you would with the
radio in normal mode.
5. When you save the memory position, take a look around at the
layout of these memory positions -- the memories are labelled
hexidecimally; that is, they are labelled AA thru A9,
B0 thru B9 until you have reached J9. J9 is the 100th
position in this alter memory area.
6. When you are finished, just press the F and the REV buttons
simultaneously, and you are back in the normal memory area.

As stated before, this feature has been found to be static in
nature; that is, when the power is turned off, the memory
positions are still retained and do not interfer with the
original memory area. Mind you, this memory feature has not
been completely tested, SO BE EXTRMELY CAREFUL! I ASSUME NO
LIABILITY FOR FINDING THIS FEATURE SINCE I AM DOING THIS AS A
BENEFIT TO AMATEUR RADIO!

BTW, Kenwood does not have any records and/or any comments
regarding this feature. I suspect that this feature is for
diagnostic purposes and should be treated as such.
Forewarned is forearmed!

Enjoy and 73! :-)

--
Robert S. Radvanovsky InterNet: am001@cleveland.freenet.edu
kempyuter kensulting AMPRNet: kc6onl@kc6onl.ampr.org
4 Haverhill Road AX.25Net: kc6onl@kc6nzn.#soca.ca.us
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

4202. * SpaceNews 28-Oct-91 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 23:15:43 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
Message-ID: <513@ka2qhd.de.com>
Source record: 292085
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

Subject: * SpaceNews 28-Oct-91 *

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC1028
* SpaceNews 28-Oct-91 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1028

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 28, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MIR NEWS *
============
The following was received from U5MIR by N6JLH:

Stat : PR
Posted : 91/10/09 11:35
To : ALL
From : U5MIR
@ BBS :
BID :
Subject: FROM FRANZ

Hi folks!

I'm sending my best regards from the soviet space station MIR.
Today I finished my work and experiments here. I'm very happy that
so far everything was very successful. I had lots of experiments
to do, and without my friends here on board
(Sergeij, Anatoli, Toktar and Sascha) probably I wouldn't be so successful.

Thanks a lot to them. As a scientist I want to send a message to
all my colleagues that space-research is a wonderful field,
and a lab in space is just extraordinary. Anatoli, Toktar and I are going
to leave the station at night and tomorrow morning we will have our landing.

Thanks also to you and all the best!

Franz Viehboeck, Austrian Kosmonaut from MIR station.

9.Oct.1991,11.35

* MINI-TUTORIAL *
==========
Why do packet radio satellites use PSK modulation instead of AFSK
modulation as used by terrestrial packet operations?

It all started when experimenters began using surplus Bell-202 modems
for their early terminal node controllers (TNCs), since they were widely
available at the time. As packet operations began to spread, so did
AFSK for data modulation. RTTY operations on HF has used FSK for years.

Bell-202 signal demodulation is most often performed with a phase-locked
loop acting as an FM detector. The loop filter is made at least 1000 Hz
wide to keep the PLL locked with 1200 bit per second FM modulation.
The PLL error voltage is filtered and shaped through a Schmitt trigger
and then fed into the TNC data processing circuitry.

Using a PLL with such a wide bandwidth is an open invitation to noise
induced data errors. K9NG has shown that with a standard TNC-1 demodulator
and an FM signal strength that produces 20 dB of quieting, a 1200 baud
128 byte length packet has a bit error rate of 1.6x10^-2, which means that
2 packets will be received FOR EVERY BILLION SENT! A 20 dBQ FM signal
level is defined as useable voice sensitivity.

UoSat-2/OSCAR-11 uses phase-synchronous AFSK of a 300 mW FM carrier to
downlink ASCII and binary telemetry data to groundstations. UoSAT-2's
audio tones of 1200 Hz and 2400 Hz are locked in phase with the transmitted
data clock, making synchronous detection and correlation decoding possible,
greatly enhancing the bit error performance of its digital radio link over
that of a Bell-202 modem. Synchronous detection uses mixers instead of PLLs
for demodulation. Correlation decoding provides "matched filter" post
detection processing, which extracts the most information from signals
buried in the noise.

A still better modulation method is binary phase shift keying (BPSK).
BPSK was first used in the amateur satellite program by OSCAR-10 for its
400 bps digital beacon. BPSK is produced by modulating the transmitter
carrier by digital information in a balanced modulator. The result is a
double sideband suppressed carrier signal. If viewed on an oscilloscope,
the transmitted waveform will appear to shift in phase by 180 degrees
with the application of digital modulation. Not only is BPSK modulation
efficient, but so is its demodulation process, making it possible to
receive BPSK signals buried in the noise level. In fact, BPSK offers a
3 dB advantage over coherent CW (synchronous binary AM) modulation!

BPSK's bit error performance is MANY times greater than that of Bell-202
AFSK. Many deep-space probes use PSK for their data links to Earth because
the modulation is so robust. It was with these facts in mind, that pacsat
downlinks were designed around BPSK transmitters. Some pacsats also
shape their binary modulating waveform to resemble halves of sine waves
(raised cosine modulation) instead of square waves, reducing the transmitted
bandwidth and improving the downlink signal-to-noise ratio even further.

* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED *
==========
Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ...rutgers.edu!ka2qhd.de.com!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
PRODIGY : GHNS63D
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

4203. Need help with choice of 2m HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-25 23:17:09 UTC
From: daniel@usna.navy.mil
Message-ID: <1137@usna.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 292174

I've passed the exam, so I should be getting my license in a few weeks.
I've decided that my first piece of gear will be a handheld transceiver in
the 2m band. Can anyone out there in netland suggest a good one?

For example, how about the Radio Shack HTX-202? Is it a good buy? The
price ($260) seems reasonable. Other brand 2m HTs seem to run $450 or so
depending upon features.

I appreciate any help you can offer!

****
Asst Prof Walter K. Daniel
Aerospace Engineering Dept.
US Naval Academy
daniel@usna.navy.mil

4204. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 00:06:31 UTC
From: VIDGAMES@biotechnet.COM
Message-ID: <911025200631.20a03862@biotechnet.com>
Source record: 292078

From: 70007.3554@compuserve.com
Re: TM-741: First Impressions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

brian@ucsd.edu says:
>Note also that the 741 and 941 draw power even when they are switched
>off: the processor in the radio unit continues to run, pinging the
>control head every half-second to see if it's alive. If you park your
>car for a week whilst you're out of town, you may run your battery down
>a bit.

Does it really draw that much power? A little (assuming) processor?

Also, what is the difference between the 741 and the 941?

ReAlso, to change the subject a bit, are there any opinions on the
Outbacker mobile antenna?
=========
From Andy Eddy, VideoGames & Computer Entertainment Magazine
Sysop of Delphi's World of Video Games SIG
Delphi: VIDGAMES
Internet: 70007.3554@compuserve.com
CompuServe: 70007,3554
GEnie: VIDGAME
=========
If you love something, let it go. If it comes back, it was always
yours. If it doesn't come back, hunt it down and shoot it.
=========

4205. [ANS] Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 01:46:40 UTC
From: mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9110260146.AA15745@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 292079

In article <9110231638.AA17872@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> I wrote:
>>Thus I can not turn "hamdom over from self-policing" since in my opinion,
>>we have never had that to begin with other than in the eyes of the FCC's
>>regulations. "Self-REPORTING" maybe.

>wyse!wyse.com!stevew@uunet.UU.NET (Steve KA6S) replies:

>This is simply not true.

[examples deleted]

Steve... it simply *IS* true. Look up the word "police" in your dictionary. You will see the word "enforcement" is used in the definition. I do not believe that the "OO's" have enforcement powers... they can suggest, and they can try to pressure, but they can NOT "enforce". Thus the term "self-policing" by its very definition can not be correct. When peer pressure and little slips of paper fail, their only recourse is to go to the FCC for enforcement action. They REPORT to the FCC. If the FCC feels like it, they will take action. Thus ham radio at best is "self-reporting" and is not "self-policing". My problem is that on several detailable occurrences, the FCC has failed to take action on documented violators.

They're pretty good on violating anyone even associated with sending info about "900" numbers via packet radio though... make no mistake about that. However they seem pretty powerless to put a stop to foul/profane and otherwise rude and obnoxious behavior on 75 meters. And since I believe that the FCC is ANYTHING but "powerless", the only conclusion that I am personally left with is that they CHOOSE not to take any action, as evidenced by what I hear every night... well at least the nights that I try to operate that band.

I still say the "OO's" are pretty powerless. I.E., they have no power, and I believe they (you) should. It seems the only answer.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

4206. TS850S features and mod file (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 03:36:01 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct26.033601.11100@cbfsb.att.com>
Source record: 292170

copied from packet:
This was a 4 article set that I merged into one long article. Talks about
various features and mods for this radio
begin article:

From: ka2raf@nn2z.nj.usa.na
To: 850mod@allbbs
Subject: TS850S mods 1

Having lived with Kenwood's TS-850S tranceiver for 5 days, here are some of my
observations:

. While the manual shows 35 power-on front panel adjustments, there
really are 36. Function number 35 is set from the factory to the
OFF state. Well, what exactly is this unknown function? Well
Bunkies, this enables the tranceiver to transmit on 27.500 through
28.000 mhz! Do yourself a favor, and set this option to ON for TX
inhibit! DO NOT JEAPORDIZE YOUR LICENSE! Why in the world did
the factory allow this??? Maybe they don't want the Chicken
Banders butchering up the rigs....

. Tone control. The setup only allows Burst or Continuous
modes, there is no way to turn it OFF, even though the manual
indicates there is a way.

. Quick memory function. You MUST pass through either the VFO A or
VFO B registers to program these.. You cannot go from standard
memory to quick memory directly.

. My 850S came out of the box running low power (50 - 75w PEP), so
I called the local ham radio dealer inquiring about service manual
availability. Well they had them in stock, but at a price of $50.00!
Unbelievable! Kenwood wants fifty dollars for (in the continuing
Kenwood tradition) a terribly organized, incomplete, and horrible
reading manual!!! Well, I dug into the schematics and opened up the
the radio, here's a list of items that might be of interest to some:

RF Board Controls

VR - RX BAL
VR - TX BIAS
VR - TX BAL
VR - TYP (50W output power adjust, used with S1 below)
VR - MIN (?????) / internal antenna tuner
VR - TUN (Tune mode power adjust)
VR - VSF (THIS IS THE 100W POWER OUTPUT CONTROL)

VR - SWR Protect activation
VR - PWM (Forward power meter calibration)
VR1 - RWM (Reflected power meter calibration)
VR1 - AL0 (ALC meter zero)
VR1 - ALM (ALC meter calibration)
VR1 - CPM (Processor meter calibration)
VR1 - ALG (ALC gain adjustment)

S - All Band Power Down Switch (Decreases power to 50 watts)

IF Board Controls

VR -
VR -
VR -
VR - Beep volume
VR - Sidetone volume
VR - Processor adjust
VR - ?????
VR8 & VR9 - ?????
VR1 - ?????
VR1 -
VR12 & VR13 - S Meter adjust
VR14 & VR15 - AGC adjust
VR1 - Notch filter adjust

. PLEASE NOTE!
Most of these controls are 1/8" pots, so if you intend to adjust
them use a VERY SMALL non-metallic tool.

. My 850S also came out of the box with the RIT/XIT control not dis-
playing 0.00 khz at fiducial (12 o'clock position) center.
Behind the front panel in the upper right corner is the control
for center adjust. It just needed a wee bit of tweaking...
Along with this control on the circuit board are the master adjust-
ments for the SSB slope tuning (High Cut and Low Cut).

. When both top and bottom covers are removed, on the left-hand side
is the FM board. There are 3 (three) pots on the board. They are
FM Wide (12khz) deviation, FM Narrow (6khz) deviation, and FM Mic
gain.

Author's note: I cannot say whether ALL the information above is accurate.
I do not purport to be an electronics wizard, but am just an
Amateur radio operator who wants to get the most enjoyment
out of his equipment

Let's beat the ridiculous cost of poorly written service manuals! Add to this
document and please circulate it!

73,
Jan - KC2CT

Subject: TS850S mods 2

More Observations As Of 6-26-91 - KC2CT

. FM mode defaults to WIDE (12khz). This is WAY too wide for accessing any 10m repeater. Hit the 455khz filter button again for FM-N (narrow). This will set the IF to 6khz width, and you be able to work FM 10m stations. Note: The 8.83 filters are NOT selectable in FM mode.

. Memory scrolling via M CH./VFO CH. You can bypass all unused channels if you press the 1 mhz button. With the button active, only stored memory channels will be displayed as the knob is rotated.

. Tuneable memories. Out of the box, the radio is set up for non-tuneable memories. Just bring up setup function xx on the display, and set it to ON, and ALL memories can be tuned via the VFO. When use the M.CH/VFO CH. switch you will be returned to the original frequency & mode setting in the memory.

. It may or may not be obvious to some, but the radio is capable of cross-band and/or cross-mode operation. Just pump the required modes and frequencies into memory channels or VFOs, and you're off and running. Hope you have a very broadbanded antenna!

. CW message storage is lost when you power off the radio. I didn't order the DRU-2 option (yet), so I don't know whether these messages will be saved. You'd think that with everything else that is stored in RAM and backed up by battery, that Kenwood would have made pro-visions to keep recorded messages alive also. A modification????

. When adding additional filters, is is necessary to set the corresponding switch on. Under the hatch on top, is a 4 position dip switch. The manual shows a picture of it, but makes no mention of their settings. This switch is necessary to inform the micro-processor of the filters' absence or presence. ON is for presence, OFF is for absence. Below is the switch diagram:

```
-----
| = | <-- YK-88C-1, YK-88CN-1, YK-88SN-1
| = | <-- YK-88CN-1, YK-88CN-1, YK-88SN-1
| = | <-- No Function
| = | <-- YG-455C-1 or YG-455CN-1
-----
O O
N F
F
```

Subject: TS850S mods 3

More Observations As Of 6-30-91 - KC2CT

Well here I am again with more stuff on the 850S...

. I received the DRU-2, voice recording unit this week, and installed it.Here's what I found:

. The unit comes with a lithium battery for backing up the voice messages when the rig is powered off.

. The initial state of the DRU-2 is:

Message 1 - 8 seconds
Message 2 - 8 seconds
Message 3 - 16 seconds

You can halve the sampling rate via front panel setup control xx. This will effectively DOUBLE the time of of each message, however, the quality of voice repro-duction will suffer because of the lower sampling rate.

. On playback of the messages, the microphone IS NOT disabled, so be quiet when you're transmitting stored messages.

. Use the MONI function to hear what you've recorded and/or are transmitting, and the MIC gain control to keep the ALC in range, as the DRU-2 drives the radio much harder than the microphone input.

. The high boost function and speech processor are available to the DRU-2 during transmit.

. I also got the VS-2 voice unit. The voice is the same as the older VS-1 for the TS-440, and TS-940, but the unit is in a smaller package. It will speak the frequency in either English or Japanese. There is a volume control pot on the bottom of the board which should be adjusted PRIOR to screwing down the VS-2. The output on my unit was very low, until I tweaked it up. Also there are jumpers on the board to speed up the voice playback... You'll need to consult the instruction page for the VS-1 for speeds, as there is nothing mentioned in the instructions for the VS-2.

. A note on output power of the rig. The radio uses 2SC2789's... These devices are rated as 100 watt devices Kenwood is running the finals VERY conservatively. When playing around with output, I had the rig dead-keying 175 watts, but backed it down to 100 watts, as I didn't want to blow up the rig, but I was definitely smiling as the Birds' meter swung with a 250 watt slug!

. The ROM chip on the digital board is socketed. Kenwood had problems with early 440's and 940's with poor soldered connections. While it's a nice idea to allow removal and replacement of the ROM to add features/fix bugs, this might become a problem area in the future.

. Hidden function!!! If you turn on the radio while holding down
the VOICE button, EVERY button on the radio will acknowledge its
function via morse code! This is a terrific feature for sightless
hams! I can't understand why it is not mentioned in the owners
manual or marketing literature!

Subject: TS850S mods 4

Still MORE Observations - KC2CT - 07-05-91

Well if you've been following this brief series, you probably
know by now, that despite any criticism, I really LOVE my 850S!
I've really dug into the guts of the radio, and truly find it
a pleasure to explore and operate..Well here's a few other
items that should be of interest to other hams:

. ALL BAND TRANSMIT

Kenwood markets this radio worldwide, and has made provisions
to allow the radio to transmit between 1.625 mhz and 29.999 mhz.
I am providing this modification for INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY!
DO NOT TRANSMIT OUT OF BAND, THIS WILL JEAPORDIZE YOUR LICENSE,
AND HAVE THE FCC, AND/OR INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES KNOCKING AT
YOUR DOOR!!!

The All-band transmit modification requires the removal and re-
location of a diode on the the digital board which is located
behind the front panel. The US version of the radio has diode
D11 installed, and diode D9 removed. D11 must be removed, and
installed in the D9 position. This modification IS NOT for the
faint of heart, as it entails removing the front panel, and the
digital board. Note that the digital board has solder holes that
are through-soldered; that is, there are circuit traces on both
sides of the board, so make sure that ALL solder is removed from
the holes. This modification will also allow the antenna tuner
to tune anywhere the receiver is tuned. This modification should
ONLY be performed by those familiar with soldering and de-soldering
techniques, and requires patience, and dexterity.

. Broadcast Band Sensitivity

BCB sensitivity REALLY suffers as a 24db attenuator is inserted
when band-switched. This attenuator circuit is very similiar to
the TS-430/440. Possible modification?

. Additional Front Panel Functions

Pressing SCAN + TX-M.CH will set the radio into its extended
function mode. These options can be scrolled via the M.CH/VFO CH.
switch. The following are the extended functions:

00 - This is the ROM Checksum displayed as a 4-digit hexadecimal
number This cannot be changed.

01 - Allow filter selection in transmit. Initially set OFF.

02 - Antenna tuner power down. Initially set to OFF.

03 - Antenna tuner non-stop mode. When set to on, the antenna tuner will not stop when the lowest VSWR is found. Initially set to OFF.

04 - Store mode, and filter settings prior to changing bands, or channels. Initially set to ON.

05 - Display -HELLO- on digitial display, and send it in Morse code on power up. Initially set OFF.

06 - Turn full LCD display ON on power on. Initially set OFF.

07 - Turn Subtone ON or OFF. Initially set ON. Note that even when set off, the TONE indicator will be lit on the display.

08 - Unknown. Initially set OFF.

Note: I haven't tried or verified any of this, proceed at your own risk. And do not transmit outside of legal bands. WA2ISE

4207. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 25 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 05:58:34 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950AAF.350EBA80.2483@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292080

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 298, 10/25/91
10.7 FLUX=240 90-AVG=195 SSN=249 BKI=4434 4433 BAI=022
BGND-XRAY=C3.3 FLU1=*.*E*** FLU10=7.4E+03 PKI=4433 4544 PAI=028
BOU-DEV=046,048,029,064,066,058,033,031 DEV-AVG=046 NT SWF=03:118
XRAY-MAX= M1.6 @ 1129UT XRAY-MIN= C2.1 @ 2323UT XRAY-AVG= C5.9
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1825UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2150UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 0135UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2355UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55327NT @ 0440UT BOUTF-MIN=55237NT @ 1842UT BOUTF-AVG=55291NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+142NT@ 0418UT GOES7-MIN=N:-055NT@ 1014UT G7-AVG=+063,+062,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+118NT@ 2306UT GOES6-MIN=E:-036NT@ 0340UT G6-AVG=+073,-001,+021
FLUXFCST=STD:248,255,260;SESC:250,260,265 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,015,015/020,020,020
KFCST=2234 3222 2234 3444 27DAY-AP=013,023 27DAY-KP=2213 4433 3444 4433
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M1.2@0759;**MINFLR:M1.6@1129;**MINFLR:M1.3@1738;
**245STRM:0020-2100UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

4208. WANTED: Motorola Trunking radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 07:09:13 UTC
From: wb2cmn@ka2qhd.de.com
Message-ID: <514@ka2qhd.de.com>
Source record: 292086
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.swap

WANTED!! Used Motorola 800 Mhz trunking radio.

Also looking for Motorola Mobile Data Terminal.

Please email me at: wb2cmn@ka2qhd.de.com

4209. Re: ARRL "Incentive Licensing" (Wayne Greens comments on)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 14:19:28 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct26.141928.4057@anasaz>
Source record: 292090

Keywords:

In article <1991Oct25.135539.27208@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]In article <14570193@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
]>Obviously, hams with General class licenses lost some frequencies if they
]>didn't upgrade. Some have never forgiven ARRL for this.
]
]And some of us likely never will. The ARRL's half-hearted support for

IMHO this is a pretty unconstuctive attitude. The people who make that
policy (and caused me to drop out of ARRL for 10 years) are long gone.
ARRL is not the same organization it was in the sixties! If you don't
like ARRL, get involved and change it. It's all we have to represent
our interests.

It's too bad Wayne Greene brought up this dead issue again. Wayne Greene
likes to do two things:
-put down the ARRL
-puff up his own ego.

When it comes to making money, I take Wayne Greene seriously. When it comes
to his opinions - I think he is a jerk!

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

4210. Re: [ANS] Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 14:48:28 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct26.144828.5468@anasaz>
Source record: 292092

Keywords:

In article <9110260146.AA15745@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:
]Steve... it simply *IS* true. Look up the word "police" in your dictionary.
]You will see the word "enforcement" is used in the definition. I do not
]believe that the "OO's" have enforcement powers... they can suggest, and
]they can try to pressure, but they can NOT "enforce". Thus the term "self-
This is true. However, the FCC offices are under instructions from Washington
to issue NOV's based solely on OO gathered evidence (if it is done right).

]policing" by its very definition can not be correct. When peer pressure
]and little slips of paper fail, their only recourse is to go to the FCC for
]enforcement action. They REPORT to the FCC. If the FCC feels like it, they
]will take action. Thus ham radio at best is "self-reporting" and is not
]"self-policing". My problem is that on several detailable occurrences, the
]FCC has failed to take action on documented violators.

If the FCC really does fail to act on genuine problems, there ARE other
alternatives. OO's such as myself cannot get involved with them, but I will
point out that there is a long tradition of pinning coax, etc. However, this
sort of action is lawless and should not be taken lightly. Many hams are
overly sensitive to what they perceive as improper operation.

]They're pretty good on violating anyone even associated with sending info
]about "900" numbers via packet radio though... make no mistake about that.
]However they seem pretty powerless to put a stop to foul/profane and other-
]wise rude and obnoxious behavior on 75 meters. And since I believe that
]the FCC is ANYTHING but "powerless", the only conclusion that I am personally
]left with is that they CHOOSE not to take any action, as evidenced by what
]I hear every night... well at least the nights that I try to operate that
]band.

Well... it is not legal for the FCC to stop rude, obnoxious or foul behavior.
There is no law or regulation against it (although jailhouse lawyers could
claim the "good amateur practice" rule applies). The FCC has been pushed
out of "content" regulation by the courts (1st amendment rulings). They
are left with enforcing frequency allocation rules (which is how they
went after the 900 number message), malicious interference, and technical
violations.

I would suggest that the following actions are all you can do about
"obnoxious" behavior:

(1) try to use peer pressure. I know that there is a breed of slime out
there on whom this has no effect.
(2) ignore the problem

(3) attempt to frighten off the offender. He may not be aware of how
little enforcement power is out there. He may be led to imagine
that there are DF teams on every street corner.
(3) if it cannot be ignored, see if it constitutes malicious interference.
This means that it must: (a) cause interference, and (b) have malicious
intent. Causing interference means actual RF interference, NOT
breaking into conversations or monopolizing a net. Furthermore,
in this context, interference means that you are transmitting on a
frequency, and they SUBSEQUENTLY key up and interfere with you.
If it is malicious interference, and it occurs frequently, the odds
are good that the FCC will prosecute (after the OO's do the groundwork).
(4) Look for other violations. Operating without a license, or without
ID and usually easy to get prosecution on. Broadcasting or using
too much power may be prosecutable. Use of foul language is VERY
hard to prosecute and probably not worth your time (although I had
our local US Attorney tell me that he would be willing to prosecute
on it - but that was 5 or 6 years ago).
(5) Consider political action. In one particularly egregious case, before
we were getting good FCC cooperation, we used petitions and affidavits
mailed to our senator.
(6) Consider legal action. If the turkey is interfering with a repeater,
have the repeater owner legally notify the turkey that he cannot use
that equipment. Then, go after him for using your property after
having been warned off. Get an injunction against him for harrassment.
Sue him for mental anguish or some other bogus thing (this assumes that
you have free legal help - not uncommon in large ham organizations).
(7) Consider harrassment. There are legal things you can do to make his
life less pleasant.

Before taking any hasty action, however, consider our experiences: most of our
worst cases have ended up in jail on non-ham-radio offenses, and thus have
been removed from our bands. A lot of these turkeys have no respect for
society or law, and thus tend to get arrested for other offenses.

Also consider that with our current legal system, legal action and
harrassment can backfire - ask those involved in the old WESTCARS suit
about that :-(

Finally, ask IS IT WORTH IT? It may be that these people can be ignored
with no real problem. Too many times we get our sensibilities up, and
end up in a real rage, when the individuals are not really engaged in
serious violations. Put things in perspective: is the individual guilty
of a crime as serious as vandalism? burglary? assault? murder? How much
effort should society put into calming our overly sensitive emotions?

I get many calls that go like: "These guys are down there on 75 meters
talking bad about [blacks,jews,arabs,russians,women,has]. You should
do something about this!." There are no rules that I know of that
prohibit expressing your political opinion on the air - no matter how
crude and offensive it might be.

...or...

"There's this drunk on 20 who is using bad language." Again, not much you can do about it unless he has a pattern of causing malicious interference.

Let me outline some successes we have had:

Hot air balloonists were using 220 to talk (unlicensed) to chase vehicles - often in commercial operation. We led the FCC to the offending balloons and they issued $750 fines.

A fellow was causing malicious interference to 20 meter nets, local 10 and 2 meter simplex, and 2 meter repeaters. After finding the individual, and carefully documenting the case, the FCC verified our observations and fined hum $750.

An individual was jamming our two meter nets from a high powered mobile. We tracked him down and scared him to death (nothing like having a 250 pound truck driver pounding on the door of your house trailer at midnight and demanding to discuss your ham radio operations). We never heard from him again.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

4211. Digital Packet Repeater Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 18:22:17 UTC
From: kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct26.122217.633@memstvx1.memst.edu>
Source record: 292084
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hi,
The Delta Amateur Radio Club here in Memphis is planning to put up a
Digital Packet Repeater. If anybody has any Info On Digital Repeater's or has
built one Please send me a e-mail message. I would like to talk to you further
about it.

Thanks in Advance.

Suresh N9GSA

___ ___ _____ ___ ___ Suresh Kagoo EE Dept , Memphis State University
| \/ | / ____\ | | | | Engineering 215 | Domain: KAGOOS@MEMSTVX1.MEMST.EDU
| \ / | ____ \ | |_| | Memphis, TN 38152 | Bitnet: KAGOOS@MEMSTVX1
|_|\/|_| _____/ _____/ Ph: (901) 678-3074 | AX.25 : N9GSA @AI5R.TN.USA

4212. How are things on the bands??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 20:09:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199110262009.AA13257@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 292091

Subj: How are things on the bands these days??

I started in the Ham hobby in 1955 (or was it 1954?). I was off the air from 1955 until 1989, and to me, the "bands" do seem to have deteriorated. I hear a lot more rudeness, foul language, and general discourteousness now than I remember there being before. I'm not sure I want to pinpoint any one band or any one group, since it seems to me to be a much more general thing.

However, the CW operations seem not to have deteriorated nearly as much as the phone band operations. Who knows why this is? Everyone seems to have a different opinion; but I'm reminded that it takes a lot more thought to send a word or phrase in Morse than it does to blab it into a mike. Maybe it's the patience factor? Besides, I sometimes think some off the ops are blind drunk when they engage in rude, vulgar or obnoxious behavior on the air, and they probably couldn't manipulate a key under those conditions.

Regardless, I have enjoyed my contacts in the past couple of years, both on and off the air. It's still a great hobby, with a lot to offer a broad range of interests. If I don't like the language or conduct of a particular station, I just ignore it and work someone else--- there are plenty of clean ones.

73,
Dube AB5AP

4213. Transverter output for TS-440 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 21:12:42 UTC
From: stu@Tandem.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct26.211242.22911@tandem.com>
Source record: 292087

Has anyone successfully mod'ed a Kenwood TS-440 so it can drive a
VHF transverter ? I need somewhere between 200 uW and 100 mW (anywhere
in between is ok) to drive a 50 MHz transverter.

Thanks !
Stu N6TTO

4214. RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 25, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 21:37:16 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct26.213716.28094@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 292102

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H298
RTTY DX Notes 1of3 10/25/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 25, 1991
BID: KT7H298
Part 1 of 3.

Dame rumor has it that cards for the Albanian operation have started
to appear. If this is so, it would indicate that those who were
involved with the organization, both on the air and in the card
department are all first class people, and they should be
congratulated on their efforts. It is just a pity that other
DXpeditions could not follow the same brisk line of QSLing.
Personally I have cards outstanding from March last year, and one
group who have not, as yet, sent out their cards, are asking for
donations for their next trip. Some people have all the cheek.

Our thanks this week go to DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Central Europe DX
Cluster, IK5AAX, I5FLN, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, UT5RP, VK2BQS, VK2EG,
WB2CJL, W2FG and the Tri-State Packet DX Cluster Network, W2JGR and
the Twin-City DX Packet Cluster and K2FJ. Thank you all for your
information. I do wish at times that I could use all the news and
information supplied by those above, but it would run into about two
hours of notes. I think that is a little much for most people. But
keep it up chaps, at least i appreciate it.

Bandpass

Friday 18
UL7BJ 14085 at 0200Z
VP5JM 14085 at 0247Z
UC2SF 14080 at 0600Z QSL
HI8AX 14082 at 0640Z QSL
UA1OJ 14087 at 1633Z QSL
7X2DS 14087 at 2102Z
FG4FI 14085 at 2212Z

Saturday 19
YJ0ARW 21088 at 0051Z
VQ9RB 14091 at 0209Z
3D2ER 14086 at 0519Z
ST0DX 14087 at 1329Z
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CN8NS 21079 at 1339Z
XQ0X 28082 at 1407Z Note
EA8ATE 21086 at 1911Z
RA2CQ/UA0I 14092 at 2044Z

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H299
RTTY DX Notes 2of3 10/25/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 25, 1991
BID: KT7H299
Part 2 of 3.

Sunday 20
XQ0X 14083 at 0005Z
J39BS 14088 at 0211Z
YJ0ARW 21088 at 0211Z
CU3LF 14080 at 0258Z QSL
RC2CQ/UA0I 21087 at 0452Z
HS0ZAA 21082 at 1010Z QSL/Note
TA5C 28083 at 1153Z
U5XG 14083 at 1317Z
7Z1IS 21074 at 1704Z ARQ
DL4MDO/5B4 21089 at 1711Z Note
Z9BV 21084 at 1911Z
ST0DX 14092 at 2225Z
Z21HJ 14085 at 2247Z

Monday 21
3D2MP 14085 at 0006Z
XQ0X 14082 at 0020Z
PZ1DF 21078 at 1014Z
8P9HR 21081 at 1224Z QSL
CN8LU 14091 at 1354Z
ST0DX 14087 at 1817Z
VP25EE 21082 at 2128Z QSL/Note
TY1PS 21082 at 2157Z

Tuesday 22
HI8BX 21083 at 0033Z
9K2KA 14072 at 0047Z Note
XQ0X 21082 at 0410Z
UG7GWY 14086 at 0730Z QSL/Note
8P9HR 21085 at 2023Z
7Q7MM 14089 at 2050Z
TA5C 14075 at 2203Z ARQ
ZS3AB 14088 at 2218Z

Wednesday 23
FG4FI 14090 at 0108Z
VP5JM 14091 at 0259Z
CN8BX 14084 at 0505Z

UW3TY 14085 at 0626Z
EA6PZ 21089 at 1331Z
PJ2MI 21090 at 1522Z
ZA0DXC 14087 at 2041Z

Thursday 24
8P9HR 14081 at 0107Z
9Y4/KN4TX 14087 at 0114Z
UT5RP 14087 at 0641Z
U5XG 14085 at 0719Z

QSL INFORMATION

UC2SF is at Box 4, Bobrujsk, 213827 USSR.

HI8BX says that Box 115, Santo Domingo, Rep of Dominicana is his QSL address.

UA1OJ collects from Box 27, Severodvinsk, 164500 USSR.

HS0ZAA cards go via KM1R.

CU3LF collects from KB3GG.

RC2CQ/UA0I QSLS go to Box 1145, Mogadan, 685030 USSR.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB DX @ ALLBBS $KT7H300
RTTY DX Notes 3of3 10/25/91
RTTY DX Notes for week ending October 25, 1991
BID: KT7H300
Part 3 of 3.

VP25EE cards go via KA3DBN.

8P9HR requests via K4BAI.

UG7GWY requests all his cards CW/SSB/RTTY etc go via UT5RP, and that means all cards for operations past, present and future.

UT5RP requests that anyone who worked YA0RR and has not as yet sent a card, to do so immediately to Dima at Box 300, Odessa, 270000 Ukraine.

Notes of Interest

Cyprus and Turkoman will be activated by a Bavarian group for the CQWW Phone Contest, but they will operate RTTY before and after the contest. They will use their home calls /5B4 or /RH2. QSLs go to their home calls.

I5FLN reports that John, XQ0X will remain on San Felix for about five months.

Bangaladesh. Jim and Kirsti (VK9NS) expect to go to Bangaladesh in the near future with the calls of S21ZA and S21ZB. They will take

beams and RTTY gear with them. Also, two locals have been issued with calls of S21A and S21B, so maybe activity will continue after Jim has departed.

HS0ZAA, John, spends a lot of time on CW but will appear on RTTY at least twice a week, maybe with the club call of HS0AC.

VP25EE is a special call for 25 years seperation from the 'old' country.

9K2KA will QSY to HB9 for about five months.

Clipperton Island may appear soon. No dates or modes information available at this time.

South Sandwich Islands are scheduled for March,1992. RTTY is a definite possibility.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

This is the packet edition of the RTTY DX Notes written by VK2SG, edited and relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA. Send RTTY DX news to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP)
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

4215. HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 21:38:48 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct26.213848.28280@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 292103

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============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-299.O
Orbital Elements 299.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX October 26, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 91286.21692823
Element set: 704
Inclination: 25.9458 deg
RA of node: 119.9029 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6063842
Arg of perigee: 284.1805 deg
Mean anomaly: 18.8334 deg
Mean motion: 2.05882429 rev/day
Decay rate: -2.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3467
Checksum: 318

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 91285.59077269
Element set: 78
Inclination: 97.8857 deg
RA of node: 326.0856 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012379
Arg of perigee: 151.4290 deg
Mean anomaly: 208.7595 deg
Mean motion: 14.67499096 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.477e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 40666
Checksum: 368

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 91297.48549807
Element set: 872
Inclination: 82.9277 deg
RA of node: 323.3147 deg
```

Eccentricity: 0.0011495
Arg of perigee: 180.6135 deg
Mean anomaly: 179.4998 deg
Mean motion: 13.72223312 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.75e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21732
Checksum: 327

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 91272.93675056
Element set: 284
Inclination: 56.6605 deg
RA of node: 69.2389 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7241183
Arg of perigee: 265.9374 deg
Mean anomaly: 16.5174 deg
Mean motion: 2.09707626 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.76e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2522
Checksum: 325

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 91291.88220393
Element set: 243
Inclination: 99.0429 deg
RA of node: 250.6443 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0541460
Arg of perigee: 21.3122 deg
Mean anomaly: 340.9627 deg
Mean motion: 12.83191601 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.7e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 7942
Checksum: 277

Satellite: AO-21
Catalog number: 21087
Epoch time: 91297.61195864
Element set: 131
Inclination: 82.9455 deg
RA of node: 137.9924 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0033963
Arg of perigee: 259.3343 deg
Mean anomaly: 100.3986 deg
Mean motion: 13.74419688 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.37e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3680
Checksum: 331

Satellite: RS-12/13
Catalog number: 21089
Epoch time: 91296.66816483
Element set: 141
Inclination: 82.9230 deg
RA of node: 8.8540 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0028268
Arg of perigee: 284.1202 deg
Mean anomaly: 75.6813 deg
Mean motion: 13.73933857 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.33e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3578
Checksum: 315

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-299.D
Orbital Elements 299.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX October 26, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 91294.72704378
Element set: 418
Inclination: 98.6606 deg
RA of node: 13.3995 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011188
Arg of perigee: 152.9802 deg
Mean anomaly: 207.1959 deg
Mean motion: 14.29307821 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.29e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9106
Checksum: 322

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 91294.68487640
Element set: 318
Inclination: 98.6644 deg
RA of node: 13.7770 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011572
Arg of perigee: 150.3036 deg
Mean anomaly: 209.8805 deg
Mean motion: 14.29385916 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.80e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9106
Checksum: 321

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 91293.74704748

Element set: 320
Inclination: 98.6646 deg
RA of node: 12.9133 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011571
Arg of perigee: 153.2330 deg
Mean anomaly: 206.9451 deg
Mean motion: 14.29483590 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.49e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9093
Checksum: 301

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 91282.72490361
Element set: 312
Inclination: 98.6654 deg
RA of node: 2.0076 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011483
Arg of perigee: 187.3620 deg
Mean anomaly: 172.7394 deg
Mean motion: 14.29494944 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.05e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8936
Checksum: 308

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 91282.69311543
Element set: 314
Inclination: 98.6654 deg
RA of node: 2.0515 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011996
Arg of perigee: 187.3522 deg
Mean anomaly: 172.7486 deg
Mean motion: 14.29573584 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.14e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8936
Checksum: 320

Satellite: UO-22
Catalog number: 21575
Epoch time: 91293.73639270
Element set: 25
Inclination: 98.5334 deg
RA of node: 6.6686 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0007395
Arg of perigee: 308.8332 deg
Mean anomaly: 51.2192 deg
Mean motion: 14.36236258 rev/day
Decay rate: 9.03e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1373

Checksum: 303

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-299.W
Orbital Elements 299.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX October 26, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 91296.57942519
Element set: 859
Inclination: 99.1652 deg
RA of node: 313.1751 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016012
Arg of perigee: 65.1747 deg
Mean anomaly: 295.1108 deg
Mean motion: 14.13156718 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.84e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 35365
Checksum: 324

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 91296.61730049
Element set: 699
Inclination: 98.5565 deg
RA of node: 317.5354 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012219
Arg of perigee: 274.7999 deg
Mean anomaly: 85.1767 deg
Mean motion: 14.24334287 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.56e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 26483
Checksum: 363

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 91296.52617742
Element set: 593
Inclination: 82.5416 deg
RA of node: 318.2371 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017562
Arg of perigee: 23.6328 deg
Mean anomaly: 336.5635 deg
Mean motion: 13.84548918 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.83e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 18844
Checksum: 332

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 91290.49511415
Element set: 821
Inclination: 82.5422 deg
RA of node: 292.6552 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016555
Arg of perigee: 171.5703 deg
Mean anomaly: 188.5709 deg
Mean motion: 13.16933448 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.1e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 15509
Checksum: 306

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 91292.40423348
Element set: 608
Inclination: 99.0459 deg
RA of node: 248.1959 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012007
Arg of perigee: 351.0819 deg
Mean anomaly: 9.0118 deg
Mean motion: 14.12342106 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.84e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 15800
Checksum: 284

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 91296.77078172
Element set: 545
Inclination: 82.5194 deg
RA of node: 195.1287 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015832
Arg of perigee: 57.7579 deg
Mean anomaly: 302.5112 deg
Mean motion: 13.84190508 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 13384
Checksum: 325

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 91296.89813132
Element set: 434
Inclination: 82.5498 deg
RA of node: 229.7423 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015190
Arg of perigee: 175.7925 deg
Mean anomaly: 184.3327 deg
Mean motion: 13.15964248 rev/day

Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9588
Checksum: 325

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 91296.88268002
Element set: 294
Inclination: 82.5438 deg
RA of node: 256.7169 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016779
Arg of perigee: 347.9834 deg
Mean anomaly: 12.0921 deg
Mean motion: 13.84020625 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.49e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6680
Checksum: 327

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 91297.89880120
Element set: 227
Inclination: 98.9254 deg
RA of node: 328.7082 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015831
Arg of perigee: 171.7001 deg
Mean anomaly: 188.4431 deg
Mean motion: 14.01154312 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5837
Checksum: 299

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 91296.74245374
Element set: 246
Inclination: 82.5300 deg
RA of node: 195.6371 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011750
Arg of perigee: 239.9374 deg
Mean anomaly: 120.0621 deg
Mean motion: 13.83402561 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5398
Checksum: 285

Satellite: MET-3/4
Catalog number: 21232
Epoch time: 91296.58340987
Element set: 88
Inclination: 82.5485 deg

RA of node: 133.8598 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018690
Arg of perigee: 92.4524 deg
Mean anomaly: 267.8740 deg
Mean motion: 13.16690726 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2401
Checksum: 323

Satellite: NOAA-12
Catalog number: 21263
Epoch time: 91292.51608503
Element set: 69
Inclination: 98.7254 deg
RA of node: 320.5077 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013449
Arg of perigee: 164.5949 deg
Mean anomaly: 195.5626 deg
Mean motion: 14.21631652 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.09e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2242
Checksum: 302

Satellite: MET-3/5
Catalog number: 21655
Epoch time: 91296.66779045
Element set: 50
Inclination: 82.5536 deg
RA of node: 80.0265 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014671
Arg of perigee: 95.4433 deg
Mean anomaly: 264.8334 deg
Mean motion: 13.16786574 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.71e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 912
Checksum: 311

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-299.M
Orbital Elements 299.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX October 26, 1991
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 91298.24136517
Element set: 803
Inclination: 51.6048 deg
RA of node: 354.4905 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004576

Arg of perigee: 15.2817 deg
Mean anomaly: 344.8311 deg
Mean motion: 15.56674518 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.8808e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 32544
Checksum: 315

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 91287.65435371
Element set: 491
Inclination: 28.4698 deg
RA of node: 37.5693 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005608
Arg of perigee: 113.2426 deg
Mean anomaly: 246.8787 deg
Mean motion: 14.88979567 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.662e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8013
Checksum: 343

Satellite: GRO
Catalog number: 21225
Epoch time: 91289.25824789
Element set: 233
Inclination: 28.4650 deg
RA of node: 333.8544 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0008094
Arg of perigee: 299.6689 deg
Mean anomaly: 60.3065 deg
Mean motion: 15.44696511 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.4447e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 2991
Checksum: 330

Satellite: SARA
Catalog number: 21578
Epoch time: 91290.20667098
Element set: 55
Inclination: 98.5311 deg
RA of node: 3.1247 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004848
Arg of perigee: 328.2371 deg
Mean anomaly: 31.8519 deg
Mean motion: 14.36098198 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.651e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 1322
Checksum: 293

Satellite: UARS
Catalog number: 21701

Epoch time: 91284.00181371
Element set: 11
Inclination: 56.9827 deg
RA of node: 126.8916 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005276
Arg of perigee: 98.1854 deg
Mean anomaly: 261.9782 deg
Mean motion: 14.96588138 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.777e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 420
Checksum: 309

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP)
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

4216. Re: [ANS] Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 23:05:05 UTC
From: k3tx@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1335@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 292100

The OO is NOT a policeman --- he is a
friendly advisor.

He has ZERO power.

He may NOT "report" someone to FCC
as an OO (though he may as an individual, just
as anyone may.)

K3TX

4217. Kenwood TM-941A UNDOCUMENTED FEATURE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-26 23:36:00 UTC
From: am001@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct26.233600.8799@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292099

Documentation follows....

This modification is not really a modification, but an
undocumented feature that Kenwood Corporation has no record of.
This modification has not been completely tested, so those who
feel brave enough to try this out are welcome to it, but I am not
responsible for any ill-effects as a result of utilizing this
feature.

What this feature offers to the end-user is an extremely powerful
feature: doubling your memory capacity. With the Kenwood TM-941A,
the radio has ONE VFO, ONE CALL, and 100 memory positions that are
labelled 00 thru 99. This feature offers the user another
100 memory positions PER BAND!!!

How to perform this undocumented feature:

1. Have the radio turned on.
2. Press F and REV simultaneously.
3. Memory position A1 will show; this memory position cannot be
eliminated thru the MR/F function.
4. Work the VFO in a similar manner that you would with the
radio in normal mode.
5. When you save the memory position, take a look around at the
layout of these memory positions -- the memories are labelled
hexidecimally; that is, they are labelled AA thru A9,
B0 thru B9 until you have reached J9. J9 is the 100th
position in this alter memory area.
6. When you are finished, just press the F and the REV buttons
simultaneously, and you are back in the normal memory area.

As stated before, this feature has been found to be static in
nature; that is, when the power is turned off, the memory
positions are still retained and do not interfer with the
original memory area. Mind you, this memory feature has not
been completely tested, SO BE EXTRMELY CAREFUL! I ASSUME NO
LIABILITY FOR FINDING THIS FEATURE SINCE I AM DOING THIS AS A
BENEFIT TO AMATEUR RADIO!

BTW, Kenwood does not have any records and/or any comments
regarding this feature. I suspect that this feature is for
diagnostic purposes and should be treated as such.
Forewarned is forearmed!

Enjoy and 73! :-)

--
Robert S. Radvanovsky InterNet: am001@cleveland.freenet.edu
kempyuter kensulting AMPRNet: kc6onl@kc6onl.ampr.org
4 Haverhill Road AX.25Net: kc6onl@kc6nzn.#soca.ca.us
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

4218. Re: Realistic PRO-2005 deafness above 1GHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 01:13:00 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <7558@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 292104

In article <a3x9021N02hg01@JUTS.ccc.amdahl.com>, bem00@ccc.amdahl.com (Brett Miller) writes:

|> You are not alone. My 2005 has never picked up any 23cm signals. I just
|> got a Diamond D707 amplified antenna and some low loss coax but I have not
|> had a chance to try it out on the 2005 yet. The old RG58 is pretty lame
|> up that high. Any body have good reception above 1 Ghz on a PRO-200X?

I can pick up most of the 23 cm repeaters just using the supplied antenna.
However... If I really want to hear I use my dis-cone antenna in the attic, with about 50 feet of RG-8.

Works pretty good...

If I really wanted to do it right I would run Belden 9913 and put the antenna outside...
But I already have too many antennas outside :-(

DE KJ6NN
Phil

P.S.
If you want a test signal and you life in the South Bay area then tune to 1286.0 (My repeater) I am sure that you will be able to hear it! :-)

4219. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - X-CLASS - IMPACT EXPECTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 02:15:34 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950B59.38EDEF40.3234@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292101

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MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 24:00 UT, 26 OCTOBER

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MODERATE TO HIGH IMPACT EXPECTED
PROTONS EXPECTED NEAR 04:00 UT

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class X1.6/2B
Location: S11E20 (Region 6891)
Tenflare: 1,200 sfu at 20:30UT. Duration: 34 Minutes
Times: Begin=1846 UT, Peak=2047 UT, End=2243 UT

Sweeps: Moderate Type II (Importance 2) at 20:49 UT
Moderate Type IV (Importance 2) at 20:52 UT

WARNING: Protons at greater than 10 MeV may arrive near 04:00 UT. A warning for protons possibly reaching or exceeding the 200 pfu level at greater than 10 MeV has been issued. Also, PCA activity is expected to accompany this event. Polar and high latitude regions should be aware of this moderate to high threat for significant radio signal propagation degradation.

NOTES: A precursor class M1.4 x-ray flare was observed from Region 6891 several hours prior to this major X-class event. The precursor maintained an x-ray output above the M-class level for most of the period before the main x-ray burst of the X-class event began. This was a very long duration event, overall. The main X-class burst was also a long-decay event (LDE). A strong SID/SWF was observed in tandem with this major energetic flare affecting frequencies as high as 20 MHz.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

This major flare is expected to have a moderate to high terrestrial impact. There is a high probability that protons were ejected from this flare. Protons could arrive in the near-Earth space environment near or after 04:00 UT on 27 October. Associated PCA activity could produce near blackout radio conditions over the high and polar latitude regions early in the UT day of 27 October, lasting through 28 October.

A minor to major geomagnetic storm is expected late in the UT day of 28 October or in the early part of 29 October. A specific impact assessment

for the geomagnetic field will be followed later this UT day in a Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning. Consult that warning later this UT day for specifics regarding potential activity levels.

An auroral storm is expected to develop several hours after the interplanetary disturbance arrives late in the UT day of 28 October or in the early part of 29 October. The moon is now rising progressively later after evening twilight and should therefore provide only a low to moderate level of interference during this disturbance period. A Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch or Warning may be issued later this UT day. Consult future warnings for additional details.

There is a risk for possible significant levels of HF signal propagation degradation, particularly over the polar and high latitude regions. The effects of the storming could cause moderate degradation of low and middle latitude signals as well. More specific forecasts regarding HF propagation conditions will accompany the Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning, which will be issued later this UT day. Consult that warning for more information.

/\

4220. Alinco DJ-560T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 03:08:49 UTC
From: UD173191@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <91299.220849UD173191@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 292088

Hello, everyone...

I've been thinking lately of getting the Alinco DJ-560T, and I have
a few questions for those that own/sell/use/etc. them. The best price
I've found so far is $365 from Radio Buffs in Florida. This includes
the mod already done and shipping cost. They say that the mod does not
affect the warranty.
Questions: Is this a good price?
Is this a reputable dealer?
How well does YOUR 560 work/what are your opinions?
What are the EXACT TX/RX freq's after the mods?
Can I get the air band?
Dealer sez it'll get cellular, how well?
Any other comments?

Thanx!
73 de N0ODQ Greg Moore
Cute phonetics needed!

4221. Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 04:12:15 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct27.041215.22890@anasaz>
Source record: 292089

Keywords:

In article <39910147@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>Re: LIDS
]One other remedy is to contact an Official Observer. The OOs appreciate
]getting leads like this. If the LID can be caught in the act by the OO,
]the pink slip is in the mail. You can find your friendly local OO by
]contacting ARRL. Some of the local clubs may also know.

True.
]
]The FCC, with help from OOs, physically removed KV4FZ from 14.313, so the
]system has been shown to work on occasion.

Hurricane Hugo also assisted in the operation by blowing away his station.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

4222. Newsline in financial trouble

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 05:02:57 UTC
From: ACM005@Zeus.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1991Oct27.050257.13355@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 292093

For those of you who didn't catch the latest edition of "Crossband" on WWCR, there was mention of Newsline and its ongoing shortage of operating funds. They will probably go QRT by the end of the month unless they raise enough money to pay their $1K+ phone bills and other expenses. For more information about Newsline, and the address for contributions, here is an extract from the FAQ for this newsgroup written by Diana Syriac, KC1SP:

** Are there Dialup News services or BBSs for Amateur Radio?
There are two major news services for ham radio. Both are run by volunteer hams and provide bulletins of specific interest to amateurs, hence they are perfectly legal to rebroadcast on ham bands according to FCC Regulation 97.111B(6). To lessen the load on the dialup lines, consider getting your local repeater operator to rebroadcast it, or tape record it to play at your favorite HF net.

RAIN (Radio Amateur Information Network) is produced by Hap Holly, KC9RP, located in Illinois. The news is typically updated 8am CST Fridays. Phone numbers are 1-708-299-INFO (299-4636) and 1-708-827-RAIN (827-7246).

NEWSLINE is another, produced by Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Donations for NEWSLINE are accepted at Newsline Support Fund, c/o Dr. Norm Chalfin K6PGX, Pasadena, CA 91102. Phone numbers are:
Chicago 1-708-289-0423
N.Florida 1-407-259-4479
Los Angeles 1-805-296-2407
Los Angles 1-213-462-0008

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

ACM005@zeus.unomaha.edu

4223. heard during CQWW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 05:17:21 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <60293@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292106

During the contest this weekend I came across two Ws who were not contesters but were discussing the contest. Says one "So what's this 59-04 people are sending?". The other replies, sounding very authoritative about it, "Oh, 5904 means you have made 5,904 QSOs [this was 2 hrs into the contest]. You get points for up to 100 contacts with the same country, then after that you get fewer points". "OK, thanks a lot" says the first one.

I can understand and forgive ignorance of the contest rules, but to tell someone this stuff in such a knowledgeable-sounding way is plain stupid. Or perhaps it's just amusing, depends how you are feeling at the time...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

4224. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 26 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 05:41:59 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950B76.23A0CCF8.3452@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292107

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 299, 10/26/91
10.7 FLUX=251 90-AVG=195 SSN=270 BKI=3353 4343 BAI=022
BGND-XRAY=C2.6 FLU1=*.*E*** FLU10=7.1E+03 PKI=4354 4434 PAI=028
BOU-DEV=020,023,077,032,064,038,053,031 DEV-AVG=039 NT SWF=05:367
XRAY-MAX= X1.6 @ 2047UT XRAY-MIN= C2.0 @ 1111UT XRAY-AVG= M1.2
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 2125UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2345UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1950UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 2220UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55307NT @ 2326UT BOUTF-MIN=55267NT @ 2100UT BOUTF-AVG=55290NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+118NT@ 0630UT GOES7-MIN=N:-030NT@ 0900UT G7-AVG=+064,+054,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+123NT@ 2230UT GOES6-MIN=E:-050NT@ 0630UT G6-AVG=+073,+001,+019
FLUXFCST=STD:260,265,265;SESC:260,265,265 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,015,015/024,020,015
KFCST=2234 3444 3345 4333 27DAY-AP=023,046 27DAY-KP=3444 4433 3454 3366
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.6/2B,S11E20(6891),1846-2047-2243,II=2@2049,IV=2@2052;
**MINFLR:M1.1@0015;**SWEEP:IV=2@0041;**MINFLR:M1.2@1301;
**MAGSI:43NT@0635
!!END-DATA!!
```

4225. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT #1 - X-CLASS EVENT - 27 OCTOBER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 08:09:01 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950B82.3815E220.3716@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292095

/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 05:30 UT, 27 OCTOBER

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LOW TO NIL IMPACT EXPECTED
IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUPERSEDED BY PREVIOUS X1.6/2B EVENT

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class X1.9/2B
Location: S13E20 (Region 6891)
Tenflare: None Observed.
Times: Begin=0206 UT, Peak=0212 UT, End=0240 UT

Sweeps: No Type II or IV Sweeps Reported

NOTES: This major event was impulsive in nature and radio-quiet (no
tenflare or other significant radio bursts). However, a SWF was
observed briefly over many middle and low latitude sunlit stations.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

A terrestrial impact is not expected for this specific major flare.
However, the preceding major flare (the X1.6/2B event) is expected to
produce a terrestrial impact. As a result, the previous impact assessement
for the X1.6/2B event applies here. Consult that alert for more information.
More specific impact assessment data will be released later this UT day.

/\

4226. MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT #2 - X-CLASS - 27 OCTOBER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 08:35:59 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950B85.FC091FA0.3858@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292096

/\

MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 07:45 UT, 27 OCTOBER

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MODERATE TO HIGH IMPACT EXPECTED
* PROTONS ARE EXPECTED BEFORE OR NEAR 16:00 UT *

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

Flare Size: Class X6.1/3B
Location: S13E15 (Region 6891)
Tenflare: 3,800 sfu at 0539 UT. Duration: In Progress
Times: Begin=0537 UT, Peak=0548 UT, End=0600 UT
(SESC end time is rated on a half-power point system)

Sweeps: Major Type II (Importance 3) at 0540 UT
Moderate Type IV (Importance 2) at 0545 UT

PRELIMINARY X-RAY TIME PROFILE DATA AND ESTIMATED STATISTICS:

BEGIN (XRAY) MAX (XRAY) END (XRAY) DURATION INTEG. FLUX SWF DUR.
------------ ----------- ----------- -------- ----------- --------
0537 (C6.2) 0548 (X6.1) 0712 (C9.8) 094 MIN. 0.803 J/m^2 091 min

WARNING: Protons are expected to arrive from this major energetic flare
sometime before or near 16:00 UT on 27 October. Greater than
10 MeV protons could peak near 200 pfu if this proton disturbance
materializes.

NOTES: Another minor precursor x-ray burst was observed with this event.
In all respects, this event is the largest flare yet spawned by
Region 6891. It was not as long in duration as yesterdays X1.6/2B
event, but it had a higher overall integrated flux and a harder
spectrum in x-rays and radio.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Region 6891 is proving to be an extremely prolific major energetic flare
producer thus far. This is the fifth major energetic flare it has produced
since rotating into view. Four of those flares have been X-class events.
Solar activity should continue high, and may approach very high levels today
should major flaring continue at this rapid rate.

This major class X6.1/3B tenflare may have a moderate to high
terrestrial impact late in the UT day of 28 October or early on 29 October.

Overall, a terrestrial impact of moderate to high proportions (ex. generating minor to major or possibly severe geomagnetic storming) is almost a certainty. Preliminary estimates suggest at least minor to major storming should materialize. Further major flaring could prolong or enhance these interplanetary disturbances. A more detailed impact assessement and geophysical forecast will be released later this UT day.

/\

4227. Re: Argosy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 09:06:59 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct27.090659.5907@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292097

In article <01GC49KH1Y5090NCEQ@TNTECH.BITNET> JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:
>Hello,
>
>I am interested in getting into QRP. Someone suggested the
>TEN TEC Argosy-what features and what power is the rig (does
>it do WARC bands?). What is an approximate price for a used
>one.

You probably mean the Argonaut. The original Argonaut was a very spartan radio with poor receiver overload characteristics and poor reliability. Street price for a used one hovers around $200. The current Agronaut II is really a Delta II with the power amplifier removed. With a street price around a kilobuck, it makes more sense to buy one of the other compact HF radios on the market such as the superb IC-735 and turn the power control down for QRP work.

Gary KE4ZV

4228. Re: ARRL "Incentive Licensing" (Wayne Greens comments on)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 09:28:46 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1991Oct27.092846.6059@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292098

In article <1991Oct26.141928.4057@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>Keywords:
>
>In article <1991Oct25.135539.27208@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>]In article <14570193@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>]>Obviously, hams with General class licenses lost some frequencies if they
>]>didn't upgrade. Some have never forgiven ARRL for this.
>]
>]And some of us likely never will. The ARRL's half-hearted support for
>
>IMHO this is a pretty unconstuctive attitude. The people who make that
>policy (and caused me to drop out of ARRL for 10 years) are long gone.
>ARRL is not the same organization it was in the sixties! If you don't
>like ARRL, get involved and change it. It's all we have to represent
>our interests.

Yes, that is the sad part, it's all we have. Others have tried to set up
rival organizations, but none have survived the League steamroller. I
view the League as primarily a publishing house, and a good one, a contest
promotion machine, and secondarily as a lobbying force for the status quo.
I'm a member, and I vote, write, and volunteer, but to little effect. The
League is a one party state and desparately needs competition to keep it
honest.

>It's too bad Wayne Greene brought up this dead issue again. Wayne Greene
>likes to do two things:
> -put down the ARRL
> -puff up his own ego.
>
>When it comes to making money, I take Wayne Greene seriously. When it comes
>to his opinions - I think he is a jerk!

Most of Wayne's editorials have enough truth in them to get the Newington
crowd breathing hard. I consider him a breath of fresh air, though I don't
necessarily always agree with him.

Gary KE4ZV

4229. Re: TS850S features and mod file (long)

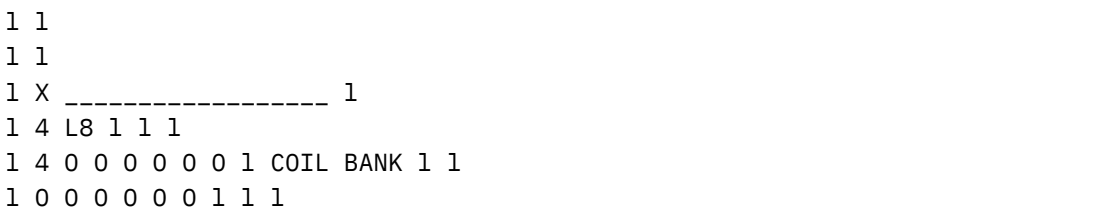
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 11:02:47 UTC
From: ka3pgn@ka3ovk
Message-ID: <1991Oct27.110247.18517@ka3ovk>
Source record: 292094

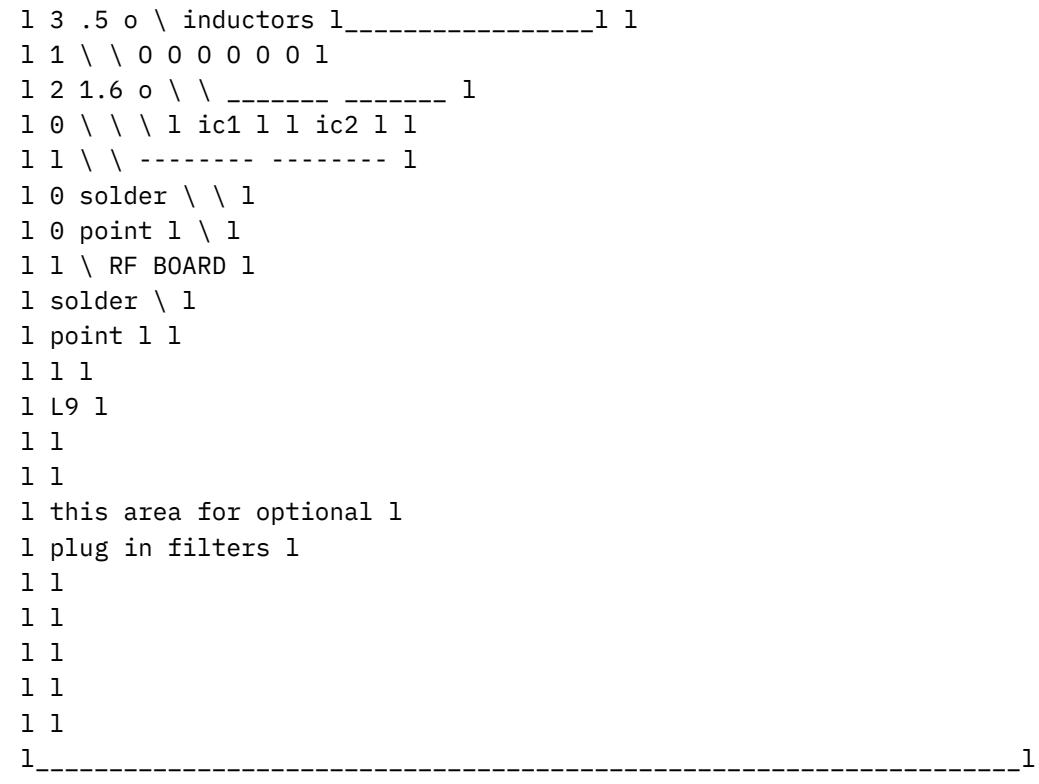
I really appreciated your remarks about the 850. I've owned mine for
about four months now and one of the first things I did was to disable
the broadcast band attenuation.
Being an avid BCB DX'er, I found this little device quite an annoyance!
So, the first day out of the box, I did away with it and very easily at
that.

HERE ARE THE STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS TO DISABLE THE BROADCAST BAND
ATTENUATION FOR THE KENWOOD TS-850S. This mod greatly improves the
sensitivity and likewise the reception on the AM broadcast band.
No noticable unwanted side effects have occured following this procedure.
I live within three miles of a 5,000 watt broadcast station on 1150 kc's
and am able to listen to stations on either side of that station. There
is some splatter but using the notch filter and the attenuation on the
front of the radio takes care of that for the most part. This is *NOT*
complicated and can be done in fifteen minutes. Only one caution here:
you WILL BE SOLDERING TWO POINTS ON A CIRCUIT BOARD THAT IS LOADED WITH
SURFACE MOUNTED COMPONENTS!!! There is little room to work on the board,
so be very careful with your iron! If you don't feel comfortable soldering,
get someone else to do it as you can cause a solder bridge and ruin your
radio without even trying. With that in mind, here goes:

1) remove the eleven screws that secure the bottom cover to the rig.
the six ones on the sides and the five on the bottom cover itself.
2) remove the bottom cover. there are no wires attached to the cover.
lift it right off. leave the top cover of the radio ON.
3) locate the RF BOARD. it's number is: X44-3120-00. this is the board
where you plug the optional filters into. with the open radio in front
of you, and the front of the radio facing you, the RF BOARD is the
one on the left. (there are only two boards under the bottom cover)
4) locate the chrome like shield on the rear of the RF BOARD. it's made
out of shiney steel. remove the four screws that hold this shield to
the board.
5) remove the shield by lifting the front of it up while sliding it
forwards, towards you. watch out for all the little wires and ribbon
cables going to and from the RF BOARD.
6) look at the rear of the board and towards the left corner.(the radio
is stil facing you upside down) notice two I/C's numbered IC1 and IC2.
directly behind the I/C's are a bank of adjustable coils in metal cans.
there are nine of these coils in a group. directly to the left of these
coils are many green and red inductors which are standing up. they look
like resistors but they're really small coils.
7) these inductors are part of the bandpass filtering for each of the bands
on the radio. the capacitors and resistors that complete the bandpass
filtering are on the other side of the board and are of the surface

mount type. you are only concerned with the bandpass filter for the
.5 to 1.6 band. notice the numbers for the inductors. find L8 and L9.
they are right at the edge of the board in the left rear corner
you will notice that .5 - 1.6 is stamped right next to L9.
BINGO! you have found the part of the circuit that you will modify.
8) look at where the .5 - 1.6 is stamped on the board next to L9. you
will see two bronze or gold solder points there directly next to the
numbers .5 - 1.6 . there is nothing soldered at those two points.
this is where you will solder a jumper wire between the bronze points.
do NOT confuse it with the other two solder points with the line
running in between them next to the phillips head screw!!! you want the
two points that are spaced very close together that is right next to
L9.
9) you will have to do the soldering on the OTHER SIDE OF THE BOARD.
remove the nine phillips head screws that hold the RF BOARD to the
chasis.
10) on the back of the radio, look for the switch stamped SW 1. it's right
below the grounding post and has the two postions: INT and EXT. remove
the two screws that hold the switch to the back of the rig. the switch
is soldered to the RF BOARD and you wont be able to lift the board up
until the screws are removed.
11) unplug enough cables from the board so you'll have enough room to lift
the RF BOARD up to solder the jumper. there is no need to remove the
board from the rig. slide it towards the front of the rig until the
switch SW 1 clears the back of the rig and lift the left side of the
board up and prop it up with a small block of wood.
12) locate the bronze solder points on the underside of the board.
there will be a small amount of solder at these two points on the
underside of the board.
13) bend a small jumper out of wire that fits the two bronze points on top
of the RF BOARD. you will place the jumper on the top and solder on the
underside of the board. with a pair of needle nosed pliers, place the
jumper into the holes and simply heat up the existing solder on the
underside until the jumper slips down farther into the holes.
you'll notice the large amount of components on the underside versus
the lack of components on the top of the board. be carefull when
heating the solder on the two points. you don'y want to disturb the
surface mounted parts or cause any excess solder to run onto them or
the foil nearby.
14) you are now done. re-assemble in reverse order, plugging the wires
back in carefully, making sure they don't get plugged into the wrong
place. also, avoid pinching them when replacing covers.




l 3 .5 o \ inductors l_____l l
l 1 \ \ O O O O O O l
l 2 1.6 o \ \ _____ _____ l
l 0 \ \ \ l ic1 l l ic2 l l
l l \ \ -------- -------- l
l 0 solder \ \ l
l 0 point l \ l
l l \ RF BOARD l
l solder \ l
l point l l
l l l
l L9 l
l l
l l
l this area for optional l
l plug in filters l
l l
l l
l l
l l
l l
l_____l

FRONT OF RADIO

Sorry, that's the best art work I can do. The purpose of the jumper is to bypass the two 150 ohm resistors that are in series after the bandpass filter. The resistors add between 20 and 25 db attenuation to the AM broadcast band. For some reason, Kenwood thinks that the receiver would become overloaded by strong nearby broadcasting stations, which would cause distortion. I simply don't find that to be the case. It's funny, Kenwood already had those two points there on the board, but without the jumper.....it seems to me that they had anticipated the need to bypass the attenuation in Europe or Asia. Thus, all export models going to the states were missing that jumper. Who knows? I can't find any other reason for the jumper points to be there.

Anyway, you'll notice an immediate increase of signal strength. You'll hear stations that you never knew were there! As I said, if you are bothered by strong stations in your area, try using the 6 and/or 12db attenuation buttons on the front of the rig.
I'll be glad to assist in any way possible. You can e-Mail me or feel free to call at the radio station. Have fun DX'ing!

Dave

--
| Dave Norment, United Broadcasting Company, WINX, Traffic Dir/Engineer |
| voice: (301)424-9292 Packet: KA3PGN@WA3ZNW \ /\ / || |\ | \\ // AM 1600 |
| "Top 40 AM Radio Still Lives!" AM 1600 \/ \/ || | \| // \\ |
| UUCP: ....uunet!media!\ "Playing 40 Years of Top 40" |

4230. Re: Channel 1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 15:09:04 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <4659@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 292105

rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>73, Bob W3OTC I'll see you on 50.125 MHz home 301-762-5838

Aha, a 6'er!

So, is there an association of folks who work 6 or something? There's
a lot of people here in the SF Bay Area who hang out on 52.525 but that
is all that they appear to do.)-:
--
Andrew Scott Beals KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

4231. Re: [ANS] Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 15:37:45 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct27.153745.19914@anasaz>
Source record: 292111

Keywords:

In article <1335@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
]The OO is NOT a policeman --- he is a
]friendly advisor.
]
]He has ZERO power.
]
]He may NOT "report" someone to FCC
]as an OO (though he may as an individual, just
]as anyone may.)

This is no longer true. With the VOLMON program, the OO, under the direction of the OOC acting under the direction of the FCC, may gather evidence that will be used for prosecution. As OOC of Arizona, I have done this resulting in fines to 3 individuals (although the FCC verified the evidence in person, they do not have to, and in fact are encouraged by Washington to use well gathered OO evidence directly).

The VOLMON program is oriented towards conflict resolution - FCC prosecution is a last resort, after peer pressure (starting at the friendly level) has failed. In practice, with egregious violators, they are sometimes busted as a FIRST resort to set examples.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

4232. Re: [ANS] Re: How to treat new Hams (VERY LONG!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 15:39:50 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1991Oct27.153950.20214@anasaz>
Source record: 292112

Keywords:

In article <1335@wells.UUCP> k3tx@wells.UUCP (Dave Heller) writes:
]
]The OO is NOT a policeman --- he is a
]friendly advisor.
]
]He has ZERO power.
]
]He may NOT "report" someone to FCC
]as an OO (though he may as an individual, just
]as anyone may.)

This is no longer true. With the VOLMON program, the OO, under the direction of the OOC acting under the direction of the FCC, may gather evidence that will be used for prosecution. As OOC of Arizona, I have done this resulting in fines to 3 individuals (although the FCC verified the evidence in person, they do not have to, and in fact are encouraged by Washington to use well gathered OO evidence directly).

The VOLMON program is oriented towards conflict resolution - FCC prosecution is a last resort, after peer pressure (starting at the friendly level) has failed. In practice, with egregious violators, they are sometimes busted as a FIRST resort to set examples.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

4233. Yaesu FT-23R

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 17:04:51 UTC
From: jlong@emcnext2.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <5258@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 292108

Greeetings,

Does anyone have any info about the Yaesu FT-23R?
I am interested in: extended rx or tx, available mods (keyboard or internal),
and approx. value used.

Thanks in advance for any help.

--
James C. Long
jlong@emcnext2.tamu.edu
Electron Microscopy Center
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-2257

4234. RS Pro-33

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 17:09:52 UTC
From: jlong@emcnext2.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <5259@tamsun.TAMU.EDU>
Source record: 292109

Greetings,

Does anyone know any mods available for a RS Pro-33 Scanner?
Specifically, can it be modified to receive 108-136 (ie aircraft)?
Is a Pro-34 a much better choice?

Thanks in advance.

--
James C. Long
jlong@emcnext2.tamu.edu
Electron Microscopy Center
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-2257

4235. contest qsl routing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 19:30:57 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1991Oct27.193057.7612@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292110

I had a lot of fun working my first CQ WW contest to basically chase some DX. I'd obviously like to qsl the new countries that I managed to work. However, in many instances, the stations appeared to be dxpeditions with special call letters. This seemed to be the case with many of those in the Caribbean. While some did mention qsl info if one listened long enough, the majority did not. Is there a newsletter of some kind that routinely lists qsl routing for this type of operation? I do see some routings in DX bulletins posted to the group. I assume that qsling these stations (e.g., J82A, CR2M) via the bureau would be futile. Any information would be appreciated.

Richard Eckman KD4AUS
NASA Langley
eckman@dobson.larc.nasa.gov

4236. When Will Radios Have New Mw Frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 20:09:03 UTC
From: schuster@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <49309@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 292125
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Even today, I see that most portable multi-band radios change from
the ferrite rod to the (poor for MW) telescopic whip at 1610 kHz.
If the MW band is soon going to be used up to 1710 kHz, why don't
the radio manufacturers change their firmware to reflect this?

_____________________________Mike Schuster_____________________________
NY Public Access UNIX: schuster@panix.com | 70346.1745@CompuServe.COM
The Portal (R) System: schuster@cup.portal.com | MCI Mail,GEnie: MSCHUSTER

4237. Re: ARRL "Incentive Licensing" (Wayne Greens comments on)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 20:26:50 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1570@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 292117

In article <1991Oct25.135539.27208@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> In article <14570193@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
> >
> >ARRL proposed a system similar to the old Advanced license where certain
> >phone bands would be available only to Advanced. FCC modified this idea
> >to carve up the phone and CW bands into the ghettos we have today.
> >(How many of us can, from memory, list ALL the various sub bands for
> >each class of license?)
> >
> >Obviously, hams with General class licenses lost some frequencies if they
> >didn't upgrade. Some have never forgiven ARRL for this.
>
> And some of us likely never will. The ARRL's half-hearted support for
> no-code doesn't make up for nearly twenty five years of stagnation and
> the loss of virtually the entire ham industry caused by "incentive"
> licensing. A system that demands faster CW proficiency to gain back
> voice frequencies, feh.
>
> Sorry, but I couldn't resist. This one event was the most damaging thing
> ever to happen to ham radio and won't be soon forgotten by those who
> went through it.

This is the same sorry old myth that Wayne Green has been promoting
for years....except Wayne also blames the decline of US consumer
electronics on incentive licensing and the ARRL!

I "went through it" myself as a teenager, and upgrading was no big
deal. The reason incentive licensing was promoted at the time was
because a lot of hams were convinced that this was the solution
to a perceived lack of technical sophistication among their breteren,
and a way to counter the increasing number of so-called "appliance
operators." Until incentive licensing, the higher class licenses
were for vanity only....they had no additional privileges.

The changes in amateur radio since the 1960s probably have more
to do with cultural changes in society than with incentive licensing.
In the late 60s, it was hard to get my teen friends interested in
a hobby that allowed them to communicate with a bunch of old farts
grousing about the ARRL. Believe it or not, incentive licensing
was not the thing that was unattractive about the hobby.

I can't believe that 25 years later these grouchy old men are STILL
beating this dead horse!

The bands were carved up into "ghettos" ??? Gimme a break!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP
or, 3288544@mcimail.com

4238. Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning - High Risk

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 23:30:17 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950C02.EA6F0520.4617@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292113

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 21:00 UT, 27 OCTOBER

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 28 - 29 October
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 28 - 30 October

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >47 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE - LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: GOOD

ESTIMATED NORTH AMERICAN OBSERVATION BOUNDARIES (PRIOR TO MOONRISE):
HIGH LEVELS OF ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED FROM WASHINGTON STATE TO CENTRAL IDAHO TO SOUTHERN MONTANA TO SOUTH DAKOTA TO CENTRAL MINNESOTA TO CENTRAL WISCONSIN TO MICHIGAN TO CENTRAL NEW YORK STATE THROUGH TO SOUTHERN MAINE.

MODERATE LEVELS OF ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED FROM SOUTHERN OREGON TO NORTHERN UTAH TO NEBRASKA TO NORTHERN MISSOURI TO CENTRAL ILLINOIS TO CENTRAL OHIO TO SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA TO NEW JERSEY.

NOTES:

Two of the last three major solar flares are expected to have a potential impact on auroral activity late in the UT day of 28 October or early in the UT day of 29 October. If the disturbance(s) arrive as predicted, North America and southern Australia/New Zealand should witness the most energetic phase of the auroral storming, with Australian and New Zealand regions being favored most.

Auroral observations will be most favorable before the moon rises in the evening hours. After moonrise, lunar luminosity will drown out significant auroral detail and will effectively limit the southern visible latitudinal boundary of activity. Note that these predictions are estimates only. Auroral storm dynamics change rapidly with respect to both time and position. The boundary lines stated above should serve as a guide only to the possible observable limits of auroral activity. Activity could become more, or less intense than indicated.

This disturbance is expected to last approximately 24 to 48 hours after its onset, barring further major solar flares. Further major flaring is

anticipated over the next 24 to 72 hours. Potential terrestrial impacts will remain high as the solar region responsible crosses the central solar meridian over the next 24 hours.

** End of Warning **

4239. Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-27 23:54:20 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950C06.466EEEA0.4758@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292114

/\

LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 22:00 UT, 27 OCTOBER

/\

MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 28 - 30 October

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >47 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE - LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM LOW LATITUDES: FAIR

ESTIMATED NORTH AMERICAN OBSERVATION BOUNDARIES (PRIOR TO MOONRISE):
THERE IS A SLIGHT CHANCE LOW TO MODERATE LEVELS OF ACTIVITY MAY BE
OBSERVED SOUTH OF A LINE FROM SOUTHERN OREGON TO NORTHERN UTAH TO
NEBRASKA TO NORTHERN MISSOURI TO CENTRAL ILLINOIS TO CENTRAL OHIO TO
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA TO NEW JERSEY.

The risk for potential observations of auroral activity over the low latitude
regions is sufficient to warrant this watch. Consult the Middle Latitude
Auroral Activity Warning for additional details.

Barring further major flares, this event should end near or after 30 October.
This watch will remain in effect until that time, unless conditions warrant
upgrading or cancelling the watch.

** End of Watch **

4240. Potential Minor-Major Geomagnetic Storm Warning - 27 Oct

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 00:23:45 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950C0A.65370A80.4942@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292116

/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 21:00 UT, 27 OCTOBER

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 28 - 29 October
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 28 - 30 October

POTENTIAL LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MINOR TO MAJOR STORM
POTENTIAL HIGH LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MAJOR STORM
PROBABILITY OF ASSOCIATION WITH SSC: 70%

POTENTIAL DURATION OF GEOMAGNETIC STORM: 24 - 48 HOURS (barring
further major flares)

POTENTIAL PEAK LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 5 - 6
POTENTIAL PEAK HIGH LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 5 - 7

POTENTIAL FOR LOW LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: MODERATE
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: FAIR

POTENTIAL FOR MIDDLE LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR - MAJOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: FAIR - POOR

POTENTIAL FOR HIGH LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MAJOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: POOR - EXTREMELY POOR

SOURCE OF EXPECTED ACTIVITY: Recent Major Solar Flares.

** End of Warning **

4241. Re: ARRL "Incentive Licensing" (Wayne Greens comments on)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 01:20:10 UTC
From: hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <196207@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 292118

In article <1991Oct26.141928.4057@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

>It's too bad Wayne Greene brought up this dead issue again. Wayne Greene
>likes to do two things:
> -put down the ARRL
> -puff up his own ego.
>
(Enter devilishly michievious mode...)

I wonder what would happen if someone was sufficiently foolish
enough to give Wayne access to the net. Would it quickly deteriorate to
rec.radio.amateur.wayne? :-) :-) :-)

(I hope nobody takes the above seriously. The bandwidth I imagine
that would spew forth could sink the entire net.)

73,
Harry WA3TBL
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

4242. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 27 October

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 06:40:27 UTC
From: oler@hg.uleth.CA
Message-ID: <00950C3F.01D69200.5306@hg.uleth.ca>
Source record: 292122

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 300, 10/27/91
10.7 FLUX=249.4 90-AVG=195 SSN=339 BKI=6464 3434 BAI=037
BGND-XRAY=C2.7 FLU1=*.*E*** FLU10=7.6E+03 PKI=5455 4544 PAI=036
BOU-DEV=132,050,127,040,039,066,033,040 DEV-AVG=065 NT SWF=06:209
XRAY-MAX= X6.1 @ 0548UT XRAY-MIN= C1.8 @ 2223UT XRAY-AVG= M1.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2350UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 0600UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2130UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 0230UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55309NT @ 0537UT BOUTF-MIN=55248NT @ 1845UT BOUTF-AVG=55288NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+121NT@ 0837UT GOES7-MIN=N:-042NT@ 0133UT G7-AVG=+062,+062,+003
GOES6-MAX=P:+125NT@ 2316UT GOES6-MIN=N:-107NT@ 0143UT G6-AVG=+074,-002,+018
FLUXFCST=STD:250,250,245;SESC:250,245,240 BAI/PAI-FCST=030,040,030/035,045,040
KFCST=3466 5543 5567 5444 27DAY-AP=046,046 27DAY-KP=3454 3366 5556 5543
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWCH
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.9/2B,S11E20(6891),0206-0212-0240;**MINFLR:M3.3@1301;
**MAJFLR:X6.1/3B,S13E15(6891),0537-0548-0600,II=3@0540,IV=2@0545;
**TENFLR:3800SFU@0539;**MINFLR:M2.3@0035;**SWEEP:IV@0035;
**TENFLR:410SFU@1301;**245STRM:0000-2400UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

NOTE: Protons failed to arrive as predicted by the models. However, a strong threat for proton activity associated with future major flaring still exists. Further major flares are anticipated. Region 6891 has not significantly altered its structure. In fact, magnetic shear appears to be somewhat greater today was observed yesterday.

4243. APT-Sats: Status OCT 26, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 08:48:38 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <6060@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 292123

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, OCT 26, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 *OFF*
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 *OFF*
METEOR 3-5: APT 137.30 On

METEOR 3-4 is off, activity was taken over by METEOR 3-5.
Usable IR- and vis-images are transmitted during early
afternoon N->S (descending) passes, nevertheless some
streaking is persistent.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
German Nat. Research-Center f. Comp.Science
D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany
```

4244. APT-Sats: Repost Status OCT 26, 1991

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 10:28:00 UTC
From: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de
Message-ID: <6063@gmdzi.gmd.de>
Source record: 292126

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, OCt 26, 1991

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 *OFF*
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 *OFF*
METEOR 3-5: APT 137.30 On

METEOR 3-4 is off, activity was taken over by METEOR 3-5.
Usable IR- and vis-images are transmitted during early
afternoon N->S (descending) passes, nevertheless some
streaking is persistent.

--> Repost of original message: some NET-PROBLEMS.

Peter Henne (henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de)
```

4245. Re: Dual-Band HT's prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 13:00:14 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <899@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 292119

In article <1991Oct24.223902.13421@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov> jta@kilroy.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Jon T. Adams (336)) writes:
>
>An editorial comment: the W2A has proven to be a very good radio for filling
>my needs. I would like the receiver to have better front-end filtering
>for intermod protection and overload, but it will have to do.

I have one too (well, it's a W2E, being in Europe :-), and it does work well, but I miss some things that were there in my IC-2E. As far as I found, other similar rigs are lacking features such as:

1. Very rigid casing. The W2E is plasic, and it breaks when you drop it. I don't have experience yet, but it looks as if the battary case will break and not the rig. Who 'tried' this?
2. I would like to be able to block one band when transmitting on another. Some signals come trough and I have to shut down the 'other' half before I transmit.
3. A battary indicator would have been nice. The radio now dies suddenly. (and if it does, I sometimes am unable to switch it off; that's a CPU function too!)
4. In priority mode, the power saver doesn't work. (go figure what happens; receiver draws 50-70mA when 'on').
5. General-purpose DTMF decoder. The hardware is in..
6. A decent amout of audio. The audio is too small when bicycling in town.
7. I have seen other rigs where one could switch battary pack without removing the leather protecting case
8. The display should be IN the rig instead of sticking out a bit. It's the first thing that scratches, and the most obvious to see..
9. Better RF filtering on the input. I don't use it as a scanner; I would have bought the one with wide-band receiver if I did.

ICOM: I don't mind if my 2-band is a bit bigger, as longs as it produces lots of audio (bigger speaker!), survives an occasional drop (it's a hand-held, you know..), and tells you when it expects to die of starvation.

Overall, I do like the radio, and would buy it again, but it's not perfect..

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

4246. Sealing Rotor Connections

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 13:22:00 UTC
From: uupete@ariel.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <28OCT199109223546@ariel.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 292120

Reading the interesting postings on sealing RF connectors brought
up a related question. What is the best way to weatherseal the
8 screw connector on the base of a CDE/HYGAIN rotor? I have used
non-acidic silicone sealant with mixed success.

___· ___ ___ ___ · · ·___ ___ · ___ ·
Pete Michaelis - N8ATR
NASA's Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Ohio
uupete@ariel.lerc.nasa.gov
___· ___ ___ ___ · · ·___ ___ · ___ ·

4247. Re: Argosy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 13:37:57 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <|#8?=SA@csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 292115

In article <1991Oct27.090659.5907@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <01GC49KH1Y5090NCEQ@TNTECH.BITNET> JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:
>>Hello,
>>
>>I am interested in getting into QRP. Someone suggested the
>>TEN TEC Argosy-what features and what power is the rig (does
>>it do WARC bands?). What is an approximate price for a used
>>one.
>
>You probably mean the Argonaut. The original Argonaut was a very spartan
>radio with poor receiver overload characteristics and poor reliability.
>Street price for a used one hovers around $200. The current Agronaut II
>is really a Delta II with the power amplifier removed. With a street
>price around a kilobuck, it makes more sense to buy one of the other
>compact HF radios on the market such as the superb IC-735 and turn the
^^^^^^
>power control down for QRP work.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

Regarding the 735, with the power control set to minimum you'll still be running around 7 watts of RF (definitely QRO in CW terms), so a mod is required to actually run QRP (application of a negative DC voltage to the ALC socket on the rear achieves this).

I would add, however, that to sense the real 'joy of QRP' you ought to consider a little home-brewing in addition to buying the 'box'; making QSOs a few tens of miles away with a couple of transistors and a crystal is something that can give real satisfaction, to a degree you will never get with something like a 735. Just my opinion, of course.......

Whilst on the QRP subject, I read yesterday in the G-QRP Club journal that it has been internationally accepted for QRPers to use '72' at the end of a QSO meaning 'happy QRPing', in addition to the 73, 55, 88 and anything else you care to use normally. Hot news indeed.

72 es 73

Simon G0GWA.
Eng. Dept.,
Warwick Uni., UK.

4248. QSL Route ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 14:38:34 UTC
From: BUSH@S51.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9110281437.AA00233@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 292121

What is the QSL route for ZA1DX ?

% David Bush, KC1PR Media Services, Prime Computer, Inc. %
% Internet: Bush@S51.Prime.Com | %
% LandLine: (508)620-2800 X-3060 | If it's worth doing, %
% AMPRNet: kc1pr@kc1pr.ampr.org | It's worth doing well. %
% Packet: KC1PR @ WA1PHY.MA | anon %
% Disclaimer: I don't speak for Prime Computer--nor Prime for me. %

4249. Re: Digital Packet Repeater Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 14:48:24 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.688661304@lescsse>
Source record: 292127
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In <1991Oct26.122217.633@memstvx1.memst.edu> kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu writes:

>Hi,
> The Delta Amateur Radio Club here in Memphis is planning to put up a
>Digital Packet Repeater. If anybody has any Info On Digital Repeater's or has
>built one Please send me a e-mail message. I would like to talk to you further
>about it.

With any packet TNC (at least all of those I have seen) connnected to a suitable FM tranceiver set on the approprieat packet frequency, set the TNC to "digipeat enabled". And there you have a Digital Packet Repeater. (I keep my personal packet station in this mode at all times. My coverage is so poor that I don't think that anyone uses it, but it is there if anyone wants to!

Sorry for the post instead of E-Masil, but maybe some day we will get E-Mail a

>Thanks in Advance.

>Suresh N9GSk that anybody uses it, but it is there if anyone wants to!

Sorry for the pose instead of E-Mail. May someday we will get E-Mail access.

>___ ___ _____ ___ ___ Suresh Kagoo EE Dept , Memphis State University
>| \/ | / ____\ | | | | Engineering 215 | Domain: KAGOOS@MEMSTVX1.MEMST.EDU
>| \ / | ____ \ | |_| | Memphis, TN 38152 | Bitnet: KAGOOS@MEMSTVX1
>|_|\/|_| _____/ _____/ Ph: (901) 678-3074 | AX.25 : N9GSA @AI5R.TN.USA

--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you wnat to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.

4250. Re: ARRL "Incentive Licensing" (Wayne Greens comments on)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1991-10-28 14:59:54 UTC
From: datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1991Oct28.145954.1206@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 292124

john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

>
>It's too bad Wayne Greene brought up this dead issue again. Wayne Greene
>likes to do two things:
> -put down the ARRL
> -puff up his own ego.
>
>When it comes to making money, I take Wayne Greene seriously. When it comes
>to his opinions - I think he is a jerk!
>
>--
>John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
>ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john john@anasaz.UUCP anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
>"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth
>part..." B. Franklin - Standard Disclaimer Applies -
> - - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

I am with John. Wayne is the reason I quit subsribing to 73. I couldn't take the "too many" pages of the tirade, which left "too few" pages for real HAM radio stuff.

As for the ARRL, I believe that we are listened to. When I spoke with Marshall Quiatt, the Rocky Mountain Director, I got the feeling that he was concerned about the hobby. I wrote a letter to him before the League supported the "no-code" issue, which I beleive was read and acted on. I think I will stay in the league for the future (just renewed).

--
Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp.
datwyler@javelin.sim.es.com